



ORDINANCE 2021-004

ADOPTING THE 2021 PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN AS A SUB-ELEMENT OF THE CITY OF SHERWOOD COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, REPLACING ALL PRIOR PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLANS

WHEREAS, the City of Sherwood currently has a 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan that was approved by City Council (Resolution 2006-057) on October 17, 2006; and

WHEREAS, updating the 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan was a 2019 Council Goal; and

WHEREAS, ORS 197.175 requires the City to prepare, adopt and implement Comprehensive Plans consistent with statewide planning goals adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission; and

WHEREAS, the proposed 2021 Parks and Recreation Master Plan ("Master Plan"), once adopted, will be a sub-element of the City of Sherwood Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, an updated Master Plan is needed to account for population growth, new recreational trends, and a need for recreational facilities and programming; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Master Plan focuses on providing a variety of recreation opportunities and services to serve the Sherwood community, and encouraging recreation participation by as many people as possible of all levels of need, interest, and ability through passive and active experiences; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Master Plan provides a framework to guide the City in setting priorities and making decisions about the provision of parks, trails, open space, natural areas, recreation facilities, and programs; and

WHEREAS, the Sherwood Parks and Recreation Board held numerous meetings, workshops, interviews, surveys, and public involvement activities since April 2019 and recommended approval of the proposed Master Plan at their February 1, 2021 meeting; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held public hearings and recommended approval of the proposed Master Plan (LU 2020-017-PA) on February 23, 2021 and April 13, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a public hearing on May 4, 2021 to review the proposed Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has duly considered the subject, including the Planning Commission recommendations and all exhibits and testimony introduced and offered by all interested parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF SHERWOOD ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Commission Review and Public Hearings. The recommendation by the Planning Commission to adopt the 2021 Parks and Recreation Master Plan as a sub-element of the Sherwood Comprehensive Plan was subject to full and proper review including public hearings before the Planning Commission on February 23, 2021 and April 13, 2021, and before the City Council on May 4, 2021.

Section 2. Findings. After full consideration of the findings in the staff report (LU 2020-017-PA), attached hereto and marked as Exhibit A to this Ordinance, and the record and evidence presented at the public hearings, the Council finds and concludes that the adoption of the proposed 2021 Parks and Recreation Master Plan is necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of Sherwood through planning that will ensure there will continue to be adequate parks and recreation services and opportunities within the City's parks and recreation system.

Section 3. Approval. Based on the findings, the City Council hereby adopts the 2021 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, attached hereto and marked as Exhibit B to this Ordinance, which shall replace and supersede all prior Parks and Recreation Master Plans adopted by ordinance, resolution or motion.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective 30 days from its adoption.

Duly passed by the City Council this 18th day of May, 2021.


Keith Mays, Mayor

5/18/21
Date

Attest:


Sylvia Murphy, MMC, City Recorder

	<u>AYE</u>	<u>NAY</u>
Scott	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Griffin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Garland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosener	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CITY OF SHERWOOD

Staff Report

**Sherwood Parks and Recreation Plan Adoption
Case File: 2020-017-PA**

TO: City Council

FROM: Sherwood Planning Commission

On February 23 and April 23, 2021, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to consider the Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The proposed Master Plan would replace all prior Parks and Recreation Master Plans, repealing Resolution 2006-057

After considering the application materials and the findings in the staff report, the Planning Commission recommends the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, April 2021, to the Sherwood City Council for final approval.

Erika N. Palmer

Sherwood Planning Manager

Proposal:

The City of Sherwood Planning Commission will hold a public hearing to evaluate the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update (Case File 2020-017-PA) and consider whether to recommend adoption to the City Council.

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan provides a community-driven vision and long-range guide for Sherwood's parks, facilities, and community programs. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan addresses deficiencies, amends strategies, and actions, and identifies needs for future park development, recreational services, trails, and open preservation. Additionally, it prioritizes short-term and long-term needs and provides costs for future park improvements.

The intent is to adopt the Plan, as is it generally supports and meets the City's Comprehensive Plan's goals, policy, and objectives. The City has accepted the Sherwood 2040 Comprehensive Plan Vision and the Goals (Resolution 2019-006) that support the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update process. Recommendations in this Master Plan will be used to develop policies and objectives in the updated Comprehensive Plan, which will be adopted in early summer 2021.

I. Background

Many in Sherwood understand the benefits of Parks and Recreation Master Planning and understand the relationship between community parks and recreation services, economic development, and quality of life. The parks master planning process enables local governments, like Sherwood, to assess community members' recreation needs and interests. It allows decision-makers to prioritize resource allocation decisions for new facilities and rehabilitation projects, programs for the community, and services in a fiscally responsible, environmentally sound, publicly supported, and politically prudent manner. In addition to providing a road map to enhancing existing parks, trails, and open space, a master plan can also go a long way to support grant requests.

Having a great park and recreation system is the hallmark of a vibrant community. This Plan update will guide elected and appointed officials, city management and staff when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing, or implementing parks,

open space, or recreational facilities. The Plan is intended to be updated periodically to remain current with the community's recreational interests.

The Plan establishes a path forward to guide the City's efforts to provide high-quality, community-driven parks, trails, natural areas, and recreational opportunities across the community for people of all ages and abilities. This Plan considers residents' park and recreation needs and provides updated inventories, demographic conditions, needs analysis, management considerations, and a future project list.

The planning process encouraged and enabled public engagement in the choices, priorities, and future direction of the City's park and recreation system. The project team conducted various public outreach activities to solicit feedback and comments, in concert with a review of the recreation system inventory and the current and future needs assessment. All outreach events held in person were conducted in 2019 and early 2020 prior to the COVID-19 global pandemic.

Current community interests surfaced through a series of public outreach efforts that included stakeholder interviews, an online questionnaire with 659 responses, focus group sessions, four pop-up events, and one community workshop. All public engagement activities occurred prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Plan outlines a list of improvements developed with strategies that identify planning-level cost estimates and potential funding sources. This document has been reviewed by the public, Sherwood Parks and Recreation Board, and is now under review by the Sherwood Planning Commission. Once adopted, the Plan will help develop goals, policies, and objectives within the City's Comprehensive Plan and direct park system improvements and service delivery for the next 20 years.

With 67-acres of designated parkland, Sherwood currently provides 3.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. This ratio does not include protected creek corridors, which account for more natural space areas. The ratio of number of acres per 1,000 residents has traditionally been one metric for public park agencies, but it does not address the proximity of parks to residents. The updated Plan provides an emerging 10-minute walkshed analysis in Sherwood. The analysis shows 90% of Sherwood residents are within walking distance of a park, compared to the national average of 54%. The Plan identifies opportunities to strengthen the 10-minute walk access to parks.

Several key themes were determined throughout the planning process. For a complete list of themes, see Chapter 2, Needs and Opportunities, in the Plan.

- Sherwood residents would like more opportunities to connect with nature in parks and throughout the community
- Residents are active and are interested in completing trails and pathway networks and increasing access to community destinations such as parks and schools
- Community members are interested in opportunities for a greater variety of recreation programs
- There's an interest in elevating park and facility design and integrating art, character, and identity

The Plan sets eight strategies that provide direction for Sherwood's park system. Each strategy has accompanying actions, setting policy level guidance for recommended improvements (See chapter 3, Principles, Strategies and Actions).

Successful implementation of a park master plan requires a commitment by the City to ensure funding is available now and well into the future, both for infrastructure improvements and for

the operation and maintenance funds necessary to sustain the parks after new improvements are complete.

Operations and maintenance costs of city parks have been considered as part of this Plan. The total cost of operating Sherwood's parks and recreation system is just over two million in the fiscal year 2019, with over half of that spent on park maintenance. With projected improvements and additional new parks, there will be an increase in operational costs and a need for more operational funding. Sherwood will need to determine how to implement the Plan, recognizing that some actions and projects are low cost and easy to implement while others may be more complex and costly.

The Sherwood Parks and Recreation Board (PRAB) recommended approval of this Plan at their February 1, 2021 meeting and for the Sherwood Planning Commission to begin the public hearing process to consider and make a recommendation to Council for final adoption. The Sherwood Planning Commission held a public hearing on February 23, 2021, to review the Plan and continued the public hearing to April 13, 2021.

At the February 23, 2021 meeting, the Commission directed staff and consultant to make the following changes:

- Make the executive summary more user-friendly. Instead of the entire project list, the action plan of projects is more appropriate.
- Call out that all public engagement took place prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The 10-minute walk is misleading. Not all areas have good pedestrian connectivity (lack of sidewalks and cul-de-sac development), increasing walk time.
- Shift the bullets of recommended resources – we heard from the community that enhancements such as benches, picnic tables, and other furnishings were a priority.
- Expand on incompatible lighting because lighting can be at the pedestrian scale and increase safety.
- Expand the intent of pocket parks – how is a pocket park determined to be a city asset or common open space owned and maintained by a homeowners association?
- Appendix A – Area 59 is now fully developed.
- Call out where information in the Appendix can be found when it comes to assessments conducted.

II. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public notice was posted in "The Times," a local paper with general circulation on February 4, 2021, and February 18, 2021, and on the City's website. As of the date of this report, no public comments have been received; however, comments are welcome up to twenty-four hours prior to the hearing.

III. AGENCY COMMENTS

Staff sent an e-notice to affected agencies on January 14, 2021, and sent DLCD notice on August 28, 2020. As of the date of this report, no agency comments have been received.

IV. REVIEW REQUIRED FINDINGS

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement

It is the purpose of this goal to develop a citizen involvement program that ensures the

opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Response: The City of Sherwood's legislative public involvement and hearing process provides numerous opportunities for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process. This Plan was developed with substantial public involvement over the past 16 months, including an "open house" meeting, stakeholder interviews and small focus groups, and an online survey and pop-up engagement activities. All public engagement activities for this Plan took place prior to the COVID-19 global pandemic. (See Chapter 1, Introduction). This criterion is satisfied.

Goal 2: Land Use Planning

It is the purpose of this goal to establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to the use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Response: The development of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan has followed the City's established land use planning process and included public meetings and outreach, committee meetings, open houses, website information, and numerous and frequent opportunities for public comment. The Plan has updated demographic data and an updated inventory of parks and recreation facilities. This criterion is satisfied.

Goal 3 & 4 – Not Applicable.

Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces

It is the purpose of this goal to protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

Response: Natural resource areas play an essential role in the balance of an active and passive park and recreation system. Many city parks contain natural areas that afford a passive recreational experience. These natural resource areas are a critical part of the overall system. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan includes these areas and identifies strategies that will enhance the overall natural resources system supporting the intent of Goal 5 (See Chapter 3, Principles, Strategies, and Actions). This criterion is met.

Goal 6 & 7 – Not Applicable.

Goal 8: Recreational Needs

The purpose of this goal is to satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities.

Response: The provision of parks and recreation facilities, amenities, and opportunities is the purpose of the Plan. The Plan provides the long-term framework for enhancing the community's livability for residents, employees, and visitors for the next 20 years. The development and implementation of a Parks and Recreation Master Plan will help satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors to the community. This criterion is satisfied.

Goal 9 & 10 – Not Applicable.

Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services

The purpose of this goal is to plan and develop a timely, orderly, and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Response: The provision of parks and facilities located at intervals throughout the community that are within a 10-minute walk of neighborhoods and near or connect with bicycle/pedestrian paths for easy access for all residents, employees, and visitors is a focus of this Plan.

This Plan provides the flexibility to manage change as Sherwood continues to grow in size and complexity and as community demographics change. A park within a 10-minute walk for everyone in the community is a goal found within the plan document. This criterion is met.

Goals 12-19 – Not Applicable.

Metro's Regional Framework Plan

The Functional Framework Plan Six Outcomes are statements adopted by the Metro Council that synthesize the 2040 Growth Concept and regional policies.

1. People live, work, and play in vibrant communities where their everyday needs are easily accessible.
2. Current and future residents benefit from the region's sustained economic competitiveness and prosperity.
3. People have safe and reliable transportation choices that enhance their quality of life.
4. The region is a leader in minimizing contributions to global warming.
5. Current and future generations enjoy clean air, clean water, and healthy ecosystems.
6. The benefits and burdens of growth and change are distributed equitably.

Response: The Plan is designed to improve the sufficiency of accessible parks for residents, employees, and visitors and to improve connectivity with schools, community centers (library, YMCA, etc.), and to expand the recreation opportunities that enable people to live, work and play in the Sherwood community. This is shown in existing park developments and trail systems within neighborhoods. It is expected that growth areas such as Brookman, Sherwood West, and industrial developments that offer employee activity areas will contribute to additional parks and recreational needs in Sherwood. The Plan generally meets Metro's six outcomes for the 2040 Growth Concept.

Applicable Framework Policies

Chapter 1 -- Land Use

1.10 — Urban Design

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

1.10.1 Support the identity and functioning of communities in the region through:

c. Ensuring that incentives and regulations guiding the development and redevelopment of the urban area promote a settlement pattern that:

iii) Provides access to neighborhood and community parks, trails, walkways and other recreation and cultural areas and public facilities.

Response: Chapter 2, Needs and Opportunities, provides a snapshot of existing assets and services and highlights the needs and opportunities identified during the planning process. This chapter offers a walkshed analysis based on a 10-minute walk using Sherwood's street system and trail network. The analysis shows that 90% of Sherwood residents are within walking distance of a park, compared to the national average of 54%. However, underserved areas exist around school sites, northwest of Highway 99W, and there are areas with very small parks. The Plan also addresses developing a comprehensive network of connected trails and pathways in chapter 3, Principles, Strategies, and Actions. The City's parks and trail system will be monitored by staff to ensure access by residents and employees as the development and redevelopment occurs. The Plan supports this policy.

Chapter 3 – Nature in Neighborhoods

3.2 Protection of Regionally Significant Parks, Natural Areas, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Trails and Greenways

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

3.2.1 Continue developing a Regional System of Parks, Natural Areas, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitats, Trails and Greenways (the Regional System) to achieve the following objectives:

- a. Protect the region's biodiversity**
- b. Provide citizens opportunities for, primarily, natural resources dependent recreation and education.**
- c. Contribute to the protection of air and water quality and watershed health; and**
- d. Provide natural buffers and connections between communities.**

Response: Strategy B, Integrating Nature and Natural Systems, in Chapter 3, Principles, Strategies and Actions, provides actions and strategies to protect natural systems via the park system. Strategies and actions include planting large canopy trees, adding rain gardens and green stormwater infrastructure, and pollinator plantings. The Plan addresses connecting the park system to the Tualatin National Wildlife Refuge and its trail system to help monitor and manage natural areas to minimize invasive species and improve ecosystem health. The Plan supports this policy and objectives.

3.5 Provision of Community and Neighborhood Parks, Open Spaces, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Natural Areas, Trails and Recreation Programs

It is the policy of the Metro Council to:

3.5.1 Recognize that local governments remain responsible for the planning and provision of community and neighborhood parks, local open spaces, natural areas, sports fields, recreation centers, trails and associated programs within their jurisdictions.

Response: The Plan is consistent with local governments' responsibility by identifying the fiscal and planning responsibility of the Sherwood park system. The Plan describes the provisions for amenities throughout community parks, open space, natural areas, sports fields, recreation centers, trails, and programming to fulfill residents and visitors needs by providing healthy, active living options. The City's budget process, including the assignment of Capital Improvement Projects, SDC Funds, support the development of neighborhood park and recreation amenities. Consideration of the quality of activity opportunities is apparent throughout this Plan. The Plan supports this policy.

3.5.2 Encourage local governments to (i) adopt level of service standards for provision of parks, natural areas, trails, and recreational facilities in their local comprehensive plans

Response: The City of Sherwood currently has 67-acres of designated parkland and currently provides 3.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. This does not include protected creek corridors, which account for significantly more public land. Though acres per thousand residents has traditionally been a metric for public park agencies, it does not address the proximity of parks to community residents. For this reason, the emerging national standard has become a 10-minute walk or ½ mile. Much of Sherwood has a park within ½ mile walk using the street and trail network factoring in physical barriers such as Highway 99W. The Plan's analysis shows that 90% of Sherwood residents are within walking distance of a park, compared to the national average of 54%. There are opportunities to strengthen the 10-minute walk access to

parks with strategic investments. One of the overarching strategies of the Plan to is endorse the 10-minute walk campaign (See Chapter 3, action A-6). The Plan supports this policy.

Sherwood Comprehensive Plan – Part 2, Chapter 2

F. PLAN AMENDMENTS

This Plan, and each of its parts shall be opened for amendments that consider compliance with the goals and objectives and plans of the Metropolitan Service District (MSD) or its successor, on an annual basis and may be so amended or revised more often than annually if deemed necessary by the City Council as provided in this Section. Annual amendment and revision for compliance with the above regional goals, objectives and plans shall be consistent with any schedule for reopening of local plans approved by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). Amendments to the maps and text of this Part shall comply with the provisions of Part 3 Chapter 4 Section 4.200.

Response: As discussed above, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is in full compliance with the goals and objectives of Metro's Regional Framework Plan, which is the successor of the Metropolitan Service District. The Plan is also consistent with all applicant statewide land use goals, as described above. This criterion is met.

Chapter 16.80 Sherwood Zoning and Community Development Code – Plan Amendments

16.80.030 Review Criteria

A. Text Amendment

An amendment to the text of the Comprehensive Plan or the Zoning and Community Development Code must be based upon a need for such an amendment as identified by the Council or the Commission. Such an amendment must be consistent with the intent of the adopted Sherwood Comprehensive Plan, and with all other provisions of the Plan, the Transportation System Plan and this Code, and with any applicable State or City statutes and regulations, including this Section.

Response: The Parks and Recreation Master Plan was identified as a community need and was identified in the 2019 adopted City Council goals. It is in the public interest to update the 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan, to keep current with population growth and emerging recreation trends. The projects of the 2006 Plan have been completed. New parks and park amenities that are addressed in this Plan will help guide new improvements.

As analyzed and discussed above, the Parks and Recreation Plan are consistent with the intent of the state's land use goals and Metro's Regional Framework Plan. The Plan is also consistent and compliments goals and policies in the City's Comprehensive Plan. This criterion is satisfied.

Sherwood Comprehensive Plan, Part 2

Chapter 5 – Environmental Resources

The following are the adopted Environmental Resources policy goals in the Sherwood Comprehensive Plan that apply and are complimentary to the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES POLICY GOALS

Planning Goals: Natural Resources and Hazards

5. Protect fish and wildlife habitats and significant Natural Areas where feasible.

Response: The Parks and Recreation Master Plan actively recognizes the Sherwood 2040 Vision Statement and goals established centered on the topic of "*Healthy and Valued Ecosystems*," which was adopted in 2019 (Resolution 2019-006). It is envisioned that these goals will be incorporated into the City's updated Comprehensive Plan that is expected to be adopted in 2021. The 2040 vision statement and goals actively support the planning goal stated above. The vision states that vegetated corridors are protected and weave through the City, providing habitat, safe passage for wildlife, clean water, air, and a place for people to connect with nature. The City actively preserves mature trees and natural areas. One of the goals, promotes natural resources as a shared and critical community asset by being good stewards of Sherwood's natural resources, ecosystems, and urban forest and protecting and enhancing their function quality and diversity. The Plan has several action strategies to integrate nature and natural systems into the park system – these action strategies are listed as B-1 through B-6, in Chapter Three of the plan document. The Plan supports this goal. This criterion is met.

Planning Goals: Recreational Resources

An open space and recreation system will be established in the City through the preservation of natural resources and the development of facilities which satisfy residential needs.

1. Preserve the scenic open space, wetland, and riparian values of the Rock Creek and Cedar Creek greenways. The greenways should remain undeveloped as passive open space in order to maintain their natural integrity and habitat.

Response: One of the eight overarching strategies of the Plan is to integrate nature and natural systems into the park system. The Plan supports this goal through a series of actions in Chapter 3 of the Plan, specifically B-1 through B-6. Another overarching strategy is to sustain Sherwood's parks, open spaces, and recreation facilities through proactive maintenance and stewardship. This strategy and associated action items G-1 through G-8 are also complimentary to this goal. The Plan supports this goal.

2. Incorporate easements and rights-of-way for utilities and drainage into a system of greenways and trails.

Response: Typically, at the time of development, easements and rights of ways for utilities and drainages are analyzed and reviewed to be included in the system of greenways and trails. The Plan calls for the City to develop a comprehensive network of connected trails and pathways and provides a series of actions in Chapter 3 of the Plan. The Plan supports this goal.

3. Acquire park and open space land as far in advance as possible to avoid high land costs and the possibility of having to purchase developments later on. The City intends to take full advantage of matching funds from state and federal agencies in the development of its park system.

Response: Two of the eight overarching strategies and their associated actions in Chapter 3 of the Plan support and complement this goal.

- Expand as the park system as the City grows
- Manage efficient and fiscally sustainable parks and recreation services

The Plan supports this goal.

4. Work with school boards of the area in the Sherwood School District in the selection of new school sites, so that adjoining neighborhood parks can be acquired at the same time.

Response: The Plan calls for working with the Sherwood School District to continue joint use sites and to expand joint uses at key sites (see Chapter 3, actions A-1, H-1, H-2). The Plan supports this goal.

5. Avoid extending streets, utilities, or other urban services into planned open space areas in order that additional pressures for their development are not generated.

Response: The extension of streets, utilities, and other urban services are reviewed at the time of planned extension and development. The Plan supports this goal.

6. Support taxation policies for planned permanent open space areas which will make it feasible to keep them from being developed.

Response: The Plan list actions such as exploring new sources of operating funding and diversified revenue streams and updating System Development Charges if warranted for park and recreation planning (See Chapter 3, actions H-1 through H-12). The Plan supports this goal.

7. Give priority to neighborhood and community parks and to such open spaces as can be secured through administration of the City's implementing ordinances when it is practical for the City to improve and maintain them. Work with appropriate agencies to realize other park and open space elements of this Plan.

Response: The Plan calls for parks and trail needs in growth areas such as Brookman and Sherwood West. Parks and open spaces are designed and dedicated to the City or remain in Homeowner Associations (HOAs) through the land use development process. The Plan calls to secure planned parks and natural areas in Brookman action item D-1 in Chapter 3. The Plan also calls out working with appropriate agencies to realize parks and recreation needs throughout the community (See Chapter 3, actions G-8, H-1 through H-3). The Plan supports this goal.

8. Utilize sites required for public buildings or works for park and open space purposes where feasible. For instance, water tanks or reservoirs on elevated locations may also provide a suitable location for a neighborhood park or a place for viewing surrounding terrain.

Response: The Plan discusses the opportunity of small-scale and environmentally friendly parks and amenities on public lands and city-owned natural areas (See Chapter 3, action A-2). The Plan supports this goal.

9. As practical, and financially feasible, develop parks and open spaces in Sherwood in accordance with neighborhood planning principles set forth previously and the standards and guidelines contained in Section E of this chapter.

Response: Not applicable as Section E of Chapter 5 of the Sherwood Comprehensive Plan does not list neighborhood planning principles.

10. Development of open space and recreational facilities shall include a consideration of the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the area.

Response: The Plan takes into account consideration of the City's ecosystem through the integration and natural systems into park planning – One of the eight overarching goals (See Chapter 3, specifically actions B-1 through B-6). The Plan supports this goal.

11. Open space and recreational facility planning will be coordinated with adjacent communities for maximum benefit. Examples of coordinated planning may include the preservation and acquisition of the Rock Creek flood plain (also known as the Onion Flats) which separates Sherwood from Tualatin, and the preservation of flood plains and natural areas north to the Tualatin River. Also, the preservation of the Tonquin Natural Area will be coordinated with the City of Tualatin and Washington County.

Response: The Plan takes into account coordinated planning with Tualatin, Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge, the Sherwood School District, and other agencies to preserve the area's natural resources. The Plan supports this goal.

12. Not Applicable.

13. Provide and maintain a wide variety of recreational facilities based on a determination of the recreational needs of local residents.

Response: The Plan discusses the need to maintain a variety of recreational facilities based on the needs of local residents, from small tot-lots to enhancing the Sherwood Senior Center. The Plan supports this goal.

14. Encourage the timely and efficient implementation of open space, natural resource and recreation objectives through the use of all available means including but not limited to:

- a. Land acquisition by purchase, donation, and dedication.**
- b. Tax incentives for limiting development.**
- c. Land development controls in hazardous or ecologically sensitive areas, i.e., flood plain wetlands, etc.**
- d. Standards for new development requiring adequate provision of open space and recreation areas and the preservation or replacement of natural features.**
- e. Financing and program administration techniques including park district formation, systems development charges and joint city-school district projects.**

Response: Managing efficient and fiscally sustainable parks and recreation services is an overarching goal of the Plan. The Plan lists several actions the City can undertake in response to a-e above, encouraging the timely and efficient implementation of open space, natural resource, and recreation objectives. The Plan supports this goal.

E. RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

2. OBJECTIVES

The Planning objectives for the City of Sherwood are to maintain open space for the people of the City, protect designated historic landmarks, and to provide a wide variety of recreational facilities designed to fit the needs of the City.

3. POLICIES AND STRATEGIES To achieve the above objectives the following policies and strategies are established.

Policy 1 Open Space will be linked to provide greenway areas.

Strategy:

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- **Floodplain and wetlands ordinances and dedication and acquisition programs will focus on protection of rock and Cedar Creek greenways.**
- **Connections will be made along 99W to be used as a noise buffer and greenway link.**
- **Density transfer may be allowed on lands adjacent to the proposed greenways taking into consideration site conditions and compatibility to the surrounding neighborhood.**

Response: The Plan discusses the opportunity for open space areas to be linked to natural resource/greenway areas. Floodplains and wetlands are preserved through the City's development code and are reviewed with development applications. Connections along Highway 99W, such as the Cedar Creek Trail, provide greenway links between neighborhoods. The development code also utilizes density transfers on lands adjacent to greenways/natural resource areas to allow site development to conserve open space for parks and trail systems. The Plan and implementation tools within the development code support this policy.

Policy 2 The City will maximize shared use of recreational facilities to avoid cost duplication.

Strategy:

- **The City will continue sharing developed facilities with the school district.**
- **The City will explore the use of shared facilities with the City of Tualatin.**

Response: The Plan discusses the need to share the use of recreational facilities with not only the school district but coordinating with partners such as the City of Tualatin, The Tualatin National Wildlife Refuge, etc. The Plan supports this policy.

Policy 3 Where there are conflicting uses proposed for identified open space, natural or scenic resources, the City will permit only those uses justified by analysis of economic social, environmental and energy consequences.

Strategy:

- **Establish a community design review procedure to evaluate the consequences of conflicting uses for identified resources and to protect such resources where possible, as development occurs.**

Response: Not applicable to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. An ESEE analysis addresses conflicting uses, and those uses will then be identified in the City's development code. However, the City is part of Tualatin Basin ESEE Analysis that went through this process in 2005 to comply with Metro's Goal 5 planning efforts. The City complies with state land use Goal 5 and Metro's Nature in Neighborhood program.

Policy 4 The City will encourage and support the private sector in the provision of needed recreational opportunities.

Strategy:

- **The City will adopt and implement standards for the provision of on-site open space and recreation areas and facilities in private development. The responsibility of new developments in meeting standards may, where appropriate be met by the provision of privately owned and maintained areas and facilities.**
- **The City will encourage the provision of private commercial recreation areas and facilities which address community recreational needs.**

Response: The Plan supports parks and recreation development in new growth areas. As growth areas develop, such as Brookman, parks and recreation facilities are reviewed in conjunction with adopted Concept Plans that show areas for future parks and trails. The recent subdivision approvals in the Brookman area (Middlebrook, and Reserves at Cedar Creek) both utilize natural resource areas for parks and trail systems for the community. The Plan supports this policy.

Policy 5 The City will protect designated historic and cultural landmarks in accordance with the Code standards.

Strategy:

• **The City will evaluate the 132 identified historic and cultural sites in accordance with adopted Code standards and determine which sites should be designated landmarks.**

Response: The City has a designated historic overlay (Old Town) and has adopted code standards for this designated area. Action item E-2 in the Plan states, “express Sherwood's identity by integrating cultural, historical, and place-based art and interpretation throughout the park system.” The Plan identifies integrating Sherwood's cultural and historic past throughout the park system. The Plan supports this policy.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As proposed, the Parks and Recreation Plan supports and meets the intent of the City's Comprehensive Plan, and all applicable state and regional criteria.

PLANNING COMMISSION ALTERNATIVES

1. Approve the Parks and Recreation Master Plan based on the findings in this staff report
2. Modify the findings and approve the Parks and Recreation Master Plan as modified in compliance with all applicable criteria.
3. Deny the Parks and Recreation Master Plan based on the 'Commission's findings
4. Continue the Public Hearing to date certain if more information is needed

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Based on the above findings and applicable code criteria, staff recommends the Planning Commission forward a recommendation of approval of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, Case File LU 2020-017-PA, to the Sherwood City Council.

VI. EXHIBITS

- A. City of Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan, April 2021



CITY OF
SHERWOOD

PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN

FINAL APRIL 2021

SHERWOOD

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the guidance provided by the City Council, Planning Commission, and Parks and Recreation Board, as well as the involvement of City staff, stakeholders, interest groups, and residents who have given their time, energy, and ideas to this Master Plan.

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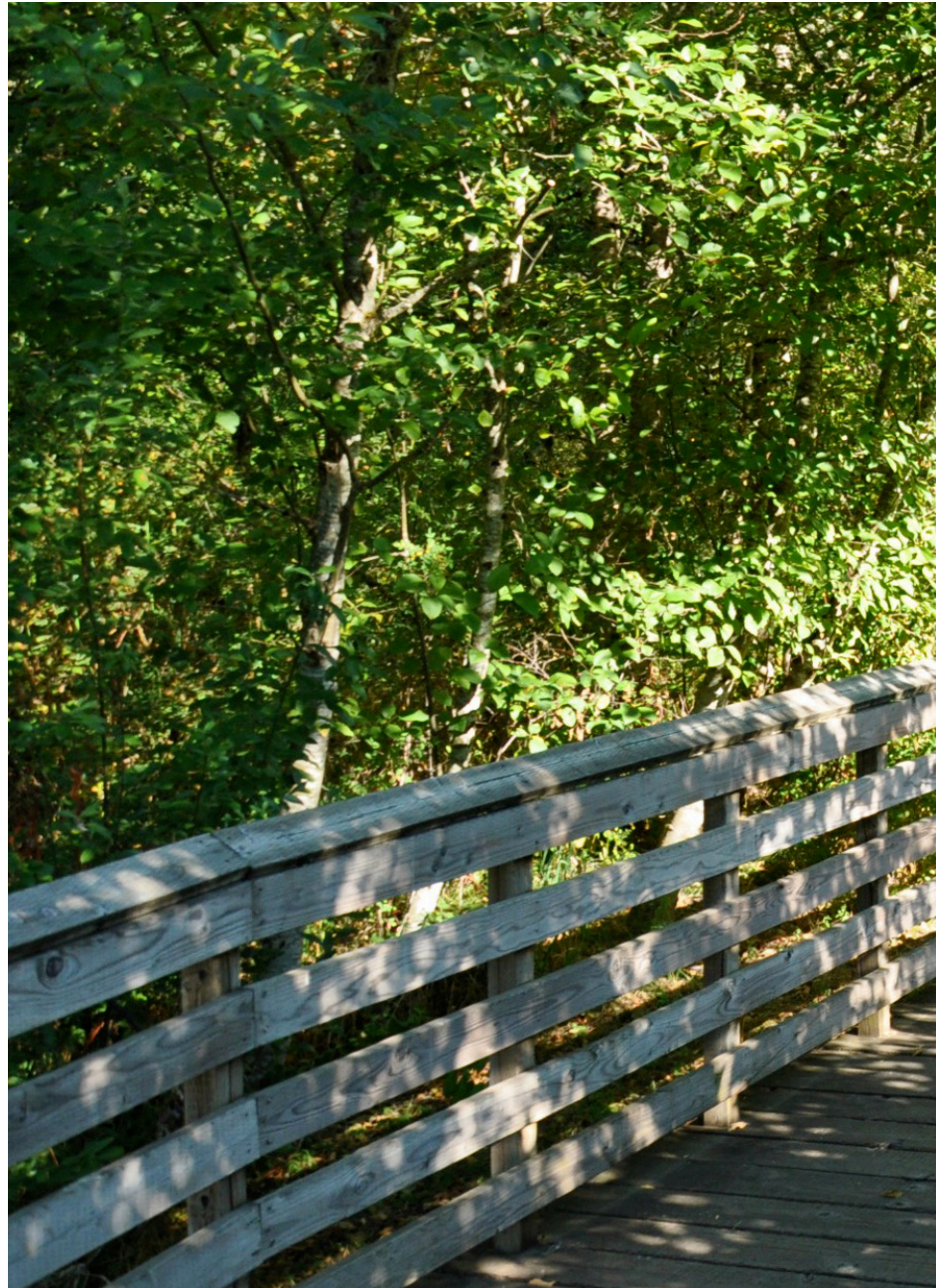
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



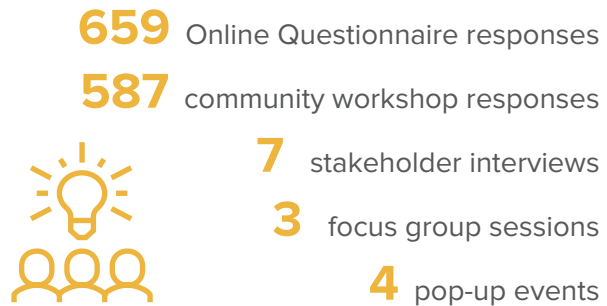


Stella Olsen Boardwalk Trail

Executive Summary

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is Sherwood’s guide for providing parks, facilities, and recreation services. The City’s 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan led to improvements such as the Arts Center, the Cannery Square sprayground, and the skate park. Informed by input from the community, this 2020 Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP) builds upon Sherwood’s legacy of planning, reflects today’s context and trends, and looks to the future.

The PRMP provides a framework to guide the City in setting priorities and making decisions about the provision of parks, trails, open space, natural areas, recreation facilities, and programs as well as providing design guidelines (page 41) for parks and facilities. This Executive Summary is a synopsis of the PRMP and is intended to serve as a day-to-day guide for staff, elected and appointed officials, and the public.



ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

More than 1,246 people participated in the planning process to guide the development of the PRMP strategies, actions, and recommended improvements. This included an online questionnaire, community workshop, and pop-up events that occurred between summer 2019 and winter 2020.

The PRMP was also guided by the Parks and Recreation Board (PRAB) and Sherwood City Council as well as focus groups and stakeholder interviews that involved community leaders and recreation partners to ensure the PRMP leveraged community resources and reflected community needs.

MASTER PLAN PROCESS



PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Parks Master Plan includes five chapters and six appendices.

- **Chapter 1: Introduction** provides an overview of the purpose of the plan, planning process, and plan organization.
 - **Chapter 2: Needs and Opportunities** presents a snapshot of Sherwood’s existing parks and recreation resources, summarizes community needs, and discusses programming and recreation opportunities in Sherwood.
 - **Chapter 3: Principles, Strategies, and Actions** outlines eight strategies with accompanying actions that set policy level guidance for Sherwood’s parks and recreation system and presents design guidelines for Sherwood’s parks.
 - **Chapter 4: Recommended Improvements** discusses physical improvements to existing sites and provides recommendations for new parks, facilities, and amenities.
 - **Chapter 5: Implementation** lays out how Sherwood can achieve the strategies and actions presented in the plan and includes a list of recommended improvements, prioritization criteria to assist in determining how to move projects forward, and a 10-year action plan within the context of the City’s budget and funding sources.
- **Appendix A: Guiding Planning Documents** outlines key planning documents that influence the PRMP.
 - **Appendix B: Inventory** summarizes and classifies Sherwood’s parks and recreation facilities.
 - **Appendix C: State of Sherwood Parks, Recreation & Community Services Summary Report** gives a summary of the parks and recreation system in Sherwood.
 - **Appendix D: Sherwood Fieldhouse Analysis** provides direction for an improved and expanded fieldhouse based on the City’s plans for the existing facility.
 - **Appendix E: Senior Center Analysis** discusses potential improvements and senior programming areas to focus on.
 - **Appendix F: Needs Assessment** outlines community priorities and needs as well as parks and recreation trends relevant to Sherwood.



Executive Summary

PRMP GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The PRMP Guiding Principles are the fundamental beliefs that, taken collectively, express the aspirations of the community for the parks and recreation system, drawn from themes emerging through the community engagement process. The Guiding Principles support and enlarge upon the Vision and Goals of the Comprehensive Plan and are a tool to guide decisions about the parks and recreation system. These principles transcend constraints and available resources.

Sherwood's parks and recreation system is:

- **Playful**, sparking imagination, exploration and fun.
- **Healthy**, supporting the physical and mental health and well-being of individuals and families.
- **Friendly**, inviting to people of all ages, abilities and circumstances.
- **Artistic**, revealing Sherwood's culture and identity.
- **Green**, incorporating nature and low impact practices.
- **Resilient**, adapting to dynamic social, ecological and economic conditions.
- **Collaborative**, achieving more through partnerships.

PRMP STRATEGIES

Eight overarching strategies provide direction for Sherwood's parks and recreation system (page 31). Each of these strategies has accompanying actions, setting policy-level guidance. The strategies are identified with letters A through H, with accompanying actions identified with a letter and number combination, such as A-1, for tracking purposes.



A. Provide a park within a 10-minute walk of every resident.



B. Integrate nature and natural systems.



C. Develop a comprehensive network of connected trails and pathways.



D. Expand the park system as the city grows.



E. Provide state-of-the-art indoor and outdoor recreation facilities that reflect Sherwood's identity and increase recreation variety.



F. Strengthen Sherwood's community, culture, and heritage through programming.



G. Sustain Sherwood's parks, open spaces and recreation facilities through proactive maintenance and stewardship.



H. Manage efficient and fiscally sustainable parks and recreation services.



RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

The PRMP proposes physical improvements to Sherwood's existing parks and recreation facilities and recommends new improvements based on the principles, strategies, and actions identified; the park or facility's function within the overall system; design guidelines and facility considerations; and opportunities identified during the planning process.

- \$12,791,000 in improvements to existing parks
- \$37,200,000 in improvements to existing facilities
- \$150,000 for natural areas
- \$75,637,057 for new parks and facilities

All recommended improvements are aspirational and dependent upon available funding.

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

The prioritization criteria are intended to help City staff and elected officials determine which actions and projects make the best use of resources available, and are intended to be used with Sherwood's Capital Improvement Plan update process and in updating the Action Plan for actions and non-capital projects. To move forward with the actions and projects identified in the plan, these criteria have been developed to help Sherwood determine the implementation timeline.

1. **Quick win.** Some projects can be quickly implemented, keeping staff and the community motivated and invested while longer term projects are underway.
2. **Alignment with other projects.** Some PRMP recommendations align with or can be leveraged by other projects, whether by the City or other public agency.
3. **Limited time opportunity.** Occasionally opportunities arise that will only be available for a limited time where the City can take advantage of a new funding source or partnership to move projects forward.
4. **Advance major projects.** The PRMP includes larger projects that are complex, multi-year efforts that require significant staff time and must be broken down into manageable steps.
5. **Take care of what we have.** Sherwood residents appreciate the existing parks and recreation system and programming provided, there are projects and initiatives that can enhance the existing system.
6. **Provide balanced investment.** The PRMP includes a variety of projects and initiatives that address different recreation priorities and geographic areas.

Executive Summary

ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan is intended to be dynamic, updated periodically to reflect changing circumstances and opportunities. The Capital Improvement Plan and Sherwood’s CIP process is a tool for implementing the physical enhancements recommended in this master plan. The Action Plan is intended to complement the CIP process, allowing for the

sequencing of projects and actions and updated on an annual basis. The Action Plan for the PRMP is organized into three timeframes: within the next 5 years; 5 to 10 years; and 10+ years.

Within each timeframe, there should be a mix of projects and initiatives, so that each of the six criteria are addressed. Further discussion of the actions listed in the table below begins on page 31.

