

Guiding Planning Documents

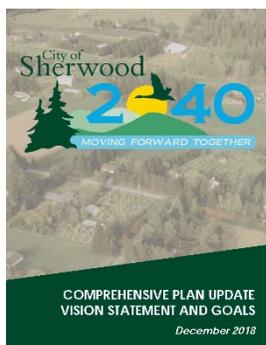
APPENDIX

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.

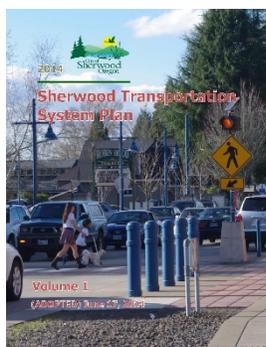
Vision

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.

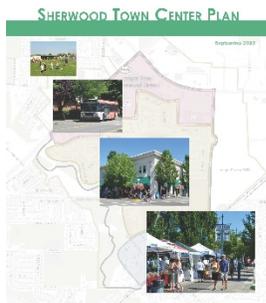
Goals

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

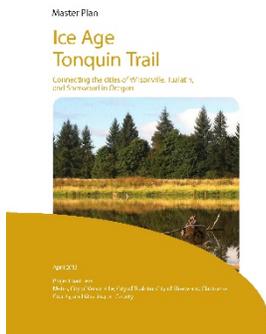


Sherwood's Transportation System Plan (TSP), adopted in 2014, provides a long-term guide for the City's transportation investments to achieve an equitable and efficient transportation system. With major regional facilities like Highway 99W and Tualatin-Sherwood Road dividing the city, achieving a balanced, 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

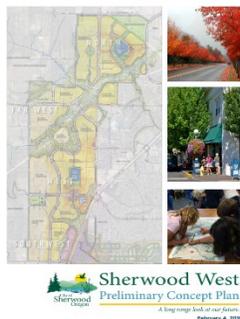
The Southwest Corridor Plan is a comprehensive planning effort that started in 2011 to help address the impacts of future growth while preserving great neighborhoods and creating more great places. A collaborative effort between Metro and local jurisdictions within the southwest Portland metropolitan 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

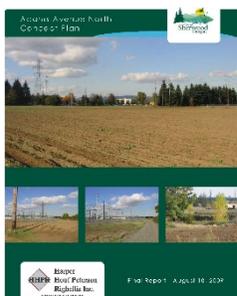


The Sherwood West Preliminary Concept Plan is a study of 1,291 acres of Urban Reserve designated land located west and north of the existing city limits. Urban reserves are areas that Metro will look at first when considering expansion of the Urban Growth Boundary. The Plan, adopted in 2016, represents 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.



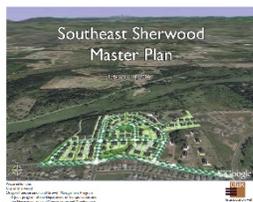
ADAMS AVENUE NORTH CONCEPT PLAN

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.

The background of the page is a photograph of an outdoor tennis court. The court is surrounded by a chain-link fence. In the background, there are several tall, dark evergreen trees and two tall, black light poles with two lamps each. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter. A large, solid green curved shape is in the bottom-left corner.

Park and Facility Inventory

APPENDIX

B

Appendix B: City of Sherwood Park and Facility Inventory

			Play Features			Athletic Facilities					Trails/ Natural Features				Amenities						Specialized Facilities		Additional Notes				
Address	Total Acres	Type	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	x				x			
Cinnamon Hills Park	23143 SW Cinnamon Hills Pl.	0.53	PP	x									x								x						
Lady Fern Park	21451 SW Ladyfern Drive	1.32	PP	x																	x						
Langer Park	15990 SW Century Dr.	5.49	NP	x									x								x					Maintained by Sherwood Village HOA	
Murdock Park	22965 SW Upper Roy St.	3.28	NP	x	x							x	x						x		x	x				Includes a retention pond with natural elements	
Oregon Trail Park	20710 SW Settlement Dr.	0.28	PP	x	x								x								x						
Pioneer Park	20570 SW Jonquil Terrace	3.36	NP	x	x			1					x						R	x	x	x					
Rudy Olsen Gas Pump Park	Second and Washington Street	0.00	SU																				x				
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				x	R	x	x	x				Includes remnant orchard trees.	
Stella Olsen Memorial Park	22256 SW Washington St	22.00	CP	x	x								x	x					x	x	x	x		x			
Veterans' Park	22547 SW Main Street	0.34	OS		x																x	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			1											R	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		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					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						1															x			Includes Main Hall/theatre, 2 classrooms, art gallery
YMCA Building	23000 SW Pacific Highway		SU										0														Includes a Teen Center, the pool, exercise studios, fitness equipment
Subtotal				0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
School Joint-Use Facilities																											
Archer Glen	16155 SW Sunset Blvd	10.43		x				2																			
Hopkins Middle School	21920 SW Sherwood Blvd	11.60		x			1	5		3																	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																											

SHERWOOD CENTER FOR THE ARTS

22689

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.