ACTION PLAN

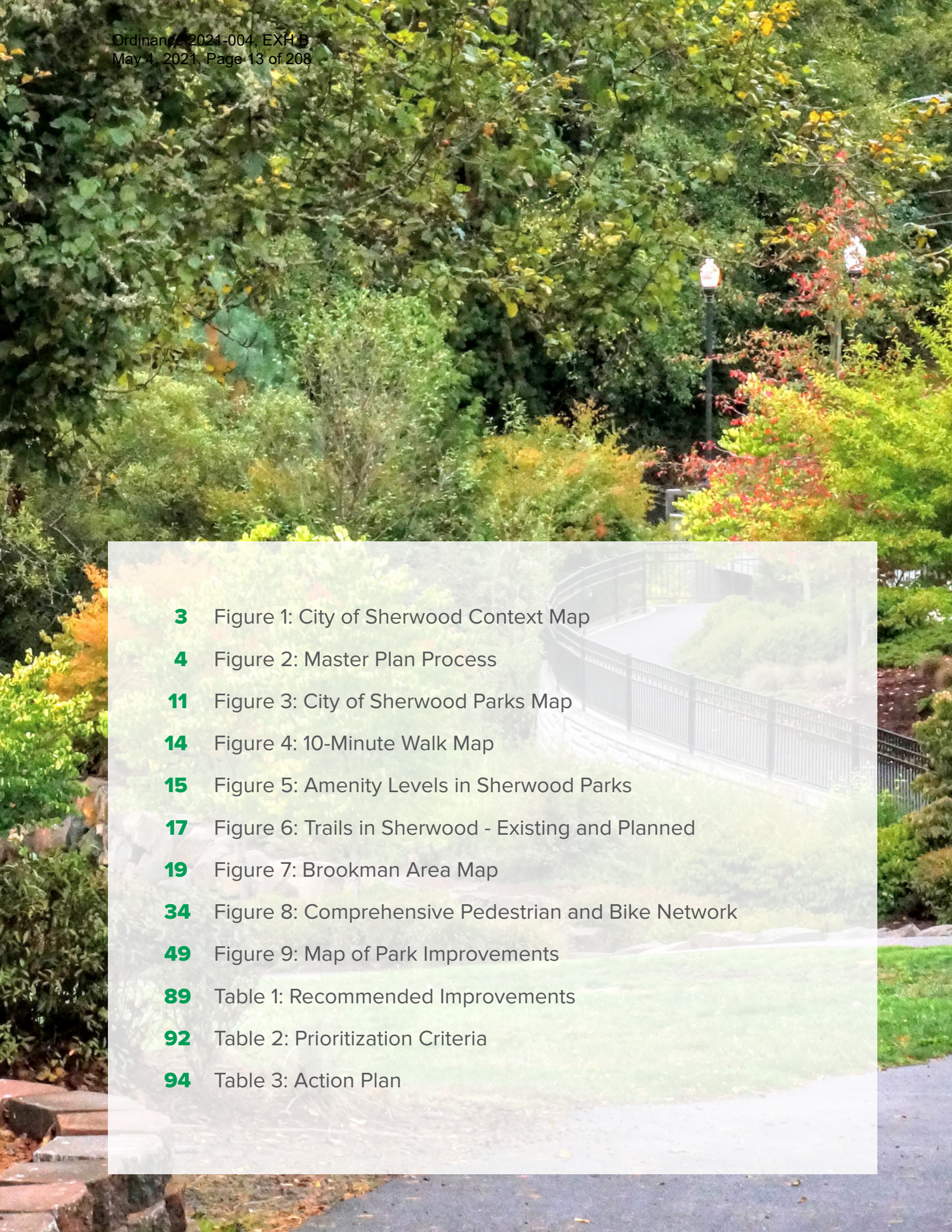
PRMP REFERENCE	1-5 YEARS	QUICK WIN	PROJECTED ALIGNMENT	LIMITED TIME OPORUNITY	ADVANCED MAJOR PROJECTS	TAKE CARE OF WHAT WE HAVE	PROVIDE BALANCED INVESTMENT
A-1, G-6,	Explore new joint use agreements with Sherwood School District.	•	•		•	•	
A-2	Pursue CIP funding for a project that fills gaps in 10-minute park access by adding neighborhood park amenities to public lands and natural areas, with the target of making improvements at two locations within 5 years.						•
A-5, D-2	Revisit park and open space locations, sizes and classifications when updating the Sherwood West Concept Plan.		•	•	•		
A-6	Endorse the 10-minute walk campaign.	•					
A-4, TIER 1	Pursue CIP funding for Tier 1 park improvements.	•				•	•
A-7	Implement trail expansion and asset management projects, especially in areas lacking 10-minute park access.						
C-6	Develop and implement a comprehensive trail wayfinding program.	•	•			•	
C-8	Add bike parking at three parks.	•					
D-1	Secure the parks in the Brookman Concept Plan area, including park programming and design.		•		•		
E-4	Develop a year-round dog park.						•
F-6	Expand volunteer opportunities.		•			•	•
G-3	Add a natural resource manager position and task this person with advancing PRMP Strategies B and D.		•			•	
H-2	Establish a non-profit parks and arts foundation.		•		•	•	

PRMP REFERENCE	1-5 YEARS	QUICK WIN	PROJECTED ALIGNMENT	LIMITED TIME OPPORTUNITY	ADVANCED MAJOR PROJECTS	TAKE CARE OF WHAT WE HAVE	PROVIDE BALANCED INVESTMENT
<i>H-5</i>	Establish a percent for art program.		•		•		
<i>H-8</i>	Update the parks SDC.		•		•		
<i>TIER 2</i>	Design the Snyder Park Playground Renovation, with community participation.				•	•	•
<i>H-1</i>	Renegotiate the agreement with the YMCA to establish a long-term plan for operations and for expansion of the swimming pool.		•		•	•	
5-10 YEARS							
<i>A-7, C-1, C-2, C-4, C-7</i>	Continue expanding the trail network and reinvesting in trails through the asset management program.		•				
<i>B-4, B-5, G-2</i>	Implement natural resource management program developed by the natural resource manager.		•			•	•
<i>C-8</i>	Add bike parking at three more sites.	•					
<i>E-4</i>	Add a sprayground, if not included in the Snyder Park renovation.						•
<i>E-4</i>	Seek partners to build and operate a pump track in Sherwood.						•
<i>E-3</i>	Design and build a universal access playground		•		•		
<i>E-6</i>	Design and build a new field house.		•		•		•
<i>H-8</i>	Seek dedicated operating funding.					•	
<i>TIER 2</i>	Pursue CIP funding for Tier 2 park improvements.				•	•	•
<i>TIER 3</i>	Pursue CIP funding for Tier 3 pocket parks.	•				•	
10+ YEARS							
<i>A-7, C-1, C-2, C-4, C-7</i>	Continue expanding the trail network and reinvesting in trails through the asset management program.		•				
<i>D-2</i>	Secure the parks and open spaces in the Sherwood West Concept Area.		•		•	•	
<i>TIER 3</i>	Develop management plan for Veterans' Memorial Park.		•			•	
<i>E-4</i>	Develop a sports complex.		•		•		
<i>E-5</i>	Expand the senior center.				•	•	

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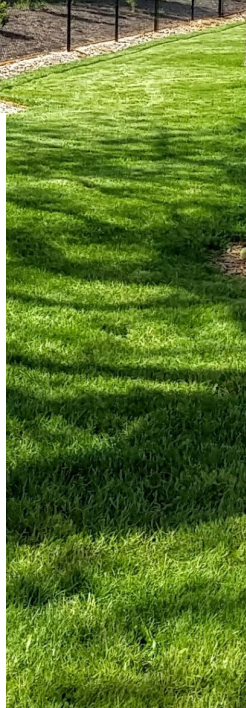


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INTRODUCTION

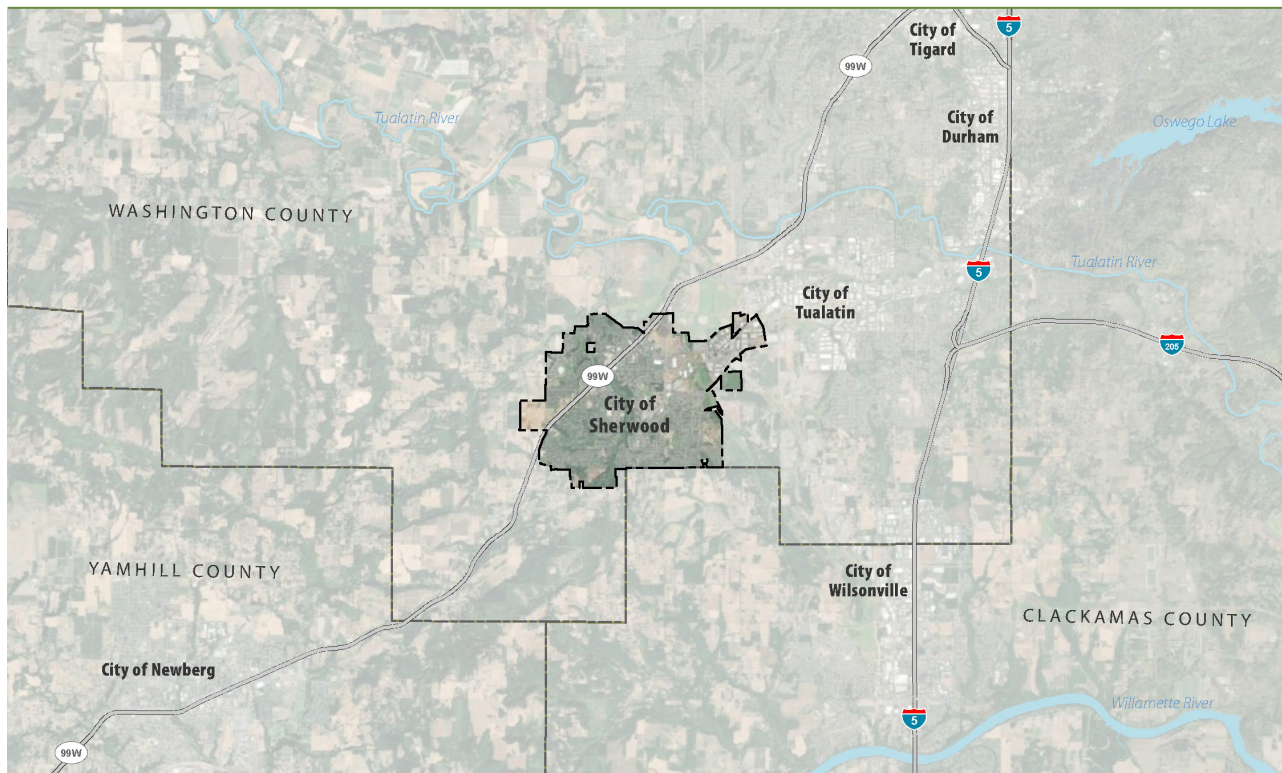
Located on the traditional lands of the Kalapuya People, Sherwood was settled by farmers and incorporated as a city in 1893. Situated on Highway 99W, Sherwood is linked to neighboring cities and part of the larger Metro region, yet retains a distinct identity. Today, the city is home to over 20,000 people who value Sherwood's sense of community and its quality of life.



Dog Park in Snyder Park



FIGURE 1: CITY OF SHERWOOD CONTEXT MAP



Within its 4.3 square miles, Sherwood has an extensive inventory of parks, trails, and recreation facilities and provides a variety of recreation programs. Sherwood residents also have access to a wealth of parks and recreation resources within and nearby the city such as the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge, directly to the north of city limits. The parks and trails system and the city's wealth of recreational opportunities are key ingredients of Sherwood's identity and contribute to its success as a city.

WHAT IS THE PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN?

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is Sherwood's guide for providing parks, facilities, and recreation services. The City's 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan built on Sherwood's first parks plan

adopted in 1991, and led to improvements such as the Arts Center, the Cannery Square sprayground, and the skatepark. This 2020 Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP) builds upon Sherwood's legacy of planning, reflects today's context and trends, and looks to the future. The PRMP provides a framework to guide the City in setting priorities and making decisions about the provision of parks, trails, open space, natural areas, recreation facilities, and programs.

WHY PLAN?

The City of Sherwood has planned individual parks and facilities and implemented many improvements over the years since the 2006 Plan. Since then, Sherwood has grown, technology has evolved, and new recreation trends have emerged. To address its continued growth, the City has been proactive in

planning, undertaking a number of efforts in recent years including the Sherwood West Preliminary Concept Plan, Economic Opportunities Analysis, Housing Needs Analysis, and an update to the Brookman Road Concept Plan. Sherwood is also currently working on an update to its Comprehensive Plan, an effort that began in the spring of 2018 with the Sherwood 2040 Comprehensive Plan Vision, a city-wide community engagement process that outlines a desired future for the Sherwood community in the year 2040. The Comprehensive Plan Vision is organized around six core areas, each covering a broad topic consistent with community priorities identified in the Visioning Process and Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goals.

1. **Thriving and Diversified Economy**
2. **Strong Community, Culture, and Heritage**
3. **Strategic and Collaborative Government**
4. **Attractive and Attainable Housing**
5. **Coordinated and Connected Infrastructure**
6. **Healthy and Valued Ecosystem**

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is an implementation tool for the Healthy and Valued Ecosystem goals and supports the other five core areas where they intersect with parks and recreation services.

THE MASTER PLAN PROCESS

The process to update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan began in April 2019 and was timed to dovetail with the development of the updated Comprehensive Plan. Key public engagement activities took place in summer 2019 and winter 2020. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan document was in development when the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in Stay at Home orders that closed playgrounds and public facilities and placed restrictions on public meetings and gatherings. The diagram in Figure 2 depicts the master plan process and timing.

FIGURE 2: MASTER PLAN PROCESS



Engaging the Community

The planning process incorporated a comprehensive community outreach strategy with a range of engagement opportunities and methods timed over the course of the Plan update. A community engagement plan developed at the outset of the planning process set goals and defined the engagement methods.

Four goals guided the engagement effort:

- **Educate and inform** community members about the Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan.
- **Solicit input** to identify community parks and recreation needs from a cross-section of community members and stakeholders.
- **Demonstrate transparency** through open, regular interaction with the community throughout the process and by communicating how public comments/input are incorporated.
- **Establish an accessible process** by going to where the community is and offering a variety of options for the public to become engaged, both virtually and in-person.

WHAT WAS THE PROCESS?



APRIL 2019

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

At the start of the plan update process, in-person interviews with individuals provided insights into key issues and opportunities.



JUNE 2019

FOCUS GROUPS

In June 2019, three focus groups were convened with key recreation constituencies. The Sports focus group included youth sports leagues providing baseball, softball, football, volleyball and cheer activities and the Sherwood School District. The Arts focus group included the Cultural Arts Commission and the Sherwood Foundation for the Arts. The Recreation Partners focus group included City of Sherwood Library staff and Board members and representatives from the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge.



JULY 2019

POP-UP ENGAGEMENT

To reach people who might not otherwise participate, the pop-up engagement program brought a series of interactive boards to places that attract an audience. The pop-up team engaged people outside Sherwood Library on July 17, 2019, at the Music on the Green event at Stella Olsen Park on the evening of July 17, 2019, and twice at the Marjorie Stewart Community Center on July 17, 2019 and again on September 11, 2019.

659

Online questionnaire responses

7

Stakeholder interviews

3

Focus group sessions

4

Pop-up events

1

Community workshop

To publicize the process, including specific engagement opportunities and ways to provide input, Sherwood used its established City communication channels including the City website, social media accounts and mailing lists. An overview of the public engagement opportunities is included here, with detailed documentation available under separate cover in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Technical Supplement.

ORIENTATION TO THE PLAN

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is organized into five chapters, with an Executive Summary that also serves as a stand-alone overview of key recommendations. Supporting information is contained in a set of appendices, listed in the Table of Contents and referenced in the plan chapters. Under separate cover is the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Technical Supplement, a compendium and detailed record of the public engagement results.



..... **SEPT 2019**

PARKS AND RECREATION ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE

A total of 659 people provided input on how they use Sherwood's parks and recreation system and their needs, concerns, and preferences through an online questionnaire available from August through early September in 2019.



..... **JAN 2020**

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP: IN PERSON & ONLINE

A public workshop held on January 30, 2020 engaged community members with a visual preference survey about potential park features and an exercise on prioritizing investments. An online version of the workshop was available to the public from January 31st through February 17th, 2020. This allowed anyone to provide input to the same visual preference survey and investment questions asked during the workshop. A total of 587 participated, 14 at the in-person workshop and 573 online.



..... **ONGOING** ▶

ADVISORY GROUPS

Throughout the process, the Community Services Division met regularly with the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB) and Sherwood City Council. The PRAB provided input during regular meetings in May 2019, October 2019 and March 2020. In November 2019, Sherwood City Council discussed the plan in a work session to which the PRAB was invited and at a work session in May 2020, conducted remotely due to COVID-19 public meeting restrictions. The PRAB, Planning Commission, and City Council also reviewed the Plan as part of the public review and adoption process.



NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Sherwood's park system includes developed parks, a network of greenways and trails, and a variety of indoor and outdoor facilities. This chapter provides a snapshot of existing assets and services and provides highlights of the needs and opportunities identified during the planning process. For additional detail, Appendices B and C provide information on parks, facilities and services and the full Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment is included in Appendix F.



Stella Olsen Park



SHERWOOD'S EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM

Parks, Greenways and Trails

Sherwood's park system includes developed parks (67 acres in total) and the City's network of trails. As depicted on the map on the following page, the City also has an expansive network of greenways, although many of these corridors have not been developed with public access.

Recreation Facilities

Sherwood residents have access to a variety of facilities that provide spaces for recreation, community gatherings and events, and arts and culture. Within its parks and recreation system, Sherwood has outdoor recreation facilities including playgrounds, picnic areas, water features, a dog park, amphitheater, skate park, outdoor sports courts, and sports fields for baseball, softball, and soccer. However, most sports fields are located at schools, and are managed and operated separately by the School District due to a change in the Intergovernmental Agreement in 2020.

Sherwood has four major indoor recreation facilities, in addition to the Sherwood Public Library:

- **Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center**, operated by the City since 2018 and offering lunch and programming for seniors as well as rental space.
- **Sherwood Center for the Arts**, a purpose-built facility which offers a variety of programs, events, and classes and serves as Sherwood's main event venue.
- **Sherwood Field House**, a converted warehouse building with an indoor turf arena that hosts a wide array of sports activities and is also available for rentals.
- **Sherwood Regional Family YMCA**, a city-owned facility operated by the YMCA, which provides indoor sports courts, exercise equipment, and an indoor pool.

Recreation Programs

The City of Sherwood takes a partnership approach to providing recreation programs and services.

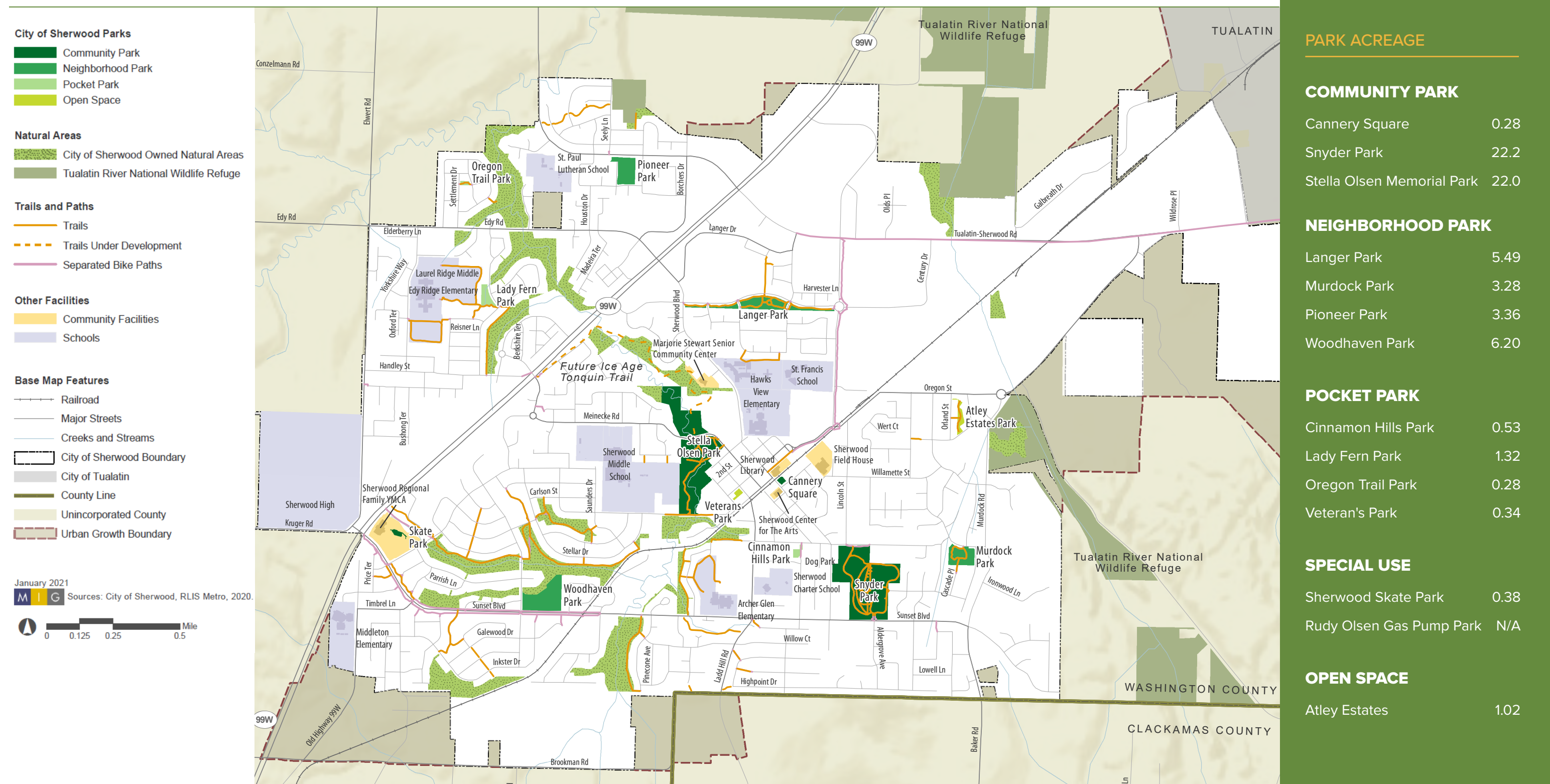
The City is a direct provider of arts and culture programming as well as a partner to other arts organizations, who use the Sherwood Center for the Arts for their activities. The City is also a direct provider of events, organizing events in parks such as the popular summer Music on the Green series. The City is responsible for scheduling sports programming at City facilities, operating the Sherwood Field House, and maintaining the sports fields in City parks. The City also facilitates fitness and social activities by providing facilities and spaces, such as sports courts, running trails, and reservable facilities.

The City has a formal agreement with the YMCA to operate the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA, which offers aquatics and fitness programming to Sherwood residents.



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FIGURE 3: CITY OF SHERWOOD PARKS MAP



PARK ACREAGE	
COMMUNITY PARK	
Cannery Square	0.28
Snyder Park	22.2
Stella Olsen Memorial Park	22.0
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	
Langer Park	5.49
Murdock Park	3.28
Pioneer Park	3.36
Woodhaven Park	6.20
POCKET PARK	
Cinnamon Hills Park	0.53
Lady Fern Park	1.32
Oregon Trail Park	0.28
Veteran's Park	0.34
SPECIAL USE	
Sherwood Skate Park	0.38
Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park	N/A
OPEN SPACE	
Atley Estates	1.02

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COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Throughout the planning process, community members and stakeholders provided their input and ideas for the future of parks and recreation in Sherwood through a variety of methods, as described in Chapter 1. Patterns emerged across the engagement activities, resulting in themes that describe priorities and needs from the perspective of Sherwood's residents.

- **Access to Nature, Wildlife, and Scenery.** In keeping with national trends regarding connecting with nature, Sherwood residents would like more opportunities to connect with nature in parks and throughout the community.
- **Connected Trails for Walking, Biking, and Running.** Sherwood residents are active and make frequent use of existing trails. They are interested in completing the trail and pathway network and in increasing access to community destinations such as parks and schools.
- **Enhancing the Existing System.** Sherwood residents prioritize investing in existing parks and facilities.
- **More Amenities.** Community members would like more amenities in parks such as restrooms, reservable shelters, and dog parks. They are also interested in interactive water features and splash pads as well as additional unique and engaging play environments and settings.
- **Activating Places with Community Events.** People in Sherwood appreciate the availability of events and activities and would like to continue and expand on these.
- **Expanded Programming.** Community members are interested in a greater variety of recreation

programs, including more opportunities for specific demographic groups.

- **Spaces and Programs for All.** Community members prioritize inclusiveness, so that people of all ages, abilities, and recreation interest can find a place in parks, recreation facilities, and programs. They are also interested in multi-generational programming.
- **Aquatics.** Community members are interested in swimming and aquatic recreation and would like more aquatics opportunities in Sherwood. Many head to nearby community pools in other cities, citing the lack of capacity at the Sherwood Family YMCA.
- **Park Design.** There is an interest in elevating park and facility design, and in integrating local art, character and identity.



PARK AND TRAIL NEEDS

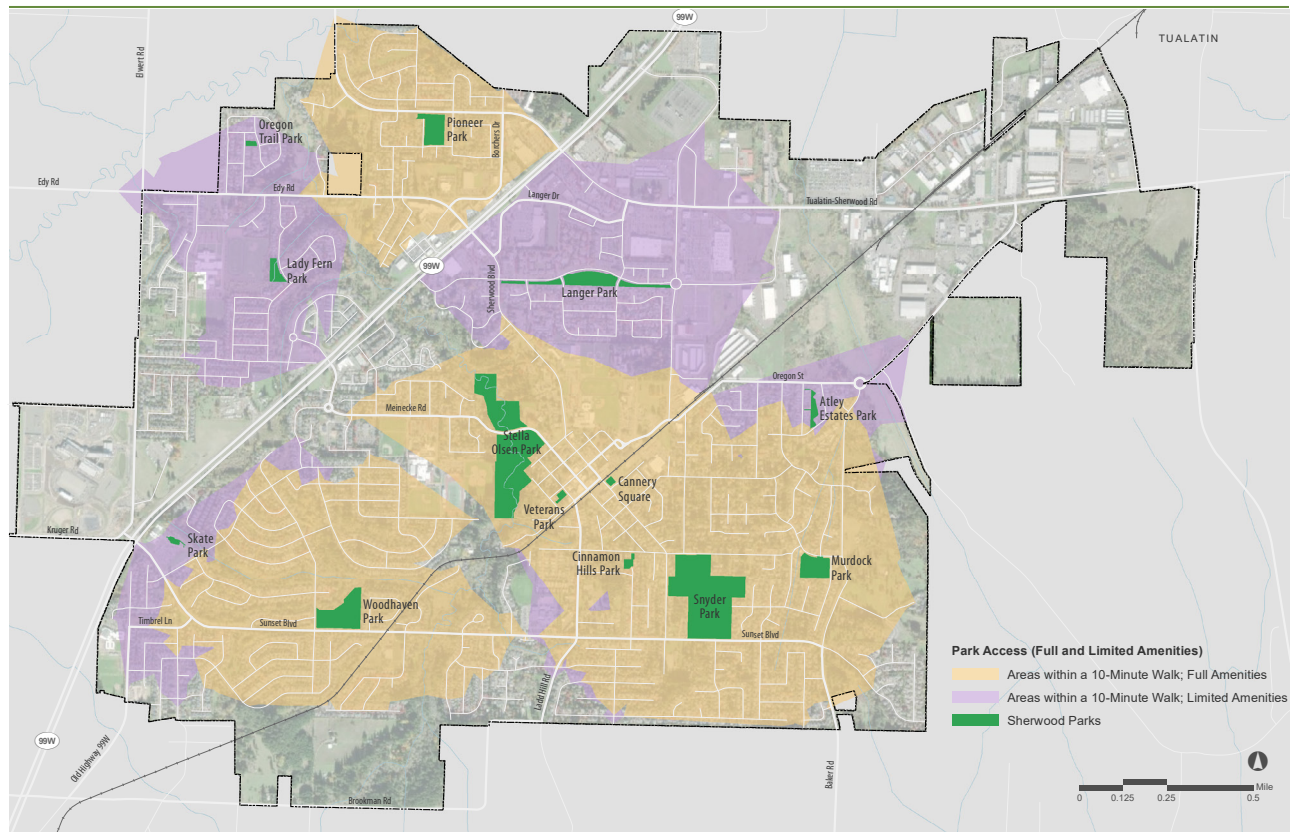
10-Minute Walk Analysis

With 67 acres of designated park land, Sherwood currently provides 3.5 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. This does not include Sherwood’s protected creek corridors, which account for significantly more public land. Though acres per 1,000 has traditionally been one metric for public park agencies, it does not address the proximity of parks to community residents. For this reason, the emerging national standard has become the 10-minute walk, or ½-mile.

Figure 4 shows the result of the walkshed analysis in Sherwood. This GIS-based analysis evaluated how

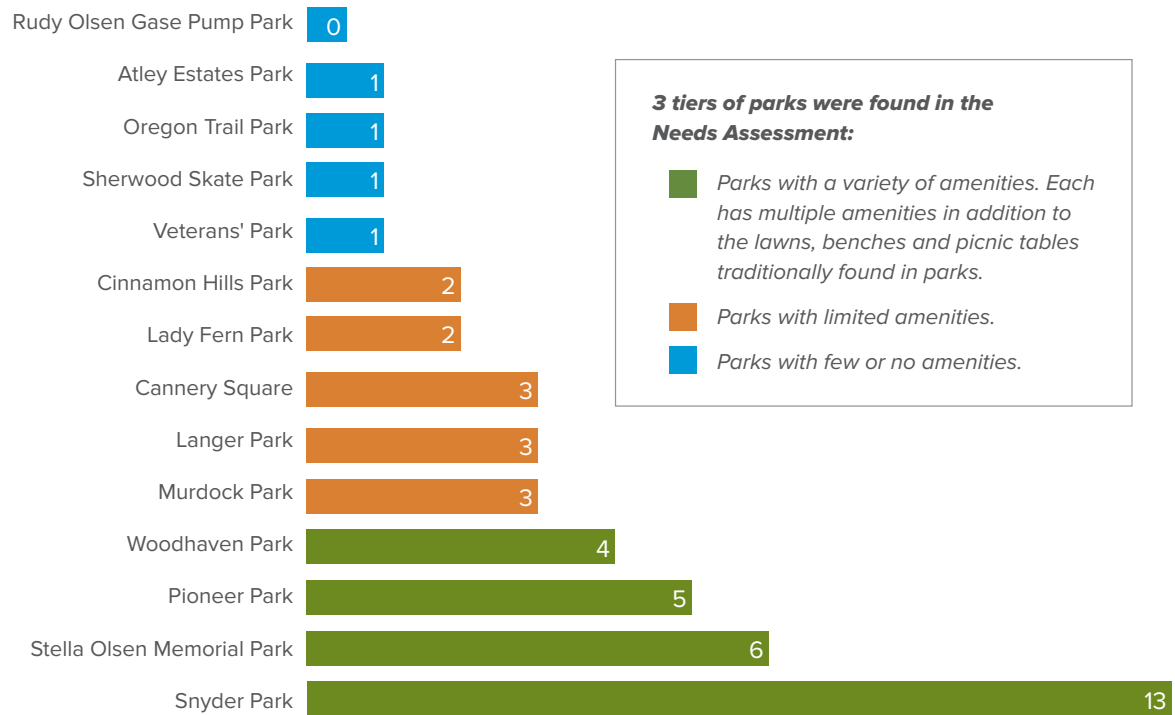
much of Sherwood has a park within a ½-mile walk, using the street and trail network and factoring in physical barriers such as Highway 99. The analysis shows that 90% of Sherwood residents are within walking distance of a park, compared to the national average of 54%. Walking access to parks will further improve with the implementation of the sidewalks, bike lanes, and shared lanes called for in the Transportation System Plan. However, underserved areas exist around school sites, northwest of Highway 99, and in areas with very small parks. There are opportunities to strengthen 10-minute walk access to parks with strategic investments.

FIGURE 4: 10-MINUTE WALK MAP



NOTE: While this analysis took into account existing physical barriers, pedestrian connectivity issues due to lack of sidewalks and cul-de-sac development may result in a walk between 10-15 minutes.

FIGURE 5: AMENITY LEVELS IN SHERWOOD PARKS



SHERWOOD PARKS AND AMENITIES

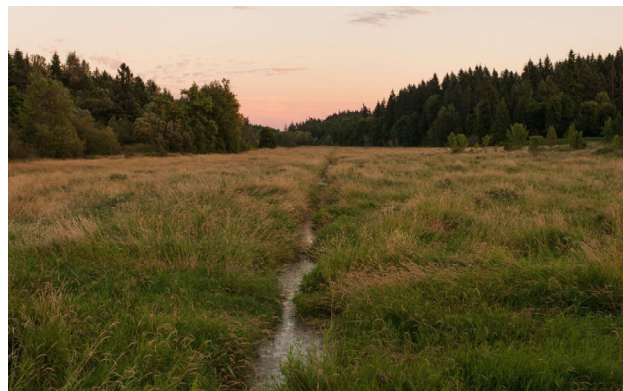
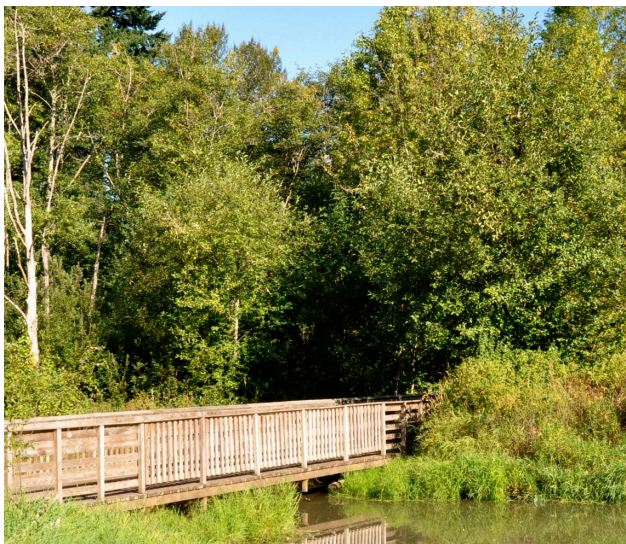
Visitor Experience

Community feedback shows that the most popular parks have a variety of amenities and settings that include both developed and natural areas. Input shows Sherwood residents would like more to do in some of the parks, and their comments indicate they are interested in amenities that are interesting and unique. Parks with fewer amenities are less attractive to residents, even if they are within walking distance. This means that though Sherwood has excellent 10-Minute Walk park access, there are some areas that have more opportunities and a more engaging visitor experience than others. Figure 5 shows the amenity levels in Sherwood parks, comparing the number of features such as playgrounds, fields, courts, trails, dog

parks, picnic shelters, restrooms, etc.

The small size of some of the Sherwood parks is a factor in where and which amenities are provided. Adding amenities to smaller-scale parks is challenging and may not always be possible. However, finding ways to provide a broader range of amenities that people can easily get to from home is key to enhancing the experience for Sherwood park visitors.





Opportunities to Interact with Nature

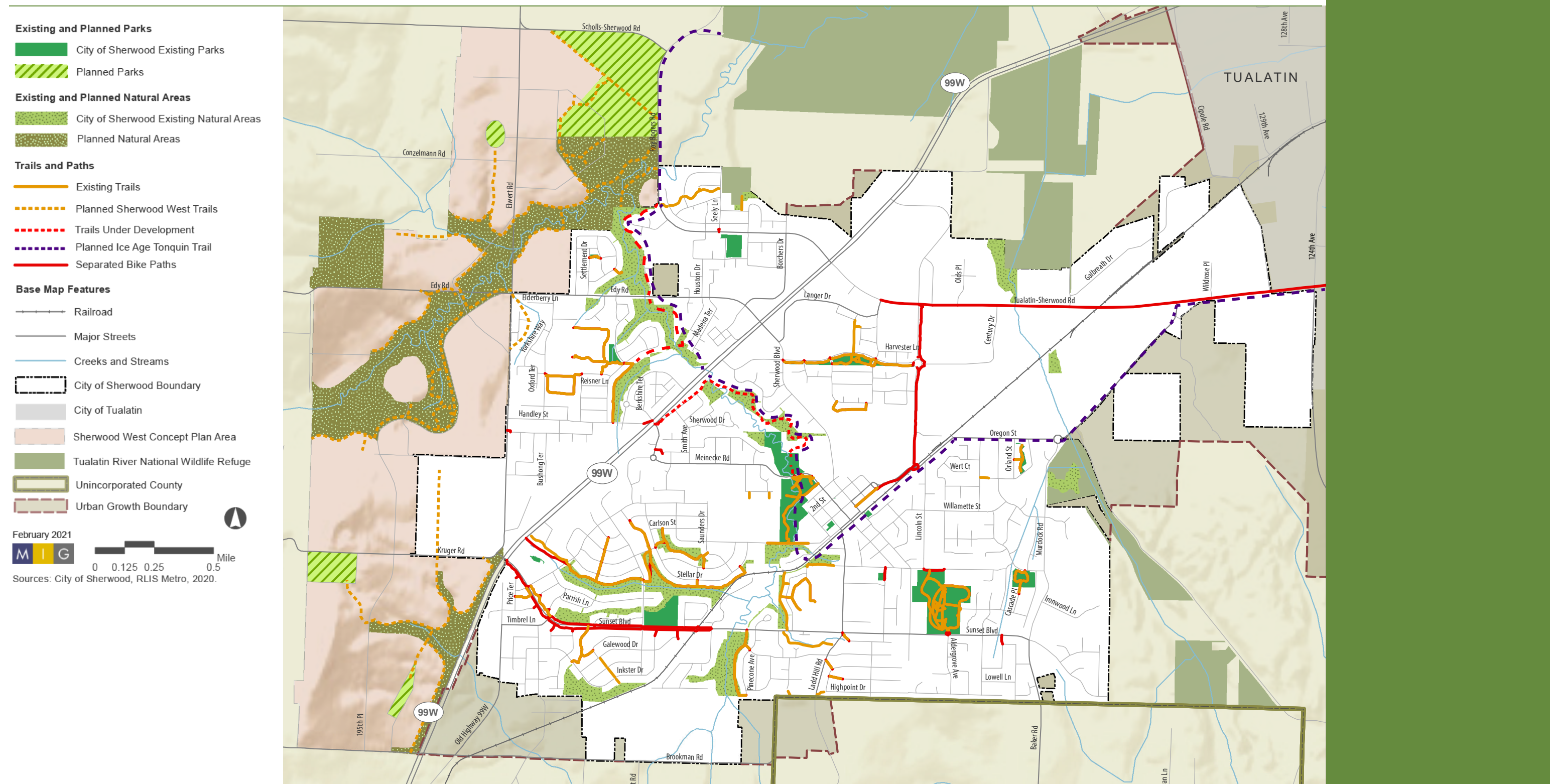
Community engagement results indicate that more access to nature and more opportunities to experience nature are a high priority for Sherwood residents. Many of Sherwood’s city parks have natural areas within them, and there are several City-owned natural areas, some of which have trails. An analysis of the landscape character of each developed park highlighted the strong potential of many sites to further integrate opportunities for nature interaction. City-owned natural areas also offer a wealth of opportunities for interaction with nature, if access is provided. Currently, some of these sites incorporate trails or sidewalks, but often the trail or sidewalk is located along a street frontage rather than passing through the natural area.

Trails

Across all public engagement opportunities, trails and the trail network emerged as among the highest priorities for Sherwood residents when considering parks and recreation. Sherwood has an existing inventory of off-street trails and planned off-street

trails, many of which are in parks or in City-owned natural areas. There has also been significant planning for bike and pedestrian routes in Sherwood within the Transportation System Plan (TSP). In addition to sidewalks and bike lanes, Sherwood’s TSP proposes a comprehensive network of off-street trails, many of which are categorized as aspirational projects for which funding has not yet been identified (see page 34 for a map of the planned TSP network). With these and with other planned trails connecting Sherwood to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and Tualatin and Wilsonville, Sherwood will create a unique and comprehensive trail system. By prioritizing and implementing off-street trails as part of the transportation system, Sherwood will also be addressing a top recreation need and enhancing access to nature.

FIGURE 6: OFF-STREET TRAILS IN SHERWOOD - EXISTING AND PLANNED



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PARK AND TRAIL NEEDS IN GROWTH AREAS

Over the past 20 years, Sherwood has grown in population and physical size at a greater rate than other cities in Washington County. In 1952, Sherwood spanned 9 blocks and had less than 600 residents. By 2015, Sherwood was 4.3 square miles and had over 19,000 people. By 2040, based on regional growth forecasts, the Sherwood area is expected to be home to over 33,000 people with over 16,000 households and more than 19,800 jobs.

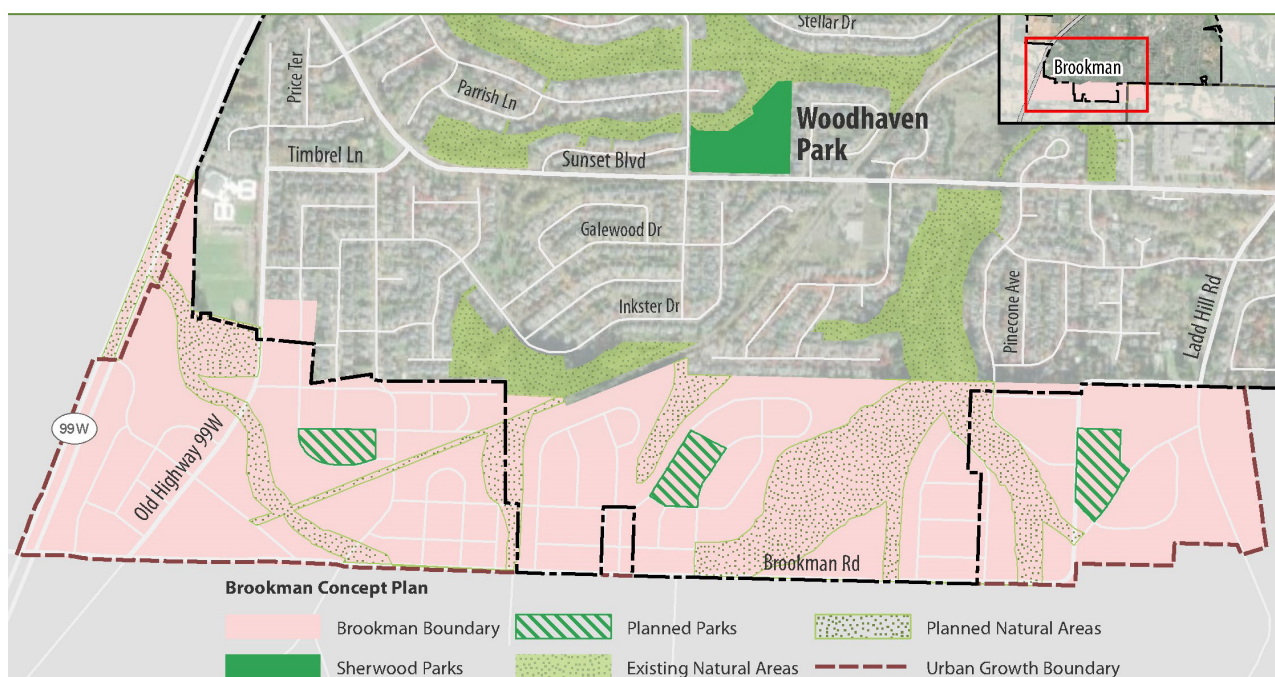
Sherwood has grown in physical size with annexations that have added roughly 440 acres into the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), expanding Sherwood to the north, west and east. Additional annexations are planned with the Tonquin Employment Area, Brookman Area, and Sherwood West, together totaling 1,826 acres. The Tonquin Employment Area lies to the east of the city

boundaries and is designated for industrial use. The Ice Age Tonquin Trail will border this area to the northwest along Oregon Street, meeting the recreation needs of the employment population in this area. Annexation and development of the Brookman Area and Sherwood West is projected to add up to 5,406 households in Sherwood, creating a need for parks and recreation services and facilities. Needs in each of Sherwood’s two planned residential growth areas are discussed in this section.

Brookman

The Brookman Addition Concept Plan designates some commercial and employment uses near Highway 99, but most of the area is planned for concentrated residential development. As depicted in Figure 7, three conceptual neighborhood park locations totaling 8.3 acres are planned, along with natural areas near Cedar Creek and Goose Creek.

FIGURE 7: BROOKMAN AREA MAP



The locations were purposefully chosen to ensure all residences would be within a three-block walk of their local neighborhood park. Park planning opportunities for the Brookman Area include:

- **Creating a distinct identity** for each of the three park sites and a mix of amenities across them so they each offer a unique feature.
- **Providing an engaging visitor experience** at each park.
- **Incorporating trails into the natural areas** with trailheads and wayfinding.

Sherwood West

The Sherwood West Concept Plan Area contains a total of 1,291 acres of land located west and north of existing city limits. This area will be added to the City's Urban Growth Boundary and eventually annexed by the City. The Concept Plan envisions walkable neighborhoods that provide access to parks and natural areas, local retail shops, and a gateway to wine county at the southern end. Sherwood West also looks at additional ways to provide housing in Sherwood including smaller single-family homes, townhouses, duplexes, condos, and cottage housing. Sherwood West incorporates a connected network of walking trails and open space as well as walkable, ten-minute neighborhoods. Needs for the Sherwood West area include:

- **Meeting the 10-minute walk** goal for park access.
- **Providing an engaging visitor experience** at each developed park.
- **Reserving space** for major recreation facilities.
- **Defining public access** to facilities at the new high school.

- **Adding a multi-modal connection** across Highway 99.
- **Providing a connected trail network:**
 - » *Including trails in the creek and open space corridors*
 - » *Considering a bike trail along Elwert Road that would connect to the planned community park in the Concept Plan area and extend into the planned open space and natural areas of Sherwood West*
 - » *Connecting the Cedar Creek Trail to the planned trail network within the Sherwood West planning area*
 - » *Connecting the Cedar Creek Trail to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge western parking area*



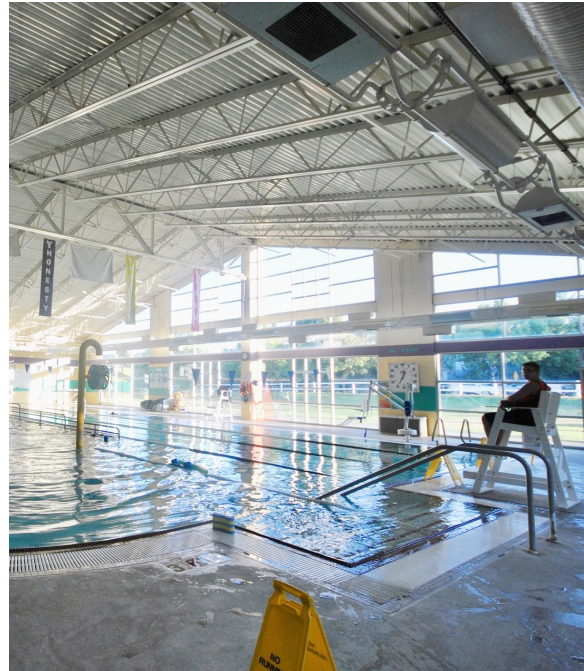
RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS

The City of Sherwood provides a mix of recreation facilities to support indoor use, outdoor recreation, sports play, arts programming, social gathering, and visitor comfort. While the mix and provision of facilities is contingent on available space, there are opportunities to rethink the mix of what's provided, as well as consider changing trends, demographics, and community priorities that affect needs. Needs in four recreation facility categories are discussed in this section.

Aquatic Facilities

There is one aquatic center in Sherwood located inside the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA, a facility owned by City of Sherwood and operated by the YMCA. The pool is at capacity, and many public engagement respondents reported going to aquatic facilities outside Sherwood, most frequently mentioning the Chehalem Park & Recreation District (CPRD) Aquatic Center, located 8 miles away in Newberg. There is clearly demand for more aquatics space and programming in Sherwood. Leaving aside the capital costs, there are several key considerations when considering aquatics facility needs.

- **Sherwood's market size.** Sherwood is projected to grow to about 33,000 people by 2040, a market size that is not large enough to support a second indoor aquatics facility, especially one like the CPRD facility. If an indoor facility is desired and the community is willing to fund it, expanding the existing aquatics facility is the most efficient option for meeting aquatics demand in Sherwood.
- **Operating cost.** Aquatics facilities are not self-supporting, even though they generate revenue.



A community can use a business and operations plan to inform facility design and create a facility with the strongest revenue generating potential. There will still be an operating subsidy required. When considering whether to build or expand aquatics facilities, the biggest question for a community is whether it can support the ongoing operating cost.

- **Indoor vs. outdoor facilities.** If the community is most interested in recreational swimming and social gathering, Sherwood could consider an outdoor leisure pool opened seasonally and located in a public park. An outdoor pool was a suggestion made by multiple people in open-ended comments to the online questionnaire. Outdoor facilities typically require a smaller operating subsidy because they are only open 25% of the year. Given the market size, the City of Sherwood should either pursue an indoor facility (an expansion of the existing facility) or outdoor pool, but not both.

Indoor Recreation Facilities

Sherwood residents have access to a variety of major indoor recreation facilities within city limits, in addition to private health clubs and fitness/dance studios. Like aquatics facilities, indoor recreation facilities generally require operational support, unless they are a for-profit business entity. Indoor facilities support year-round recreation and social gathering, two areas Sherwood residents identified as needs. There are two classifications of indoor facilities in Sherwood, and each type is discussed below.

Multi-Purpose Recreation Centers

A full-service multi-purpose recreation center attracts most regular users from within about a 15-minute drive time. From a central location, all of Sherwood and its planned growth areas can be reached within this drive-time. A full-service multi-purpose recreation facility can serve a population of approximately 25,000 to 35,000 people. Taken together, these service metrics means that a single full-service multi-purpose recreation center could meet all of Sherwood's needs.

The Sherwood Regional Family YMCA is a multi-purpose recreation center. It was state-of-the-art at



the time it was built but on the smaller side compared to facilities being constructed today. Though a second facility is not needed given the market size, Sherwood's market population and area can support a larger facility. Therefore, the City of Sherwood and the YMCA should continue to explore expanding the existing facility to increase its capacity and add some of the spaces and features found in the state-of-the-art multi-purpose recreation centers being constructed today. However, the City should avoid duplicating features and facilities provided elsewhere in Sherwood at public and private specialty recreation facilities.

Specialty Recreation Facilities

Sherwood residents enjoy access to multiple specialty recreation facilities, including two privately owned facilities: Sherwood Ice Arena and Langer's. The need for public specialty recreation facilities is driven by community interest and ability to pay for both constructing and operating a facility, which will typically require an ongoing operating subsidy.

- **Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center.**
The Senior Center, opened in 1982, was built when Sherwood's population was approximately 2,400 residents. Demographics indicate that



Chapter 2: Needs and Opportunities

nearly 17% of Sherwood’s current population is designated as older adults and seniors (55+). Over the next few decades, this population will likely grow to 25% based on regional trends and residents remaining in the City and aging. The need for senior center space and programs will continue to grow as health conscious and active seniors live longer. Currently, the programming at the senior center is focused on older and less active seniors. The facility does not allow for much expansion of programming. There is a need for more space for senior programming. Due to the limitations of the current facility, there is also a need to improve its appeal as a rental venue and to increase its flexibility for programs.

- **Sherwood Center for the Arts.** Sherwood Center for the Arts is a stellar example of a well-designed specialty facility that serves its target specialized arts niche well, yet also maximizes flexibility. This facility was also designed with business and operations in mind, including ensuring the main theater space is also an attractive rental venue. The facility generates revenue, and averaged above a 50% revenue

generation rate prior to COVID-19, which is in line with high performing peers. Between the Sherwood Center for the Arts and the Sherwood Library, Sherwood has enough specialized arts focused facilities to meet its needs into the future. There will be a need for periodic reinvestment to keep the Center in excellent condition and retain its marketability for event rentals.

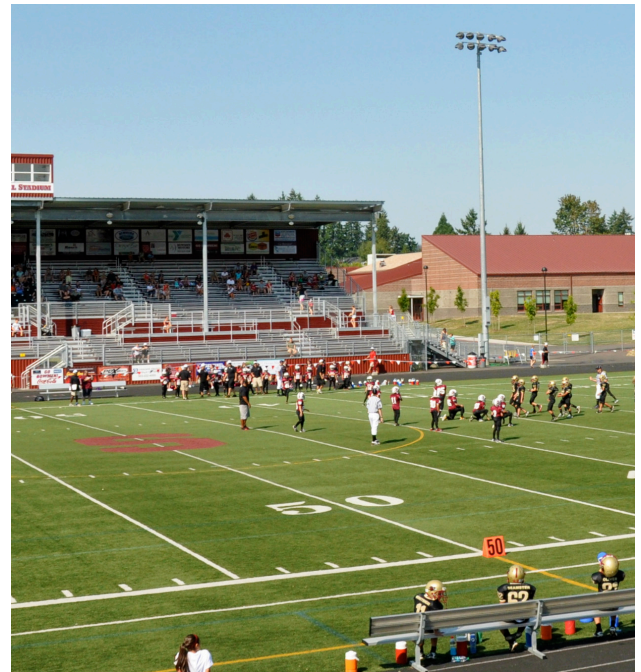
- **Sherwood Field House.** Field space needs are discussed in the section on sports fields. As the sports discussion indicates, there is demand for indoor field space. However, as a city owned and operated structure, the existing field house has needs related to the building design and functionality. While the City has created a heavily used facility with excellent financial performance by reusing an existing warehouse space for a high demand activity, there are aspects of the building that make it challenging from both the operational and visitor perspectives. Sherwood should consider replacing the existing field house with a new indoor structure designed for greater flexibility and more field space.



Sports Fields

The City owns and manages two artificial turf fields at Snyder Park. The Field House contains an indoor field that is relatively small. Most outdoor fields in Sherwood are located on school district property (23 out of 25 fields). Prior to 2020, the City had an Intergovernmental Agreement with the School District for field use and maintenance, but that agreement was not renewed. As a result, the City is no longer the point of contact for local sports organizations for scheduling or responsible for the maintenance of all sports fields in the community, as it had been previously.

- Sherwood residents have 1 rectangular field for every 2,400 residents and 1 ball field for every 1,150 residents. This includes all fields in the community as is the standard industry practice. As Sherwood secures new park sites in growth areas, the City should seek to increase the number of rectangular fields to provide a better balance of the two field types, especially at sites that can accommodate more than one field.
- School District facilities were a critical part of the community's inventory and meeting field needs in Sherwood. Sherwood should continue to explore options for meeting the community's sports field needs.
- Lighting increases the playable time on sports fields, but is not always appropriate, especially for single fields located in residential neighborhoods. When locating new fields in new City parks, Sherwood should site fields where lighting can be added wherever possible.
- As discussed in the section on Indoor Facilities, Sherwood should seek an expanded field house.



Other Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Other outdoor recreational facility needs were identified during the public engagement process and based on trends.

- Mountain bike park.
- Pump track or bike skills course.
- At least one more dog park, open year-round.
- Disc golf course.
- At least one more sprayground/interactive fountain, located on the north side of Highway 99W and renovation of the Snyder Park water feature.
- More diverse play settings, including a universally accessible play environment.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES

Feedback gathered through the public engagement process indicates Sherwood's residents would like more program offerings. Based on public input, existing resources, providers, and recreation trends, the programming directions below have potential for expanded recreation opportunities in Sherwood.

- **Expanded arts and culture programs.** Sherwood has developed a niche in arts and culture and has facilities to support this program area. The City can build on this strength to deepen and broaden its offerings, especially by providing more options for adults and younger seniors, arts-themed camps, and more arts focused events.
- **More community events.** Sherwood's existing events are successful and popular, though the COVID-19 pandemic has halted them temporarily. Based on feedback, community members are interested in more events and appreciate that these bring neighbors together. The desire for more social opportunities was also apparent in the community's interest in more gathering spaces, such as picnic shelters. Sherwood

could expand its existing events schedule or consider new types of events, keeping the multi-generational focus it already has established. The City could test park activation and neighborhood-focused events, such as by using a mobile van to bring play, arts, or exercise activities out to parks throughout the community. Fitness-oriented events are another potential focus. Biking, running, or walking events would respond to the high level of community interest in fitness as well as provide multigenerational recreation activities.

- **Volunteerism as a program area.** Sherwood has a strong and active volunteer base and a volunteer coordinator position. Major facilities in Sherwood such as the Library and Senior Center rely heavily on volunteers to provide programs and services. There are additional opportunities to foster a variety of volunteer programs in Sherwood, curating these to a broader range of interests like the arts or environmental education and treating volunteerism as a specific program area.
- **More programming for specific demographics.** Public engagement results indicated there is





demand for more programming and activities for specific demographics. One group is active seniors and older adults, who have suggested programs such as drop-in book clubs or fitness groups. There is also interest in drop-in programs and activities for teens who don't use the YMCA's Teen Center. Adaptive recreation and programming for people with disabilities is another area of need.

- **Program times catering to working adults.** Sherwood has a high proportion of professionals amongst its population. Community members expressed interest in more recreation options for adults. For working professionals, time constraints are a limiting factor for participation. There is a need for night and weekend options, and alternative times and formats to respond to the needs of these residents.

- **Multigenerational programs and activities.** Community members expressed a need for more multigenerational programming that families can do together, with options that appeal to three generations.
- **Aquatics programming.** The community is interested in aquatics programming, which is dependent on getting additional pool space in Sherwood. This could be provided by Sherwood or a contracted service provider, depending on the facility's operational and business model.
- **Outdoor skills.** Outdoor skills programming is an area that is regionally popular and that would fit with the character of Sherwood's park land and the high level of community interest in the outdoors and nature. Sherwood could explore camps or programs in outdoor skills and partner with existing organizations such as Trackers Earth or Rewild Portland. There may be opportunities to partner with Magness Tree Farm/World Forestry Center or gardening organizations such as Master Gardeners.

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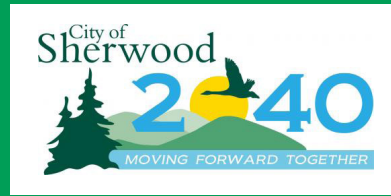
PRINCIPLES, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

Chapter 3 and subsequent chapters provide further detail about how the parks and recreation system will work towards Sherwood vision, as articulated in the Comprehensive Plan and goals. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is also an implementation document for the Healthy and Valued Ecosystem goals.



Sherwood Field House





Healthy and valued ecosystem

In 2040, Sherwood is a leader as a steward of its natural environment. Vegetated corridors are protected and weave through the city providing habitat, safe passage for wildlife, clean water and air, and a place for people to connect with nature. The city actively preserves mature trees and natural areas.

Goals:

1. **Pursue** the expansion and enhancement of the city's trail system and greenways that connect people to nature and their destinations.
2. **Plan**, develop and enhance recreation opportunities and recreation facilities for Sherwood residents of all ages and abilities.
3. **Promote** natural resources as a shared and critical community asset by being good stewards of Sherwood's natural resources, ecosystems, and urban forest and protecting and enhancing their function, quality, and diversity.
4. **Develop** a funding strategy and pursue funding sources for land acquisition, parks and recreation facility development, operations, and maintenance.

PRMP GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The PRMP Guiding Principles are the fundamental beliefs that, taken collectively, express the aspirations of the community for the parks and recreation system, drawn from themes emerging through the community engagement process. The Guiding Principles support and enlarge upon the Vision and Goals of the Comprehensive Plan and are a tool to guide decisions about the parks and recreation system. These principles transcend constraints and available resources.

Sherwood's parks and recreation system is:

- **Playful**, sparking imagination, exploration, and fun.
- **Healthy**, supporting the physical and mental health and well-being of individuals and families.
- **Friendly**, inviting to people of all ages, abilities, and circumstances.

- **Artistic**, revealing Sherwood's culture and identity.
- **Green**, incorporating nature and low impact practices.
- **Resilient**, adapting to dynamic social, ecological, and economic conditions.
- **Collaborative**, achieving more through partnerships.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

Eight overarching strategies provide direction for Sherwood's parks and recreation system. Each of these strategies has accompanying actions, setting policy-level guidance for the recommended improvements in Chapter 4. The strategies are identified with letters A through H. For tracking purposes, accompanying actions are identified with a letter and number combination, such as A-1.





A

PROVIDE A PARK WITHIN A 10-MINUTE WALK OF EVERY RESIDENT

A-1. Explore new joint use agreements with the School District and possibly the implementation of school park improvements in areas that lack 10-minute walk access. School sites of particular interest include Archer Glen Elementary, Sherwood High School (both the existing site and the new site), and Laurel Ridge/Edy Ridge.

A-2. Incorporate small-scale and environmentally appropriate neighborhood park amenities on public lands and in City-owned natural areas in conjunction with trails, in areas that lack 10-minute walk access.

A-3. Consider existing gap areas at the edges of Sherwood's city limits when locating/developing parks in growth areas. With strategic locations and enough pedestrian connections, new parks in growth areas have potential to serve neighborhoods just inside city limits that currently lack 10-minute park access.

A-4. Enhance existing parks in neighborhoods that have only one park within a 10-minute walk, including Langer Park, Oregon Trail Park, and Pioneer Park.

A-5. Revisit the Sherwood West Concept Plan for 10-minute walk park access.

A-6. Endorse the 10-minute walk campaign. Sherwood's City Council can do so by making the pledge that everyone in Sherwood will have safe, easy access to a quality park within a 10-minute walk of home by 2040.

A-7. Provide sidewalks and pedestrian access to all parks in Sherwood.

A-8. Consider joining the AARP Network of Age-Friendly Communities.



B INTEGRATE NATURE AND NATURAL SYSTEMS

B-1. Incorporate habitat and nature in Sherwood's developed parks, such as planting more large canopy trees and clusters of trees, adding more understory plantings and richer planting palettes, replacement of turf with ecolawn, adding rain gardens and green stormwater infrastructure, and adding pollinator plantings.

B-2. Formally recognize Sherwood's City-owned natural areas as part of the park system with the purpose of protecting ecosystems and providing sensitive public access. To accomplish this action, this Parks and Recreation Master Plan includes natural areas on the park system map and includes design guidelines for natural areas as a distinct park classification.

B-3. Design parks to create transitional zones between manicured areas and natural areas such as forests and wetlands. Use transition plantings and understory vegetation to soften edge zones,

reducing maintenance demand, and increasing habitat value.

B-4. Enhance and sustain tree canopy throughout the park system, including a program of tree replacement planting in neighborhood and community parks.

B-5. Monitor and manage natural areas to minimize invasive species and improve ecosystem health.

B-6. Connect to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and its trail system. Prioritize those Transportation System Plan projects that connect Sherwood's trail network to the Refuge to increase access for Sherwood residents to the Refuge's tremendous nature and wildlife viewing opportunities.



DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE NETWORK OF CONNECTED TRAILS AND PATHWAYS.

C-1. Build out the network of off-street trails and shared use pathways as planned in the Transportation System Plan (TSP).

C-2. Coordinate with the Transportation System Plan and Asset Management program to expand and upgrade the trail system in Sherwood.

C-3. Advocate for pedestrian and bike grade-separated crossings of Highway 99W.

C-4. Identify a network of trailheads and access points when the TSP is updated. Consider parks for trailhead locations.

C-5. Protect the scenic qualities of trails. This includes designing trails to reduce erosion and tree removal and protecting the integrity of the scenic settings in Sherwood's trail corridors.

C-6. Implement a comprehensive trail wayfinding

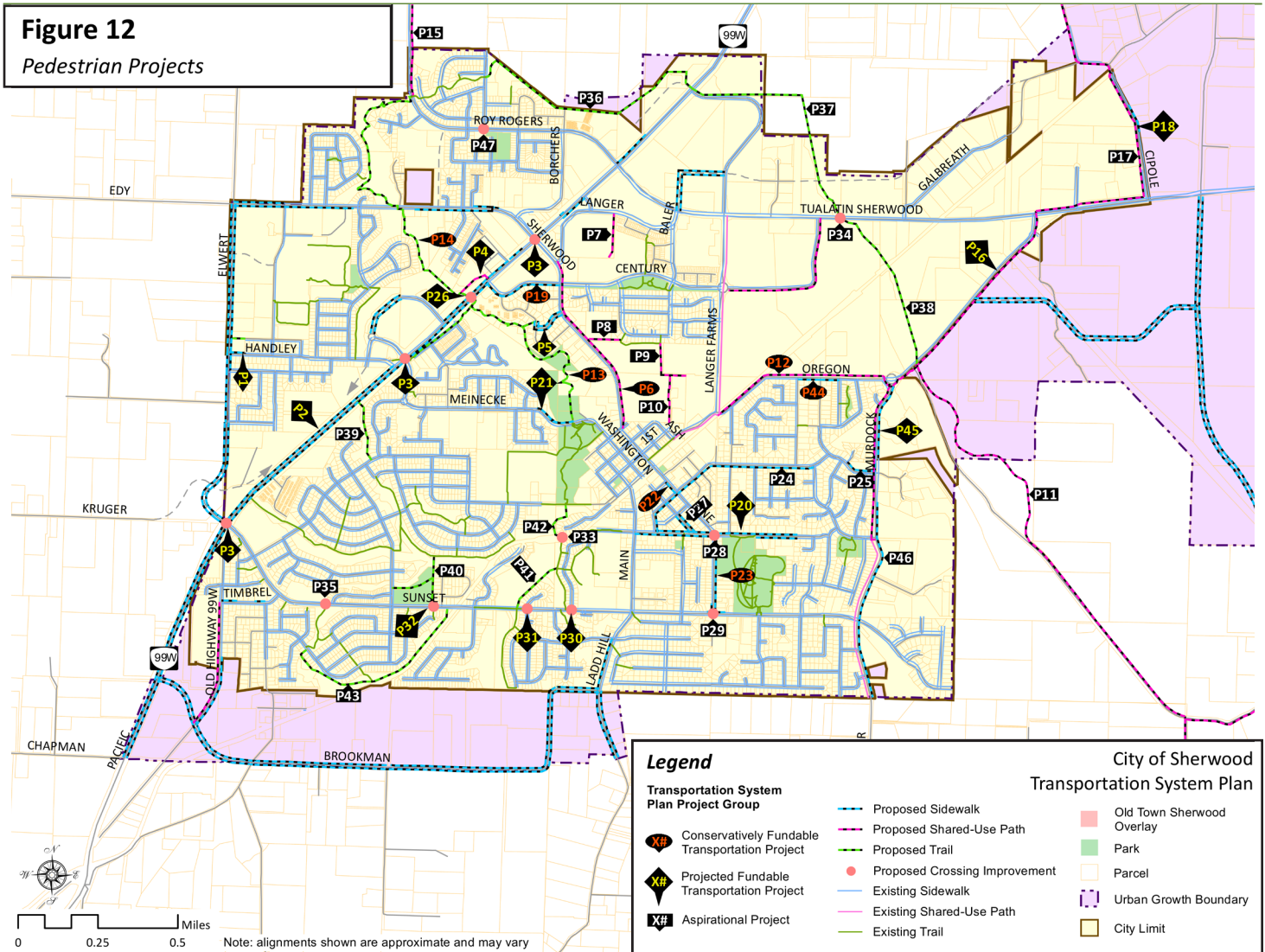
program. Provide more consistent and unified signage along the city's trails to improve their identity and accessibility.

C-7. Evaluate opportunities to add trail routes and connections not addressed in the TSP if additional opportunities arise.

C-8. Provide secure bike parking in all parks, distributed at each of the major use areas in each park.

C-9. Advocate for the completion of trails projects with transportation funding sources (including Transportation SDCs and regional, state, and federal sources).

FIGURE 8: COMPREHENSIVE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE NETWORK MAP FROM SHERWOOD TSP





D

EXPAND THE PARK SYSTEM AS THE CITY GROWS.

- D-1.** Secure the planned parks and natural areas in the Brookman Area.
- D-2.** Update the Sherwood West Concept Plan with particular attention to the parks, natural areas and trails (see related actions A-1 and B-5).
- D-3.** Seek a community park on the north side of Highway 99W, one that provides a different character and set of experiences than Stella Olsen and Snyder Parks.
- D-4.** Apply the guidance of the PRMP when developing future concept plans, using the system of parks and natural areas as a defining feature.

- D-5.** Sustain the ratio of acres of parkland per 1,000 people as Sherwood's population increases.
- D-6.** Explore developer-built public parks as an option for park development in growth areas, where the City provides System Development Charge (SDC) credits in exchange for developer construction and retains design oversight to ensure that Sherwood's design quality is achieved.
- D-6.** Complete an audit of the current Development Code for consistency with the PRMP and update the Development Code where needed.



E

PROVIDE STATE-OF-THE-ART INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES THAT REFLECT SHERWOOD'S IDENTITY AND INCREASE RECREATION VARIETY.

E-1. Apply the design guidelines of the PRMP to ensure the desired visitor experience while providing a diversity of recreation opportunities across the system.

E-2. Express Sherwood's identity by integrating cultural, historic, and place-based art and interpretation throughout the park system.

E-3. Increase the diversity of play experiences and settings in Sherwood's park system, including nature play experiences and more universal access play opportunities that integrate people with and without disabilities.

E-4. Add new recreation amenities and facilities that expand the range of recreation experiences available in Sherwood, working in collaboration with partners and user groups.

E-5. Upgrade the Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center to be a state-of-the-art facility.

E-6. Replace the Sherwood Field House with a larger purpose-built facility.

E-7. Enhance Sherwood's sense of place by incorporating site and neighborhood features into the design of each park and facility, such as views, geologic features, remnant vegetation, and cultural landscape elements.

E-8. Enhance visitor experience by designing each place to support multiple recreation opportunities and providing user amenities such as restrooms, shade, and seating.



F STRENGTHEN SHERWOOD'S COMMUNITY, CULTURE, AND HERITAGE THROUGH PROGRAMMING.

F-1. Continue to emphasize Sherwood's niche in arts and culture programming, events, and activities.

F-2. Provide programs and community events that encourage interaction between neighbors and celebrate Sherwood's identity.

F-3. Coordinate with public, non-profit, and private entities to ensure a variety of recreation options, without duplication of facilities and services.

F-4. Expand self-directed health and fitness throughout the park system through approaches such as conducting social marketing campaigns, encouraging meet-up walking and running groups, or offering mobile programming.

F-5. Support family and neighborhood events and social gathering in parks with a mix of reservable and open use gathering spaces, including spaces that can be used year-round.

F-6. Develop additional volunteerism opportunities for a variety of interests, time commitments and age

groups, treating volunteerism as a program area.

F-7. Develop programming for new and expanded facilities in alignment with the business and operations plan for each facility.

F-8. Offer pilot programs to test new options, such as multigenerational activities, programs for active older adults, and alternative formats that require less time commitment (e.g., one-time, short-term, or drop-in options).

F-9. Adapt programs and events to remain responsive to trends and community priorities.



SUSTAIN SHERWOOD'S PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND RECREATION FACILITIES THROUGH PROACTIVE MAINTENANCE AND STEWARDSHIP.

- G-1.** Maintain and operate Sherwood's public park and facility assets as integral components of Sherwood's quality of life.
- G-2.** Implement a natural resource management program to stabilize and enhance natural areas.
- G-3.** Consider adding a natural resources manager position to manage the health of Sherwood's natural areas, ecosystems and urban forest, including developing volunteer opportunities for stewardship.
- G-4.** Increase the resources allocated for maintenance, operations, and asset management when more facilities or parks are added.
- G-5.** Prioritize capital reinvestments that reduce operating costs through reduced water use, decreased energy costs or labor savings.
- G-6.** Evaluate the costs of sports field maintenance and adjust any agreements for appropriate cost recovery and City compensation.
- G-7.** Support the asset management program, which regularly and proactively reinvests in the park system to sustain its quality.
- G-8.** Explore additional partnerships with public, nonprofit, and private entities for operations, aiming for partnerships that bring the strengths of each organization to the table and that can relieve the City of long-term operational obligations or share obligations among entities.



MANAGE EFFICIENT AND FISCALLY SUSTAINABLE PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES.

H-1. Facilitate strong partnerships with individuals, service groups, nonprofits and other agencies and organizations to sustain and expand recreation opportunities, including the YMCA partnership.

H-2. Establish a 501(c)(3) Parks and Arts Foundation or partner with an established community nonprofit to allow the City to receive tax-deductible donations for parks, recreation, and arts.

H-3. Develop a gift catalogue for benches, memorial trees, and other park elements that includes the installation cost and an endowment that provides for asset preservation or reinvestment.

H-4. Reduce the size of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board to seven members, phased in with the end of terms.

H-5. Establish a percent for art program.

H-6. Continue Sherwood's diversified revenue streams to sustain a healthy revenue generation rate for parks and recreation services.

H-7. Explore new sources of operating funding, including:

- » *A parks utility fee*
- » *An operating levy for voter approval*
- » *Allocating funding from the streets and stormwater utility fees for eligible parks and recreation system operations and projects, such as stream and wetlands management/restoration in parks and open spaces or trails maintenance.*

H-8. Update Sherwood's Parks System Development Charge (SDC) fee study based on the updated PRMP and adjust the Parks SDC if warranted

H-9. Revisit the feasibility of a general obligation bond, using voter feedback to develop the project list.



H

**MANAGE EFFICIENT AND FISCALLY SUSTAINABLE
PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES.**

H-10. Leverage available capital funding sources, including:

- » *Local share funding from Metro's parks bond*
- » *Oregon Parks and Recreation Department grant funds*
- » *Community Development Block Grants*
- » *Future urban renewal districts*
- » *Strategic use of General Fund dollars for grant matches and strategic investments.*

H-11. Require a business and operations plan for every major capital project that identifies operational costs, including staffing requirements and revenue generation goals.





PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES

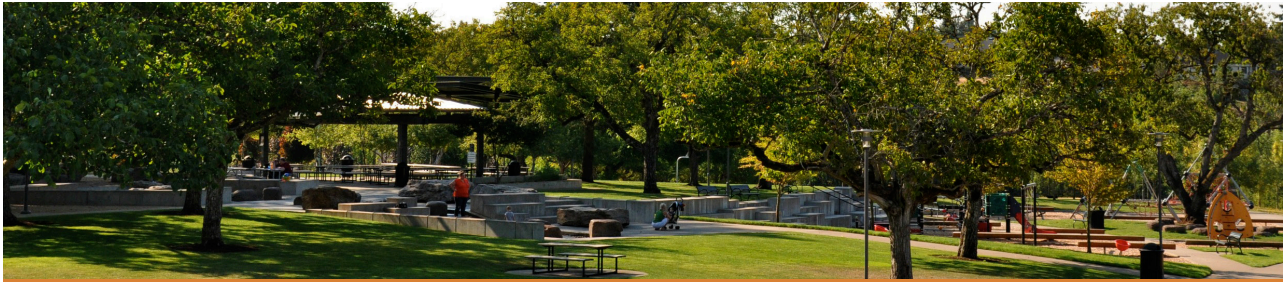
Actions D-4 and E-1 make reference to these park design guidelines, which apply to both renovations at existing parks and the planning and design of new parks. The intent of the design guidelines is to protect and enhance the City's quality of life and community identity and encourage functional, safe, and aesthetically pleasing development while maintaining compatibility with the surrounding environment. See Considerations for Key Recreation Facilities in Chapter 4 for additional guidance on the following recreation facilities: dog parks, paved sports courts, playgrounds, splash pads, pump tracks.

Organization

The guidelines are organized by park classification. For each classification, there are five design guidelines categories:

- **Size and Access:** The size of a park, and particularly the developable area, determines the type of park and uses possible at the site. Access addresses the frontages, preferred modes of transportation, and entrances to the site.

- **Recommended Resources:** There is a minimum set of park resources needed for a park location to meet the objectives developed from community input and analyzed in the Needs and Opportunities Chapter. Items listed in this sub-heading are intended to be required elements for the given park classification.
- **Additional Resources:** The park resources identified in this sub-heading are additional resources for consideration. If site size allows, other resources can be incorporated into the park as long as the impacts of the resource do not exceed the capacity of the size and scale of the intended park site classification.
- **Structures:** If a structure is identified for the park site, additional review and standards will come into play. This section also highlights what non-recreation structures need additional consideration before being located within park sites.
- **Incompatible Resources:** In some cases, there are park resources that conflict with the purpose and character of a particular park classification.



COMMUNITY PARKS GUIDELINES

INTENT

Provide opportunities for active recreation and organized play in a location that can accommodate increased traffic and demand, while also serving as a neighborhood park for nearby residents.

SIZE AND ACCESS

- Minimum developable park area: 10 acres
- Access for a higher order public street on at least one side for main park entry
- Main park entry should front a street with a bicycle route when applicable
- Secondary access to the park from a public local access street or trail is desired

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

- Play area, medium to large-scale. A destination play area may be included.
- Picnic tables, benches, and seating
- Enclosed or open picnic shelter
- Open lawn area for sitting and informal play
- Pathway system connecting internal park facilities
- Sports fields (minimum of 2)
- Sports courts (multiple)
- Permanent restrooms
- Off-street parking
- Trees (for shade and to provide canopy cover)
- Park identification sign
- Wayfinding signs
- Site furnishings (trash receptacles, bike rack, etc.)
- Drinking water fountains

ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL RESOURCES

- Splash pad
- Additional play features such as skate spots, bocce courts, ping pong tables, etc.
- Pump track or BMX park
- Off-leash dog area
- Natural areas
- Trails
- Lighting for fields, courts, or pedestrian paths
- Upgraded utility service to support special events
- Public art or historical element

COMPATIBLE STRUCTURES

Buildings and immediate landscaping should follow Low Impact Development practices. Buildings constructed within parks should be built to LEED Silver standard or better (even if certification is not pursued).

- Recreation center or field house
- Community building
- Maintenance/storage facilities
- Restrooms
- Concessions buildings

INCOMPATIBLE RESOURCES

- Regional-scale facilities (arboretum, botanical garden, regional sports complex)



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS GUIDELINES

INTENT

Provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for nearby residents, who typically live within walking and bicycling distance (.5 miles) of the park in a residential setting.

SIZE AND ACCESS

- Minimum developable park size: 1.5 acres
- Property faces front facades of adjacent development
- Access from local street or trail

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

- Play area, medium size
- At least one picnic table, one bench, and one grill
- Internal pathway system
- Perimeter path or sidewalks
- Open lawn area
- Trees (for shade and to preserve canopy cover)
- Park identification sign
- Site furnishings (trash receptacles, bike rack, etc.)

ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL RESOURCES

- Shelter, shade structure, or gazebo
- Sport courts
- Other small-scale active recreation resources (ping pong tables, chess tables, skate spot, horseshoe pits, etc.)
- Community garden
- Natural areas
- Drinking water fountain
- Off-street parking
- Restrooms
- Pedestrian-scale lighting

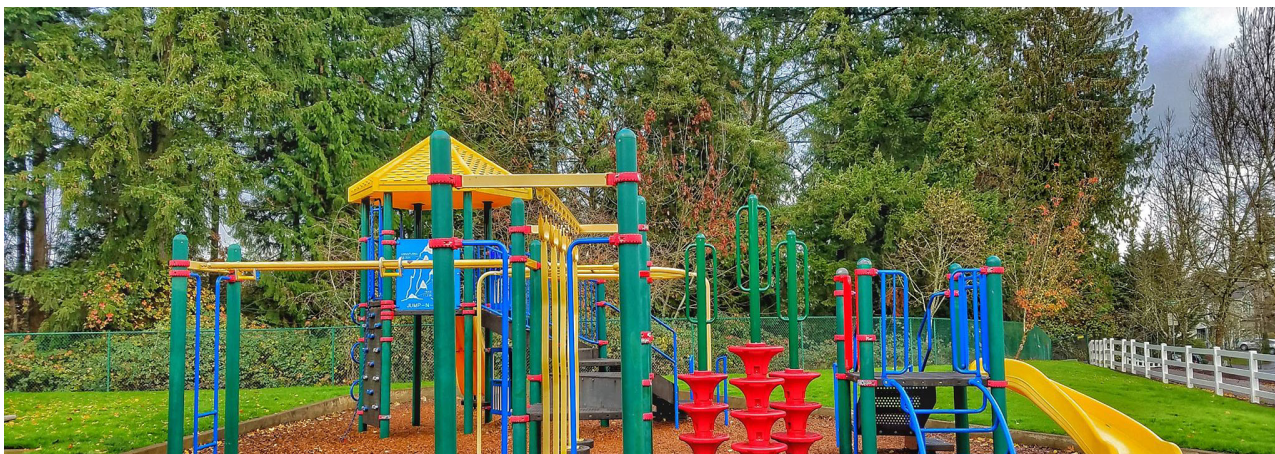
COMPATIBLE STRUCTURES

Buildings and immediate landscaping should follow Low Impact Development practices. Buildings constructed within parks should be built to LEED Silver standard or better.

- Restroom
- Small maintenance or storage shed

INCOMPATIBLE RESOURCES

- Community-scale facilities
- Lighted sports fields



POCKET PARKS GUIDELINES

INTENT

Small sites that serve the immediate neighborhood with nearby public and/or private recreation space. During the development review process it is determined whether a pocket park will be dedicated to the City. If a pocket park is not dedicated to the City it is owned and maintained through a home owner's association.

SIZE AND ACCESS

- Typically less than .5 acre
- Pocket parks should face the front facades of adjacent buildings rather than the sides or rear

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

- One recreation feature (play area, pump track, bocce court)
- Site furnishings (trash receptacles, bike rack, etc.)
- Benches, picnic table, seating
- Park identification sign

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Additional small-scale active recreation resource (ping pong table, chess tables, bocce court, climbing structure, etc.)
- Small shelter, shade structure, or gazebo
- Drinking water fountain
- Community garden
- Natural area
- Restrooms when there is sufficient space in the park and adequate buffering between neighboring residences

INCOMPATIBLE RESOURCES

- Community-scale facilities
- Lighting that is not pedestrian-oriented or spills over onto adjacent properties
- Storage facilities



SPECIAL USE SITES OR AREAS GUIDELINES

INTENT

Provide recreation facilities or specialized features that cannot be accommodated within other park sites due to size or location requirements.

SIZE AND ACCESS

- Size varies, depending on the special use
- Access depends on special use. Site should have at least one access point from a public street.
- In some cases, public access may be excluded or limited if the resource protection best practices warrant.

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

- Special use resource or facility
- Park identification sign
- Site furnishings (trash receptacles, bike rack, etc.)

ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL RESOURCES

- Internal pathway system
- Off-street parking
- Shelter, shade structure, or gazebo
- Lighting
- Drinking water fountain
- Natural areas

- Recreation facilities compatible with the primary special use, such as a basketball court, bocce courts, a playground or pickleball courts
- Restrooms

COMPATIBLE STRUCTURES

Buildings and immediate landscaping should follow Low Impact Development practices. Buildings constructed within parks should be built to LEED Silver standard or better.

- Restroom
- Interpretive facilities
- Community center
- Environmental education classroom or nature center
- Fieldhouse
- Stand-alone recreation buildings or facilities that do not fit into other parks

INCOMPATIBLE RESOURCES

- Any uses or features that would conflict or detract from the special purpose of the site



NATURAL AREAS GUIDELINES

INTENT

Protect natural resources, habitat corridors and ecosystems and provide opportunities for interaction with nature.

SIZE AND ACCESS

- Size varies, depending on the resource being protected
- Access depends on size of site and type of resource being protected, though each site should have at least one access point from a public street.
- In some cases, public access may be excluded or limited if the resource protection best practices warrant.

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

- Internal paths or looped trail, if feasible
- Park identification sign
- Site furnishings (trash receptacles, bike rack, etc.)

ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL RESOURCES

- Regional or community trail
- Trail head/kiosk
- Off-street parking (if site is accessible)

- Shelter or viewing blind
- Natural surface trails
- Recreation facilities compatible with the natural setting, such as a disc golf course, paddle access point, or mountain bike single track trail

COMPATIBLE STRUCTURES

Buildings and immediate landscaping should follow Low Impact Development practices. Buildings constructed within parks should be built to LEED Silver standard or better.

- Restroom
- Small maintenance or storage shed
- Environmental education classroom or nature center

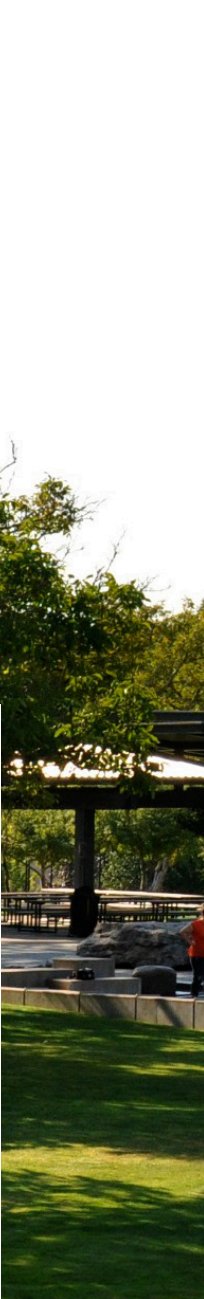
INCOMPATIBLE RESOURCES

- Uses or features that would degrade the resource being protected
- Lighting



RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

This chapter discusses physical improvements to Sherwood’s existing parks and recreation facilities and recommendations for new ones. The chapter discusses existing parks, new parks and trails, existing indoor recreation facilities and recommended new recreation facilities. Recommendations for each park address the park’s function within the overall system, the design guidelines for the park’s classification, strategies, and actions in Chapter 3, and opportunities identified during the planning process.





Snyder Park playground and shelter

APPROACH TO IMPROVING EXISTING PARKS

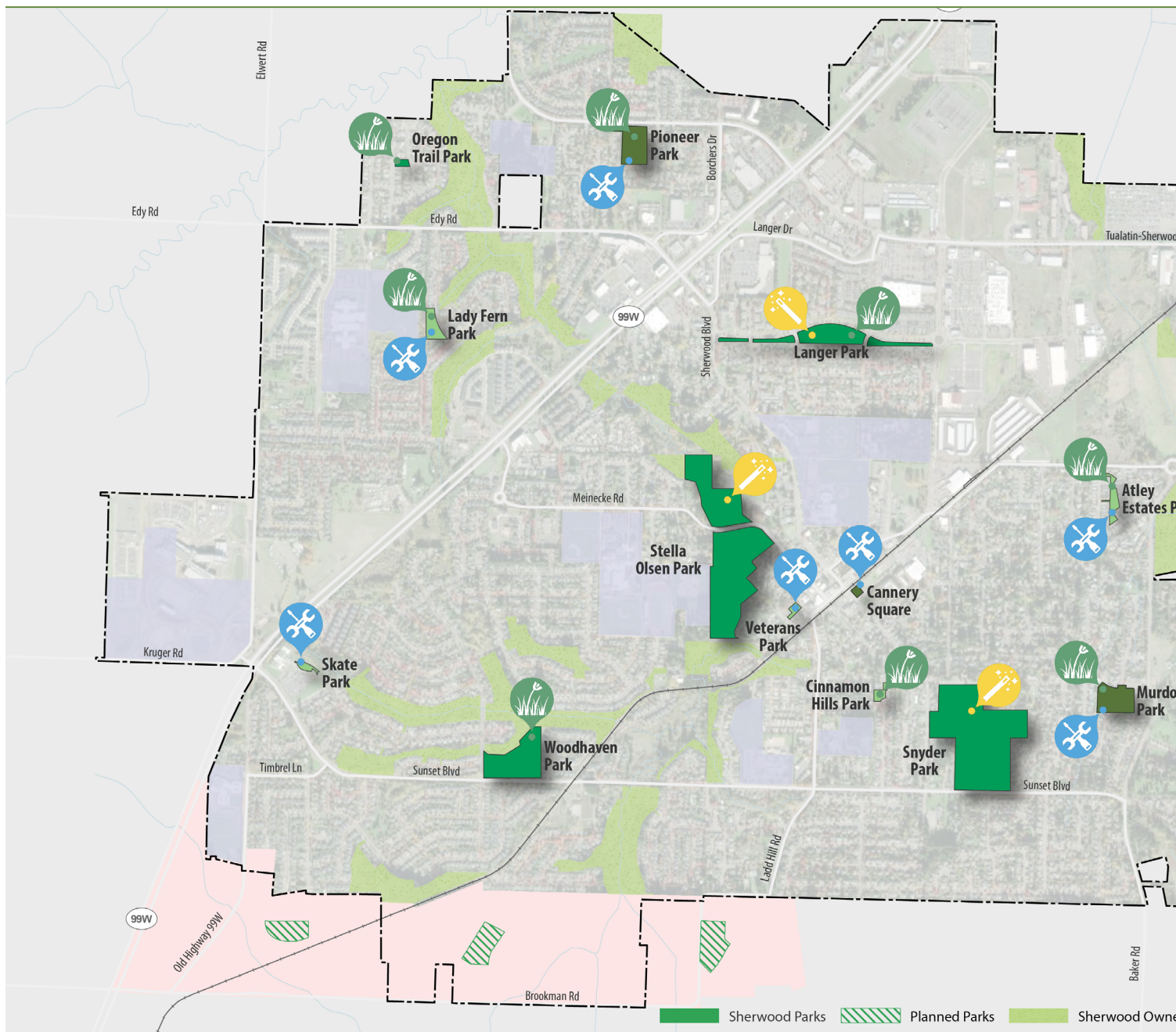
Based on the assessments (See appendices C and F for further information) conducted as part of this plan, three categories of park improvements are recommended:

Landscape Conversion projects will convert portions of the existing landscape to ecolawn, naturescape, a waterwise palette, or an enhanced urban forest.