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.



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 to: 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.



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.





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

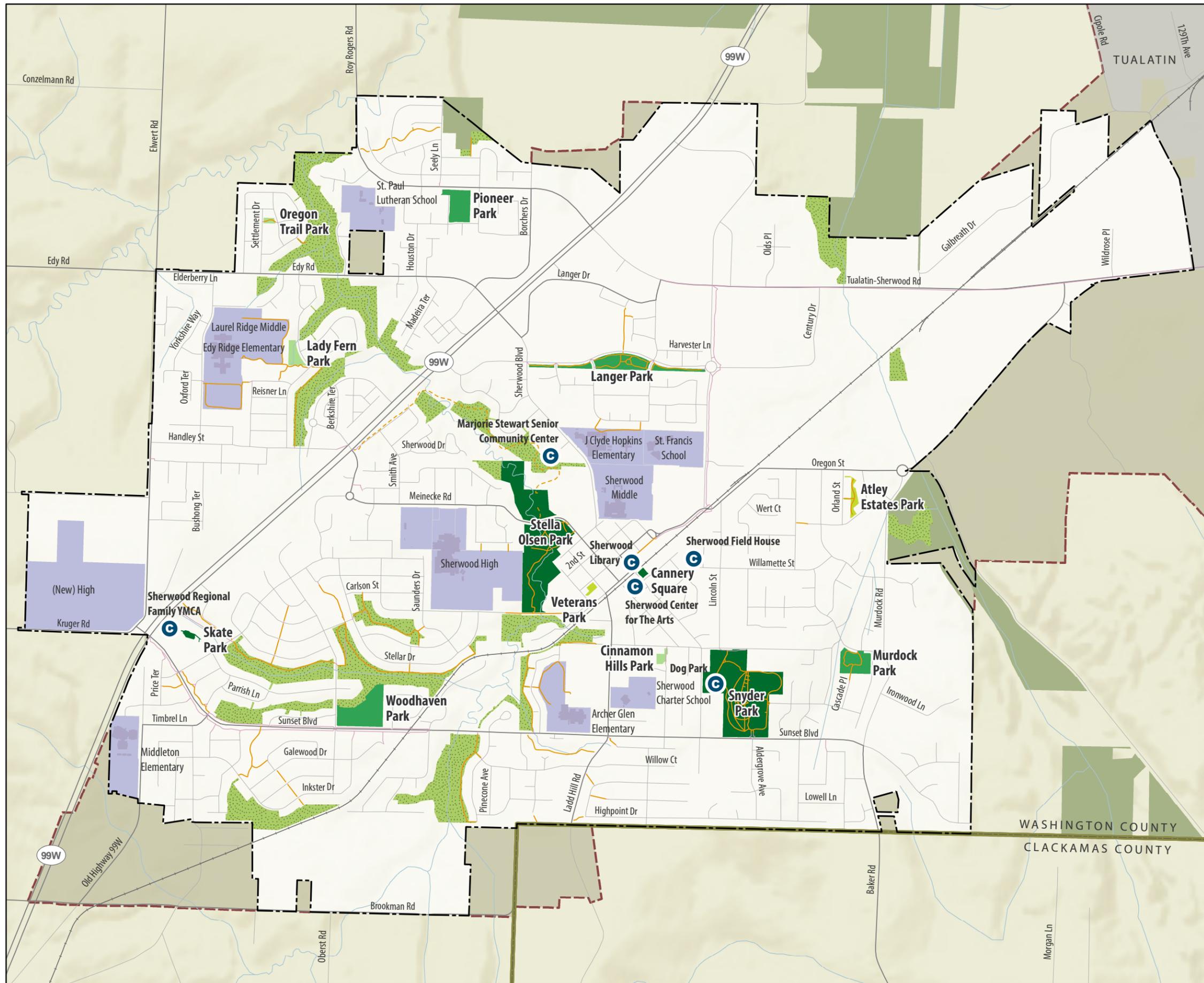
Public school sites are shown in light purple on the map. There are six Sherwood School District sites in Sherwood, containing seven Sherwood public schools, and the District is planning a new high school. Table 2 lists school sites with joint use agreements in place.

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

M I G 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.



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

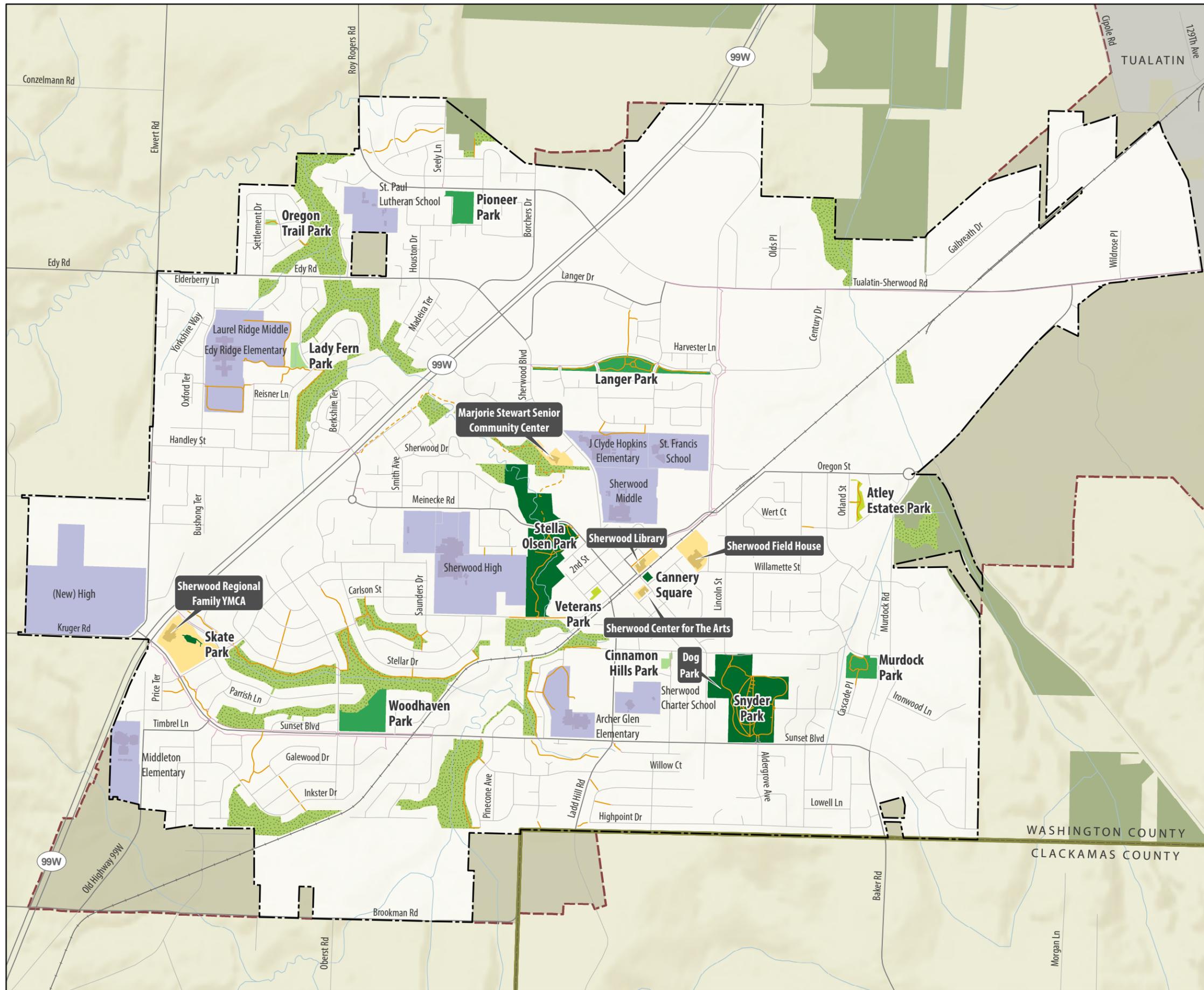
Cannery Square contains a water feature complete with water cannons and cascading waterfalls. The water feature is scheduled to operate between 9 am to 9 pm, from Memorial Day weekend through September 30th. In addition to the water feature, there is also a shelter, benches, and stage with an amplified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



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

- 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

October 2019

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





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





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.



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



- 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.



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.



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.



- 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 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.