Enhancement projects add one or more new features or amenities, affecting no more than 10% of the park's area and/or costing less than \$500,000.

Major Enhancement projects add multiple new features or amenities, affecting more than 10% of the park's area

FIGURE 9: MAP OF PARK IMPROVEMENTS



and/or costing more than \$500,000.

The existing park improvements are then prioritized into three tiers:

- **Tier 1** are high impact or quick win projects.
- **Tier 2** includes those parks that serve more people or neighborhoods that have fewer park amenities.

- **Tier 3** includes pocket parks and special use sites. Specific recommendations for each existing park are discussed on the following pages.

All recommended improvements are aspirational and dependent upon available funding. Images included in this chapter are intended to show what some of the recommended improvements could look like.



TIER 1

- **CANNERY SQUARE** 0.28 ACRES
- **MURDOCK PARK** 3.28 ACRES
- **PIONEER PARK** 3.36 ACRES

TIER 2

- **LANGER PARK** 5.49 ACRES
- **OREGON TRAIL PARK** 0.28 ACRES
- **SNYDER PARK** 3.36 ACRES
- **STELLA OLSON MEMORIAL PARK** 22.0 ACRES
- **WOODHAVEN PARK** 6.20 ACRES

TIER 3

- **ATLEY ESTATES** 1.02 ACRES
- **CINNAMON HILLS PARK** 0.53 ACRES
- **LADY FERN PARK** 1.32 ACRES
- **SHERWOOD SKATE PARK** 0.38 ACRES
- **VETERANS' PARK** 0.34 ACRES

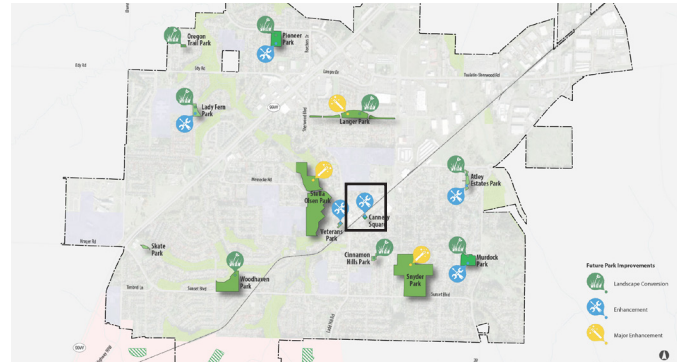
TIER 1

CANNERY SQUARE



The heart of downtown and Sherwood's civic core, Cannery Square serves as an urban community park and downtown destination.

1. Reinvest in the park to sustain its excellent condition.
2. Add shade, such as with umbrellas or shade sails.
3. Add movable furniture, at least during summer months, such as café tables and chairs or Adirondack chairs.
4. Incorporate activation elements, such as an outdoor reading room, corn hole, ping pong, or giant games (e.g., jenga, checkers, chess, scrabble).
5. Ensure the new development adjacent to the park on SW Columbia Street integrates or considers the park. This means the view from the park to the park-facing façade of the new building should be considered during the development review process.



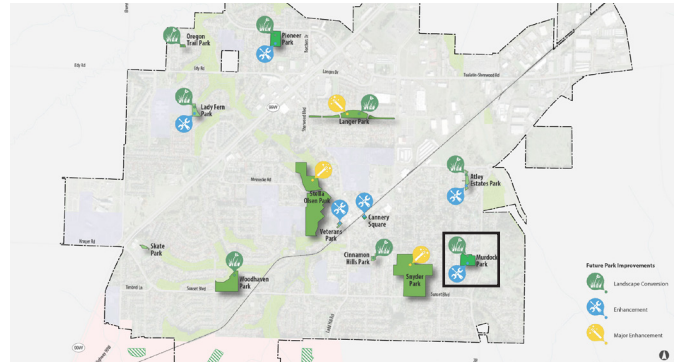
TIER 1

MURDOCK PARK



Murdock Park is a large neighborhood park in proximity to the planned Murdock Shared-Use Path (Project B1 in the Sherwood Transportation System Plan).

1. Create a master plan to guide improvements.
2. Enhance the play experience, including incorporating nature play elements and climbing features. Consider relocating the play area to the north of the shelter.
3. Consider adding a sport court.
4. Create a longer walking loop with a measured distance.
5. Add more native vegetation around the stormwater pond and develop a picnic area or small picnic shelter overlooking the pond.
6. Convert turf not being used for recreation to



ecolawn or drought resilient plants to reduce mowing needs and increase landscape complexity.

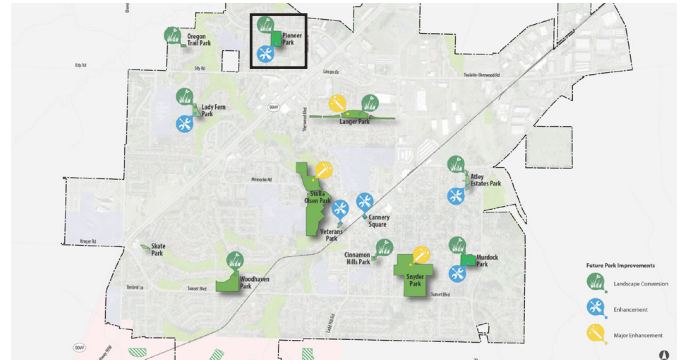
7. Plant more shade trees.
8. Add a restroom.
9. Add more recreation amenities consistent with design guidelines for neighborhood parks.



TIER 1 PIONEER PARK  

Pioneer Park is a large neighborhood park and the only local park for a large area of Sherwood.

1. Create a master plan to guide improvements and better link the developed and wooded portions of the park.
2. Enhance or expand the play environment. Orient the play environment closer to the intersection of SW Lynnly Way and SW Jonquil Terrace. Incorporate nature play elements to transition into the wooded portion of the park.
3. Create a walking loop with a measured distance.
4. Add a restroom and a second shelter similar to the shelter at Woodhaven Park.
5. Create a more welcoming pedestrian entrance from SW Roy Rogers.



6. Add more recreation amenities consistent with design guidelines for neighborhood parks, including potentially a dog park and a basketball court.



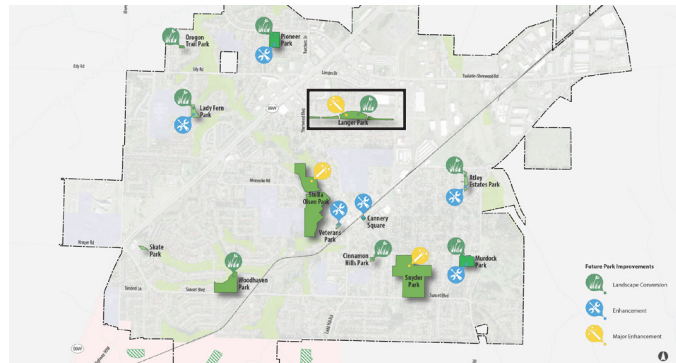
TIER 2

LANGER PARK



Langer Park is a large neighborhood park that serves as the only local park for a large area of Sherwood.

1. Meet with the HOA to determine long term future and desire for continued management.
2. Replace the play structure with a larger and more engaging play environment towards the end of the structure's life cycle.
3. Add neighborhood-oriented park amenities, such as a picnic shelter, a restroom and additional amenities that encourage more use and longer stays.
4. Convert areas of lawn not used for recreation to lawn alternatives or low water use groundcovers.
5. Add shade trees.



6. Develop a walking/running loop with a measured distance through the park and along the Century Drive sidewalks, including crossing enhancements at street crossings and the possible addition of a natural surface path.



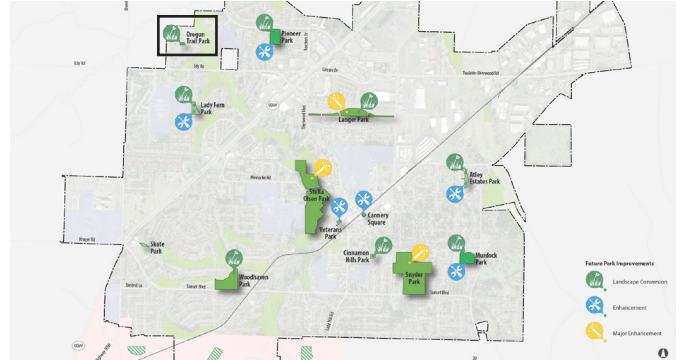
TIER 2

OREGON TRAIL PARK



Oregon Trail Park serves as a local park for community members within a 10-minute walk.

1. Replace the play area with a more engaging play experience. Include seating areas or seat walls.
2. Consider relocating the path to create an improved sequence to the play area and through the park.
3. Add more shade trees.
4. Convert the lawn to ecolawn or nativescape to reduce mowing need and improve landscape complexity and opportunity to interact with nearby nature.



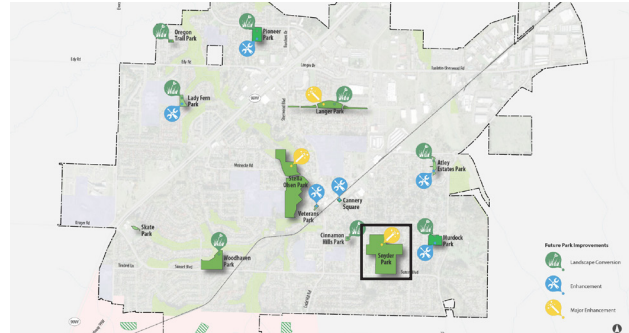
TIER 2

SNYDER PARK



Snyder Park is a community park with panoramic views and is home to Sherwood's widest variety of recreation facilities.

1. Renovate the playground and central area of the park, focusing on universal accessibility. Snyder Park should continue to be home to a destination play area and include water interaction opportunities.
2. Add more picnic facilities and seating throughout the park, sited for social interaction and family gatherings.
3. Enhance the SW Pine Street frontage.
4. Implement a tree replacement plan, adding more large canopy trees and addressing the remnant orchard trees.
5. Create a measured distance walking loop within the park using a combination of existing paths and new segments.
6. Explore options to allow the dog park to remain



open year-round including adding a separate, smaller dog park adjacent to the existing one.

7. Consider the following additions: pickleball courts, bike skills course, bocce courts, climbing wall, enclosed shelter.



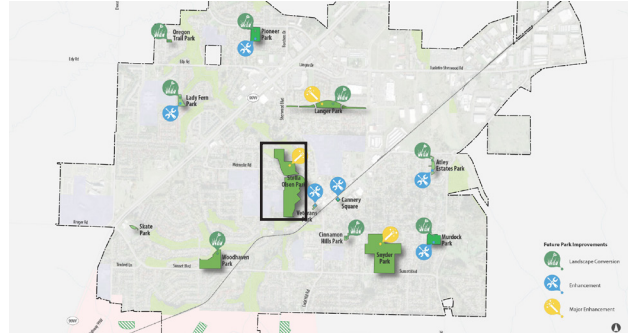
TIER 2

STELLA OLSEN MEMORIAL PARK



Stella Olsen is a community park on the Cedar Creek Corridor and home to Sherwood’s outdoor performing areas events.

1. Update or revisit existing master plan before moving forward with any new park improvements or construction.
2. Enhance the open lawn area near the play structure and SW Washington Street to create seating and gathering areas and add shade trees.
3. Enhance the park frontage for better curb appeal along SW Washington Street. This could include an art fence or additional landscaping.
4. Enhance the path and circulation system to improve flow, accessibility, and the walking experience, including better links to the undercrossing.
5. Enhance the amphitheater infrastructure and backstage area to better support performances and events.



6. Celebrate Sherwood’s arts and culture scene through the inclusion of art, artist-designed elements and continued arts programming.



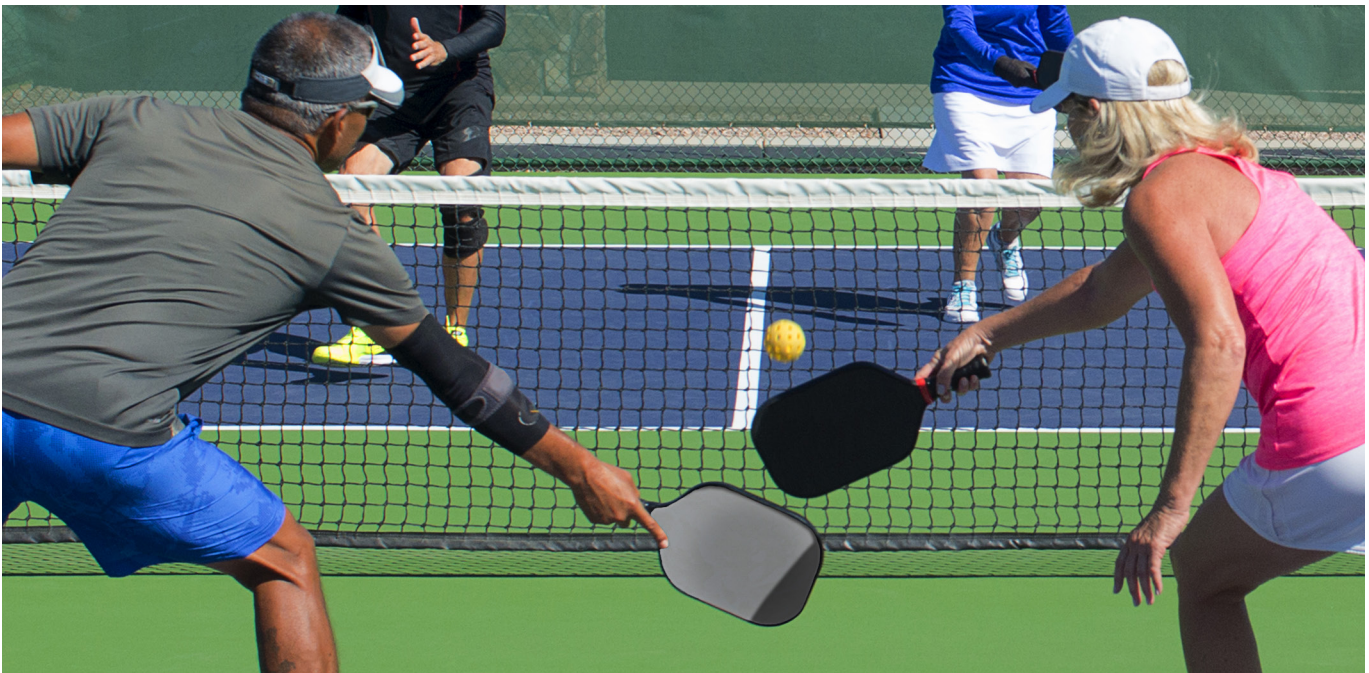
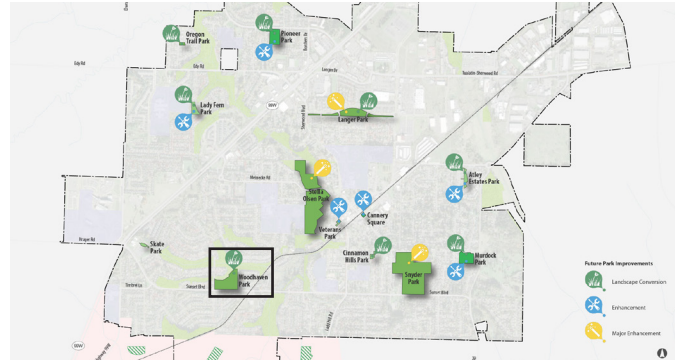
TIER 2

WOODHAVEN PARK



Woodhaven Park is a large neighborhood park adjacent to a greenway, serving an area of Sherwood that has no other parks within a 10-minute walk.

1. Reinvest in the play area when the play structure needs replacement, replacing the main structure with features that are different from other parks in Sherwood. Retain the sand area and hillside.
2. Create better connections between the forested portion of the park and the developed portion, including the addition of a loop trail through the wooded area as suggested in the master plan.
3. Convert lawn areas between the fence and sidewalks and between the play area and sidewalk to shrubs or lawn alternatives.
4. Sustain the field, basketball court, restroom and other features in excellent condition.



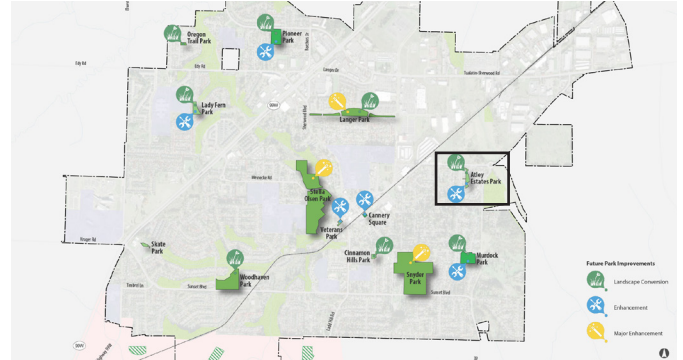
TIER 3

ATLEY ESTATES



Atley Estates serves as a local park for community members within a 10-minute walk, including people who have no other park options nearby.

1. Add neighborhood-oriented park amenities near SW Brickyard Dr, such as a seating area, community garden plots or a nature play area.
2. Convert the lawn to ecolawn or nativescape to reduce mowing need and improve landscape complexity/opportunity to interact with nearby nature.



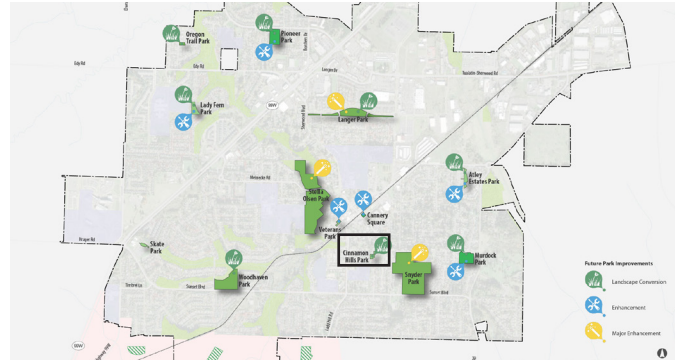
TIER 3

CINNAMON HILLS PARK



Cinnamon Hills Park is a pocket park with an expansive view. It serves nearby neighbors in an area also served by Stella Olsen and Snyder Parks.

1. Replace the play equipment with a more engaging and interactive play environment. Nature play elements may be suitable.
2. Widen the pathway between SW Cinnamon Hills and SW Division.
3. Convert the turf to ecolawn or drought resilient plants to reduce mowing needs.



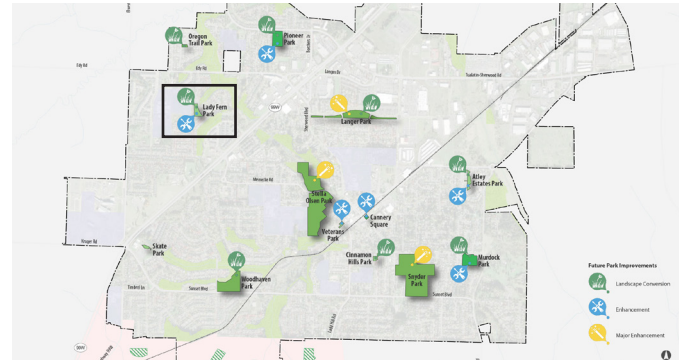
TIER 3

LADY FERN PARK



Lady Fern Park serves as the local park for the surrounding neighborhood and provides a linkage to the adjacent greenway corridor and the Edy Ridge/ Laurel Ridge school sites.

1. Replace the play structure with a nature play area. Retain swings at the park, possibly replacing the existing swings with a disc swing.
2. Add neighborhood-oriented park amenities near Ladyfern Dr, such as a picnic shelter and seating areas.
3. Convert portions of the lawn to ecolawn or nativescape to reduce mowing need and make a smoother transition between the developed park area and adjacent greenways.



4. Develop a looped walking route or trail, potentially connecting into the greenway or onto the school campuses. This should be a measured distance and include mileage markers/wayfinding signs.



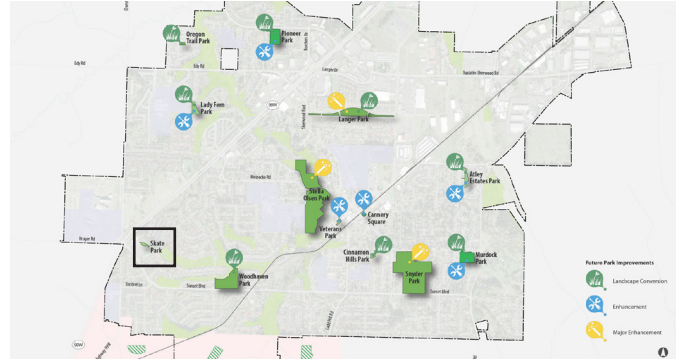
TIER 3

SHERWOOD SKATE PARK



The Sherwood Skate Park, opened in October 2019 and designed by renowned skatepark designer Dreamland, is a newly constructed special use facility on the same City-owned site as the YMCA.

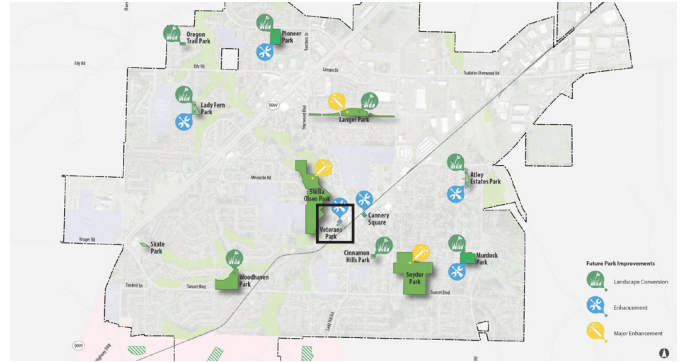
1. Incorporate seating and amenities east of the skatepark in the open lawn area.
2. Improve the connection to the greenway trail now accessed from SW Woodhaven Drive.

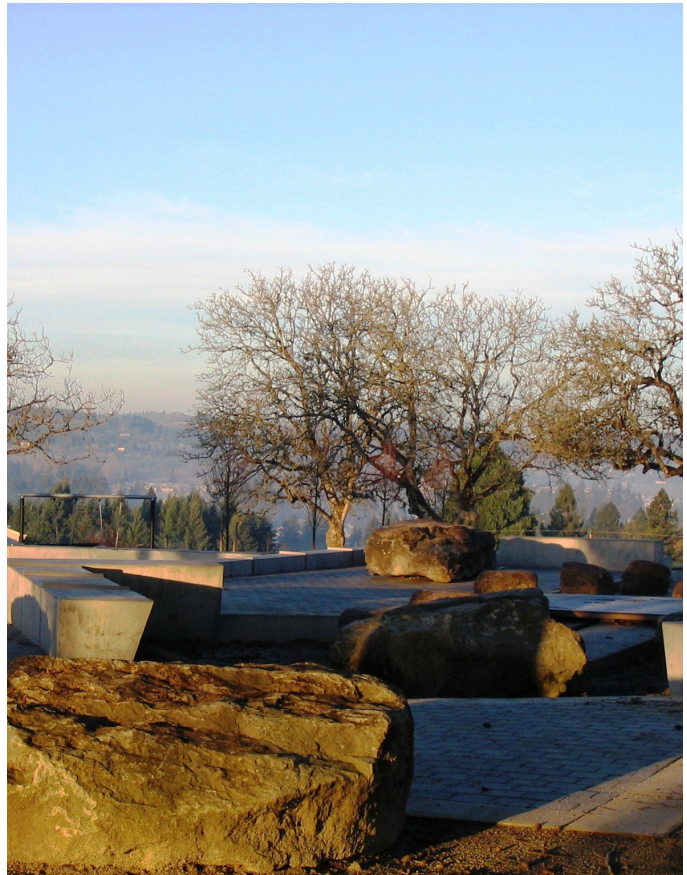


TIER 3 VETERANS' PARK

Veterans' Park is a special use site in downtown Sherwood that contains a veteran's memorial and flag and the parking lot for the Heritage Center. It is a key site for the Robin Hood Festival.

1. Develop a management plan for reinvestment in Veterans' Park that retains the Veteran's Memorial, supports its event function and leverages its downtown location, connection to the Heritage Center, and proximity to the Chamber of Commerce. This may include long-term upgrades to utilities and infrastructure at the site.





EXISTING INDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

This section discusses recommended improvements for each of Sherwood’s indoor recreation facilities.

Sherwood Center for the Arts

Opened in 2015, the Sherwood Center for the Arts is a state-of-the-art facility with an effective business plan. Though it was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and cancellation of events and programs, the facility is well-positioned for recovery when gatherings are able to take place.

- Implement an asset management program to sustain the center in excellent condition as a premium programming and event facility.

Sherwood Family YMCA

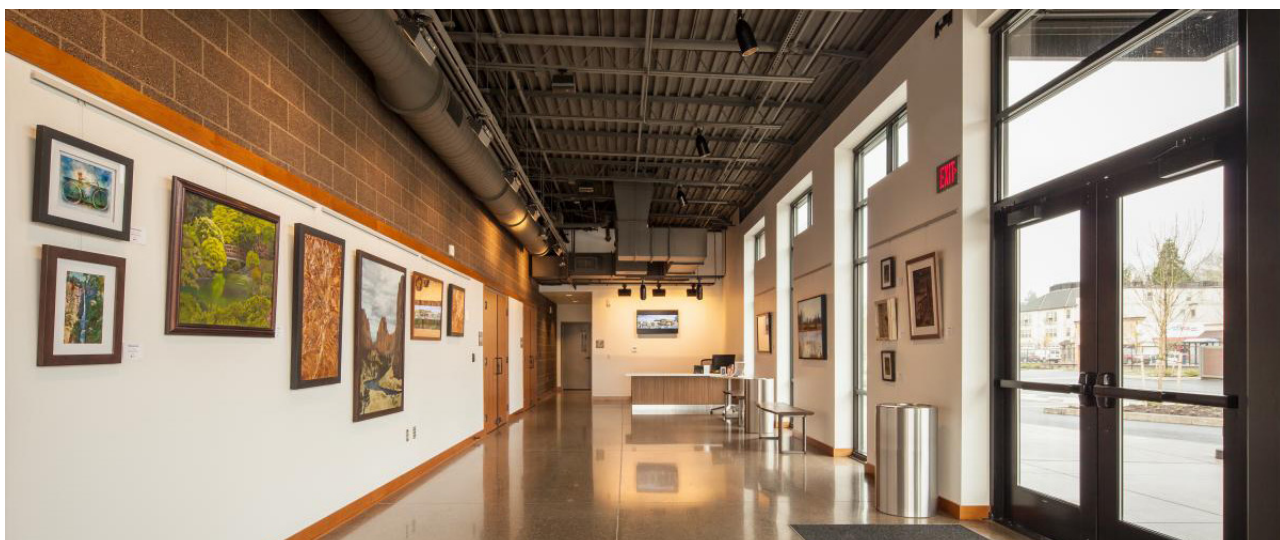
The Sherwood Family YMCA is aging and will require asset reinvestment. Though it was an innovative facility and partnership at the time it was built, the center does not have the features incorporated in the state-of-the-art recreation centers being constructed today. Aquatics facility design has changed since

1998, as public aquatics providers have had to focus more on revenue generation. As the facility owner, the City of Sherwood should ensure that the facility remains in good condition and that Sherwood residents continue to have access to indoor recreation and fitness opportunities at the center. As facility operator, the Sherwood Family YMCA is interested in a facility that meets its operational needs. Expansion of the aquatics center is desirable, based on community demands and operational effectiveness. However, Sherwood’s market size is not large enough to support a second indoor aquatic center at another location. To avoid duplication of services, the YMCA should continue to be the location for indoor swimming in Sherwood.

- Work with the YMCA to ensure that asset reinvestments occur, including determining responsibilities for each party.
- Support the YMCA’s efforts to fundraise and expand the building and aquatics center.

Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center

The Senior Center, opened in 1982, was built when Sherwood’s population was approximately 2,400



residents. Demographics indicate that nearly 17% of Sherwood's current population is designated as older adults and seniors (55+). Over the next few decades, this population will likely grow to 25% based on regional trends and residents remaining in the City and aging. The need for senior center space and programs will continue to grow as health conscious and active seniors live longer.

The Senior Community Center is well-located, and its setting is attractive. Though Sherwood has refreshed the interior, the facility is aging and its design makes it difficult to expand. See Appendix E for a detailed analysis of the facility, senior center trends and potential elements for a renovated and expanded facility.

- Renovate and expand the Senior Community Center.
- Develop a feasibility analysis to guide the renovation project. This analysis should define an operational plan that retains the existing senior services, explores a building program that considers revenue generation and operations costs, and looks at the citywide indoor space

supply and demand.

- Consider the following design goals in the renovated facility:
 - » *Retain existing programs.*
 - » *Provide an improved arrival experience.*
 - » *Create a larger and enhanced social space/lounge.*
 - » *Create better indoor-outdoor connections, including a connection to the trail corridor.*
 - » *Design for flexibility and a broader range of programs.*

Sherwood Field House

The existing Sherwood Field House was a cost-effective reuse of an existing maintenance building that created a highly utilized facility. The facility is heavily booked, even though it has a single small playing field. The downtown location is constrained, making expansion to create a second playing field infeasible. The location is also highly desirable for other uses.



NEW PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION FACILITIES

The City of Sherwood has been proactive in planning for growth areas, addressing infrastructure and public services to ensure that Sherwood’s quality of life is sustained as the city grows. This section discusses recommendations for park, trail, and facility development throughout the City.

New Parks

Brookman Road Concept Plan Area

As implementation of the Concept Plan occurs, Sherwood should consider the following when designing the new parks and trails:

- Create a distinct identity for each of the three planned park sites, incorporating multiple amenities at each site.
- Due to the smaller size of these parks, each site should have at least one unique feature so that collectively the sites provide all the amenities that would be found in a community park. For example, one park could have a full-size sports field, one be geared toward nature play, and

another could incorporate pickleball and court sports.

- Incorporate trails into the natural areas with trailheads and wayfinding.

Sherwood West Concept Plan Area

When Sherwood updates the Sherwood West Concept Plan Area, the parks, trails, and natural areas should be revisited as recommended in Action D-2, considering the following:

- Provide parks or park amenities in natural areas and along trail corridors to meet the 10-minute walk goal.
- Revisit the proposed sports and recreation area with the guidance of the PRMP and exploration of an operating model that factors in Sherwood’s financial goals, the market area for the proposed facilities, and market factors such as other recreation providers and location. Consider a sports complex at this location (rectangular fields) with lighting and potentially the new fieldhouse.
- Explore securing public Tualatin River access, including the possibility of a boathouse and paddle rental concession.



- Provide a connected trail network throughout the concept plan area. Explore the potential of a trail in the powerline corridor and an off-street shared use path along the Elwert Road corridor.
- Site a community park south of Edy Road, potentially adjacent to a natural area.

Tonquin Employment Area

The Employment Area is adjacent to the Ice Age Tonquin Trail corridor. Recreation needs for employees will be served by this new regional facility.

New Trails

The Sherwood Transportation Systems Plan includes \$23 million worth of projects designed to provide residents with a complete trail network by adding bikeway and walkways that fill in system gaps and improve system accessibility and connectivity, a high priority for residents. A high priority project is to complete grade-separated crossings on Highway 99W are a high priority.

New Recreation Facilities

This section discusses recommendations for new or additional recreation facilities, which are aspirational and dependent upon additional feasibility studies and available funding. These recommendations are not specific to a particular park, either because a suitable site has not yet been identified or because the facility could be located at one or more sites.

Sherwood Field House

Long-term, Sherwood should design and build a new larger field house at another location.

- Secure another location for the fieldhouse. Since the field house is a destination facility, a site with excellent transportation access is

required. Space for parking 115 to 125 cars is needed. If possible, locate the Field House next to a rectangular sports field complex. Possible locations could be the planned Sherwood West sports and recreation area on SW Roy Rogers or adaptive reuse of a large format retail structure located on 99W.

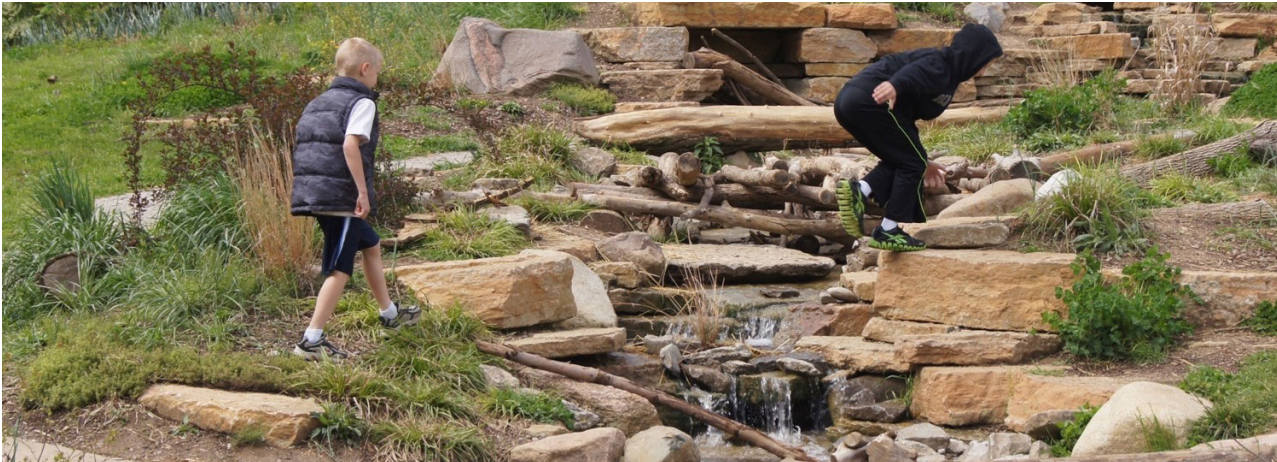
- Design and build a facility with at least two playing fields, office space, and supporting spaces. See Appendix D for a discussion of field house trends and components.

Sports Field Complex

Sherwood should develop a sports field complex with rectangular sports fields for soccer, lacrosse, rugby and Ultimate frisbee, located within a community park or as a stand-alone special use facility. The complex should include at least six full-size rectangular fields. Fields should be lighted, can be natural or synthetic turf and should be marked for other field sizes and other sports. The complex should include parking, restrooms, Wifi, storage, and support facilities such as concessions, a tournament hub and office space. At least 10 acres of relatively level, developable land is needed to accommodate a sports field complex of this type. More fields would be desirable, if a large enough site could be secured.

As discussed in the section on the Sherwood Field House, it would be desirable to locate the new field house adjacent to the sports field complex. More land would be required to accommodate both the fields and the field house. The Sherwood West Concept Plan has been discussed as a possible location for a sports and recreation complex.

- Secure a site for a sports field complex
- Design and build the complex.



Universally Accessible Destination Play Area

Sherwood should create a universally accessible destination play area that provides a hands-on play environment for kids and families with and without disabilities. As a destination facility, the universally accessible play area should be located in a community park or at a special use site. If it were a universally accessible destination nature play area, it could potentially be incorporated into a natural area if a suitable location can be found outside of sensitive zones and suitable for heavy visitation.

Since this type of play environment attracts people for longer visits, it requires parking, seating, picnic areas, and restrooms. The site should have electrical, water, and sewer service available. At least one acre is needed, not including parking and restrooms. This project is well-suited for integration of art and/or inclusion of an artist on the design team.

- Conduct a siting study that includes high-level concept development, an analysis of pros and cons and a rough order of magnitude cost estimate for each site.
- Determine the preferred location with public input.

- Explore the feasibility and success of developing a fundraising campaign with a gift catalog and development campaign.
- Design the universal access play area, develop construction documents, and build the play area.

Festival Plaza

Develop the City-owned parcel in downtown Sherwood into a Festival Plaza that can be used for parking when not used for events. The plaza should be designed to incorporate a materials palette that ties together Sherwood's downtown civic buildings and plazas and green infrastructure for stormwater infiltration. It should incorporate lighting and upgraded power for events and be designed to accommodate several event layouts, including at least a booth layout and a stage layout.

Public Art

Art and culture is part of Sherwood's identity. Public art that expresses Sherwood's history and culture should be integrated into Sherwood's parks, facilities, public spaces, and rights-of-way, guided by the Cultural Arts Commission and the Public Art Master Plan.



Outdoor Swimming Pool

There is strong community interest in and demand for more swimming opportunities in Sherwood. Since swimming pools are costly to build and to operate, the biggest question for most communities is whether they can afford a swimming pool. If financially feasible, Sherwood should consider an outdoor swimming pool with a recreation focus. This type of facility would not compete with the YMCA's indoor pool, fills a niche that other nearby providers do not serve, and could meet Sherwood's swimming demands during the summer season.

Examples include the Wilson Pool in Portland, OR; the Henry Moses Aquatic Center in Renton, WA; and the Stewart Heights Pool, Tacoma, WA.

- Conduct a feasibility study for an outdoor swimming pool that identifies the business plan for the facility and its capital and operating costs. Decide whether such a facility is feasible given the business plan and the available capital improvement funds.
- If feasible, design and construct the pool. Time the construction to open the pool for a full summer season, including having staff and pool operators trained and ready for the first season.

Splash Pad(s)

Sherwood's interactive fountain at Cannery Square is a popular destination in the summer months. Its central location and urban plaza character give it a unique character within the park system. There is strong interest in at least one more splash pad that offers another type of setting and water experience. Sherwood should develop another splash pad in a park setting. A community park is the most appropriate location for a second splash pad, due to the destination appeal of these facilities and the need for restrooms and parking. (See Splash Pad Considerations on page 77).

- Determine the preferred site. One option is Snyder Park, where a splash pad could be added as part of the play area renovation project.
- Design and build the splash pad.

Off-Leash Dog Park(s)

Sherwood should build at least one additional dog park that can be open year-round and should provide a dog park on the north side of Highway 99W. The city should also consider adding a dog park as an element in new parks developed in growth area. (See Dog Park Considerations on page 75).

Chapter 4: Recommended Improvements

- Add a year-round dog park. If possible, locate this facility north of Highway 99W.
- When new parks are designed, consider their suitability for a new dog park.
- Add a pump track if a suitable site can be identified.
- Explore whether there are local or regional partners interested in helping develop and operate a bike park. This type of facility should only be pursued in partnership with advocacy groups who can help design, build, and operate the facility.

Off-Road Bicycle Facilities

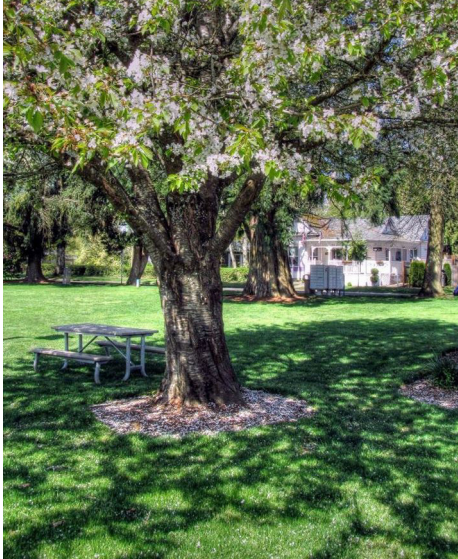
Sherwood's parks and natural areas have the potential to incorporate new facilities for bicycling and mountain biking, to provide closer-to-home opportunities for off-road training and riding. Sherwood should build a pump track or bicycle skills course, a facility that could fit into many of Sherwood's community parks and natural areas. (See Pump Track Considerations on page 73).

If a suitable new park or natural area is acquired, Sherwood should evaluate the feasibility of creating a large bike park in partnership with mountain bike user groups. Facilities such as the Swan Creek Park MTB Trails in Tacoma, WA; Valmont Bike Park in Boulder, CO or Lebanon Hills Regional Park Bike Park in Dakota County, MN offer successful precedents and models. A mountain bike park of this type would attract a regional audience, a factor that should be considered in the feasibility analysis.

Pedestrian and Bike Bridge

A pedestrian and bike bridge overcrossing Highway 99W, incorporating art and identity elements, will connect both sides of Sherwood, expand the trail network and increase pedestrian and bike access to Sherwood's parks and facilities. Crossing Highway 99W has been mentioned in other plans. This project is included in the PRMP because it responds to the community's extensive input about the high priority of trail projects, including crossing Highway 99W. In addition to its benefits to bike and pedestrian connectivity, this bridge can serve as a gateway to Sherwood for people traveling on Highway 99W and can integrate art and Sherwood identity.





PUMP TRACK CRITERIA

A pump track is a continuous circuit of banked turns interspaced by rollers and other features that can be ridden on a bike without pedaling. Riders create momentum via up and down body moments called pumping. Features are all variations of roll-able mounds and courses are beginner friendly, with riders of all ages and skill levels able to safely navigate the course. As riders advance and acquire bike control, they can generate and maintain increased momentum, flow through the track at higher speeds and eventually learn to connect features by utilizing advanced techniques. The following are site selection elements to consider when planning for a pump track.

Site Requirements



½ to ¾ acres, relatively level topography



Visible location from adjacent streets



Adequate drainage



Adequate buffer or distance from surrounding properties and sensitive environmental resources



Additional Considerations

- Pump track should be inclusive of all skill levels and ages
- Design and layout should encourage creative riding
- Ability to add lighting is desirable
- Pump track should be convenient for pedestrian and bike access
- If possible, secure space to add future amenities like a freestyle area
- Construction and design should consider weather and use levels
- Ensure a maintenance plan is in place



Inclusive of all ages



Covered area



Variety of features



Seating



Rollers



Natural soil track

Potential Pump Track Elements

Pump track (natural soil or asphalt) with variety of shape, height, and spacing of rollers

Crossovers, camel humps, and tabletop jumps

Clearly displayed signage with code of conduct

Adjacent seating

Drinking fountain

Adjacent covered areas or shade trees

Clearly displayed signage with code of conduct

Nearby restrooms

Nearby parking



Asphalt track

DOG PARK CRITERIA

Getting outside with a dog can be a great way for people and pets to socialize and maintain a regular exercise regime. Formally designated, fenced, off-leash dogs areas support valuable pet-owner relationships and keep Sherwood’s furry friends healthy and happy. Off-leash dog parks provide much needed space for dogs and their owners, particularly for those with limited or no yard space. Sherwood has one dog park that is fenced in and allows for off-leash play. It is open seasonally and is closed during the winter rains. Community engagement results show that Sherwood residents are interested in additional off-leash dog areas in Sherwood parks. The following are site selection criteria and elements to consider as opportunities as new off-leash dog areas are considered.

Site Requirements



¼ to ¾ acres for separated off-leash dog areas



Buffer from surrounding properties and sensitive environmental resources



Permeable surface/soil



Nearby parking and convenient pedestrian access



Nearby water line to provide drinking water for dogs and people



Additional Considerations

Dog parks should be located geographically dispersed around Sherwood

Parks in or near higher density neighborhoods lacking yard space should be prioritized for new dog parks

Areas that may not be suitable for other development, such as linear spaces or corridors or areas with sloping terrain may be suitable for dog parks

Consider partnering with local dog clubs and including puppy training or obedience classes



Water fountain

Trash receptacle



Shaded seating area



Fully enclosed park

Potential Dog Park Elements

- Fully fenced enclosure
- Separated spaces for small and large dogs
- Double-gated entrance area
- Clearly displayed signage with code of conduct
- Dog waste station and trash receptacles
- Seating
- Drinking fountain (people and dogs)
- Covered areas or shade trees
- Water feature for dogs
- Obstacle/agility course
- Climbing rocks, logs, mounds, and tunnels
- Hardy, non-toxic landscaping
- Paved walking loop for dog owners
- Nearby restrooms



Tunnel

SPLASHPAD CRITERIA

Water based recreation is very popular among Sherwood residents, with many expressing the need for additional opportunities and programs. One way to address the desire for more aquatics amenities is to add more splashpads or interactive fountains in Sherwood parks. Spray grounds and splash pads are growing rapidly in popularity and a wide and growing selection of products for these is raising the bar on expectations and offering new possibilities for outdoor recreation. The following are siting requirements and potential elements to consider for additional splash pads.



Site Requirements



Reliable and high municipal water pressure level



Level surface



Efficient drainage



Nearby parking



Storage for manifold, controller, and activator



Nearby restrooms

Additional Considerations

- Located near shaded and lawn areas
- Incorporate in asset management plans to prepare for repair and replacement of facilities
- Provide a variety of features to appeal to multiple age groups
- Locate in a park that can handle a magnet facility. Splash pads draw many users on hot days



Adjacent lawn area



Hand pump play area



Seating



Splash pad



Features for multiple age groups



Water arch



Overhead bucket

Potential Splashpad Elements

- Splash pad or interactive fountain
- Sign clearly displaying code of conduct
- Seating
- Drinking fountain
- Nearby restroom
- Playable water channel
- Themed features
- Water arch
- Hand pump play area
- Overhead buckets and showers

SPORTS COURT CRITERIA

Sports courts embrace Sherwood’s active community. Sherwood has a variety of facilities with courts for basketball, pickleball, and tennis. Tennis participation rates are high in Sherwood and demand for pickleball courts continues to grow. Residents appreciate the multigenerational nature of some of the classic sport courts. Activities with smaller court footprints, such as Bocce ball, can be more easily folded into existing parks, but the larger format activities such as tennis, pickleball, and basketball, require additional space and planning.



Site Requirements

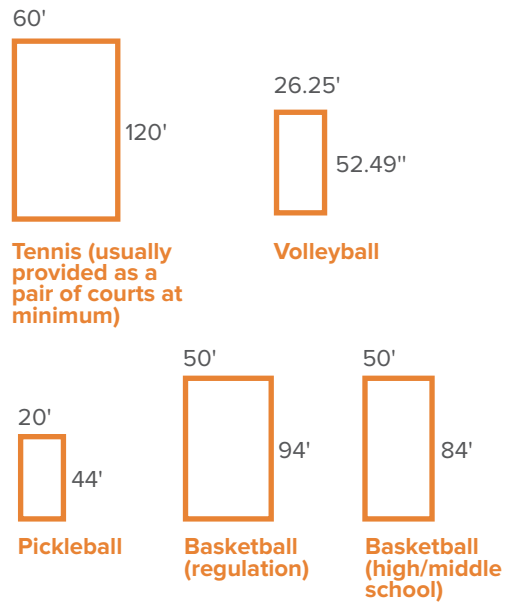


Sufficient area to accommodate courts and fencing if required



Compatibility relationship of court to other areas within existing park and compatibility with surrounding park uses

Court Dimensions





Basketball



Tennis



Pickleball



Volleyball



Tennis



Ability to add lighting



Pickleball

Potential Sports Court Elements

- Ability to add lighting
- Nearby restroom
- Access to a drinking water fountain

Additional Considerations

- Location of courts within parks should consider potential impacts to neighbors, such as ball noise, evening games, and lighting
- Basketball courts may be half or full court but must include regulation hoops and lines
- One existing tennis court can be turned into two or four pickleball courts by adding pickleball lines
- For basketball, fencing or netting for errant balls may be desirable depending on adjacent park uses

ENHANCED PLAY ENVIRONMENTS

Recreation for the Sherwood community means getting outside to play in a variety of ways. Play can involve exploration, creating, and learning. It can be self-directed, organized, or spontaneous. Play should be inclusive of all ages, all abilities, and all types of learning styles. Sherwood is well known for its variety of facilities that support play: numerous playgrounds, sports courts, fields, and a skate park. There are opportunities throughout Sherwood to layer in new types of play settings, additional games, and amenities to provide an even broader range of playful experiences and play value. The characteristics, considerations, and approaches in this section provide guidance for enhancing play.



Potential Play Area Elements

- Traditional playground – Traditional playground areas are based on manufactured play equipment, such as play structures, swings and slides
- Nature play area – A setting that connects people to the natural environment through natural features and materials, loose parts, and opportunities for hands-on exploration
- Universal/All-Inclusive play area – A play area designed for all ages and abilities with stimulation for multiple senses that is accessible
- Adventure playground – A playground design for free play and absent of adult-manufactured play structures, typically staffed with playworkers
- Active, challenging play – Climbing walls, slacklines, bike parks and skills courses, and similar features provide opportunities for risk-taking
- Interactive games – Games such as ping pong, giant jenga, giant chess boards, putting greens, cornhole and foosball encourage interaction and can be permanent, pop-up, or mobile
- Playful art – Musical play equipment, such as xylophones, drums, or chimes can be temporary or permanent features in parks and public places



Adventure play



Chess



Corn hole



Musical play equipment



Adventure slide



Nature exploration



Ping pong

Additional Considerations

Disperse unique and dynamic play opportunities throughout the system

Provide a variety of settings and types of experiences for play

Design for open-ended free play

Tell stories and incorporate art where possible

Strive for inclusivity and high play value in each design play setting



IMPLEMENTATION

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan sets forth a comprehensive direction for the enhancement of Sherwood's park system over the next 10 to 20 years. The keys to achieving the PRMP's strategies, actions and enhancement recommendations are preparation and flexibility. Chapter 5 outlines how Sherwood can make the best use of opportunities presented to implement the PRMP.



Sherwood trails in fall



FUNDING

Sherwood has a sophisticated approach to funding parks and recreation services, using a variety of tools and mechanisms to provide services at a high level of quality, including strategic partnerships. Parks and recreation services and implementation of this plan require both operational and capital funding. Sherwood will need to ensure the appropriate staffing levels and resources are in place to support expanded programming and new facilities.

Operational Funding

The total cost of operating Sherwood's parks and recreation system was just over \$2M in the fiscal year ending in June 2019, with over half of that spent on park maintenance. The annual operating budget is critical to maintaining the community's investment in park lands, facilities, staff, and programming resources. Most of the operational costs for the parks and recreation system are for personnel.

The City of Sherwood funds 65% of the operating budget from general property tax revenue. Other revenues come from a variety of sources, including:

Operating Budget: Sources and uses necessary for day-to-day operations.

Capital Outlay: Expenditures for capital assets. Includes all purchased capital assets.

Source: City of Sherwood Budget

- **Admissions,**
- **Class fees,**
- **Concessions and merchandise,**
- **Facility rentals,**
- **League fees,**
- **Sponsorships/advertising**

Revenue from these services equals 35% of the cost of operating the system. Sherwood's overall revenue generation rate is relatively high compared to peers. With the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and the need to close facilities and cancel group gatherings and sports activities, Sherwood's revenues have been reduced and the revenue generation rate will drop, an effect that will potentially last for several years. The existing intergovernmental payments to the City from the Sherwood School District to maintain school



sites were previously a source of revenue for the City, however, the Intergovernmental Agreement was not renewed in 2020.

According to the 2019 NRPA Agency Performance Review, the median revenue generation rate for US park and recreation agencies is 27.3%. For agencies serving an area with population density greater than 2,500 people per square mile (the category Sherwood fits into), the median revenue generation rate is 26.9%, with the lower quartile median at 14.0% and the upper quartile median at 45.9%. This indicates that there is some potential for Sherwood to increase its revenue generation rate somewhat, to the range of the upper quartile median. Once public health restrictions are reduced, Sherwood's revenue generation will resume. By offering more fee-based services such as additional picnic shelter rentals, programs and classes, and event spaces, Sherwood may even be able to increase its revenue generation rate to 45%.

Public engagement indicates that Sherwood residents are happy with and appreciate the current level of maintenance, and that, at minimum,

maintaining the current level of service is a clear expectation. There is also strong community interest in increasing the level of management of natural areas and creek corridors, as well as increasing events and programs.

Operational costs, including personnel costs as well as materials and equipment, will continue to rise due to inflation, even if the City decided to simply maintain the current level service. Adding priority services such as increased natural area management or more events would further increase operational costs. The projected addition of parks in Sherwood's growth areas will also increase operating costs, as will the addition of new facilities or expansion of existing facilities. This means there will be a need for more operational funding, even if Sherwood is able to reduce operating costs as discussed in Strategy G-5. Strategies G-6 and H-8 address potential sources of expanded operational funding.



Capital Outlay Funding and the Capital Improvement Plan

The City of Sherwood regularly invests in its parks and recreation facilities, including through its asset management program. The current Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) identifies \$1,263,057 in parks capital projects, with funding from Park System Development charges, the General Fund, and grants. Over the past ten years, the most significant sources of funding for parks capital projects have been System Development Charges (SDCs) and transfers from the General Fund. Additional sources that have been important for specific projects include Community Development Block Grants (specifically for the Senior Center) and tax increment financing, which contributed to the Cannery Square Plaza and Sherwood Center for the Arts as part of the Old Town Urban Renewal Area.

The City of Sherwood allocates capital funding, largely from General Fund dollars, for asset management and replacement, ensuring the long-term quality of facilities and features in parks by planning for the lifespan and replacement cost of each. Strategy G-7 addresses the continuation of this program. Most other sources of capital funding have limitations on how funding can be used. For example, System Development Charges can only be applied to projects that expand the capacity of the system and respond to growth in the community. Grant funding

is typically for specific projects, and each source of grant funding typically has limitations on the types of projects that can be funded.

A significant upcoming source of grant funding for Sherwood is local share funding from the 2019 Metro parks bond. The 2019 Metro parks bond included “local share” funding of up to \$1,148,149 for eligible projects in Sherwood, as well as additional funding for trails projects (including the Ice Age Tonquin Trail). Eligible local share project types include natural areas or park land acquisition; fish and wildlife habitat restoration; habitat connectivity enhancement; maintaining or developing public access facilities at public parks and natural areas; design and construction of local or regional trails; and enhanced or new learning/environmental educational facilities. Projects must also meet other program criteria.

The City of Sherwood updates its 1- and 5-Year Capital Improvement Plans each year through an established process that prioritizes and sequences projects across the City. Capital projects identified in this PRMP will be considered for inclusion in future CIP update cycles, based on available funding. Several projects identified within this PRMP are larger in scope and cost and would require additional capital outlay funding. Strategies H-9, H-10 and H-11 address maximizing and expanding sources of capital funding.



POTENTIAL PROJECT LIST

The PRMP proposes physical improvements to Sherwood’s existing parks and recreation facilities and recommends new improvements (page 49).

Recommendations take into consideration the PRMP

principles, strategies and actions; the park or facility’s function within the overall system; the design guidelines and facility considerations contained in the PRMP; and opportunities identified during the PRMP planning process.

TABLE 1: RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

	Project Type				Enhanced Facilities and Amenities					Planning Level Cost	Additional Notes
	Landscape Conversion	Enhancement	Major Enhancement	New Development	Park Master Plan	Restroom	Play Area Enhancement (small)	Play Area Enhancement (large)	Court Addition		
<i>Existing Parks</i>											
Atley Estates	•	•					•			\$403,000	
Cannery Square		•								\$42,000	
Cinnamon Hills Park	•						•			\$277,000	
Lady Fern Park	•	•					•			\$382,000	
Langer Park	•		•		•	•		•		\$1,724,000	This project is dependent on the outcome of discussions with the Sherwood Village HOA.
Murdock Park	•		•		•	•		•	•	\$2,246,000	
Oregon Trail Park	•	•					•			\$306,000	
Pioneer Park	•		•		•	•		•	•	\$1,504,000	
Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park										\$ -	Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park is located within the ROW.
Sherwood Skate Park										\$ -	Sherwood Skate Park Opened in 2019.
Snyder Park	•		•		•			•		\$1,649,000	
Stella Olsen Memorial Park	•		•		•			•		\$2,300,000	
Veterans' Park	•	•			•					\$218,000	
Woodhaven Park	•	•						•		\$1,740,000	
<i>Natural Areas</i>											
Natural Area Management	•									\$150,000	This is a budget allowance for natural area management activities, assuming \$15,000 budgeted per year for 10 years.
<i>Existing Recreation Facilities</i>											
Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center Expansion	•		•							\$6,300,000	This renovation and expansion would increase the Senior Center from 12,000 sf to approximately 20,000 sf at the current site.

	Project Type				Enhanced Facilities and Amenities					Planning Level Cost	Additional Notes
	Landscape Conversion	Enhancement	Major Enhancement	New Development	Park Master Plan	Restroom	Play Area Enhancement (small)	Play Area Enhancement (large)	Court Addition		
Sherwood Center for the Arts										\$900,000	Add office space and additional back stage area (approximately 1,500 sf).
YMCA (City of Sherwood-owned Building)			.							\$30,000,000	City of Sherwood capital project contributions are determined by the agreement with the YMCA.
<i>New Parks and Facilities</i>											
Brookman Concept Area Parks				.	.					\$6,375,000	This cost is for park development and does not include land acquisition, and assumes one master plan that addresses all three sites.
Sherwood West Concept Area Park Development				.						\$12,600,000	This assumes development of a 15-acre community park and two 3-acre neighborhood parks.
Sherwood West Concept Area Park Land Acquisition				.						\$12,750,000	Includes land for 30-acre sports complex, 15-acre community park, and 6 acres for neighborhood parks.
Sherwood Fieldhouse Replacement				.	.					\$7,500,000	This accounts for development of a 25,000 sf field house, allowing \$300 per sf and including parking. It does not include land acquisition costs
10-Minute Walk Park Improvements				.						\$1,500,000	This allows \$250,000 per site for improvements at six locations to fill gaps in 10-minute walk access. The allowance would fund features like seating areas, play areas, and other amenities at suitable locations.
Trail Network Expansion/Improvement				.						\$1,500,000	This assumes an allocation of \$150,000 per year for 10 years.
Sports Complex				.	.					\$11,400,000	This cost is based on the development of a six field rectangular (soccer/lacrosse) field complex and does not include land acquisition.
Pump Track				.						\$350,000	Would be added to a park.
Disc Golf Course				.						\$50,000	Would be added to a park.
Dog Park				.						\$150,000	Would be added to a park.
Universally Accessible Destination Play Area				.						\$1,750,000	Would be added to a park.
Splash Pad				.						\$500,000	Would be added to a park.
Festival Plaza				.						\$550,000	This assumes paving and planting using a system like Silva Cell and site-specific art.
Pedestrian Undercrossing				.						\$6,412,057	Included in the 5-Year CIP Plan and TSP.
Pedestrian and Bike Bridge				.						\$12,000,000	Cost estimate and project included in TSP.
Public Art										\$250,000	Integrated into existing public spaces. Assumes 5 permanently installed site-specific art pieces
Total											\$125,778,057

Chapter 5: Implementation

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

Each of the projects and actions recommended in this plan is important. Over the lifetime of the plan, Sherwood will need to determine how to move forward with implementation. Some actions and projects are low cost and easy to implement, while others may be more complex or costly. Complex projects will need to be broken into several steps to make implementation progress. For funding, staff capacity and logistical reasons, PRMP actions and projects need to be sequenced over time.

The pace of implementation will depend on the availability of resources, not only capital and operating dollars but also the workload capacity of Sherwood's staff. The prioritization criteria are

intended to help City staff and elected officials determine which actions and projects make the best use of resources available, and are intended to be used with Sherwood's CIP update process and in updating the Action Plan for actions and non-capital projects.

The following criteria will help Sherwood determine the implementation timeline for PRMP actions and projects. Additional projects and actions may be proposed by the community. Once these ideas are vetted to confirm they are consistent with the Master Plan principles and direction, emerging ideas can also be considered during the action plan update using these same criteria.



TABLE 1: PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

1	<p>Quick win.</p> <p>Some projects can be quickly implemented, demonstrating results to the community. Providing quick wins within each implementation timeframe keeps staff and the community motivated and invested while longer term and more complicated projects are underway.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much staff time will the quick win take? • Are there outside factors (e.g., a partnership opportunity, a sponsor) that influence timing?
2	<p>Alignment with other projects.</p> <p>Some PRMP recommendations align with or can be leveraged by other projects, whether City of Sherwood or another public agency effort.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the action (project, program, event) address recommendations in other adopted City plans (such as the Transportation System Plan)? • Is there a related project that would benefit (or be benefited by) this action? • Can the timing of this project be coordinated with another project?
3	<p>Limited time opportunity.</p> <p>Sometimes, opportunities arise that will only be available for a limited time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an unexpected funding source? • Is this a limited-time opportunity? • Is there a partner involved?
4	<p>Advance major projects.</p> <p>The PRMP includes larger projects that are complex, multi-year and require a significant amount of staff time. These projects will need to be broken down into manageable steps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this a step towards a larger effort or project? • Will this action help Sherwood be prepared for that larger effort/project? • How much staff time will this effort take? • How complex is it?
5	<p>Take care of what we have.</p> <p>Sherwood residents appreciate the park and recreation system and the programming provided. In addition to Sherwood’s asset management program, there are projects and initiatives in the PRMP that enhance existing parks and facilities, including programming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the effort increase recreation opportunities for a specific population, neighborhood or interest group? • Does the effort address communitywide needs or priorities for recreation? • Will the effort reduce operating costs or increase revenue generation? • Will the project improve the visitor experience?
6	<p>Provide balanced investment.</p> <p>The PRMP includes a variety of projects and initiatives addressing different recreation priorities. Sherwood also spans a wide geographic area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where will the project be located? Are there other projects planned for that area within the same timeframe? • Which recreation interests will the project or initiative address? Are there other projects or initiatives focused on that area of interest within the same timeframe? • How much does the project or initiative cost compared to alternatives?

ACTION PLAN

The Capital Improvement Plan and Sherwood's CIP process is a tool for implementing the physical enhancements recommended in this master plan. The Action Plan is intended to complement the CIP process, allowing for the sequencing of projects and actions and updated on an annual basis.

The Action Plan for the PRMP is organized into three timeframes:

- Within the next 5 years;
- 5 to 10 years; and
- 10+ years.

Within each timeframe, there should be a mix of projects and initiatives, so that each of the six criteria are addressed in each timeframe. Introduction and further discussion of the actions listed in Table 3 begins on page 31 of the PRMP. The PRMP reference column indicates which strategy, action, or park improvement the project row implements.

The Action Plan is intended to be dynamic, updated periodically to reflect changing circumstances and opportunities.

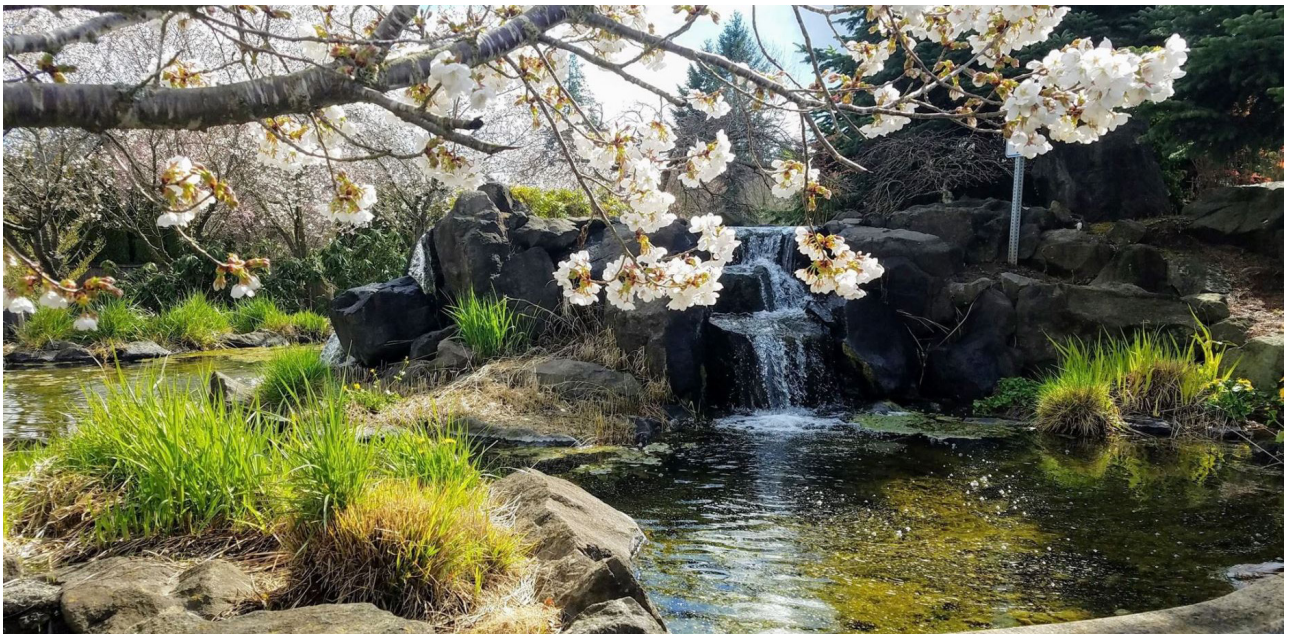


TABLE 3: ACTION PLAN

PRMP REFERENCE	1-5 YEARS	QUICK WIN	PROJECTED ALIGNMENT	LIMITED TIME OPORUNITY	ADVANCED MAJOR PROJECTS	TAKE CARE OF WHAT WE HAVE	PROVIDE BALANCED INVESTMENT
A-1, G-6,	Explore new joint use agreements with Sherwood School District.	•	•		•	•	
A-2	Pursue CIP funding for a project that fills gaps in 10-minute park access by adding neighborhood park amenities to public lands and natural areas, with the target of making improvements at two locations within 5 years.						•
A-5, D-2	Revisit park and open space locations, sizes and classifications when updating the Sherwood West Concept Plan.		•	•	•		
A-6	Endorse the 10-minute walk campaign.	•					
A-4, TIER 1	Pursue CIP funding for Tier 1 park improvements.	•				•	•
A-7	Implement trail expansion and asset management projects, especially in areas lacking 10-minute park access.						
C-6	Develop and implement a comprehensive trail wayfinding program.	•	•			•	
C-8	Add bike parking at three parks.	•					
D-1	Secure the parks in the Brookman Concept Plan area, including park programming and design.		•		•		
E-4	Develop a year-round dog park.						•
F-6	Expand volunteer opportunities.		•			•	•
G-3	Add a natural resource manager position and task this person with advancing PRMP Strategies B and D.		•			•	
H-2	Establish a non-profit parks and arts foundation.		•		•	•	
H-5	Establish a percent for art program.		•		•		
H-8	Update the parks SDC.		•		•		
TIER 2	Design the Snyder Park Playground Renovation, with community participation.				•	•	•
H-1	Renegotiate the agreement with the YMCA to establish a long-term plan for operations and for expansion of the swimming pool.		•		•	•	

TABLE 3: ACTION PLAN - CONTINUED

PRMP REFERENCE	5-10 YEARS	QUICK WIN	PROJECTED ALIGNMENT	LIMITED TIME OPORUNITY	ADVANCED MAJOR PROJECTS	TAKE CARE OF WHAT WE HAVE	PROVIDE BALANCED INVESTMENT
<i>A-7, C-1, C-2, C-4, C-7</i>	Continue expanding the trail network and reinvesting in trails through the asset management program.		•				
<i>B-4, B-5, G-2</i>	Implement natural resource management program developed by the natural resource manager.		•			•	•
<i>C-8</i>	Add bike parking at three more sites.	•					
<i>E-4</i>	Add a sprayground, if not included in the Snyder Park renovation.						•
<i>E-4</i>	Seek partners to build and operate a pump track in Sherwood.						•
<i>E-3</i>	Design and build a universal access playground		•		•		
<i>E-6</i>	Design and build a new field house.		•		•		•
<i>H-8</i>	Seek dedicated operating funding.					•	
<i>TIER 2</i>	Pursue CIP funding for Tier 2 park improvements.				•	•	•
<i>TIER 3</i>	Pursue CIP funding for Tier 3 pocket parks.	•				•	
10+ YEARS							
<i>A-7, C-1, C-2, C-4, C-7</i>	Continue expanding the trail network and reinvesting in trails through the asset management program.		•				
<i>D-2</i>	Secure the parks and open spaces in the Sherwood West Concept Area.		•		•	•	
<i>TIER 3</i>	Develop management plan for Veterans' Memorial Park.		•			•	
<i>E-4</i>	Develop a sports complex.		•		•		
<i>E-5</i>	Expand the senior center.				•	•	



Guiding Planning Documents

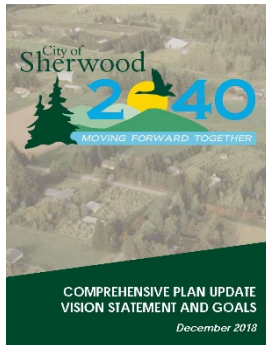
APPENDIX

A



Guiding Planning Documents

The Master Plan is guided by City policies and the recently completed community vision (Sherwood 2040).



Sherwood Comprehensive Plan

The City of Sherwood is in the process of drafting an update to the 1991 Comprehensive Plan that captures the changing needs of the community while preserving the foundational elements that make Sherwood unique. The City is in the process of updating its comprehensive plan. Recommendations in this Master Plan will be translated into the General Policy Goals and Objectives in the updated comprehensive plan. The City has completed the Sherwood 2040 Comprehensive Plan Vision and Goals to help guide the Plan Update process.

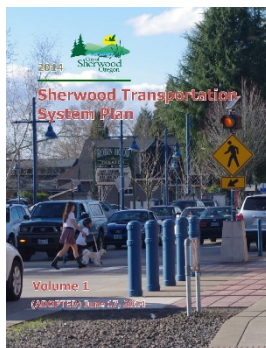
Vision

In the year 2040, Residents of Sherwood appreciate their safe, connected, family-oriented and friendly community. Those who grew up in Sherwood stay for family wage jobs and a high quality of life, and those who raised their families here can retire in the place they proudly call home. Sherwood is renowned for its excellent schools, parks, thriving local businesses, small town feel and access to metropolitan amenities, jobs and natural areas.

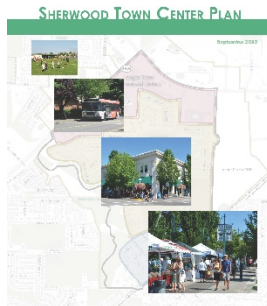
Goals

In 2040 Sherwood has a thriving and diversified economy, attractive and attainable housing, strong community, culture, and heritage, coordinated and connected infrastructure, a healthy and valued ecosystem, and a strategic and collaborative governance.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN

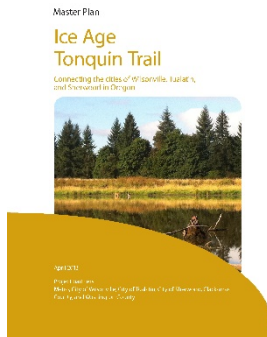


Sherwood's Transportation System Plan (TSP), adopted in 2014, provides a long-term guide for the City's transportation investments to achieve an equitable and efficient transportation system. With major regional facilities like Highway 99W and Tualatin-Sherwood Road dividing the city, achieving a balanced, multi-modal transportation system through a series of system improvements is challenging to achieve. The TSP identifies motor vehicle, pedestrian, biking, and transit investment projects to produce and improve Sherwood's multi-modal transportation system. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan will coordinate with the TSP and may recommend future incorporation of additional recreation considerations for bike and pedestrian facilities.



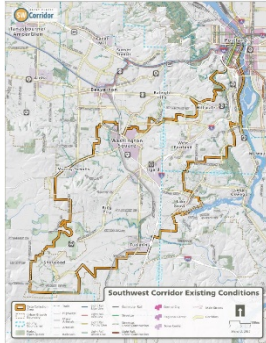
SHERWOOD TOWN CENTER PLAN

The Sherwood Town Center Plan designates and lays out a plan for Town Center that both meets regional planning objectives and guides future growth and development in a way that is unique to Sherwood. The Town Center boundary recognizes the natural and man-made features that may act as barriers to connectivity and cohesion – including Highway 99W to the northwest, Cedar Creek to the west, the Cannery Square area south of the railroad tracks in Old Town, the industrial area to the east, and Tualatin-Sherwood Road to the north. The Plan, adopted by the City in 2013, establishes the boundaries, describes the vision for the area, and identifies a framework and strategies for realizing that vision. These strategies include supporting appropriately scaled multi and single-family housing, developing mixed activity and use areas, and ensuring development contributes to a pedestrian friendly environment, implementing transportation system improvements to increase access and safety for a multimodal transportation system.



ICE AGE TONQUIN TRAIL MASTER PLAN

In 2013, Sherwood adopted the Ice Age Tonquin Trail Master Plan. The 22-mile trail will connect Sherwood, Tualatin, and Wilsonville, providing a regional active transportation link between the Willamette and Tualatin Rivers, while enhancing local pedestrian and bicycle connectivity. The Master Plan provides detailed alignment, design, and implementation guidance needed as local and regional partners embark on implementation efforts. Five miles of the trail have been completed. The remainder of the trail will be built as funding is identified. The City of Sherwood is in the process of designing and constructing a significant segment of the Ice Age Tonquin Trail in Sherwood, known locally as the Cedar Creek Trail. Phase B of the Cedar Creek Trail, running from Pacific Hwy to Edy Rd to Roy Rogers Road (Phase B) is complete. Design is complete for Phase A of the Cedar Creek Trail, running from Old Town to Pacific Hwy. Construction on Phase A is expected to start in 2020.



SOUTHWEST CORRIDOR PLAN

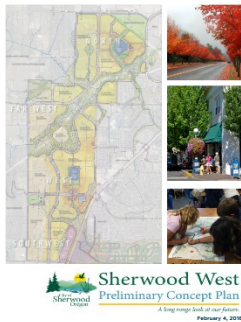
The Southwest Corridor Plan is a comprehensive planning effort that started in 2011 to help address the impacts of future growth while preserving great neighborhoods and creating more great places. A collaborative effort between Metro and local jurisdictions within the southwest Portland metropolitan region, including Sherwood, the Plan looks at solutions for meeting transportation demands in this growing area. The Plan includes a new light rail connection from downtown Portland to Tualatin, and accompanying bicycle, pedestrian, and road projects to increase access to transit.

BROOKMAN ADDITION CONCEPT PLAN

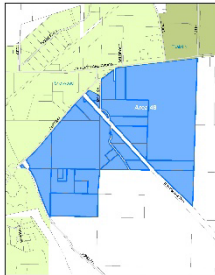


The adopted 2009 Brookman Addition Concept Plan is a guide to the creation of a new 250-acre community in Sherwood. The Concept Plan identifies the general location and intensity of future land uses including medium-low to high density residential, mixed use commercial, employment, parks, and open space. Integrated with future land uses is a conceptual layout of basic infrastructure systems including transportation, trails, utilities, and stormwater management. The Concept Plan follows a 2002 decision by Metro to bring the area into the regional urban growth boundary (UGB). Properties in the Concept Plan area remain in the County (and under County zoning) until annexation into the City of Sherwood.

SHERWOOD WEST PRELIMINARY CONCEPT PLAN



The Sherwood West Preliminary Concept Plan is a study of 1,291 acres of Urban Reserve designated land located west and north of the existing city limits. Urban reserves are areas that Metro will look at first when considering expansion of the Urban Growth Boundary. The Plan, adopted in 2016, represents a significant step in beginning a community discussion about growth, urban development, and governance with Sherwood residents and the landowners in the study area. Metro is already in the process of gathering information for the next urban growth report that will inform the next decision on expansion of the regions Urban Growth Boundary.



TONQUIN EMPLOYMENT AREA PREFERRED CONCEPT PLAN

Adopted in 2010, the Tonquin Employment Area Concept Plan is intended to guide future development of approximately 300 acres near Sherwood’s eastern boundary. The area is expected to help fulfill the City’s and, in part, the region’s future employment needs. The Concept Plan identifies the anticipated employment types this area will best accommodate, the associated number of jobs, and the key infrastructure needs that will support this future employment population.



ADAMS AVENUE NORTH CONCEPT PLAN

A 2002 Metro Ordinance added 33 acres north of Tualatin-Sherwood Road to the UGB. The purpose of this addition was to allow for a road (Adams Avenue) connecting Highway 99W and Tualatin-Sherwood Road and Old Town/Downtown Sherwood. Although not the primary purpose for expanding the UGB, this additional land became available for urban development.



AREA 59

Area 59 was brought into the Sherwood UGB in 2002 and officially annexed in 2007. This area primarily includes Edy Ridge Elementary School and Laurel Ridge Middle School. Some residential development has occurred but much of the land designated for housing remains empty.



SE SHERWOOD MASTER PLAN

Prepared in 2006, the SE Sherwood Master Plan was not formally adopted by City Council and the plan is available for information only. The SE Sherwood Master Plan is a guide for the transition of a 55-acre area in Sherwood, Oregon into a new, walkable neighborhood. The plan is intended to coordinate the separate land use actions and infrastructure investments of property owners, developers, and the City of Sherwood to create a cohesive, livable neighborhood.

Park and Facility Inventory

APPENDIX

B

Appendix B: City of Sherwood Park and Facility Inventory

Name	Address	Total Acres	Type	Play Features			Athletic Facilities					Trails/ Natural Features				Amenities						Specialized Facilities		Additional Notes				
				Playgrounds	Flexible Use Lawn Areas	Water Play/ Spray Feature	Rectangular Fields	Ball Fields	Basketball Courts (full and 1/2)	Tennis Courts	Volley Ball Court	Pickleball Courts	Natural Areas	Multi-use Walkways	Trails	River Access	Interpretive Features	Barbeques	Dog Park	Covered Picnic Shelters	Restrooms	Benches	Picnic Tables		Art	Stage/ Amphitheater	Special Use Buildings	
Parks																												
Atley Estates		1.02	OS		x										x													
Cannery Square	22622 SW Pine Street	0.28	CP			x																		x				
Cinnamon Hills Park	23143 SW Cinnamon Hills Pl.	0.53	PP	x											x													
Lady Fern Park	21451 SW Ladyfern Drive	1.32	PP	x																								
Langer Park	15990 SW Century Dr.	5.49	NP	x											x												Maintained by Sherwood Village HOA	
Murdock Park	22965 SW Upper Roy St.	3.28	NP	x	x									x	x												Includes a retention pond with natural elements	
Oregon Trail Park	20710 SW Settlement Dr.	0.28	PP	x	x										x													
Pioneer Park	20570 SW Jonquil Terrace	3.36	NP	x	x										x													
Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park	Second and Washington Street	0.00	SU																									
Sherwood Skate Park	23000 SW Pacific Hwy	0.38	SU																									
Snyder Park	15365 SW Sunset Boulevard	22.20	CP	x	x	x	1	1	1	2					x												Includes remnant orchard trees.	
Stella Olsen Memorial Park	22256 SW Washington St	22.00	CP	x	x										x	x												
Veterans' Park	22547 SW Main Street	0.34	OS		x																						War Memorial; Central location for various festivals, including Cruisin' Sherwood, and the Robin Hood Festival	
Woodhaven Park	17375 SW Sunset Blvd	6.20	NP	x	x																						Known as "Dump Truck Park" for the sand box. Also includes a hillside.	
Subtotal		66.68		9	8	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	7	2	0	0	0	1	5	5	11	5	1	2	0			
Trails																												
Cedar Creek Trail (Ice Age Tonquin Trail)			SU												x													
Subtotal				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
Recreation Facilities																												
Sherwood Fieldhouse	15543 Willamette St		SU				x																					Includes the turf indoor field and a party room.
Marjorie Stewart Community Center	21907 Southwest Sherwood Blvd		SU		x										x													Includes a commercial kitchen, dining room (seats) 125, 3 classrooms, Lounge/Library, gift shop.
Sherwood Center for the Arts	22689 SW Pine St		SU																									Includes Main Hall/theatre, 2 classrooms, art gallery
YMCA Building	23000 SW Pacific Highway		SU			x																						Includes a Teen Center, the pool, exercise studios, fitness equipment
Subtotal				0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
School Joint-Use Facilities																												
Archer Glen	16155 SW Sunset Blvd	10.43		x																								
Hopkins Middle School	21920 SW Sherwood Blvd	11.60		x			1	5																				This is planned for closure when new High School opens and the middle school relocates.
Laurel/Edy Ridge	21472 SW Copper Terr	27.82		x			2	2	1	4																		Fields are in poor condition.
Middleton Elementary	23505 SW Old Highway 99W	11.16		x			2	1																				
High School	16988 SW Meinecke Rd	37.78					2	6																				
Subtotal		98.79		4	0	0	7	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Grand Total				13	9	3	9	17	4	5	2	3	8	3	0	0	1	1	5	5	11	5	1	4	2			
CP- Community Park, NP- Neighborhood Park, PP- Pocket Park, OS- Open Space, SU- Special Use, JU- Joint Use																												
R- Reservable																												

State of Sherwood Parks, Recreation and Community Services

APPENDIX

C



State of Sherwood Parks, Recreation & Community Services Summary Report

Introduction

In 2019, the City of Sherwood began an update to its 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The updated Master Plan will reflect Sherwood’s planning context and provide a refreshed guide for the provision of parks, trails, open space, natural areas, recreation facilities, and programs.

The first phases of the master plan update include work products that build to the Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment, as shown in Figure 1.

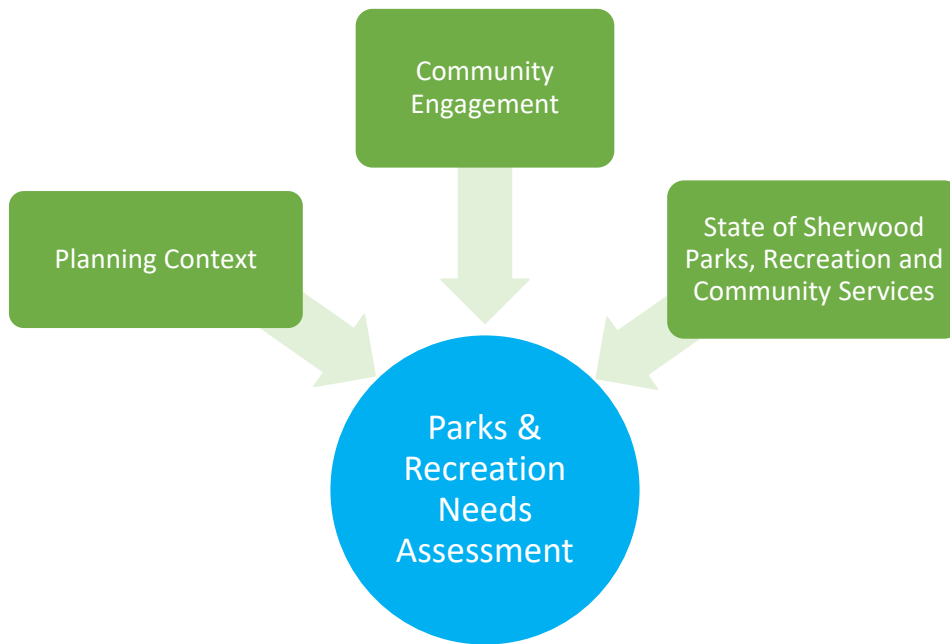


Figure 1: Laying the Foundation for the Master Plan

This State of Sherwood Parks, Recreation and Community Services Summary Report provides a user-friendly, digestible summary of the parks and recreation system in Sherwood today. It includes a supporting appendix with a detailed inventory of parks and recreation assets in Sherwood, including non-City assets.

The previously completed companion Planning Context document, dated June 2019, summarizes key demographic data, land use and population projections, and planning documents that influence the Master Plan.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Community engagement activities to date include interviews and focus groups, an online questionnaire, and pop-up intercepts, which collectively have provided insights into how community members use and value Sherwood’s existing parks, recreation, and community services.

The Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment is under development, with draft results expected by the end of January, to be previewed at a community workshop scheduled for January 30. Following the workshop, Master Plan development will occur in winter/spring 2020.

Document Overview

This document is organized into seven sections, with an appendix.

- Parks, Recreation and Community Services in Sherwood describes roles and responsibilities by City Division and provides an overview of other service providers.
- Parks and Trails summarizes the existing physical system.
- Recreation and Cultural Facilities provides an overview of the indoor and outdoor facility assets in Sherwood.
- Programs and Activities documents the recreation programs available in Sherwood, by provider and population served.
- Funding discusses the operating expenditures and earned revenues.
- Planned Parks Capital Projects summarizes parks projects included in the current 5-year Capital Improvement Plan.
- Implications for the Master Plan identifies key takeaways.



Parks, Recreation, and Community Services in Sherwood

Within the city’s four and a half square miles, Sherwood residents and business owners enjoy an extensive inventory of parks, trails, and recreation facilities and a wide variety of recreation programs. The City of Sherwood is the major provider of parks, recreation and community services in Sherwood, but does not have a traditional parks and recreation department. Figure 2 illustrates Sherwood’s organizational structure. Three of the City’s five divisions have significant responsibilities related to parks, recreation and community services.



Figure 2: Sherwood’s Organizational Structure

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

The Community Services Division includes Library Services, the Sherwood Field House, the Sherwood Center for the Arts, the Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center, volunteer services, field and gym scheduling, and events. Led by the Community Services Director, this division is also responsible for the Parks and Recreation Board, the appointed advisory group for matters related to parks, trails, open spaces and recreation services.

The Division’s staffing level is just over 20 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). The library accounts for 10.6 FTEs, just over half of the division’s staffing. The Library it is a highly valued community resource but has its own guiding planning documents and is not addressed in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

The Division is led by the full-time Community Services Director, responsible for oversight of all services within the division. The Director has 0.40 FTE in administrative support.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



The Community Services Division's staffing and responsibilities related to parks and recreation are summarized below.

- Events and Volunteers: Community Services is responsible for planning and implementing the volunteer program, issuing special event permits, and coordinating city events. The Division has one full-time volunteer coordinator position.
- Field House and Sports Recreation: Community Services manages and schedules the Sherwood Field House and schedules sports league games and practices at soccer fields, ball fields, and gyms at Sherwood Public School sites. The Field House/Recreation Supervisor and the Recreation Specialist are responsible for these duties. These two FTE are supported by seasonal and on-call staff (totaling 0.75 FTE).
- Sherwood Center for the Arts: The full-time Sherwood Center for the Arts Manager is supported by a full-time Recreation/Program Coordinator, a front desk clerk (0.6 FTE) and seasonal and on-call staff (totaling 0.5 FTE).
- Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center: The Senior Center is staffed by a full-time Senior Center Manager and a chef (0.625 FTE) who is responsible for the center's meal program.

PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

The Public Works Division is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's utilities, infrastructure, and fleet, under the leadership of the Public Works Director. Public Works has a 20-year asset management plan that includes all assets under the division's responsibility, including parks and recreation assets. The City does not currently have a natural areas management plan.

The Operations Department, overseen by the Operations Supervisor II, is responsible for maintenance of parks, school fields and facilities that are part of the School District joint use agreement, City-owned facilities and city streets. Operations Department staffing and responsibilities related to parks and recreation facilities are summarized below.

Facilities Department: Responsible for the environmental health, safety, operations, maintenance, and repair of all city facilities.

- Parks: Three full-time maintenance workers and three seasonal workers (1.5 FTE) maintain Sherwood's parks and trails.
- School District: Three full-time maintenance workers and two seasonal workers (1.0 FTE) maintain school fields and properties totaling 78 acres. This includes striping and preparation of athletic fields.
- Facilities: Two full-time maintenance workers are responsible for the maintenance of all city-owned buildings, including recreation facilities as well as other city facilities such as City Hall.