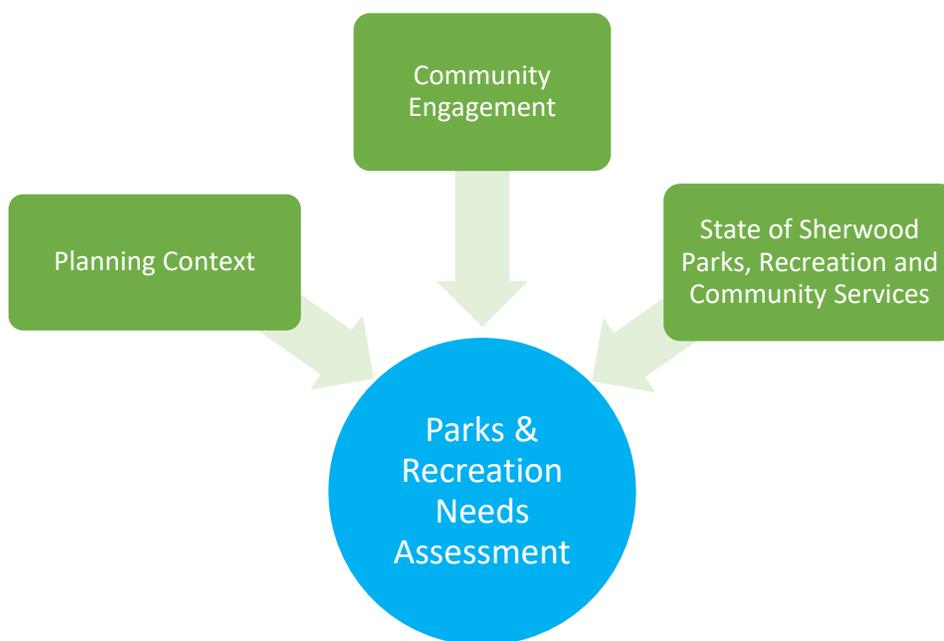


Figure 1: Laying the Foundation for the Master Plan

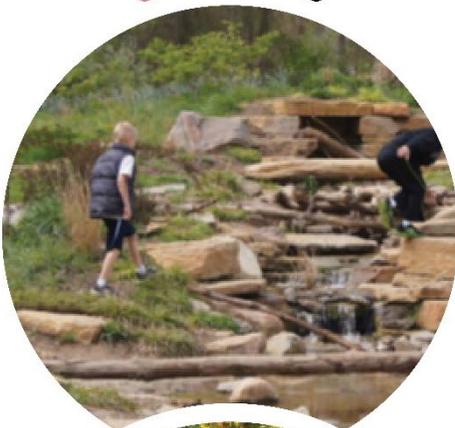
This Needs Assessment document is the culmination of Phase II of the Master Plan Update process. In addition to presenting the Sherwood community’s priorities, this document discusses national and regional trend of relevance to the City. The needs identified in this report will provide a basis for recommending 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.

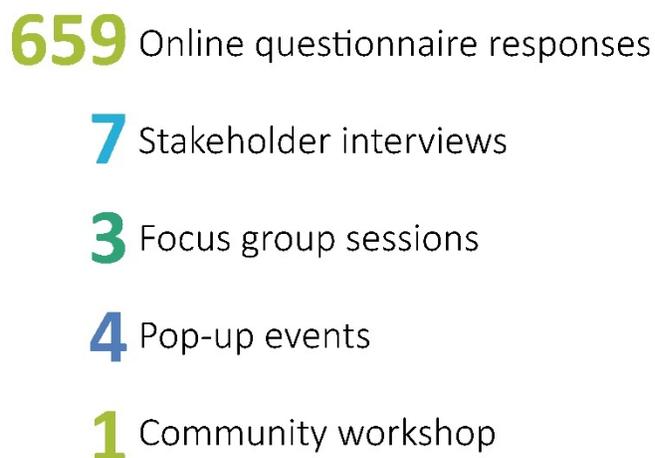


Figure 2: Public Engagement Snapshot

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 walkshed 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 the 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