Public Works Operations manages park reservations (149 in Fiscal Year 2017-18), operates two water features in Sherwood parks, completes weekly playground inspections and operates the dog park. Public Works strives for a high level of service for parks and recreation, including providing seven day a week



staffing during the peak season of park use, picking up trash three times a week during peak season, cleaning restrooms daily and mowing parks and athletic fields on a weekly basis for 35 weeks out of the year. In addition, Public Works undertakes capital improvements within the park system, such as the recent turf replacement at the Snyder Park baseball field and the Cannery Square restroom.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Community Development Division is responsible for current and long range planning, building and engineering services to support the infrastructure, livability, well being and economic development of Sherwood. Each of the three departments within Community Development has responsibilities that relate to parks and recreation.

- The Planning Department is responsible for the Sherwood Comprehensive Plan and other long-range planning documents (including the Parks and Recreation Master Plan), as well as the review of all development proposals (including proposed parks within subdivisions).
- The Engineering Department plans, designs, and oversees construction of the City's Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs), which include streets, stormwater systems, sanitary sewer systems, water systems, and parks projects.
- The Building Department is responsible for reviewing and approving residential and commercial development plans, issuing permits, and performing inspections. System Development Charges (SDCs) are charged at the time of building permits are issued.

There are no specific staff within Community Development who are assigned to parks and recreation on a permanent basis. Parks and recreation work within this Division tends to be more project-related, such as a capital improvement project or a subdivision review.

OTHER MAJOR PROVIDERS

Sherwood residents have access to a wealth of parks and recreation resources within and nearby the city provided by other entities. Major providers and their assets are summarized below.

TUALATIN WILDLIFE REFUGE

The US Fish and Wildlife Service's Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge is located to the north of Sherwood, just outside city limits. The Refuge contains almost 2,000 acres of wetlands and lowlands, provides opportunities for hiking and wildlife viewing, and offers outdoor education events and activities.

The refuge is part of National Wildlife Refuge System, a national network of lands and waters set aside to conserve America's fish, wildlife, and plants.



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



SHERWOOD REGIONAL FAMILY YMCA

The YMCA has been operating the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA since 1996, on land and in a facility owned by the City of Sherwood. In 2018, the YMCA and City signed a new 5-year Operating Agreement. The YMCA is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility, including the programs and activities offered. The YMCA offers a variety of recreation opportunities and programs including but not limited: personal training, group exercise, swimming lessons and open swim, adult and youth sports, camps, learning and development programs and activities and events. YMCA membership is required to access or use the facilities and while some activities may be available to non-members, they require a fee. The YMCA also has a Teen Center that offers programs and activities geared towards teens and is free to any students in grades 6-12.



SHERWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT

The City of Sherwood and Sherwood School District have two Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) that address shared use, management, and maintenance of the school district's fields. The Sherwood School District has four elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school. A new high school is slated to open in 2020 and will include several new ball fields. The School District owns 23 of the 25 fields in Sherwood. The City's Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining the fields and the landscaping at the schools. The City bills the school district for 50% of maintenance costs and the district pays for all irrigation water used at its facilities.

METRO

Metro is the elected regional government for the Oregon portion of the Portland metropolitan area, responsible for regional land use and transportation planning. Metro is also a land management agency through its Parks and Nature Services department. Metro plans regional trails, including the Ice Age Tonquin Trail that will connect The Tualatin Wildlife Refuge, Sherwood, and Graham Oaks Nature Park in Wilsonville.

Though there are no Metro-owned nature parks in Sherwood, the Heritage Pine and Beef Bend natural areas are adjacent to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and accessible to Sherwood residents.

Over the past 20 years, regional voters have passed five regional parks and conservation funding measures sponsored by Metro, leading to the acquisition of properties such as the Heritage Pine site. The renewal of Metro's 2006 bond, providing \$475 million in funding for parks, nature and trails projects, including local share funding for local community projects.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Parks and Trails

Sherwood’s existing park and trail system is depicted in the map on the next page. This system includes City of Sherwood parks, natural areas/greenway corridors owned by the City of Sherwood and Sherwood Public School sites. Properties that are part of the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge sites are shown for reference due to their proximity and extensive acreage. The map also depicts existing and planned trails and existing separated bike paths.

See the Appendix for greater detail.

City of Sherwood Parks

Table 1 includes the inventory of City of Sherwood parks, 14 sites totaling just over 66 acres based on current City GIS data. These parks are categorized in the GIS system by one of four park classifications: pocket park, neighborhood park, community park and open space. The 2006 Master Plan does not contain park definitions or classifications.

Table 1: City of Sherwood Park Inventory

Park	Acreage	Park Type (Sherwood GIS)
Atley Estates	1.02	Open Space
Cannery Square	0.28	Community Park
Cinnamon Hills Park	0.53	Pocket Park
Lady Fern Park	1.32	Pocket Park
Langer Park	5.49	Neighborhood Park
Murdock Park	3.28	Neighborhood Park
Oregon Trail Park	0.28	Pocket Park
Pioneer Park	3.36	Neighborhood Park
Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park	N/A	Special Use
Sherwood Skate Park	0.38	Special Use
Snyder Park	22.20	Community Park
Stella Olsen Memorial Park	22.00	Community Park
Veterans’ Park	0.34	Open Space
Woodhaven Park	6.20	Neighborhood Park
Total	66.68	

According to online questionnaire respondents, community parks are visited by most of the community and used frequently, compared to pocket parks which are used least frequently.

Cannery Square is Sherwood’s newest park. Though small, it serves a civic function and is a major amenity in Old Town.



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Located close to Old Town, 22-acre **Stella Olsen Park** has a playground, amphitheater and stage, covered picnic shelter, and a network of paved pathways, wooden boardwalks, and unpaved trails. Cedar Creek bisects the park and the creek and wetlands offer wildlife viewing opportunities and recreation opportunities in a natural area. The natural areas in the park have been enhanced and restored over the years to reduce and manage invasive species, prevent erosion, and improve wildlife habitat. Stella Olsen is one of the most popular parks in Sherwood, as shown in the Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan questionnaire results. Events like Music on the Green, Sherwood’s summer concert series, are held in the amphitheater.

Snyder Park’s hilltop location offers views of the surrounding region. The park includes a variety of recreation opportunities including artificial turf baseball and soccer fields, a full basketball court, tennis and pickleball courts, playground and play areas, a water feature, dog park, concession stand, and trails. Snyder Park is the only City park with ball fields or a dog park. Questionnaire results also indicated that Snyder is among community members’ most frequently used and favorite parks.



City of Sherwood Natural Areas

As the map on the next page shows, the City of Sherwood also owns an expansive network of natural areas. These are greenway corridors that have not been formally developed with public access. These may offer tremendous potential to provide connected trails for walking, biking and running and more access to natural areas, the two top priorities for online questionnaire respondents.

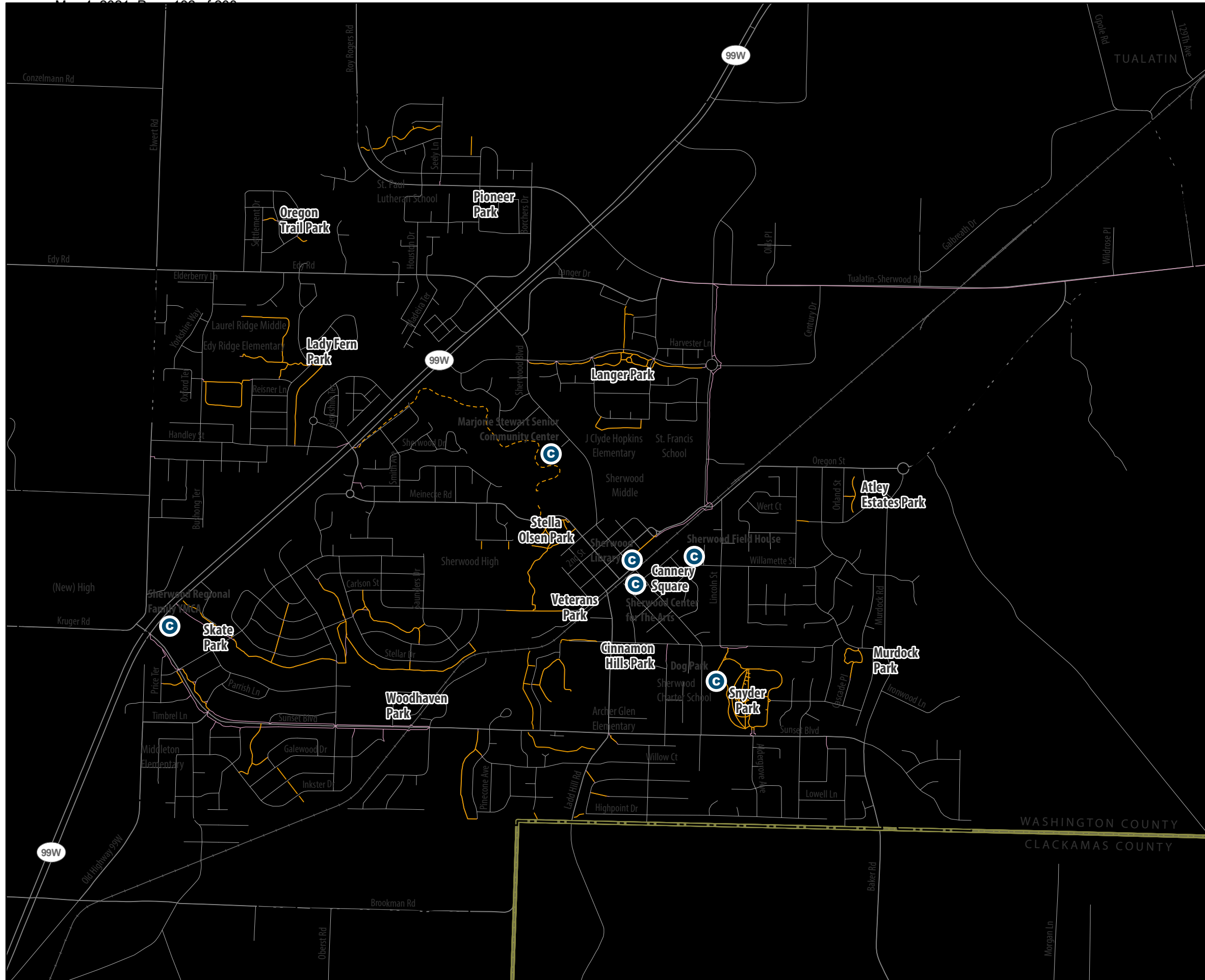
Sherwood Public School Sites

Public school sites are shown in light purple on the map. There are six Sherwood School District sites in Sherwood, containing seven Sherwood public schools, and the District is planning a new high school. Table 2 lists school sites with joint use agreements in place.

Table 2: Joint Use School Sites

School	Site Acreage	
Archer Glen	10.43	Elementary School
Hopkins Middle School	11.60	Middle School
Laurel/Edy Ridge	27.82	Elementary and Middle Schools
Middleton Elementary	11.16	Elementary School
Sherwood High School	37.78	High School
Total	98.79	

Sites with no joint use agreement in place include Sherwood Middle School and the new high school site.



Parks and Recreation Master Plan

City of Sherwood Parks

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Open Space

Natural Areas

- City of Sherwood Owned Natural Areas
- Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge

Trails and Paths

- Existing Trails
- Future Trails
- Separated Bike Paths

Other Facilities

- C Community Facilities
- Schools

Base Map Features

- City of Sherwood Boundary
- Railroad
- Major Streets
- Creeks and Streams
- City of Tualatin
- Unincorporated County
- Urban Growth Boundary

October 2019

Sources: City of Sherwood, RLIS Metro, 2019.





Recreation and Cultural Facilities

Sherwood residents have access to a wide variety of facilities that provide spaces for recreation, community gathering and events, and arts and culture. The map on the next page shows the location of major indoor and outdoor facilities, and the inventory table provides detail on facilities by park.

INDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

There are four major indoor recreation facilities in Sherwood, all owned by the City. All but the YMCA are operated and maintained by the City.

Table 3: Major Indoor Recreation Facilities

	Owner	Operator	Maintenance	Rentable
Sherwood Center for the Arts	City	City	City	X
Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center	City	City	City	X
Sherwood Field House	City	City	City	X
Sherwood Regional Family YMCA	City	YMCA	YMCA	X

SHERWOOD CENTER FOR THE ARTS

Sherwood Center for the Arts offers a variety of programs, events, and classes and serves as Sherwood’s main event venue. Over 30 programs and events and over 100 classes were offered in 2018. The facility is also popular for rental space and was rented out 143 times in the 2018-2019 fiscal year. The Center contains a flexible Main Hall that can be configured as a 400-seat theatre or as a 240-seat banquet space, with state-of-the-art lights and sound capabilities; two classrooms or meeting rooms; a backstage dressing room/greenroom; and a rotating art gallery.



MARJORIE STEWART SENIOR COMMUNITY CENTER

The Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center provides a space and programming for seniors. The Center features a commercial kitchen, a dining room, three classrooms, a lounge and library, and gift shop. The Center offers numerous programs including art, language, fitness and ballroom dancing classes, social service referrals, day trips, health support programs, and special events. The Center provides lunch five times a week. The Center relies heavily on volunteers, with over 50 volunteers assisting with programming.



SHERWOOD FIELD HOUSE

The Sherwood Field House offers a large indoor turf arena that hosts a wide array of activities including adult and youth soccer, softball, baseball, and lacrosse. The Field House is also available to private rentals, birthday parties, pre-school play, and sports clinics. The Field House hosts three nights a week of adult sports leagues and has coordinated practice and game space for 13 different youth clubs.



SHERWOOD REGIONAL FAMILY YMCA

The YMCA offers a variety of recreation opportunities and programs including but not limited to: personal training, group exercise, swimming lessons and open swim, adult and youth sports, camps, learning and development programs and activities and events. The YMCA also has a basketball and volleyball court. However, a YMCA membership is required to access or use the facilities and while some activities may be available to non-members, they require a fee. The YMCA also has a Teen Center that offers programs and activities geared towards teens and is free to any students in grades 6-12.

OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

A variety of outdoor recreation facilities owned and managed by the City provide a range of recreation experiences for the Sherwood community. For a detailed inventory of Sherwood's outdoor recreation facilities, refer to Appendix A.

DOG PARK

The City of Sherwood offers a dedicated section of Snyder Park as an off-leash dog park. The dog park is weather dependent and generally closes in the winter due to weather. Many respondents to the online questionnaire indicated they would like Sherwood to have a year-round dog park.

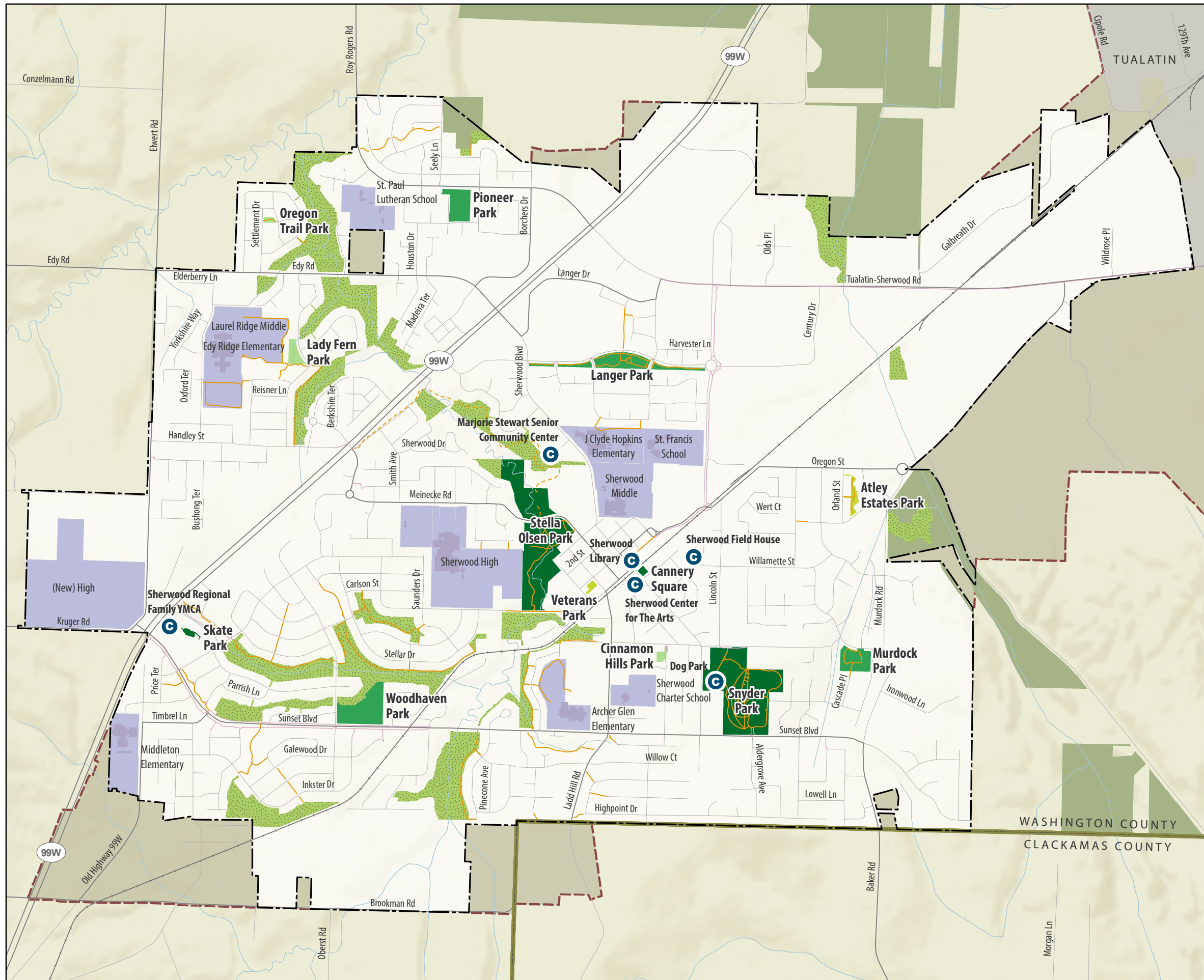
STELLA OLSEN MEMORIAL PARK AMPHITHEATER

Stella Olsen Memorial Park has an outdoor amphitheater that hosts several events, including the summer concert series Music on the Green.

SKATE PARK

In September 2019, the City opened the first skate park in Sherwood. The skate park is located next to the YMCA, in front of the Teen Center. The 13,000 square foot skate park features a large bowl, various ramps and rails.

Parks and Recreation Master Plan



City of Sherwood Parks

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Open Space

Natural Areas

- City of Sherwood Owned Natural Areas
- Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge

Trails and Paths

- Existing Trails
- Future Trails
- Separated Bike Paths

Other Facilities

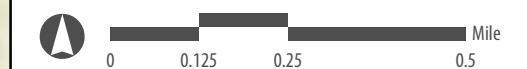
- C Community Facilities
- Schools

Base Map Features

- City of Sherwood Boundary
- Railroad
- Major Streets
- Creeks and Streams
- City of Tualatin
- Unincorporated County
- Urban Growth Boundary

October 2019

M I G Sources: City of Sherwood, RLIS Metro, 2019.



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



PICNIC SHELTERS

Sherwood parks include rentable picnic shelters with picnic tables at Snyder, Stella Olsen, Pioneer and Murdock Parks.

SPORTS FIELDS

Sherwood has a total of 25 rectangular and ball fields, with 23 of the fields on school district property and the other two fields in Snyder Park. The Public Works Department maintains all school fields. Snyder Park includes Sherwood’s only sports complex with an artificial turf soccer field and baseball field. Parks and fields are available on a first come first serve basis, unless a reservation permit has been obtained.

Table 4: Sherwood Athletic Fields

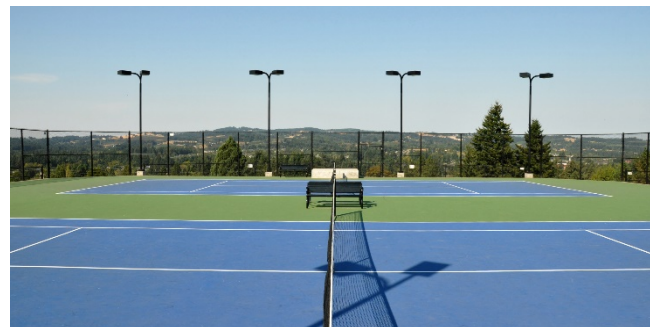
Facility Type	School Facilities	City Facilities	Total
Rectangular Field	7	1	8
Ball Field	16	1	17

CANNERY SQUARE AND FOUNTAIN

Cannery Square contains a water feature complete with water cannons and cascading waterfalls. The water feature is scheduled to operate between 9 am to 9 pm, from Memorial Day weekend through September 30th. In addition to the water feature, there is also a shelter, benches, and stage with an amplified sound system. Cannery Square is also home to many community events include the Summer Reading Program.

OUTDOOR COURTS

The City of Sherwood provides three basketball courts, two tennis courts, and two pickleball courts. The two tennis and pickle ball courts share one area in Snyder Park and alternate uses. The Sherwood School District has seven tennis courts.



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



TRAILS

Sherwood has almost 9 miles of trails. However, many of these trails stay within larger parks, such as Langer, Stella Olsen, and Snyder Parks and do not provide connections to other parts of the City. This lack of trail connections was brought up in the responses to many of the survey questions and was the most popular response to which of the following parks and facilities were most needed in Sherwood. The Ice Age-Tonquin Trail, a planned 22-mile trail connecting Sherwood, Tualatin, and Wilsonville, will run through Sherwood and provide a linked trail for recreation.



PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

Aside from public facilities, Sherwood has a variety of private recreation providers that include private fitness facilities such as the YMCA and Planet Fitness; the Sherwood Ice Arena, Langer's Entertainment Complex, and studios for art and dance.



Programs and Activities

The City of Sherwood has a variety of program providers. The City provides programming at the library and the Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center. The Sherwood Library offers a range of educational programs and workshops for all age levels and for a variety of interests. In 2018, the library provided 584 programs with 29,400 participants—15,000 of those in youth programs. The City also provides event programming in Stella Olsen and Cannery Square Parks. The YMCA is the only provider in Sherwood to offer aquatics programs, however, many residents report going to nearby parks and recreation districts for aquatic activities. Overall, community members appear to be satisfied with available programs, except for the desire for more aquatics activities closer to home.

- Mosaic Arts Loft is a private art center offering lessons in drawing, painting, and sculpting. Mosaic Arts Loft also offers summer art camps to grades K-12.
- Sherwood Historical Society leases the historic Morback House from the City of Sherwood and maintains a small museum collection which is open to the public in the afternoons two days a week. The Historical Society hosts annual events including History Week, Pioneer Days, and Our Community Days.
- There are several private gyms in Sherwood that offer fitness classes, personal training, and workout areas and equipment.
- The Sherwood Ice Arena is an indoor ice rink that has a figure skating club and adult hockey league as well as offering skating and hockey lessons. The Ice Arena has open skate times throughout the week and offers party packages.
- Langer's, an entertainment complex, recently opened in Sherwood. Langer's has high ropes courses, arcade games, laser tag, a climbing wall, bowling lanes, and kid's play area. The facility is also available for events.

Table 5 provides an at-a-glance summary of program providers in Sherwood and their offerings by program category. Table 6 identifies which demographic groups are served within each program area. Eight program areas reflect existing programming and those program areas where community engagement activities suggest potential interest: arts and culture programs, fitness, organized sports, educational programs, environmental education, outdoor recreation, events, and aquatics.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Table 5: Program Providers in Sherwood

	Arts and Culture	Fitness	Organized Sports	Educational Programs	Environmental Education	Outdoor Recreation	Events	Aquatics
City of Sherwood								
City of Sherwood			X				X	
Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center	X	X					X	
Sherwood Field House		X	X				X	
Sherwood Center for the Arts	X						X	
Sherwood Public Library	X			X			X	
Other Providers								
Sherwood School District		X	X	X				
YMCA		X	X	X		X	X	X
Tualatin River Wildlife Refuge					X			
Independent Sports Leagues			X					
Mosaic Arts Loft	X							
Sherwood Historical Society	X							
Private Gyms (Planet Fitness, etc.)		X						
Sherwood Ice Arena		X	X					
Langer's		X					X	

As Table 5 shows, Sherwood’s programming niches are in arts and culture and events, areas where City of Sherwood directly provides programs, activities and facilities. Sherwood also has a strong niche in organized sports as the scheduler and maintainer of athletic fields in the community. While not shown as its own program area, volunteerism is another area where Sherwood has a strong niche as a provider and manager of volunteer opportunities across a variety of interest areas.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Table 6: Program Offerings by Demographic

	Preschool	K-8	Teens	18-24	25-60	60+	Multi-generational	People with disabilities
Arts and Culture		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Fitness	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organized Sports		X	X	X	X	X		
Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Environmental Education							X	
Outdoor Recreation							X	
Events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Aquatics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 6 shows that there are a variety of programming options available for most demographics in Sherwood, and that multigenerational options are available in most program areas. However, people with disabilities and the preschool age group have fewer options in Sherwood than other demographic groups.

Images of Programs in Sherwood: Music on the Green, Volunteer tree planting, league play in the Field House, Movie in the Park



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Funding

The gross cost of operating Sherwood’s parks and recreation system is just over \$2M annually. Though Sherwood’s General Fund property tax revenues do fund parks and recreation services as they do other general city services such as police services, Sherwood also earns revenue from the parks and recreation services it provides.

Table 7 shows the actual expenditures and revenues from FY 2017-18 and identifies major earned revenue sources.

Table 7: Operating Budget for Parks, Recreation and Community Services

Area	FY 17-18 Actual Expenditures	FY 17-18 Actual Revenues	Major Earned Revenue Sources
Community Services Management	\$216,197	\$0	
Senior Center	\$123,887	\$47,549	Facility rental, Admissions
Arts Center	\$306,471	\$163,935	Facility rental, Class fees, Admissions, Rent
Events & Volunteers	\$107,600	\$20,261	Advertising and sponsor fees
Field House	\$138,324	\$147,922	League fees, Facility rental, Concessions and merchandise
Subtotal, Community Services	\$892,479	\$379,667	
Public Works: Parks Maintenance	\$1,187,239	\$357,170	Intergovernmental revenues (School District), Facility rental
Total Operating Budget for Parks, Recreation and Community Services	\$2,079,718	\$736,837	

Source: 2019/20 Adopted Budget

The revenue rate is the percentage of operating costs recovered by earned revenues. The revenue rate is 42% for Community Services and 35% for parks, recreation and community services overall. Sherwood’s Community Services Division is also responsible for library services, which accounts for just over half of the division’s FTEs and accounts for a significant portion of the time of the Community Services Director. If Community Services Management costs are excluded, the revenue rate is 56%. For context, the 2019 NRPA Agency Performance Review indicates that among all park and recreation agencies for which data is provided, the median revenue rate is 27%. Sherwood is more in line with the upper quartile of agencies, which have a revenue rate of 45%.

Community Services revenues primarily come from charges for services, such as fees for programs, classes or admissions, charges for facility rentals, and charges for advertising/sponsorship. However, costs borne by Public Works are not reflected in these figures.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



As Table 7 shows, the Field House generated revenue over and above its operating cost, a consistent trend. The Arts Center generated 53% of its operating cost from revenue in FY 17-18, a percentage that has increased. In FY 15-16, the revenue rate for the Arts Center was 28% and in FY 16-17 it was 41%. The Senior Center generated revenue that covered 38% of its operating cost in FY 17-18. Data for prior years was not available.

Events & Volunteers generates revenues from sponsorships and advertising, with minor revenues from event permit fees and concessions. These revenues account for 18% of the operating cost associated with these services.

Public Works receives intergovernmental revenues from the Sherwood School District as defined in the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the City of Sherwood and the School District. This revenue is intended to cover the cost of maintenance of School District sites and accounts for about 30% of the Parks Maintenance budget. Public Works also collects rental revenues from park shelter rentals, of which there were 160 in FY 17-18.

Planned Parks Capital Projects

The City of Sherwood regularly invests in its parks and recreation facilities, including through its asset management program. The City updates its 1- and 5-Year Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) each year through an established process that prioritizes and sequences projects across the City. Table 8 shows planned parks and trails capital projects, based on the CIP adopted in July 2019.

Two CIP projects are currently underway and will be complete by the end of FY 19-20: the Skate Park construction project and this Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Table 8: Planned Parks Capital Projects

Project	Estimated Cost	Year
Cedar Creek Trail - Segment 8 Design & Construction (local contribution only)	\$899,894	FY 19-20
Ice-Age Tonquin Trail Way Finding Signage Project	\$105,000	FY 19-20
Dog Park Design - North of Hwy 99	\$105,000	FY 23-24
Park SDC Methodology Update	\$78,163	FY 19-20
99W Pedestrian Connection Feasibility Study	\$50,000	FY 19-20
YMCA Expansion Study	\$25,000	FY 19-20

Source: Capital Improvement Plan FY 2019-20 to 2023-24



Implications for the Master Plan

- **Updating definitions and standards.** Sherwood is commencing an update to its Comprehensive Plan in 2020, following on the 2040 Comprehensive Plan Vision adoption. The current Comprehensive Plan contains park, open space and recreation standards in Chapter 5 for the following categories: tot lots/mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, general open space, nature trails and scenic pathways, conservation management areas, cultural facilities, historic sites, and community centers. These categories don't align with how parks are categorized in the City's GIS system. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan can recommend updated classifications, definitions and standards that better support the 2040 Comprehensive Plan Vision and the community's desired future for the parks and recreation system.
- **Addressing greenways within the park system.** As the existing park system map shows, the City of Sherwood has a wealth of greenway corridors. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan should address the role of these lands in the parks and recreation system, including topics such as public access and natural area management.
- **Renewing the Sherwood School District partnership.** The City and School District have a closer relationship for maintenance and scheduling than is typical. School district facilities are an important part of Sherwood's recreation resources, especially athletic fields. The IGA between the two entities will be revisited in the future. Important considerations for parks and recreation include the availability of athletic fields, public access to school facilities, public access to the new high school, and the future of the Hopkins school site including the school fields.
- **Defining Sherwood's niche in providing programs and services.** There are other providers, both public and private, in Sherwood and nearby. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan can help define Sherwood's niche as a direct program provider, as a partner or coordinator, and as a facility provider.
- **Balancing Sherwood's core values of Fiscal Responsibility and Quality Service.** The Master Plan may need to how to balance Sherwood's consistently high levels of revenue generation with community desires for increased services.

New Fieldhouse Analysis

APPENDIX

D



City of Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan – New Fieldhouse Analysis

Introduction

As part of the master plan for future parks and recreation programs, services and facilities, one of the possible new amenities to consider is a new, enhanced, indoor fieldhouse in the community.

The City has the existing Sherwood Fieldhouse which is a reuse of an existing maintenance building. It contains one playing field as well as an office area. The plan would be to replace this existing facility with a new fieldhouse at a different location. It is recognized that any new indoor recreation facility that the City of Sherwood builds must serve the needs of the residents and taxpayers of the City. However, it is expected that an improved and expanded fieldhouse will draw users on more of a regional basis which will extend the market for the facility. This would provide Sherwood with a unique position in the recreation market in the southwest Portland area.

Fieldhouse Trends

Over the last ten plus years one of the greatest trends in indoor community-based recreation facilities has been the fieldhouse. In the past, the focus for indoor facilities was more on the hardcourt sports of basketball and volleyball as well as other activities that could take place in a gymnasium setting. Field sports (football, soccer, lacrosse, field hockey and even baseball and softball) would have to make due with gym space and usually with a low priority of use compared to other activities. With this concept, there was the recognition that there was too great of a demand for gymnasium space to adequately serve the needs of field sports plus the fact that the hardcourt surface was not conducive to these activities. As a result, the fieldhouse, which was once primarily seen only on college campuses, began to be built to serve the needs of local field sports programs for both youth and adults. The original market was geared toward youth sports teams, but it quickly became apparent that there was also a sizeable adult market in most communities as well.

The fieldhouse concept itself has evolved during the last five years. The early model consisted of a turf surface bordered by a hockey style dasher board system with inset goals. This was primarily done to support indoor soccer. With the desire to increase the market for fieldhouses to more than just soccer (and to more closely replicate the outdoor game), some facilities are now being built using an open field concept rather than dasher boards. This allows sports such as flag football, lacrosse, and even baseball and softball to be played or practiced more effectively. The open field concept is also more conducive to the popular variation of soccer called futsal. In addition, other non-sports events and community activities can make use of the larger open areas.



Fieldhouses, due to their size and unique market focus, can be built as standalone facilities or as part of a larger building that has other more traditional sports activities (fitness, basketball, volleyball, and swimming). Increasingly there has been a movement to build these types of indoor facilities in or next to large outdoor athletic field complexes to enhance the ability to market directly to field users and create a year-round program.

Despite their large size, fieldhouses have proven to be economically viable due to relatively low operating costs (staff and utilities) and the high demand for indoor field facilities. This notion is supported by the number of private facilities that are available in most markets. Field sports teams and groups have also been willing to pay reasonably high rates for field rentals and to participate in leagues and tournaments.

Most publicly operated fieldhouses offer a full complement of sports leagues for both youth and adults. While soccer continues to remain the primary sport, lacrosse, football, field hockey, and even rugby leagues can be found at many facilities. In addition, most fieldhouses offer a wide range of tournaments, camps, and clinics as well as having field rental time available. During the high season (typically November through March) it is not unusual to have fieldhouses operating until midnight or later seven nights a week. Most facilities do not open until early afternoon during the school year unless there are other program needs available during the morning time and early afternoon hours. Late spring, summer and early fall are the slow use times at most fieldhouses and require more innovative and non-traditional programming (camps, clinics, non-sports uses) to fill time and produce revenues as many sports leagues are playing outside.

Fieldhouse Components

- *Fields* - There needs to be at least two fields in the facility to provide the programming flexibility and meet the demand during the high use winter season. Ideally, the building should be designed with the ability to expand if additional indoor fields can be supported in the future.
 - At a minimum, the fields should be 185 x 85 and walled. The dasher board system should have large expanses of plexiglass to provide better viewing and open up the area more. However, strong consideration should be given to making these fields slightly larger (195 x 90) and having them be open field areas. This concept would provide a different type of facility than what is currently in the market and closely replicates the outdoor game (soccer). In addition, with the open field concept, larger teams and more players can be accommodated which allows for higher fees to be charged. With the open field concept, there will need to be the ability to subdivide the space and provide separation of possible fields by drop-netting. This is the recommended field option as it gives the facility the most flexibility to serve a wider range of needs.
 - A quality and properly installed playing surface will be essential (not just laying a turf product over a concrete base) to drive usage of the fields. A well-known artificial turf product (FieldTurf, etc.) with the required subbase should be utilized.



- No permanent seating should be included. Only tip and roll bleachers would be necessary, and this number should be limited to serving only 100-200 per field.
- A storage area of at least 1,500 SF needs to be available immediately off of the field area.
- *Office* - A small office area for facility and program staff needs to be provided. This should also serve as the sports office for the Parks & Recreation Department.
 - Two to four offices (or workstations), plus a workroom, break room and a small conference room that can also be used by the general public and staff.
 - A front desk area is also necessary with the ability to register teams and programs.
- *Lobby/Entry* - A lobby area with views to the fields, that is located in front of the main desk and office space. This area should have a small seating/table space and access to vending and/or concessions.
- *Meeting Room* – A meeting room that is approximately 1,000 SF in size and can be divided into two smaller rooms. These rooms would be used for birthday parties, team meetings and other functions. The meeting rooms and the facility, in general, should have Wi-Fi available as well as live streaming of events.
- *Restrooms* – Men’s and women’s restrooms (primarily for spectators, staff, etc.).
- *Team Rooms* – Four team rooms with benches for changing (no showers, toilets or lockers are anticipated but could be added if desired). However, the demand for team rooms has been dropping and some newer facilities are no longer including these spaces.

Optional Program Elements:

- *Concessions* – A small concession space attached to the front desk area. This would need to have a locked storage area in immediate proximity. Concessions should have a limited menu with no grill operation anticipated.
- *Pro-shop* - Only a very small pro-shop (approximately 300-400 SF) should be considered for the facility. This should be operated by the City and be located next to the front desk area to minimize staffing needs. Only very basic items (T-shirts, socks, water bottles, etc.) should be sold.
- *Sports Specific Training Area* – To help broaden the market there could be some consideration to developing an area in the facility that will support sports specific training. This would need to be an area of approximately 3,000 to 5,000 SF and this could be developed/operated by a contract partner.



- *Batting Cages* – Adding in 3-4 batting cages to the facility would make the fieldhouse more appealing to baseball and softball users. A dedicated area of 1,500 – 2,500 SF might be necessary for this element.

Other:

- *Climate Control* – The playing field area of the facility will need to have some form of climate control for cooling the center in the summer (it does not have to be air conditioned but evaporative cooling or other options will need to be considered) and heating in the winter months to maximize use for a variety of programs and services.
- *Parking* – Provision must be made for adequate levels of parking in direct proximity to the fieldhouse. The exact number of spaces is dependent on the final program for the facility and the calculation of the number of potential users during peak times. However, based on 12 players per team that equates to 24 players per field and with 2 fields there are 48 players in the fieldhouse at a time. Factoring in another 4 teams either finishing or waiting for the next game there are 96 players potentially at the facility overall. Figuring one vehicle per person plus another 20-30 for staff, officials and others (spectators) would equate to 115-125 parking stalls. With larger fields, there are more players and larger rosters requiring additional parking.

Keys to Project Success

The following are some of the basic keys to success for a new Sherwood fieldhouse.

- Must have a facility that is flexible to adjust programs and services to meet the needs of:
 - Adults and youth (adults are at least as big of a program as the youth)
 - Men, women, and coed
 - Ethnic groups (Hispanic)
 - Home school market
 - Non-sports activities
- The fieldhouse must be able to support a number of sports
 - Soccer/futsal – this will be the primary sport for the facility
 - Lacrosse
 - Flag football (mostly adult)
 - Other possible sports (rugby, field hockey, baseball, softball, etc.)
- There will need to be more than just sports leagues offered
 - Youth sports camps and clinics
 - Pick-up sports time

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



- Youth birthday parties
 - Field rentals to a variety of sports teams
 - Special events
 - Kids day camps
 - Preschool indoor playground
 - Fitness functional training
- Other
 - Utilize the existing fieldhouse as a strong foundation for the new facility. Sherwood Parks & Recreation has a strong business model already in place and it will be important to build on this.
 - Having a facility that is a regional draw from the southwest Portland area.
 - Having a relatively even mix of in-house programs and rentals.
 - Connecting and marketing to outdoor sports fields in the area.
 - Instituting an aggressive fee structure and one that is updated annually.
 - Being able to adequately program the facility during the late spring, summer and early fall.
 - Expanding use to early afternoon or even morning hours during the week with other forms of recreation programming.
 - Having an association with one or more youth soccer, lacrosse and/or football organizations is beneficial.
 - Having extensive sponsorship opportunities available at the fieldhouse should be seriously considered as a way to increase operating revenues for the facility.
 - With strong programming and an emphasis on rentals as well, the facility should be able to operate with only a small operational loss (estimated to be between \$50,000 and \$75,000) per year.

RJORIE STEWART SENIOR C

Senior Center Analysis

APPENDIX

E



City of Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan – Senior Center Analysis

Introduction

The City of Sherwood recently took over the operation and management of the Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center from Loaves & Fishes, a non-profit organization focused on senior nutrition. The existing building features a commercial kitchen, a dining room, three classrooms, a lounge/library and a gift shop. The center serves as a place for seniors to gather. It also provides a weekday lunch program and a number of recreation and health support programs. However, the building is older and in need of a major renovation.

While Sherwood currently has a younger population with a significant number of households with children, there is expected to be strong growth in the senior age groups in the next ten years. This will result in a growing demand for senior services.

Senior Center Trends

The ultimate success of senior services and facilities in the future will be dependent on meeting the needs of a variety of older adults. From the traditional social activities and meal functions, to more medically based programs, and a variety of fitness and sports activities, to educational and social service programs, the role of senior programs and facilities is expanding. While most existing senior centers tend to focus on the older (75 years and older) and the more sedentary senior, the fastest growing segment of society is the Baby Boomers who are entering the age group in record numbers. Meeting the needs of this age group is important now and will only grow more so in the coming years. Indoor walking tracks, exercise areas, pools and classroom spaces are important to this age group. Marketing to the younger, more active, senior is paramount, as this age group has a strong interest in leisure activities, the desire to remain fit, and more importantly the disposable income to pay for such services.

The ever-increasing demand for programming and especially more active pursuits has put a real squeeze on the number of indoor recreation facilities that are available for senior activities. Most of the existing senior centers are in older buildings that were modified from their original use. They are often small, have one central multi-purpose room, several classrooms, a kitchen area and rarely enough storage space. As a result, more active recreation activities have had to take place in other public facilities (general recreation centers) or were simply not offered by senior centers. This often has forced seniors to utilize facilities provided by the private sector or even non-profit agencies such as YMCA's and JCC's.

Another increasing focus of senior activities and facilities is providing a variety of social service functions and services. Many of these activities are offered by other providers but take place at senior centers. Providing smaller assessment rooms and meeting space has become an important amenity in newer centers. Partnerships with health care providers for medically based services has also gained in popularity.



Specific Senior Program and Service Trends

The following identifies key program trends for seniors.

- *Socialization* – Still one of the key areas of focus, socialization opportunities are a big aspect of most senior programming. This can include meals, presentations, special events and other similar activities.
- *Social Services* – The provision of a wide range of social service needs from tax assistance, medical services, transportation, legal and home services are often provided by other organizations but are available at a senior center. Job assistance and/or volunteer opportunities can also be part of this.
- *Education* – There is a growing demand for educational opportunities for seniors in a variety of ways from current events, to history, science and foreign languages. These classes or courses are often provided by colleges and libraries.
- *Fitness/Wellness* – This is the area of greatest growth for senior programming. From basic fitness classes and Silver Sneakers, to healthy cooking/eating, and medically based wellness services, there are a wide range of programs that are filling this need. Partnering with a health care agency has been particularly effective in increasing services in this area.
- *Cultural Arts* – Offering a range of programs from visual arts to the performing arts is common as well as opportunities to attend cultural arts events and performances.
- *Outdoor Recreation* – Another area of strong growth is in outdoor recreation from hikes to cross country skiing, fishing and gardening, there are a variety of program opportunities.
- *Sports* – This covers common sports such as basketball, volleyball, tennis and softball to newer sports such as pickleball.
- *Aquatics* – The use of warm-water pools for aqua exercise classes to water walking and even swimming lessons is popular.
- *General Recreation* – This area covers a variety of programs from card playing to self-improvement classes and technology-based instruction.
- *Nutrition* - In the form of a daily lunch program as well as special occasion meals, this has moved from a meat and potatoes fare to a lighter and more healthy meal program. These have often been provided in a more café type setting with less of an institutional feel. There may be times when alcoholic beverages are available as well.



- *Trips* – Trips to a variety of activities from cultural activities, historical sites to sports events, for most senior centers this continues to be an area of emphasis.
- *Special Events* – This covers events focused on holidays, birthdays, and unique happenings and other activities.

Specific Senior Center Trends

Senior centers continue to evolve.

Traditional Senior Center

The more traditional senior centers that were built thirty years or more ago usually contain these basic spaces:

- Relaxation areas and lounge space
- Multi-purpose rooms – for meetings, dining and other functions
- Arts & crafts rooms
- Billiard and game rooms
- Gift shop

These spaces have often been in a building that is rather institutional and unattractive. Sherwood's Senior Center is a traditional senior center. Sherwood invested in interior refreshing with new paint and lobby enhancements to improve the appeal.

Newer Senior Centers

Senior centers that have been built in the last fifteen-twenty years include many of the traditional spaces noted above but may also contain some of these spaces:

- Fitness/wellness center
- Group exercise room
- Small libraries/reading rooms
- Computer rooms
- Cafe
- Demonstration kitchens
- Access to parks trails and outdoor fitness areas

The construction of new, stand-alone senior centers has declined due in part to the large and expensive building requirements that are in place. This has resulted in senior centers being integrated into more general recreation facilities where the more active spaces (pools, fitness and gyms) can be shared.



Future Active Adult Center

Continuing into the future, senior centers have changed their name to active adult centers or other similar term, that serve the Baby Boomers and their more active lifestyle. As a result, the future active adult center will continue to be part of more general recreation centers and will contain the traditional and new spaces as well as an orientation toward the following:

- Specialized components (unless the Active Adult Center is connected to a recreation center)
 - Pool - indoor raised temperature pool used for fitness and therapy
 - Gymnasium
 - Walking track - indoor elevated track around the gym

- Specialized services
 - Massage/physical therapy
 - Personal fitness training
 - Access to entertainment
 - Babysitting services - for grand children

- Special accommodations
 - Comfortable, warm and inviting environment
 - A place that feels like home
 - A variety of active and passive use spaces in the same facility
 - Practical and functional spaces
 - Upscale dining
 - Strong use of technology
 - Ability to rent space at a premium rate for community events, wedding receptions and other activities.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Possible New Sherwood Active Adult Center

If the City of Sherwood decides to complete a major renovation of the existing Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center, the following building components should be considered.

Space	Number	SF	Total
Entry/Lobby/Lounge/Front Desk	1	1,000	1,000
Café Space	1	500	500
Consultation Room	2	200	400
Office	3	120	360
Office Workroom	1	200	200
Conference Room (staff and public use)	1	300	300
Library Space	1	400	400
Community Room (divisible in thirds)	1	3,000	3,000
Art Room	1	900	900
Media Center	1	900	900
Kitchen (commercial, w/ cold storage)	1	1,500	1,500
Group Exercise Room	1	1,500	1,500
Weight/Cardio Space	1	2,000	2,000
Gymnasium (3 pickleball courts)	1	8,000	8,000
Restrooms (men & women)	2	400	800
Universal Restrooms	2	100	200
Sub-Total	21	21,020	21,960
Circulation/Storage/Support – 30%			6,588
Total Square Footage			28,548



Note: The space sizes and overall square footage estimate for the center should be validated by an architect that specializes in this type of facility.

A center of this size and with these amenities will need to have parking for approximately 120 to 150 vehicles as well as a covered drop-off area that can handle smaller buses.

Other Possible Components:

- *Indoor Pool* – a small warm water pool (2,000 SF of water surface area) that could be used for water exercise, therapy and learn to swim programs for seniors. This would also require a small locker room area, pool office, pool mechanical space and storage. This could add 8,000 to 9,000 SF to the building.
- *Elevated Walking Track* – a three lane walking track on an upper level surrounding the gym area. This will require a second level to the building which will add exit stairs and an elevator. The square footage of this amenity will be dependent on the size of the gym and the width of the track.
- *Outside Park and/or Garden Area* – a park area connected to the building with a pavilion and place for garden plots.

Keys to the Future Success of an Expanded and Renovated Active Adult Center

- Don't call it a senior center, active adult or other term is a better descriptor.
- There needs to be a wide range of services available in the program areas noted above.
- There must be partnerships with a wide variety of agencies and organizations to meet the broad range of services that are in demand for active adults.
- Active use elements need to be major amenities that are present as part of a larger community recreation center or integrated into the Active Adult Center
- Programs and services need to be offered in the evenings and on weekends to meet the needs of active adults that continue to work.
- Multi-generational opportunities need to be present but not for all situations or activities.
- When the center is not in demand for active adult programming, the facility should serve younger adults as well.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



- Provide high quality programs and services in a high-quality facility.
- Despite the fact that most active adult programs have traditionally been low or no cost, more programming should be offered at market rates for the general public.
- Design the major social and program areas to be appealing for rentals to the general public.
- A renovated and expanded center, with an emphasis on a broader range of active adult services, some programming that is fee based, and a focus on rentals, should require a similar operating subsidy to that of the existing senior center while providing a much more expansive set of services.

Needs Assessment

APPENDIX

F



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment

February 13, 2020

Prepared by MIG, Inc.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment

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Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan





Sherwood Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment

Introduction

In 2019, the City of Sherwood began an update to its 2006 Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The updated Master Plan will reflect Sherwood’s planning context and provide a refreshed guide for the provision of parks, trails, open space, natural areas, recreation facilities, and programs. The first phases of the master plan update included work products that built up to this Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment.

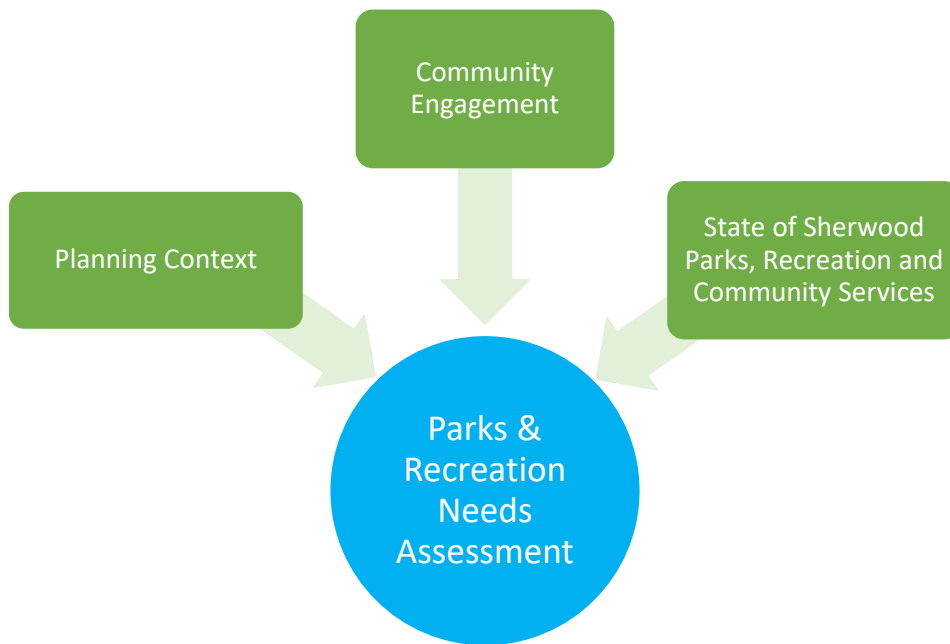


Figure 1: Laying the Foundation for the Master Plan

This Needs Assessment document is the culmination of Phase II of the Master Plan Update process. In addition to presenting the Sherwood community’s priorities, this document discusses national and regional trend of relevance to the City. The needs identified in this report will provide a basis for recommending projects and improvements in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. However, some identified needs may not be addressed by the City of Sherwood due to funding, operational or policy decisions.

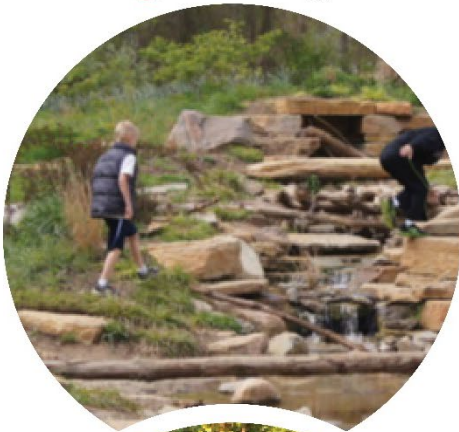


Parks and Recreation Trends



Public Health and Wellness

To combat the national rise of obesity, diabetes, and heart disease, public and private entities are exploring ways to promote preventative healthcare and active living, which reduce healthcare costs and improve public health. This includes initiatives such as Park Rx, through which health care practitioners prescribe time outdoors in nature to improve health outcomes.



Connecting Youth with Nature

Across the country, there is a movement to reconnect youth with nature and the outdoors. This is largely in response to the decreased time kids spend outdoors compared to previous generations and the associated negative physical and mental health impacts. Parents and professionals alike express concerns about the ill effects of a sedentary lifestyle, too much screen time, and too little exploratory, unstructured outside play for children.



Trail-Based Recreation

While trail-related recreation such as walking, hiking, and running is among the most popular outdoor activities nationwide, Oregonians in particular spend more recreation time participating in these activities than the national average. Nationwide, non-motorized transportation and trail-based recreation activities—including walking, dog-walking, hiking, running and biking—are the top-rated recreational activities across all socio-economic and cultural groups. This creates a greater demand for safe and interesting trails in park systems.



An Active, Aging Population

People aged 45 years and older were the fastest growing age group in Sherwood between 2000 and 2010, consistent with state and national trends. By 2035, people 60 years and older will account for 24% of the population in Washington County and 25% in the Portland region. As people live longer, the population of “seniors” encompasses multiple generations, including retirees who are in good health, physically active, and uninterested in participating in typical “senior center” activities. Instead, there is a growing interest in leisure activities for older adults, such as art-related programs and senior sports clubs, and in multi-generational settings.



Art in Public Places

Art in public spaces can express the multifaceted and culturally diverse qualities of a community, as well as a city’s brand and identity. Sherwood has already established a niche as an arts-focused community. Bringing art into Sherwood’s parks as a component of the park’s initial design or its renovation will create identity and further amplify Sherwood’s arts niche. Many cities have established percent for art programs to ensure that art is incorporated into public places.



Play for All Ages and Abilities

The benefits of play for younger children are well-documented. However, play also benefits all age groups and abilities, including teens, younger and older adults, seniors, multigenerational groups, and special needs populations. In addition, more diverse play experiences are trending, such as nature play, water play, adventure play, thematic and destination play.



Community Engagement Themes

Throughout the planning process, community members and stakeholders provided their input and ideas for the future of parks and recreation in Sherwood through a variety of methods, as described in the Public Engagement Plan prepared at the beginning of the project and illustrated in Figure 2.

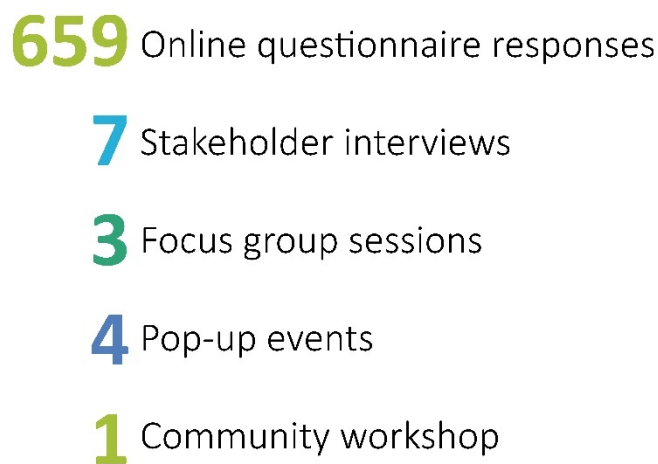


Figure 2: Public Engagement Snapshot

The City promoted community engagement opportunities through its established media channels including e-blasts, newsletters, and social media posts. Engagement activities were also promoted on the City of Sherwood's website. These efforts resulted in a robust set of public engagement results that provides insights into the needs and priorities for specific facilities, activities, programs, and improvements.

Throughout all public engagement opportunities during the plan update process, Sherwood residents indicated they have a high level of satisfaction with the Sherwood parks and recreation system.

The themes below were derived from the data gathered and describe aspirations, priorities and needs from the perspective of Sherwood's residents.

- **Access to Nature, Wildlife, and Scenery.** In keeping with national trends regarding connecting with nature, Sherwood residents would like more opportunities to connect with nature in parks.
- **Connected Trails for Walking, Biking, and Running.** People are interested in more trails and pathways, particularly ones that can link various community destinations such as parks and schools.
- **Enhancing the Existing System.** Sherwood residents prioritize investing in existing parks and facilities over building new ones.
- **More Amenities.** Community members would like more amenities in parks such as restrooms, reservable shelters, and dog parks. They are also interested in interactive water features and splash pads, and additional interesting play environments and settings.
- **Activating Places with Community Events.** People in Sherwood appreciate the availability of events and activities and would like to continue and expand on these.



1. Parks and Trails Needs

This section discusses parks and trails needs from several perspectives, drawing from the community engagement themes to analyze:

- 10-minute walk park access and gap analysis;
- Trail opportunities;
- Visitor experience enhancement opportunities;
- Opportunities to interact with nature; and
- Park and trail needs in growth areas.

City of Sherwood Parks
Atley Estates
Cannery Square
Cinnamon Hills Park
Lady Fern Park
Langer Park
Murdock Park
Oregon Trail Park
Pioneer Park
Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park
Sherwood Skate Park
Snyder Park
Stella Olsen Memorial Park
Veterans' Park
Woodhaven Park

A. 10-Minute Walk Park Access and Gap Analysis

With 67 acres of designated park land, Sherwood currently provides 3.5 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. This does not include Sherwood's protected creek corridors, which account for significantly more public lands. Though acres per 1,000 has traditionally been one metric for public park agencies, it does not address the proximity of parks to community residents. For this reason, the emerging national standard has become the 10-minute walk, or ½-mile. Everyone benefits from living within walking distance of park. That's the simple logic behind the 10-Minute Walk campaign led by the Trust for Public Land (TPL), the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and the Urban Land Institute (ULI).

To evaluate 10-minute walk park access, the consultant team used a GIS-based analysis to evaluate how much of Sherwood (current city limits) has a park within ½-mile, using the street and trail network to reach pedestrian access points into existing parks. This analysis incorporates additional assumptions:

- Highway 99 is factored into the analysis as a barrier. This means that the team assumed a pedestrian would not be able to cross Highway 99 to access a park, even if there is a vehicular crossing.
- Since the 10-minute walk focuses on the residential population, industrial zones and commercial zones are excluded.
- Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park is excluded because it has no acreage or recreation value.
- Natural areas owned by City of Sherwood are not included, as these are not developed as parks, though they may contain trails.



Map 1 shows the results of the 10-Minute Walk analysis to all Sherwood parks (Rudy Olsen excluded).

This analysis indicates that more than 90% of Sherwood's residents have a park within a 10-minute walk of their home. However, there are gaps.

- There are gaps in park service on the north side of Highway 99, particularly between Laurel Ridge Middle/Edy Road Elementary and the new Sherwood high school site.
- There are gaps south of Meinecke Rd to the west of the existing Sherwood High School site and in the vicinity of Smith Avenue and Sherwood Drive.
- There are gaps north of Brookman Road. The Brookman Road Plan area is discussed in the Section 7, park and trail needs in growth areas.
- South and west of Archer Glen Elementary school, several neighborhoods are outside the walkshed of Snyder and Woodhaven Parks.
- A fifth gap area is located along the southeastern city limits, outside the walksheds of Snyder and Murdock Parks.

Map 2 shows the results of the 10-Minute Walk analysis with only those sites classified as neighborhood and community parks included. This analysis excludes the skate park, Veteran's Park and Atley Estates Park, all of which do not include neighborhood park amenities. It also excludes Oregon Trail Park, a very small landlocked pocket park that includes a play area but no other neighborhood park amenities.

Community feedback indicates that the most heavily visited parks are those that offer a broader range of amenities. Parks with fewer amenities are less attractive to residents, even if they are within walking distance. On Map 2, the walksheds for the three parks with limited amenities are shown in a hatched pattern. Each of these parks is discussed below.

- Though Cinnamon Hills Park has limited park amenities, its walkshed overlaps with the Snyder Park and Cannery Square walksheds. This means that people residing within the Cinnamon Hills Park walkshed have several parks within walking distance.
- Lady Fern Park is a small park but, at 1.32 acres, is three times the size of Oregon Trail Park. It is connected by a walking path to the adjacent Laurel Ridge/Edy Ridge school site and has sidewalk connections to Sherwood's open space network.
- Langer Park is highlighted because it is the only park serving the neighborhood north of Clyde Hopkins Elementary/Sherwood Middle, is maintained by the Sherwood Village HOA and has few amenities even though it is comparable in size to Woodhaven Park. Because of its central location, Langer Park has a walkshed that serves the entire neighborhood.



Meeting the 10-Minute Walk Guideline

Sherwood's 10-Minute Walk access to parks is already higher than average among US cities, and it will further improve with the implementation of the sidewalks, bike lanes, and shared lanes called in the Transportation System Plan.

The following should be considered to ensure that Sherwood continues to strive toward a walkable park system, where every resident has access to a park within a 10-minute walk.

- Invest in Langer Park, a critically important site for 10-minute walk access. It is the only park option for a large neighborhood and has a large watershed due to the excellent pedestrian paths around it. Compared to other parks, Langer Park's amenity level is low, though it is one of Sherwood's larger parks. It is also the only park in Sherwood that is maintained by an HOA.
- Reinvest in Pioneer Park, another critically important site. It is the only park serving the neighborhood around it.
- Consider adding amenities to Oregon Trail Park. Though small, it is landlocked by residential lots. The development pattern around it and the nearby open space corridor means this neighborhood can't access Pioneer Park easily, leaving no other option for walkable park access.
- Consider adding neighborhood park amenities near the skate park and Woodhaven Drive.
- Explore expansion of joint use agreements and possibly implementation of school park improvements in areas that lack 10-minute walk access. School sites of particular interest include Archer Glen Elementary, Sherwood High School (both the existing site and the planned new site) and Laurel Ridge/Edy Ridge.
- Consider incorporating small-scale neighborhood park amenities in City-owned natural areas in conjunction with trails, in areas that lack 10-minute walk access.
- Consider existing gap areas at the edges of Sherwood's city limits when locating/developing parks in growth areas. With strategic locations and enough pedestrian connections, new parks in growth areas have potential to serve neighborhoods just inside city limits that currently lack 10-minute park access.



Parks and Recreation Master Plan

10-Minute Walk: All Sherwood Parks

10-Minute Walk Access to Sherwood Parks

- Areas within a 10-Minute Walk
- Commercial Zones Outside of a 10-Minute Walk
- Industrial Zones Outside of a 10-Minute Walk

City of Sherwood Parks

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Open Space

Natural Areas

- City of Sherwood Owned Natural Areas
- Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge

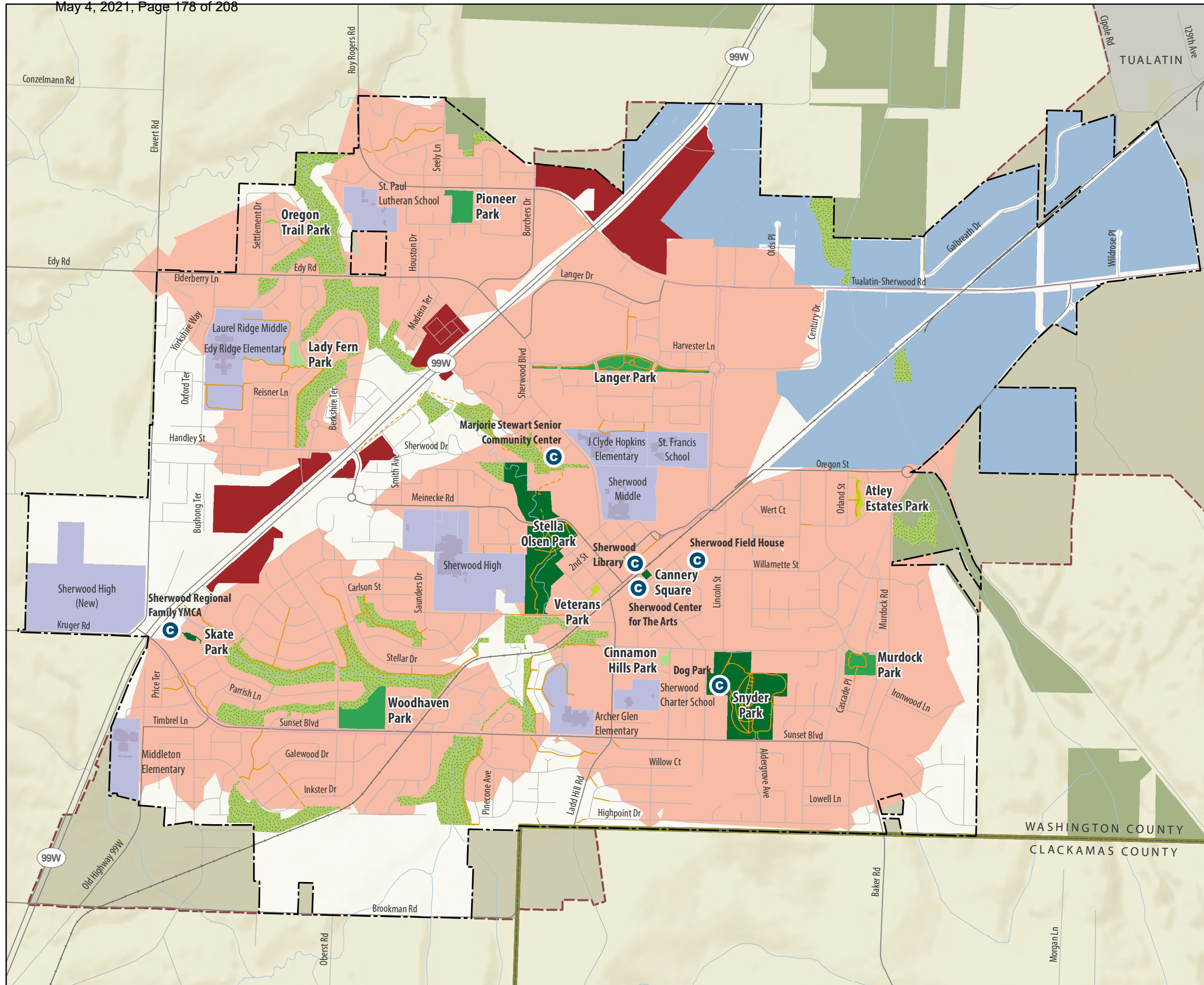
Trails and Paths

- Existing Trails
- Future Trails
- Separated Bike Paths

Other Facilities

- Community Facilities
- Schools

Note: While this analysis took into account existing physical barriers, pedestrian connectivity issues due to lack of sidewalks and cul-de-sac development may result in a walk between 10-15 minutes.



October 2019

M I G Sources: City of Sherwood, RLIS Metro, 2019.





Parks and Recreation Master Plan

10-Minute Walk: Parks with Multiple Amenities

10-Minute Walk Access to Sherwood Parks with Amenities

- Areas within a 10-Minute Walk; Full Amenities
- Areas within a 10-Minute Walk; Limited Amenities
- Commercial Zones Outside of a 10-Minute Walk
- Industrial Zones Outside of a 10-Minute Walk

City of Sherwood Parks

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Open Space

Natural Areas

- City of Sherwood Owned Natural Areas
- Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge

Trails and Paths

- Existing Trails
- Future Trails
- Separated Bike Paths

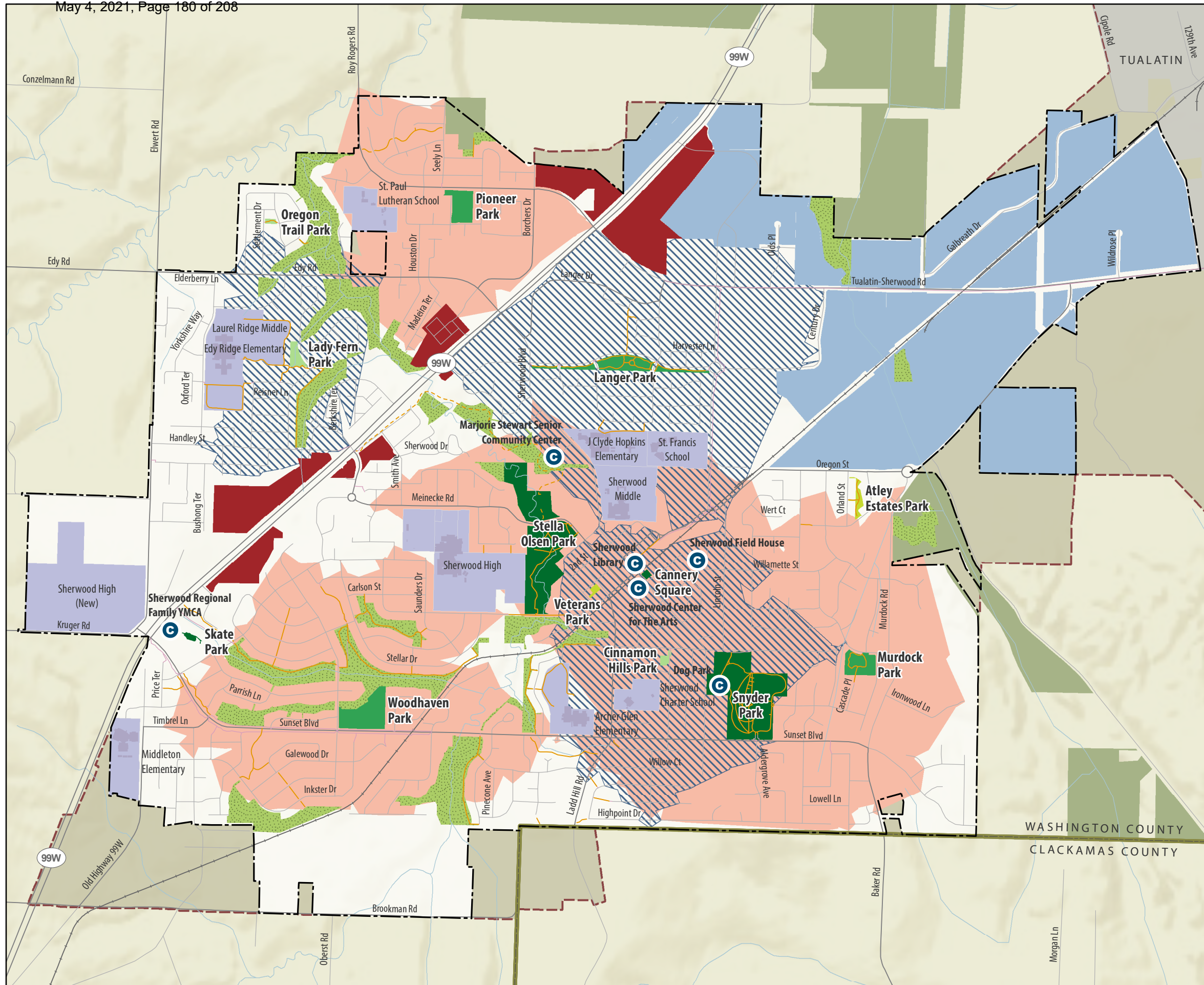
Other Facilities

- Community Facilities
- Schools

Note: While this analysis took into account existing physical barriers, pedestrian connectivity issues due to lack of sidewalks and cul-de-sac development may result in a walk between 10-15 minutes.

October 2019

M I G Sources: City of Sherwood, RLIS Metro, 2019.





B. Visitor Experience Enhancement Opportunities

Snyder Park, Stella Olsen Park, and Woodhaven Park are the three favorite parks in Sherwood, based on community feedback. What these parks have in common is a variety of amenities and settings that include both developed and natural areas.

Figure 3 shows the amenity levels in Sherwood parks, comparing the counts of features such as playgrounds, fields, courts, trails, dog parks, picnic shelters, restrooms, etc. Community feedback shows that people would like more to do in some of Sherwood’s parks, and their comments indicate they are interested in amenities that are interesting and unique (such as Woodhaven’s dump truck sandbox).

Sherwood Parks | Amenities

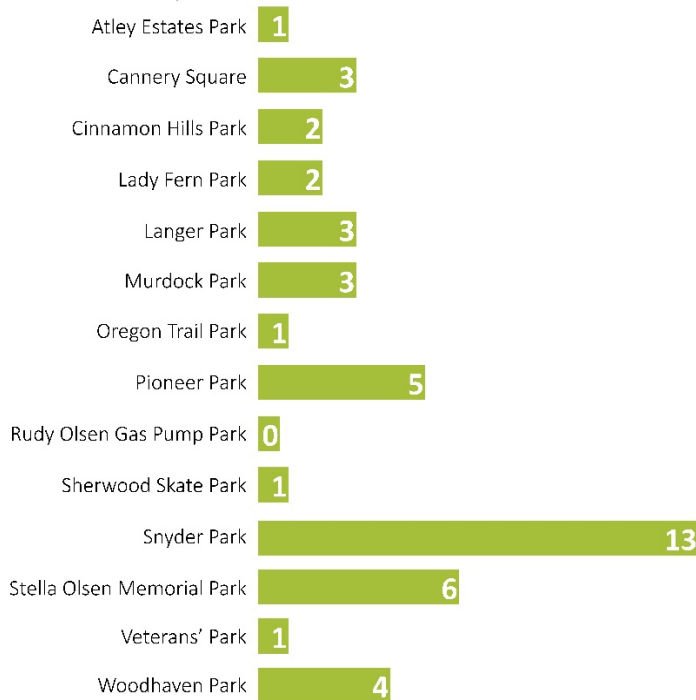


Figure 3: Amenity Levels in Sherwood Parks

Considering this information and community feedback, parks in Sherwood can be divided into three tiers: parks that provide a variety of amenities, parks that have a limited set of amenities, and parks that provide few or no amenities.

- **Parks with a variety of amenities.** This includes parks with 4 or more amenities (Pioneer, Stella Olsen, Snyder, and Woodhaven). Each has multiple amenities in addition to the lawns, benches and picnic tables traditionally found in parks. Though it only has three amenities (interactive



foundation, restrooms, and stage), Cannery Square also falls under this category due to its flexible urban plaza design, its function as a community gathering place and its adjacency to two major Sherwood facilities: the Sherwood Library and the Sherwood Center for the Arts.

- **Parks with limited amenities.** This tier includes parks with three or fewer amenities: Lady Fern, Langer, Murdock and Cinnamon Hills Parks.
- **Parks with few or no amenities.** This category includes parks with one or less amenities, such as the Sherwood Skate Park, Veterans' Park, and Oregon Trail Park.

Opportunities to Improve the Visitor Experience

The small size of some of the Sherwood parks is a factor in where and which amenities are provided. Adding amenities to smaller-scale parks is challenging and may not always be possible. However, finding ways to provide a broader range of amenities that people can easily get to from home is key to enhancing the experience for Sherwood park visitors. Sherwood's existing parks and recreation system provide a foundation for the future. Considering community priorities, national and regional trends, and analyses of the existing parks clarified opportunities and potential directions for the future.

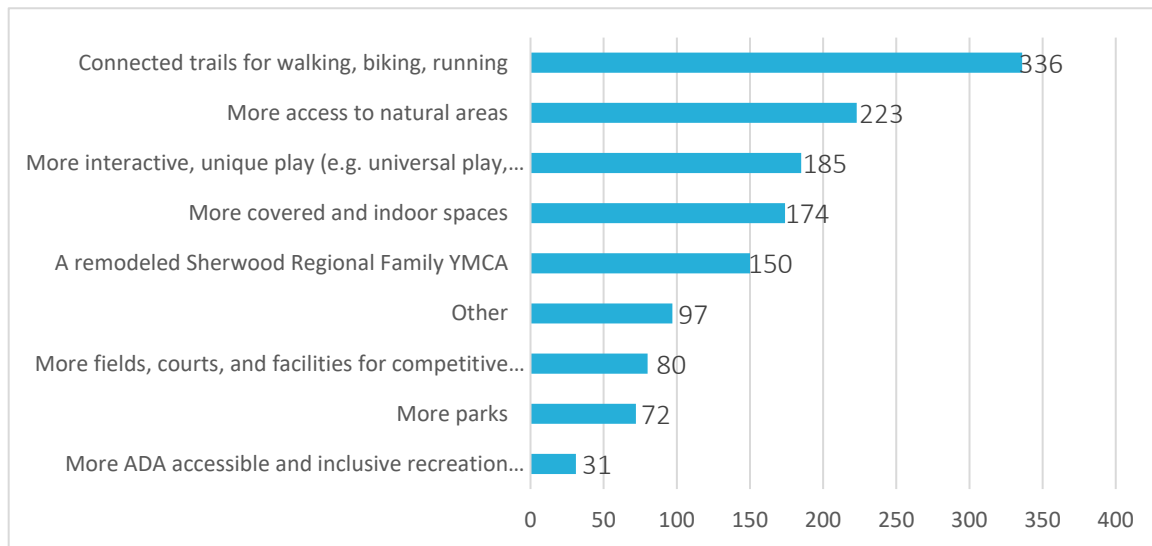
- Currently Sherwood's parks with the most amenities are concentrated south and east of 99W. Stella Olsen, Woodhaven, and Snyder Park are all within 1 mile of each other. Public engagement results showed these were also the three most popular parks in Sherwood. Amenities could be added to parks in north Sherwood where space is available. Pioneer Park, Oregon Trail Park and Langer Park all have potential to accommodate more amenities. As the 10-minute walk analysis showed, each of these parks serves a distinct neighborhood that has no other public parks available.
- Include design guidelines for new parks and renovations in the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan that address amenity mix, including for smaller parks.
- Nearly all City parks have play areas. When replacing play areas, increase the diversity of Sherwood's play areas, considering ideas such as incorporating natural play areas in appropriate settings, thematic play areas and universally accessible playgrounds.
- Incorporate small-scale amenities, such as ping pong tables, bocce courts, climbing walls or climbable art pieces, into parks to add interest.
- There is a desire for more covered gathering spaces, such as picnic shelters. Five Sherwood parks provide covered picnic shelters, three of which are reservable. Picnic shelters have a relatively small footprint and could be added to many parks. There is space for a covered picnic shelter at Langer Park, and additional shelters could be added at the entry and exit points for longer planned trails.



C. Trail Opportunities

Across all public engagement opportunities, trails and the trail network emerged as among the highest priorities for Sherwood residents when considering parks and recreation. As an example, Figure 3 shows the results to a question on needs from the online questionnaire. Sherwood has an existing inventory of off-street trails, many of which are in parks or in City-owned natural areas. There has also been significant planning for bike and pedestrian routes in Sherwood within the Transportation System Plan (TSP). In addition to sidewalks and bike lanes, Sherwood’s TSP proposes a comprehensive network of off-street trails, many of which are categorized as aspirational projects for which funding has not yet been identified. With planned trails connecting Sherwood to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and Tualatin and Wilsonville, there is an opportunity for Sherwood to create a unique and comprehensive trail system. Table 1 on the next page identifies off-street trail projects that are a high priority for addressing trail demand in Sherwood.

Figure 4: Most Needed Parks and Facilities, Online Questionnaire



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Table 1: Off-Street Trail Priorities

Connection	TSP Project #s	Discussion
Ice Age Tonquin Trail (Sherwood segments)	P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17	The construction of the Ice Age Tonquin Trail, a 22-mile planned trail that will one day pass through Wilsonville, Tualatin, Sherwood and parts of Washington and Clackamas County, will provide a major active transportation link between the Willamette and Tualatin Rivers while enhancing trail connectivity within Sherwood. The City plans to begin construction of the Cedar Creek Trail, a section of the Ice Age Tonquin Trail, in May of 2020.
Highway 99W crossing	P3, P4, P26	The TSP calls for crosswalks at Highway 99 intersections, including a connection to the Tonquin Trail, with a grade-separated crossing (P26) an aspirational project. A connection across 99W is highly valued by the community and could create a connected loop within the city for walking, running, and biking as other trails are built out.
Seely to Highway 99W/Home Depot	P36	The TSP identifies segment P36, which connects from an existing off-street trail at Seely Lane to Highway 99W at the Home Depot intersection, on the west side of Highway 99W.
Highway 99W/Home Depot to Tualatin-Sherwood Road	P37	The TSP identifies segment P36, which connects from Highway 99W at the Home Depot intersection, on the east side of Highway 99W, connecting to Tualatin-Sherwood Road east of Century Drive.
Tualatin-Sherwood Road to Murdock Road	P38	This segment would provide an off-street trail along the Rock Creek corridor between Tualatin-Sherwood Road and Murdock Road.
Murdock Road Shared Used Path	B1, P46	The TSP calls for a shared use path along Murdock Road from Oregon Street to Upper Roy Street, and sidewalk infill projects.
Woodhaven Park connector	P40	This connection would provide an off-street trail connection from Stellar Drive to Woodhaven Park, connecting to Richter Park Terrace pedestrian access.
Sunset Boulevard to St. Charles Connection	P41, P42	This connection would pass through the Cedar Creek corridor, connect into the existing St. Charles Way trail and provide improved access to the south end of Stella Olsen Park.
Railroad ROW to Inkster	P43	This segment would connect from Sunset along the railroad ROW, then connect through a City-owned natural area to the existing trail at Inkster Drive.
Future Rail to Trail	—	The railroad ROW passing through Sherwood offers a long-term opportunity for another major off-street connection through Sherwood, linking to downtown and with potential for regional connections to Yamhill County to the south and to the City of Tualatin.



D. Opportunities to Interact with Nature

Community engagement results indicate that more access to nature and more opportunities to experience nature are a high priority for Sherwood residents. Many of Sherwood’s city parks have natural areas within them, and there are several City-owned natural areas, some of which have trails. Table 2 assesses the nature interaction at each existing park and describes the landscape character of each.

Table 2: Nature Interaction Levels in Sherwood Parks

Park	Nature Interaction	Landscape Character
Atley Estates	○	Flat turfgrass lawn with interspersed trees that provide limited shade
Cannery Square	○	Paved urban plaza with a small lawn and a few street trees with limited shade
Cinnamon Hills Park	○	Small site with layered plantings and framed, expansive views of the surrounding landscape
Lady Fern Park	○	Includes a flat turfgrass lawn with a few trees and a play area, with half the site a wooded natural area.
Langer Park	○	Flat turfgrass lawn with trees lined along paths. These are larger trees that provide some shade.
Murdock Park	○	Site with sloping lawns, clusters of mature trees, some understory plantings, and a naturalistic pond with viewing deck
Oregon Trail Park	○	Flat turfgrass lawn with a central conifer tree
Pioneer Park	○	Site is half open turfgrass lawn with street trees and half wooded with heavy shade and no understory
Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park	N/A	Street right-of-way
Sherwood Skate Park	○	Turfgrass area with the concrete skatepark centrally located and overlooking the adjacent wooded natural area
Snyder Park	○	Large park with sloping lawns, many shade trees, a remnant orchard, and expansive views of the surrounding landscape
Stella Olsen Memorial Park	●	Predominantly wooded site in the Cedar Creek corridor, pond with overlook, sloping lawn areas interspersed
Veterans’ Park	○	Developed site with lawn and mature trees
Woodhaven Park	○	Half the site is a flat turfgrass lawn and a play area with street trees and the other half is a wooded natural area.

○ = minimal ○ = moderate ● = strong



In addition to City parks, city-owned natural areas offer potential for interaction with nature. Currently, some of these sites incorporate trails or sidewalks, but often the trail or sidewalk is located along a street frontage rather than passing through the natural area.

Opportunities to Increase Interaction with Nature

There are a several opportunities to increase interaction with nature in Sherwood's park system.

- There are opportunities to integrate habitat and nature in most of Sherwood's developed parks, such as planting more large canopy trees and clusters of trees, adding more understory plantings and richer planting palettes, replacement of turf with ecolawn, adding rain gardens and green stormwater infrastructure, and adding pollinator plantings.
- Most of Sherwood's parks with wooded natural areas are bifurcated into two zones: a manicured area and a natural area, often without any formalized access into the natural area. There are opportunities to soften the edge between the two with transition plantings and understory vegetation. In addition, there are opportunities to develop loop trail that connect the developed and natural areas.
- There is an opportunity to formally recognize Sherwood's City-owned natural areas as part of the park system in the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan, under the classification of greenway or natural areas. There is also an opportunity to provide policy guidance that addresses trails, trailheads and other facilities at these sites and in sensitive areas.
- Include design guidelines for parks and greenway/natural area trails in the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan that address the integration of natural areas in developed sites, planting palettes, protection of views and protection of sensitive resources.
- Connect to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and its trail system. The Refuge is a tremendous resource for Sherwood residents. Prioritizing those TSP projects that connect Sherwood's trail network to the Refuge will increase access for Sherwood residents to nature and wildlife viewing opportunities.



E. Park Land and Trail Needs in Growth Areas

Sherwood’s population grew an average of 3.5% per year between 2000 and 2013. The estimated population in 2018 was 19,505. Sherwood has also been planning for growth in several planning areas. Table 3 shows the number of households in Sherwood and growth areas and the projected number of households in 2038. By 2040, Sherwood’s population will be approximately 33,000 residents.

Table 3: Extrapolated Metro Forecast for Household Growth, Sherwood Planning Area

Households				
Year	Sherwood City Limits	Brookman Area	Sherwood Planning Area	Sherwood West (50-year Forecast)
2018	6,883	282	7,165	293
2038	7,580	1,238	8,818	4,450
Change 2015 to 2040				
Households	697	956	1,653	4,157
Percent	10%	339%	23%	1419%

Source: Metro 2040 TAZ Forecast by Households, January 2016

As Table 3 shows, Sherwood is forecasted to add 1,653 new households between 2018 and 2038, not including Sherwood West. Of these, 697 are inside the existing city limits and 956 new households are outside the current city limits in the Brookman Area. Sherwood will need Sherwood West to accommodate future growth beyond the existing city limits and the Brookman area. Annexation and development of Sherwood West could add 4,450 new households.

Sherwood has grown approximately 440 acres in the last two decades and additional annexations are planned. When these areas are annexed into the City, Sherwood will grow to the north, west, and south by a total of 1,500 acres. Map 3 shows the planned growth areas. Each growth area is discussed below, including planned parks and planning considerations.