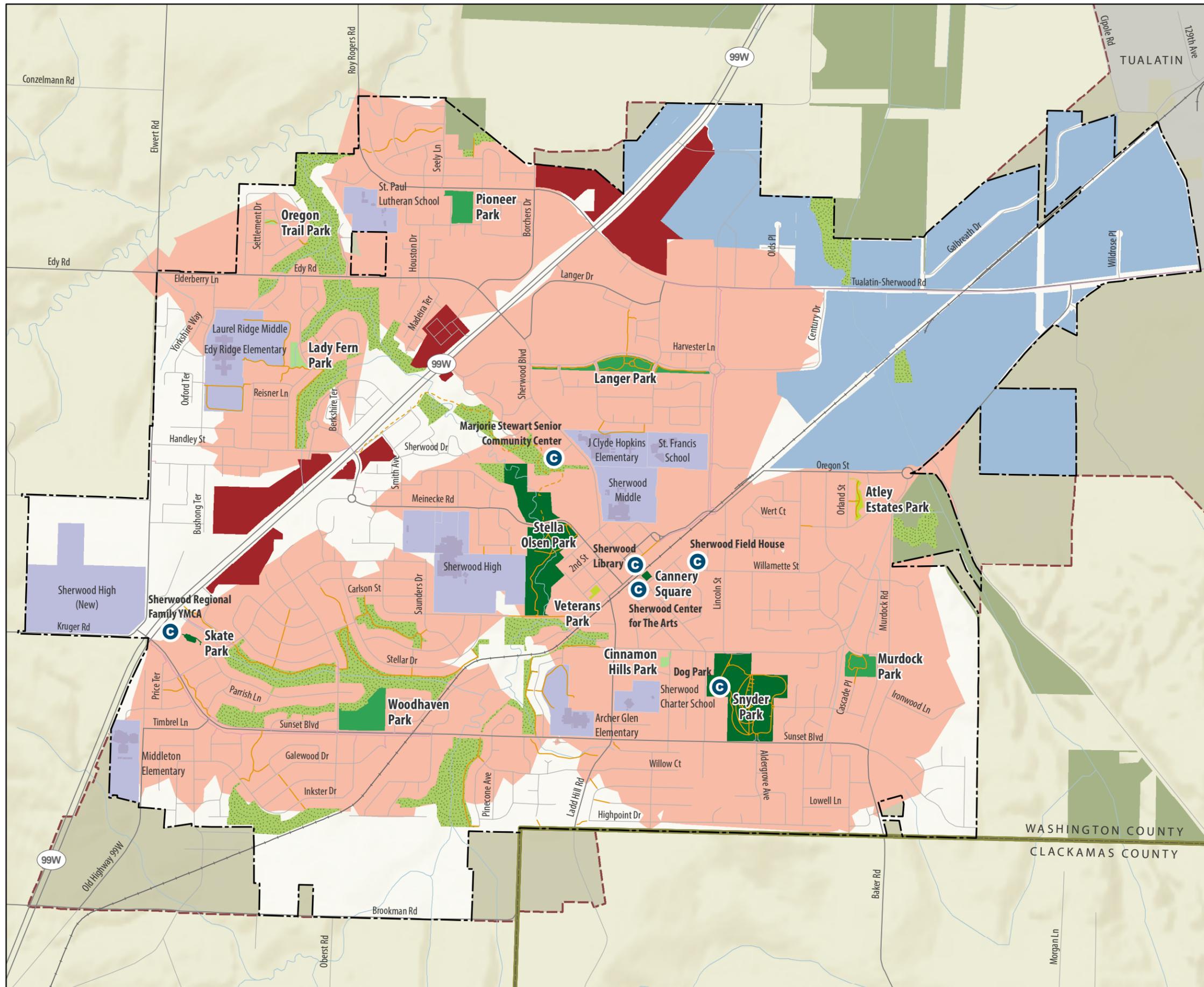
Trails and Paths

- 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

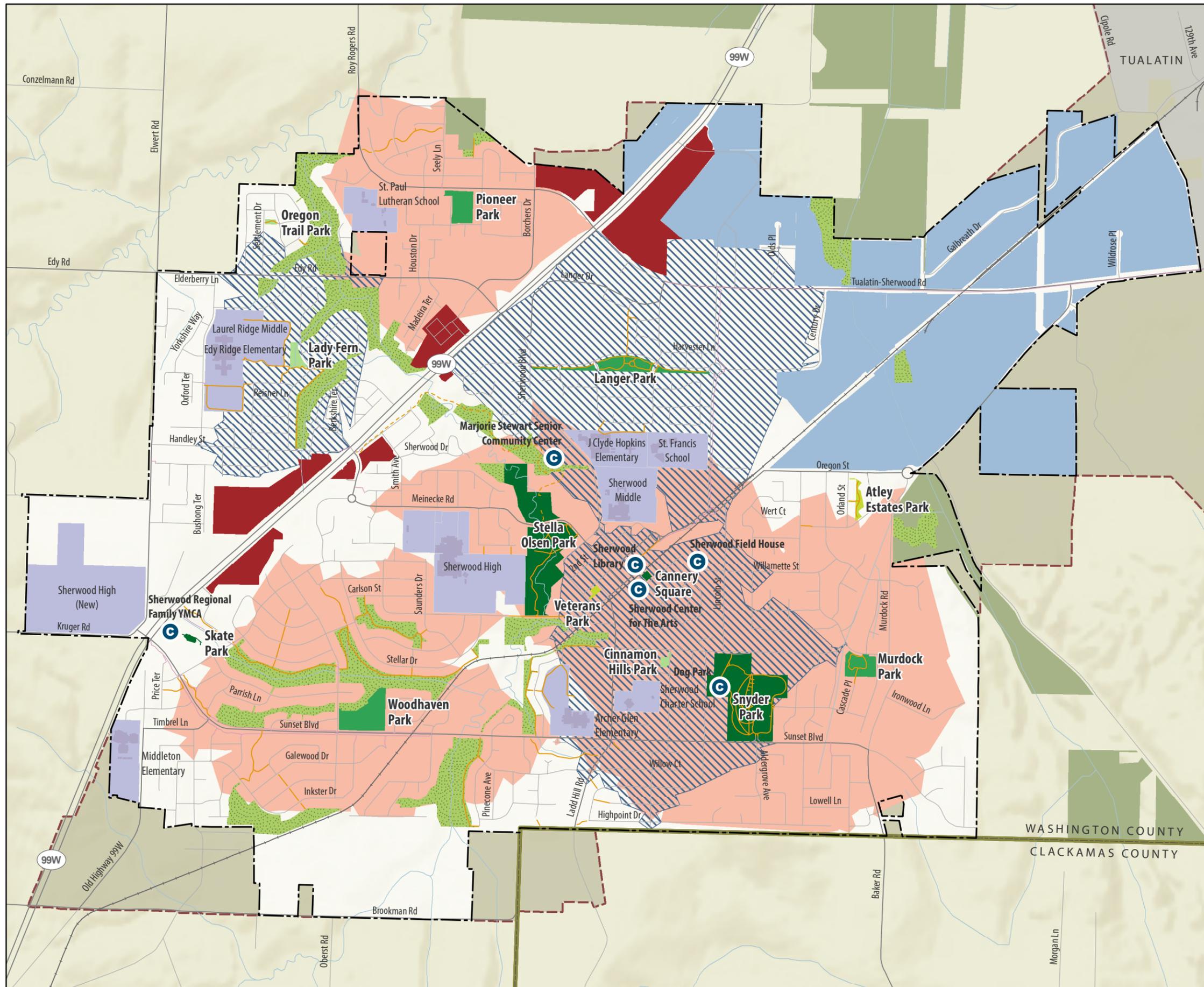
Other Facilities

- 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

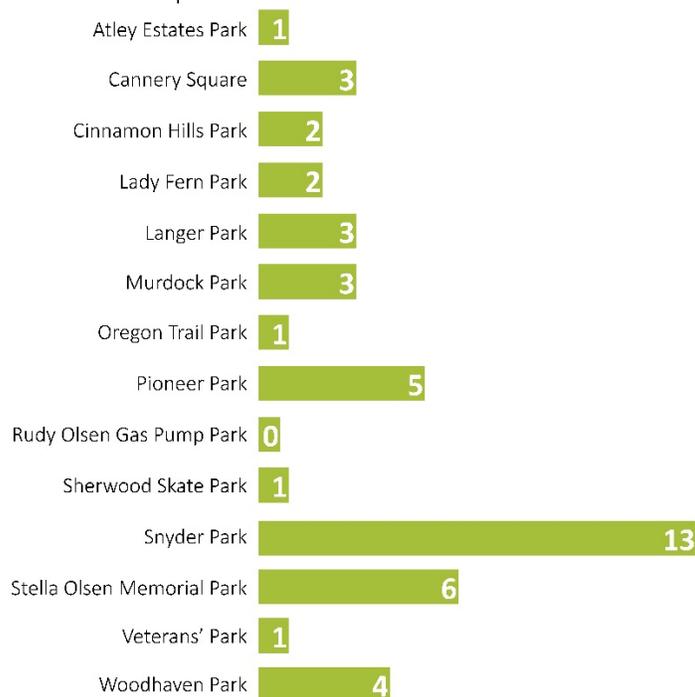


Figure 3: Amenity Levels in Sherwood Parks