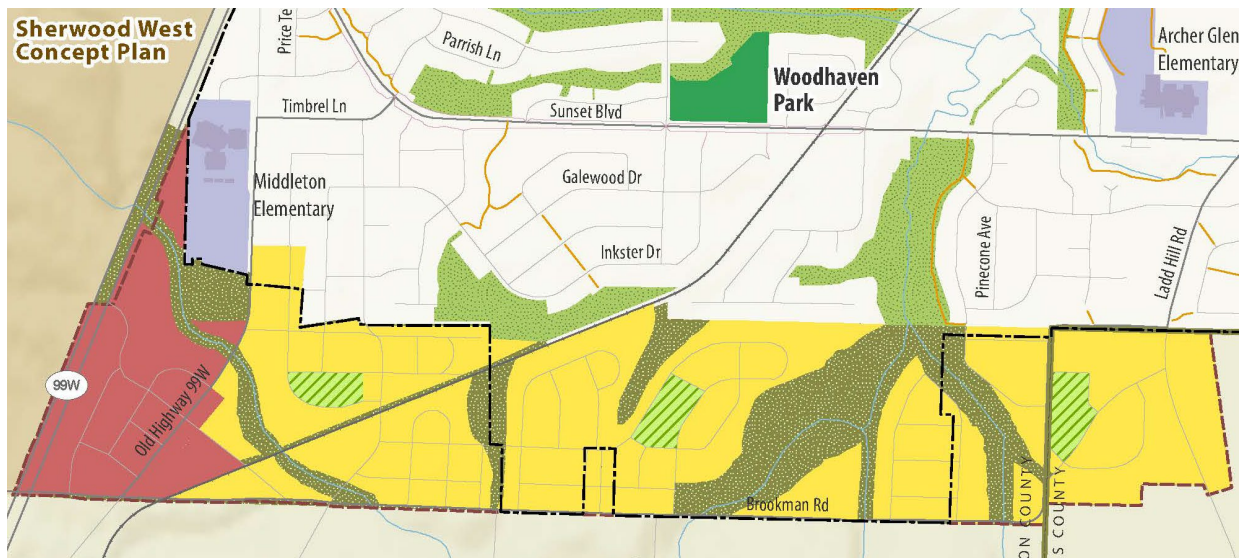
Brookman Addition Concept Plan

The Brookman Addition Concept Plan is a guide to the eventual annexation of a new 250-acre community at the southern edge of Sherwood. While only 98 acres have been annexed, the Brookman Concept Plan identifies future land uses, parks and trails, natural resource areas, transportation improvements, and public facilities to create a complete community that is a natural extension of existing Sherwood. The Brookman Addition Concept Plan designates some commercial and employment uses near Highway 99, but most of the area is planned for concentrated residential development varying from 8 dwelling units per acre to 24 units per acre. As depicted in Figure 5, three conceptual neighborhood park locations



totaling 8.3 acres are planned, along with natural areas near Cedar Creek and Goose Creek. These locations were purposefully chosen to ensure that all residences would be within a three-block walk of their local neighborhood park. This means that there will be 10-minute walk park access in the Brookman Addition. The closest developed park with amenities to the Brookman area is Woodhaven Park.

Figure 5: Brookman Addition Parks and Open Spaces

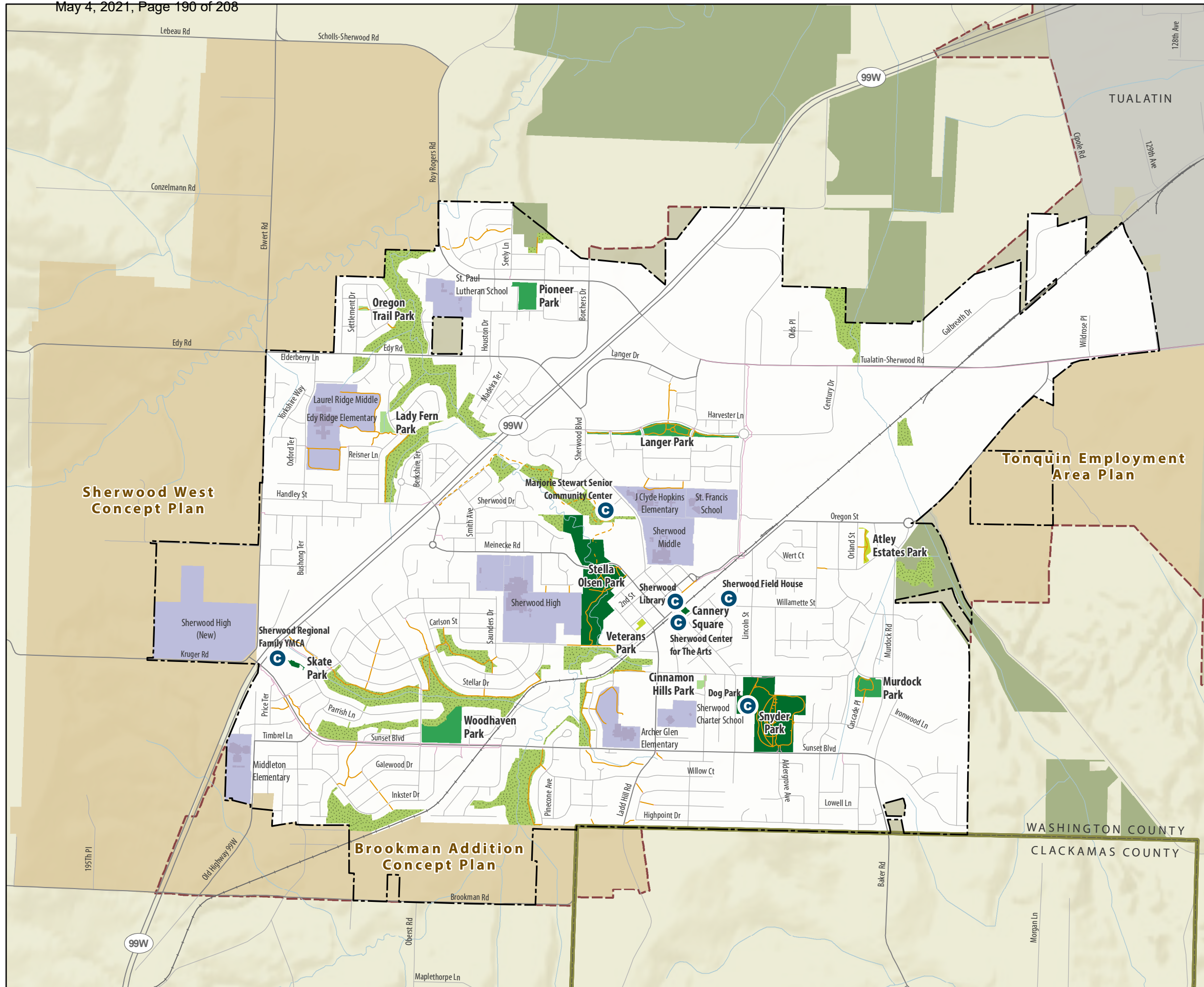


Park Planning Considerations

- Follow the design guidelines that will be included in the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan to develop a design program for each site.
- Create a distinct identity for each of the four park sites, incorporating multiple amenities at each site.
- The Brookman Area has three concept parks that would total approximately 8 acres. Due to the smaller planned size of these parks, amenities should be mixed across the three parks so that they each offer a unique feature. For example, one park could have a full-size sports field, one geared toward nature play, and another have a universal and all-inclusive play area.
- Incorporate trails into the natural areas with trailheads and wayfinding.



Parks and Recreation Master Plan



City of Sherwood Parks and Concept Plans

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- Open Space
- Concept Plan Areas

Natural Areas

- City of Sherwood Owned Natural Areas
- Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge

Trails and Paths

- Existing Trails
- Future Trails
- Separated Bike Paths

Other Facilities

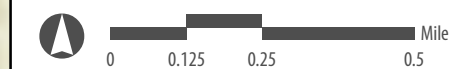
- Community Facilities
- Schools

Base Map Features

- City of Sherwood Boundary
- Railroad
- Major Streets
- Creeks and Streams
- City of Tualatin
- Unincorporated County
- Urban Growth Boundary

January 2020

M I G Sources: City of Sherwood, RLIS Metro, 2019.





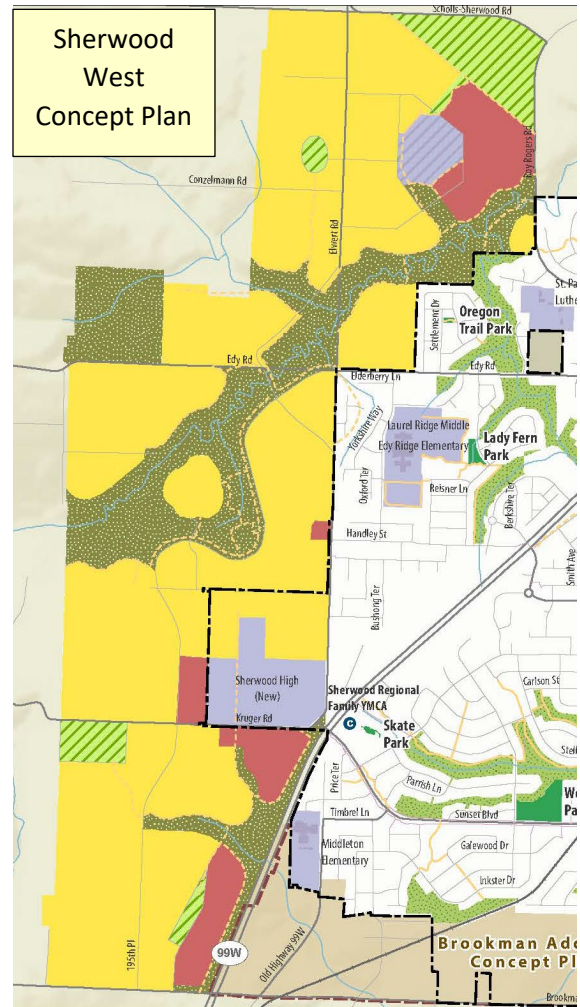
Sherwood West Concept Plan Area

The Sherwood West Concept Plan Area contains a total of 1,291 acres of land located west and north of existing city limits. This area will be added to the City's Urban Growth Boundary and eventually annexed by the City. The Concept Plan envisions walkable neighborhoods that provide access to parks and natural areas, local retail shops, and a gateway to wine county at the southern end. The Plan also looks at additional ways to provide housing in Sherwood including smaller single-family homes, townhouses, duplexes, condos, and cottage housing. Sherwood West incorporates a connected network of walking trails and open space as well as walkable "ten-minute neighborhoods." A sports and recreation area is envisioned in the northern section of the plan area, intended to serve the City of Sherwood but allow easy access for visitors from elsewhere in the region. This center could include many uses, including indoor and outdoor sports facilities and areas, a community pool, or other recreational spaces that cater to both children and adults.

Park Planning Considerations

- Follow the design guidelines that will be included in the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan to develop a design program for each site.
- Provide a connected trail network in the creek and open space corridors.
- Use the sports and recreation area to provide for Sherwood's recreation needs, keeping in mind the market area, the location and the other recreation facilities in Sherwood.
- Define public access to facilities at the new high school.
- With the planned addition of 1,291 acres of mostly residential land, a multi-modal connection between east Sherwood and west Sherwood that crosses Highway 99 will become a necessity. This would provide a vital connection for the community between these two areas and ensure a complete parks and recreation system.

Figure 6: Sherwood West Concept Plan



Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



- The City could consider a bike trail along Elwert Road that would connect to the planned community park in the Sherwood West Concept Plan area and possibly extend into the planned open space and natural areas of Sherwood West.
- The Cedar Creek Trail will be able to connect with the planned trail network within the Sherwood West planning area. Cedar Creek flows into Chicken Creek and there is an opportunity to connect the trail system near their intersection with a multi-modal trail linking the City's trail network to Sherwood West. By adding this integral connection point, the entire Sherwood West community may safely walk or bike within the City using the trail network within Sherwood West by linking to the Cedar Creek Trail.
- Ultimately the intention is to connect the Cedar Creek Trail to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge western parking area, just outside of city limits to the north. The Cedar Creek Trail will be able to connect with the planned trail network within the Sherwood West planning area. Cedar Creek flows into Chicken Creek and there is an opportunity to connect the trail system near their intersection with a multi-modal trail linking the City's trail network to Sherwood West. By adding this integral connection point, the entire Sherwood West community may safely walk or bike within the City using the trail network within Sherwood West by linking to the Cedar Creek Trail.

Other Growth Areas

The Tonquin Employment Area lies to the east of the city boundaries and is designated for industrial use. There are no mapped concept parks in this area and no residential development. The Ice Age Tonquin Trail will border this area to the northwest along Oregon Street.



2. Recreation Facility Needs

The City of Sherwood provides a mix of facilities to support indoor use, outdoor recreation, sports play, arts programming, social gathering, and park comfort. While the mix and provision of facilities is contingent on available space, there are opportunities to rethink the mix of what's provided, as well as consider changing trends, demographics, and community priorities that affect needs. This section is organized into four sections:

- Aquatic Facilities
- Indoor Recreation Facilities
- Sports Facilities
- Other Outdoor Recreation Facilities

A. Aquatic Facilities

Aquatic facilities include swimming pools and swimming pool complexes, and these may be indoor or outdoor. In Oregon, outdoor swimming pools are typically open seasonally from June through Labor Day or later in September. Indoor aquatic centers are open year-round. Public aquatic facilities typically offer a variety of programs, have regularly scheduled open swim times, and charge a fee for entry to the facility or programs.

There is one aquatic center in Sherwood located inside the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA, a facility owned by City of Sherwood and operated by the YMCA. The facility, which opened in 1998, includes an indoor swimming pool with the following features:

- Single tank 25-yard, 3-lane pool accessed from within the YMCA.
- Tank offers a zero-depth entry and maximum depth of 7'
- Access to pool available to Sherwood residents and residents from outside Sherwood with a YMCA annual membership or through a day or week pass to the YMCA.

The Chehalem Park & Recreation District (CPRD) Aquatic Center is the nearest public facility, located 8 miles away in Newberg, typically about a 15-minute drive. The next closest full-service public indoor aquatic centers are the 50-meter pool at THPRD's Howard M. Terpenning Center complex and Portland's Southwest Community Center, both about 12 miles from Sherwood and a 30-minute or more drive in typical traffic conditions.

Aquatic Facility Design Trends

Aquatics facility design has changed since 1998, as public aquatics providers have had to focus more on revenue generation.

Sherwood Parks and Recreation Master Plan



- **Leisure and recreation:** Swimming for recreation accounts for most of the swimming participation. Therefore, pools should be designed for fun and play and for different skill levels to maximize the potential customer base. Warmer water temperature, a zero-depth entry, float channels, and interactive play features encourage recreation. When the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA was built, a zero-depth entry and some recreational elements were incorporated, but recreation was not the focus. In comparison, the CPRD facility includes a tank dedicated for recreational swimming and a second tank for competitive swimming.
- **Health and fitness:** Swimming for fitness and water-based exercise programs are also areas of strong participation. To capture this market, pools should also be designed, operated, and programmed to allow for aquatics exercise, including water-based fitness classes. The Sherwood Regional Family YMCA is heavily programmed and offers health and fitness options. However, due to its size (single tank) and the demand from users (including Sherwood High School), the pool is regularly at capacity and additional health and fitness programming is not possible.
- **Programming diversity:** A full range of aquatics programming provides the most opportunity for users and increases revenue potential. Programs that focus on recreation, while supporting competition, will draw a higher number of users than a single type of programming or a pool designed for one primary user type. Swimming lessons, open and lap swim times, competitive practices and meets, and exercise programs should all be considered. The YMCA aquatic facility has a variety of aquatics programming which includes lap swim, preschool play, senior fitness, swim lessons, open swim, and pre/post-natal swim classes. School swim team use of the pool is scheduled from 3:00-6:45pm on weekdays, reducing the programming capacity of the pool. As noted, because it contains only one tank, there is no capacity to add more programming.
- **Minimizing costs:** Operational costs can be minimized by facility design. For example, some features (such as wave pools) require significantly more lifeguards, which increase costs. Also, due to the substantially increased volume of water, 50-meter pools are more costly to operate. When it was designed, the Sherwood Family YMCA was designed to minimize operating costs.
- **Maximizing revenue:** Aquatics facilities are costly to operate. Revenue to offset the operational cost is maximized by high use of the pool or pool complex, which is achieved through programming diversity and a facility design that supports that. Leisure/recreational pools typically attract more users, generating more revenue. These facilities are also designed to incorporate party rooms, a feature that attracts birthday parties and generates more revenue.
- **Accessibility:** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations require new or rebuilt pools and aquatics facilities to comply with accessible design standards, most recently updated in 2010. ADA Standards for Accessible Design require accessible pool entrances and exits, deck space, accessible lifts and other design elements that should be factored into the design of a new facility.



Aquatic Facility Elements

There are several elements that may be included in an aquatic center. Each element is described and discussed below.

- **Competitive and lap pools:** Competitive/lap pools are commonly designed with 25-yard, 25-meter or 50-meter lengths, with as few as four (though six is preferred) to ten or more lanes. Water temperature is cooler, typically around 82 degrees. While 25-yard pools are preferred in the U.S. over 25-meter pools, both lengths can be used for competitive and lap swimming. In contrast, 50-meter pools are typically oriented for competitive swimming only and may be designed with a 2-meter depth across the entire pool. The YMCA pool is 25-yards in length, but only offers 3 lanes. CPRD's aquatics facility offers a competitive pool with a bulkhead that allows for 25-yard and 25-meter lengths across a 6'7" depth, with warm-up/cool down space on the other side of the bulkhead. In addition, the recreational pool at CPRD offers another 3 lanes with a 3'6" depth. THPRD's HMT pool is a 50-meter competition pool. Southwest Community Center offers a 6-lane 25-yard pool.
- **Leisure or recreation pools:** Leisure pools are designed for water play and typically have a more free-form design with a zero-depth entry, slides and water play features. Popular elements of leisure pools include splash or spray areas, a current channel with faster moving water, a vortex, and a "lazy river" with slower water that mimics a meandering channel of water. Some leisure pools include a wave pool which mimics ocean waves. Water is warmer in leisure pools, generally at least 86 degrees. The YMCA pool includes some leisure elements, and water temperature is kept at 84 to 86 degrees. However, its age means it predates many of the popular features in leisure pool design found in newer facilities. For example, CPRD's aquatics center (opened in 2018) has a separate leisure pool that includes an area for young children, a vortex, a lazy river, a slide, and a deep water area with a diving board, climbing walls and a drop slide.
- **Therapy pools:** Therapy pools are warm water pools (heated above 90 degrees), with a depth of four to five feet. This depth allows a person to become buoyant, reducing impacts on the skeletal structure. The dimension of these pools is smaller, around 1,200 square feet, and they may include specific therapeutic exercise equipment. These are almost always located indoors to ensure the temperatures and environment can be controlled. Neither the YMCA nor CPRD has a therapy pool.
- **Spas:** Spas are small, hot water (approximately 100 degrees) soaking pools, often with jets. Sherwood's facility does not have a spa, though CPRD and Southwest Community Center do.
- **Bathhouses/locker rooms:** These should have showers, restrooms, changing rooms and locker areas. Current trends favor single occupancy changing rooms, which are more flexible and offer more privacy than traditional gender-separated locker rooms.



- **Deck space:** Deck space is the term for poolside space for lounging and socializing. Deck space is another important component in creating a good visitor experience for swimmers and spectators. The YMCA aquatic facility has limited deck space. CPRD’s aquatics center offers spectator seating at the competition pool and ample deck space at the leisure pool, including an adjacent lawn area that can be accessed by roll-up doors that can be opened during summer months.
- **Office space/storage:** Office space for staff, lifeguards and the facility manager is a necessary component, as is an entry control point. In addition, ample storage space that allows for storage of supplies and equipment, especially to support a diversity of programming.

Aquatic Facility Considerations

- **Operating cost.** Aquatics facilities are not self-supporting, even though they generate revenue. A community can use a business and operations plan to inform facility design and create a facility with the strongest revenue generating potential. There will still be an operating subsidy required. When considering whether to build or expand aquatics facilities, the biggest question for a community is whether it can support the ongoing operating cost.
- **Sherwood’s market size.** Sherwood is a community that is projected to grow to about 33,000 people by 2040. This market size is not adequate to support a second indoor aquatics facility, especially one like the CPRD facility. If an indoor facility is desired and the community is willing to fund it, expanding the existing aquatics facility makes the most sense based on the market size. An exception to this would be if the school district opted to incorporate a competition pool into the new high school and pay for the ongoing operating cost.
- **Indoor vs. outdoor facilities.** If the community is most interested in recreational swimming and social gathering. Sherwood could consider an outdoor leisure pool opened seasonally and located in a public park. An outdoor pool was a suggestion made by multiple people in open-ended comments to the online questionnaire. Outdoor facilities typically require a smaller operating subsidy because they are only open 25% of the year. Given the market size, the City of Sherwood should either pursue an indoor facility (an expansion of the existing facility) or outdoor pool, but not both.
- **Market niche.** Any new or expanded facility in Sherwood should offer a distinct experience from CPRD’s and include both recreation pool and competition pool elements.
- **Pricing.** Pricing should be consistent with the market and with the facility’s business plan. Most public pools offer a membership option, and the membership pricing at the YMCA is like other local agencies. However, drop-in or day use fees to use the pool at the YMCA are high in comparison. Public access to a publicly funded new or expanded indoor facility should be offered at a price point that is in line with CPRD and Portland Parks and Recreation drop-in fees for pool use, which is less than the YMCA’s day pass cost.



- **Asset reinvestment.** Any publicly owned facility requires reinvestment to sustain the asset. Since City of Sherwood owns the YMCA aquatic facility, it should work with the YMCA as facility operator on a plan for asset reinvestment. Since the pool is already 20 years old, it will require capital reinvestment to sustain it. Any new aquatics facility will also require asset reinvestment, which should be planned for when considering facility design and when evaluating operating costs.

B. Indoor Recreation Facilities

Sherwood residents have access to a variety of major indoor recreation facilities within city limits, in addition to private health clubs and fitness/dance studios. Like aquatics facilities, indoor recreation facilities generally require operational support, unless they are a for-profit business entity.

Facility Classifications

Sherwood's major indoor recreation facilities can be categorized into two types:

- **Multi-purpose recreation center.** Modern multi-purpose recreation centers include a variety of spaces, and the final building program is usually determined as part of a business and operations plan that focuses on cost recovery and financial performance. Though these centers typically do not fully recover their operating costs, through the business and operations plan, the right mix of features that maximize revenue potential and adjacencies that are efficient to staff can be determined to minimize the operating subsidy for the facility. Many centers of this type include a health and fitness component and offer memberships as part of their operating model. Sometimes aquatics centers are integrated into multi-purpose recreation centers as a core element. Typical features of a multi-purpose recreation center building program are:
 - Social gathering/lobby space, often near the entry checkpoint for members
 - Gymnasium (multiple courts if possible)
 - Additional health and fitness elements such as a fitness equipment, a walking track, a climbing wall, dance/exercise studio space
 - Locker rooms/restrooms
 - Event space suitable for programs and private rentals
 - Classroom space
 - Storage space to allow flexibility in programming
 - Office space
- **Specialty recreation facility.** Specialty recreation facilities are designed to serve a specific program area or age group. For example, some specialty facilities are targeted to serve specific age groups, such as preschoolers, teens, or older adults. Others are targeted to support a specific program area that requires specialized facilities, such as an arts center, a botanical garden, a stand-alone aquatics center, or a nature center.



Indoor Facility Providers and Roles

In Sherwood, multi-purpose and specialty recreation facilities are provided by three types of providers:

- **A public agency.** The City of Sherwood is the sole public agency provider within Sherwood city limits. There is a nature center provided by US Fish and Wildlife Service at the Wildlife Refuge, but it is outside city limits.
- **A non-profit.** The YMCA is the non-profit provider in Sherwood and has a 20+ year relationship with the City of Sherwood.
- **A private entity.** Sherwood residents enjoy two large specialty recreation facilities provided by private entities: Sherwood Ice Arena and Langer’s Entertainment. These are open to the public and are for-profit recreation facilities.

For the public agency and non-profit providers, there are two distinct roles in facility provision:

- **Facility owner.** The owner of the facility has title to the land on which the facility is built and is typically also the owner of the structure. The City of Sherwood is the facility owner of the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA.
- **Facility operator.** The facility operator is responsible for programming, activities and staffing of the facility. The Sherwood Regional Family YMCA is a facility operator but is not the facility owner. The City of Sherwood is both the operator and owner of the Sherwood Center for the Arts, the Senior Center, and the Field House.

Indoor Recreation Facility Considerations and Needs

Multi-purpose Recreation Centers

A full-service multi-purpose recreation center attracts most regular users from within about a 15-minute drive time. From a central location, all of Sherwood and its planned growth areas can be reached within this drive-time. A full-service multi-purpose recreation facility can serve a population of approximately 25,000 to 35,000 people. Taken together, these service metrics means that a single full-service multi-purpose recreation center could meet all of Sherwood’s needs. Whether a multi-purpose recreation center is operated by a public agency or a non-profit, this facility type is typically run on a membership model, as the YMCA is.

- The City of Sherwood owns the YMCA building and has a long-standing agreement (recently renewed) with the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA to operate the facility. As the facility owner, the City of Sherwood should be prepared to reinvest in its building, which is over 20 years old.
- Since Sherwood does not have enough market population or area to support two separate facilities, the City of Sherwood should not build a second multi-purpose recreation center.



- The YMCA facility is on the smaller side for a multi-purpose recreation center. Though a second facility is not needed, Sherwood’s market population and area can support a larger facility. Therefore, the City of Sherwood and the YMCA should explore expanding the existing facility to increase its capacity and add some of the spaces and features found in multi-purpose recreation centers being constructed today. However, the City should avoid duplicating features and facilities provided elsewhere in Sherwood at public and private specialty recreation facilities. Since the City is the facility owner and the YMCA is the operator, the financial responsibilities of each party will need to be discussed and negotiated.
- Though most public agency-operated multi-purpose recreation centers charge entry fees and offer memberships that are similar in cost to an annual YMCA membership, the drop-in fee at the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA is higher than at comparable public agency-operated facilities. When considering expansion, the City and YMCA should consider re-evaluating drop-in pricing for Sherwood residents.

Specialty Recreation Facilities

As noted, Sherwood residents enjoy access to multiple specialty recreation facilities, including two privately owned facilities. The need for public specialty recreation facilities is driven by community interest and ability to pay for both constructing and operating a facility, which will typically require an ongoing operating subsidy.

- **Sherwood Center for the Arts.** Sherwood Center for the Arts is a stellar example of a well-designed specialty facility that serves its target specialized arts niche well, yet also maximizes flexibility. This facility was also designed with business and operations in mind, including ensuring the main theater space is also an attractive rental venue. The facility generates revenue, and its 53% revenue generation rate (FY 2017-18) is in line with high performing peers. Between the Sherwood Center for the Arts and the Sherwood Library, Sherwood has enough specialized arts focused facilities to meet its needs into the future. The City of Sherwood should plan to reinvest in the Center to keep it in excellent condition and to retain its marketability for event rentals.
- **Sherwood Field House.** Field space needs are discussed in the section on sports fields. As the sports discussion indicates, there is demand for indoor field space. However, as a city owned and operated structure, the existing field house has needs related to the building design and functionality. While the City has created a heavily used facility by reusing an existing warehouse space for a high demand activity, there are aspects of the building that make it challenging from both the operational and visitor perspectives.

Sherwood should consider replacing the existing field house with a new indoor structure designed for greater flexibility, with spectator areas, ample storage, locker rooms and energy efficient systems. A new facility should allow two concurrent field users and include at least two



party rooms/classrooms that would offer concurrent party rentals and could be used as programming space. An indoor playground (permanent or equipment that can be moved on and off the turf) could be another element.

Currently, the Field House has a revenue rate of 106%, which means it generates slightly more revenue than its operational costs. A business and operations study should be completed if a new facility is pursued to ensure that the budget ramifications are known.

- **Marjorie Stewart Senior Community Center.** Sherwood’s senior center has been renovated on the interior, but its design makes it difficult to expand. The Senior Center, opened in 1982, was built when Sherwood’s population was approximately 2,400 residents. Though the location is central when looking at a map, the existing facility is not located in any of Sherwood’s hubs for community activities, such as downtown or at one of the larger parks. This facility has a 38% cost recovery rate, likely due to its lack of appeal as a rental venue.

Demographics indicate that nearly 17% of Sherwood’s current population is designated as older adults and seniors (55+). Over the next few decades, this population will likely grow to 25% based on regional trends and residents remaining in the City and aging. The need for senior center space and programs will continue to grow as health conscious and active seniors live longer. Currently, the programming at the senior center is focused on older and less active seniors. The facility does not allow for much expansion of programming.

Trends now favor the provision of multi-generational facilities that include more active recreation space for seniors and all ages. Since facilities are costly to operate, recreation providers have moved towards multi-generational facilities for operating efficiency. Sometimes, a wing or section of a larger facility is dedicated to a particular age group, such as seniors or teens. The YMCA’s inclusion of a Teen Center within its larger multi-purpose recreation center is an example of this.

Sherwood should consider either a major renovation/expansion of the existing center or replacing Marjorie Stewart with a new facility at another site. Whether renovated/expanded or replaced, the expanded center should have a flexible design that supports the senior program, allows for more programming for younger seniors and older adults, is attract for rentals and can be a location for multigenerational activities.

Sherwood should explore potential synergies, such as co-locating with a new field house or locating at a site near the Sherwood Library and Center for the Arts.



C. Sports Facilities

Sherwood residents value organized team sports and competition when recreating. Public engagement results showed that the community overall is generally content with existing fields and courts for competitive sports.

Sports Fields

Sherwood has a total of 8 rectangular sports fields and 17 ball fields, with 23 of the fields on school district property. The City's two fields are in Snyder Park, and are artificial turf. The Field House contains an indoor field that is relatively small. The new high school is expected to provide an additional 7 fields to the City's existing inventory. The City maintains an Intergovernmental Agreement with the school district for field use and maintenance. As a result, the City is the point of contact for local sports organizations for scheduling and is responsible for the maintenance of all sports fields in the community. This approach makes efficient use of all fields in the community, and it is something desired but not achieved in many communities.

Trends

- Soccer, rugby, Ultimate Frisbee, and lacrosse use rectangular fields. Soccer participation has grown tremendously since Sherwood's last PRMP, and lacrosse has emerged as a locally popular sport with a large league based in Tigard drawing players from the region.
- Baseball and softball use ballfields, and kickball is played on ballfields without pitcher's mounds and with skinned infields. Kickball has emerged since Sherwood's last PRMP, with the rise of recreational leagues aimed at young adults, such as those offered by Recess Time.
- For youth sports, there are more highly competitive teams drawing from the region and traveling to competitions, sometimes in other states.
- Youth sports organizations and parents are seeking fields in groupings. Parents of multiple children are looking for one stop, and for leagues, multiple fields at one location is operationally easier, especially for games.

Considerations

- Sherwood residents have 1 rectangular field for every 2,400 residents and 1 ball field for every 1,150 residents. As Sherwood secures new park sites in growth areas, the City should seek to increase the number of rectangular fields to provide a better balance of the two field types. Rectangular sports fields are a facility that should be considered, especially at sites that can accommodate more than one field.
- School District facilities are a critical part of the inventory, and the City's excellent maintenance regimen means that all sports fields in Sherwood are maintained to the same high level.



Sherwood should seek renewal of the IGA, address the future of the Hopkins school site and its fields and seek access to the new high school fields.

- Lighting increases the playable time on sports fields, but is not always appropriate, especially for single fields located in residential neighborhoods. When locating new fields in new City parks, Sherwood should site fields where lighting can be added wherever possible.
- As discussed in the section on Indoor Facilities, Sherwood should seek an expanded Field House. Indoor field space provides year-round sports opportunities for residents.

Sports Courts

The City of Sherwood provides three basketball courts, two tennis courts, and two pickleball courts. The tennis and pickleball courts are located in Snyder Park and alternate uses. The Sherwood School District has seven tennis courts.

Trends

- Pickleball has grown quickly in popularity in Sherwood and across the United States. Many park agencies are striping courts for both tennis and pickleball, but some are developing pickleball-focused courts or complexes.
- Tennis has sustained a dedicated following regionally, and has the second highest level of participation nationally according to Sports & Fitness Industry association data (ahead of baseball and soccer).
- Basketball is the sport with the highest level of participation nationally according to Sports & Fitness Industry Association data. It appeals to youth and adults, both as a league activity and as a self-directed or pick-up sport.

Considerations

- Include basketball, pickleball and tennis courts as options in the design guidelines for new parks and park renovations to be included in the updated Parks and Recreation Master Plan.
- Address siting considerations, given the proximity of homes and the smaller sizes of Sherwood's parks. Consider factors such as impacts of fencing, the potential to add lighting, and the proximity of other use areas.
- Consider covering some courts to allow year-round play. For example, Bend built a pickleball complex that includes some covered courts.
- More gym space or time would allow indoor basketball and pickleball, either for leagues/lessons or scheduled drop-in play.



D. Other Outdoor Recreational Facility Needs

Other outdoor recreational facility needs were identified during the public engagement process.

- **Mountain bike park.** There are no mountain bike trails close to Sherwood. A mountain bike park would provide opportunities for all age groups and is compatible with Sherwood's terrain. Valmont in Boulder, CO and Swan Creek Park in Tacoma, WA are two examples of mountain bike parks within public parks.
- **Pump track or bike skills course.** A pump track or bike skills course fits on a footprint similar in size to a tennis court and provides a place for all ages. Ventura Park in Portland includes a pump track built and maintained by Northwest Trail Alliance.
- **Dog parks.** Sherwood has one existing dog park located in Snyder Park. The dog park is open seasonally and is closed during winter rains. Community members have expressed interest in another dog park or off-leash area that could be open year-round and a dog park near Cannery Square and Sherwood's civic hub. The City should consider adding at least one more dog park or off-leash dog area in a central location and able to be open year-round. Off-leash areas should also be considered as an amenity in new parks, particularly in growth areas. In the long term, there should be at least one dog park on each side of Highway 99W.
- **Disc golf course.** Sherwood does not have a disc golf course, with the nearest public courses in Newberg. A disc golf course was suggested by several online survey respondents, with Stella Olsen Park as a potential location. Disc golf is a popular activity, serves a multi-generational audience, and is compatible with wooded sites. A 9- or 18-hole disc golf course could be easily integrated into one of Sherwood's wooded parks or a City-owned natural area. Sherwood should consider adding a disc golf course to an existing or future park, designing the course for beginner to intermediate players and a multi-generational audience.
- **Spraygrounds/interactive fountain** Cannery Square is popular in summer months due to its water feature complete with water cannons and cascading waterfalls. Snyder Park also has a water feature with large boulders. Based on community feedback, Sherwood residents are interested in interactive play opportunities and appreciate water play, even traveling to Wilsonville for their interactive water area. Sherwood should add at least one more interactive water feature, and preferably two. One could potentially incorporate natural elements such as rocks and cobble and one could be a larger destination facility integrated into a park setting with shade. These could be added to existing or planned parks. At least one splash pad or interactive fountain should be located on the north side of Highway 99W.
- **Playgrounds and Play Areas:** Nearly all City parks have playgrounds. Sherwood has created several playgrounds with unique identities, and residents appreciate that. As Sherwood replaces existing

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playgrounds that have more traditional play equipment, the City should consider different types of play opportunities, including nature play, thematic play, swings, autism-friendly playgrounds and universal play elements. Sherwood could also consider a loose parts play area, allowing kids to build forts and engage in free play. At a community park, Sherwood should build a destination play area that is universally accessible and that interprets Sherwood’s history or the local environment.

- **Outdoor Fitness:** Sherwood residents are interested in health and fitness and would like to see a greater variety of recreation opportunities for teens and adults. Outdoor fitness areas may help address these needs.
- **Picnic shelters:** Sherwood’s reservable picnic areas are in high demand, and community members have expressed the need for more covered spaces in parks both for year-round use and for protection from the sun. More picnic shelters are needed, both reservable and non-reservable.



3. Recreation Program Needs

A. Sherwood’s Roles in Recreation Programs

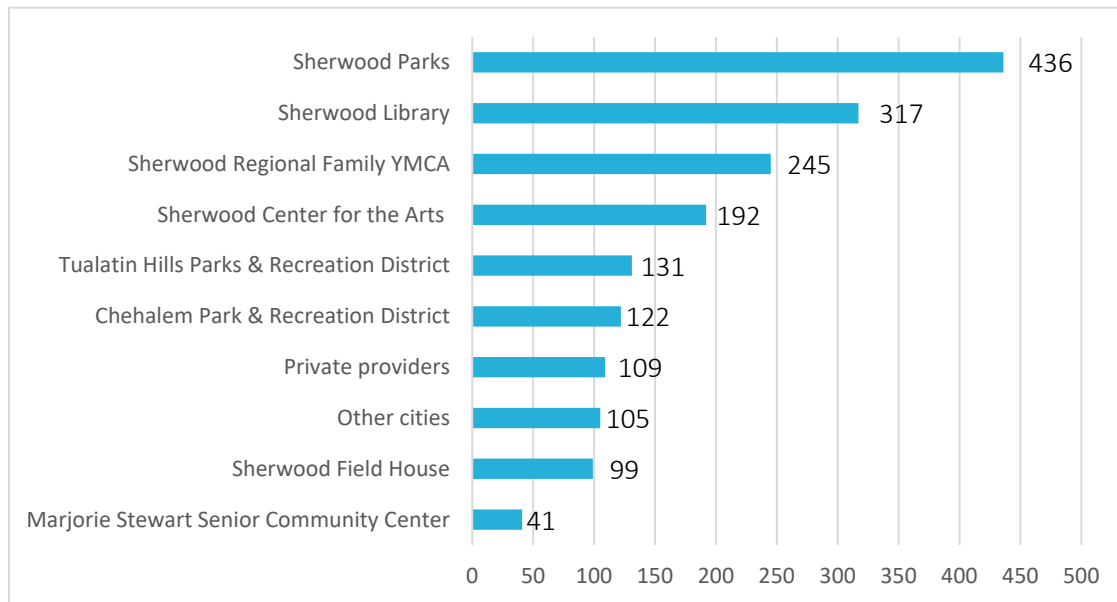
The City of Sherwood takes a partnership approach to providing recreation programs and services. The City is a direct provider of arts and culture programming as well a partner to other arts organizations, who use the Sherwood Center for the Arts for their activities. The City is also a direct provider of events, organizing events in parks such as Music on the Green. The City is a partner in providing organized sports, by provided single point of contact scheduling for City and school sports facilities, operating the Sherwood Field House, and maintaining all sports fields in Sherwood. The City also facilitates fitness and social activities by providing facilities and spaces, such as pickleball courts, running trails, and reservable facilities.

The City has formal agreement with the YMCA to operate the Sherwood Regional Family YMCA, which offers aquatics and fitness programming to Sherwood residents. A formal agreement with the School District, with an IGA that defines roles and responsibilities for each entity.

B. Community Feedback

Community members provided feedback that indicated they use City of Sherwood programs, YMCA programs, and other park and recreation agency programs.

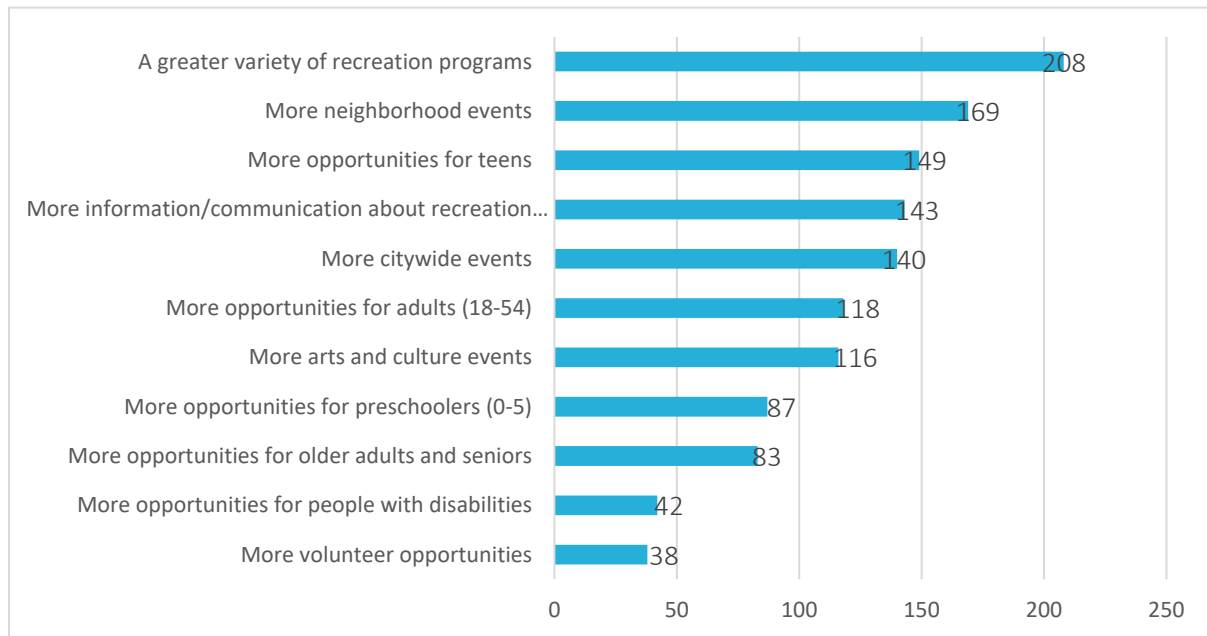
Figure 7: Where People Go for Recreation, Online Questionnaire Respondents





Respondents also provided feedback on most needed recreation opportunities, aligning with results received through pop-up outreach.

Figure 8: Most Needed Recreation Opportunities, Online Questionnaire



C. Potential Programming Directions

Sherwood’s residents would like more program offerings. Based on public input, existing resources/providers and recreation trends, the programming directions below have potential for Sherwood.

- **Expanded arts and culture programs:** Sherwood already has developed a niche in arts and culture and can build on this strength to deepen and broaden its offerings. More options for adults and younger seniors, camps and events are possible directions. Edmonds, Washington’s strong arts and culture program is a potential model.
- **More community events:** Sherwood has a niche in events, and its existing events are successful and popular. Based on feedback, community members are interested in more events and appreciate that these bring neighbors together. The desire for more social opportunities was also apparent in the community’s interest in more gathering spaces, such as picnic shelters. Sherwood could expand its existing events schedule or consider new types of events, keeping the multi-generational focus it already has established. For example, the City could test park activation and neighborhood-focused events, such as by using a mobile van to bring play, arts or exercise



activities out to parks throughout the community. Fitness-oriented events is another potential focus. Biking, running or walking events would respond to the high level of community interest in fitness as well as provide multigenerational recreation activities.

- **Volunteerism as a program area:** Sherwood has a strong and active volunteer base and a volunteer coordinator position. Major facilities in Sherwood such as the Library and Senior Center rely heavily on volunteers to provide programs and services. There are additional opportunities to foster a variety of volunteer programs in Sherwood, curating these to a broader range of interests and treating volunteerism as a specific program area.
- **More programming for specific demographics:** Public engagement results indicated there is demand for more programming and activities for specific demographics. One group is active seniors and older adults, such as drop-in book clubs or fitness groups. There is interest in drop-in programs and activities that attract teens who don't use the YMCA's Teen Center. Adaptive recreation and programming for people with disabilities is another area of need.
- **Program times catering to working adults:** Sherwood has a high proportion of professionals amongst its population. Community members expressed interest in options for adults. For working professionals, times are a limiting factor for participation. There is a need for night and weekend options, and alternative times and formats to respond to the needs of these residents.
- **Multigenerational programs and activities:** Community members expressed a need for more multigenerational programming that families can do together, with options that appeal to three generations.
- **Aquatics programming, if a facility is built:** The community is interested in aquatics programming, which would be dependent on getting additional pool space in Sherwood. This could be provided by Sherwood or a contracted service provider, depending on the facility's operational and business model.
- **Outdoor skills:** Outdoor skills is an area that is regionally popular and that would fit with Sherwood's park land and the high level of community interest in the outdoors and nature. Sherwood could explore camps or programs in outdoor skills, potentially working with an organization such as Trackers Earth or Rewild Portland. There may be opportunities to partner with Magness Tree Farm/World Forestry Center or gardening organizations such as Master Gardeners.