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

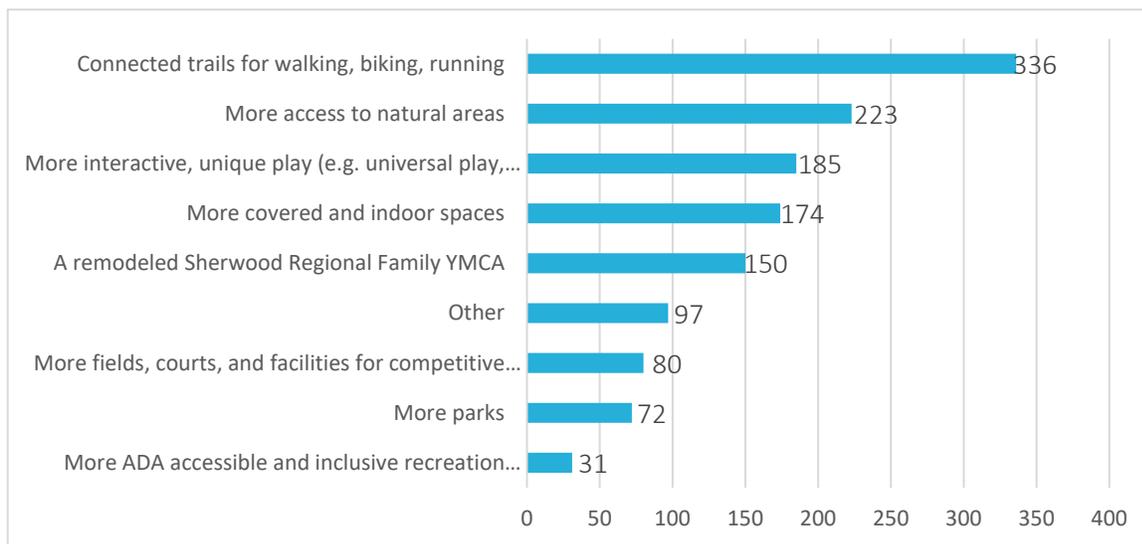




Table 1: Off-Street Trail Priorities

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.

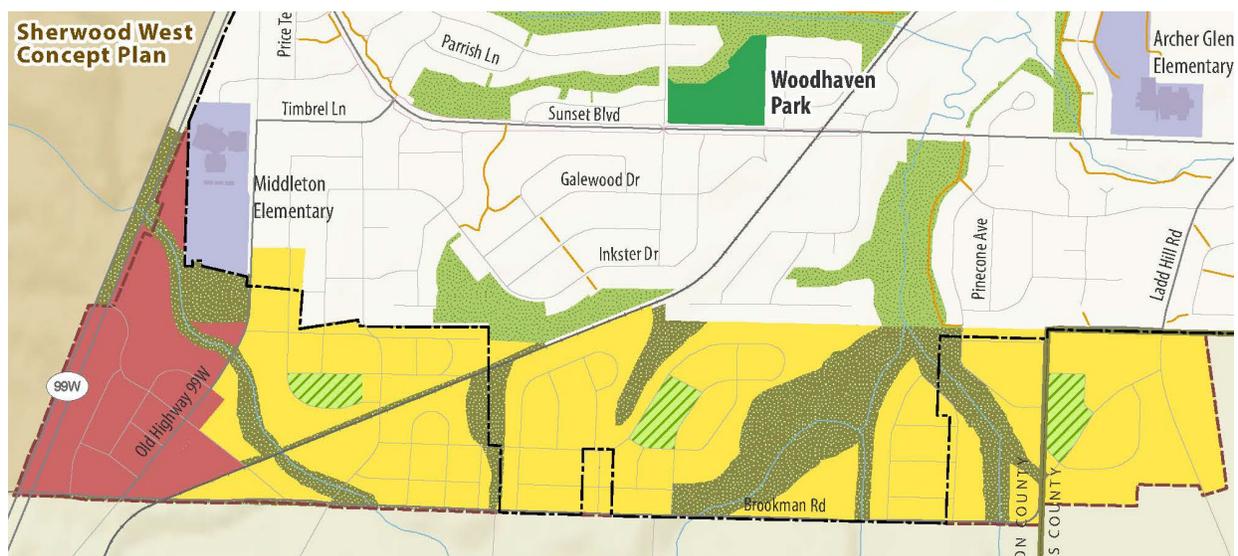
Sherwood has grown approximately 440 acres in the last two decades and additional annexations are planned. When these areas are annexed into the City, Sherwood will grow to the north, west, and south by a total of 1,500 acres. Map 3 shows the planned growth areas. Each growth area is discussed below,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

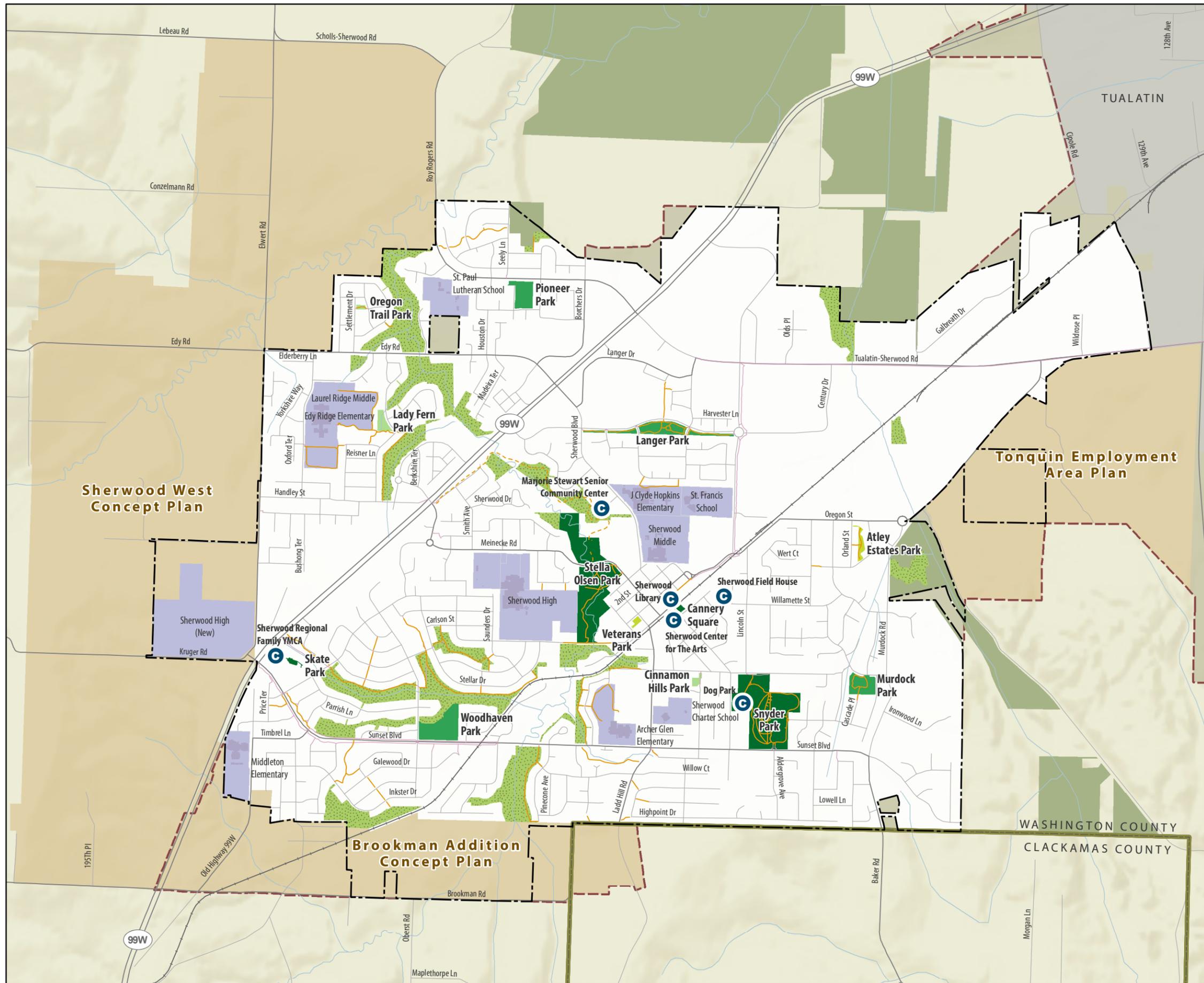
Figure 5: Brookman Addition Parks and Open Spaces



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

Sources: City of Sherwood, RLIS Metro, 2019.



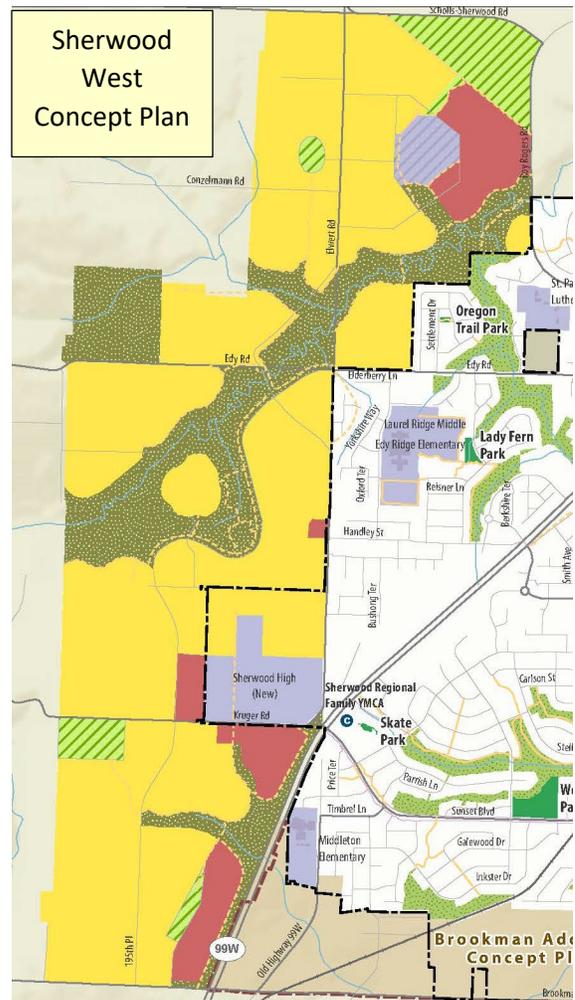
Sherwood West Concept Plan Area

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





- 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.



- **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



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

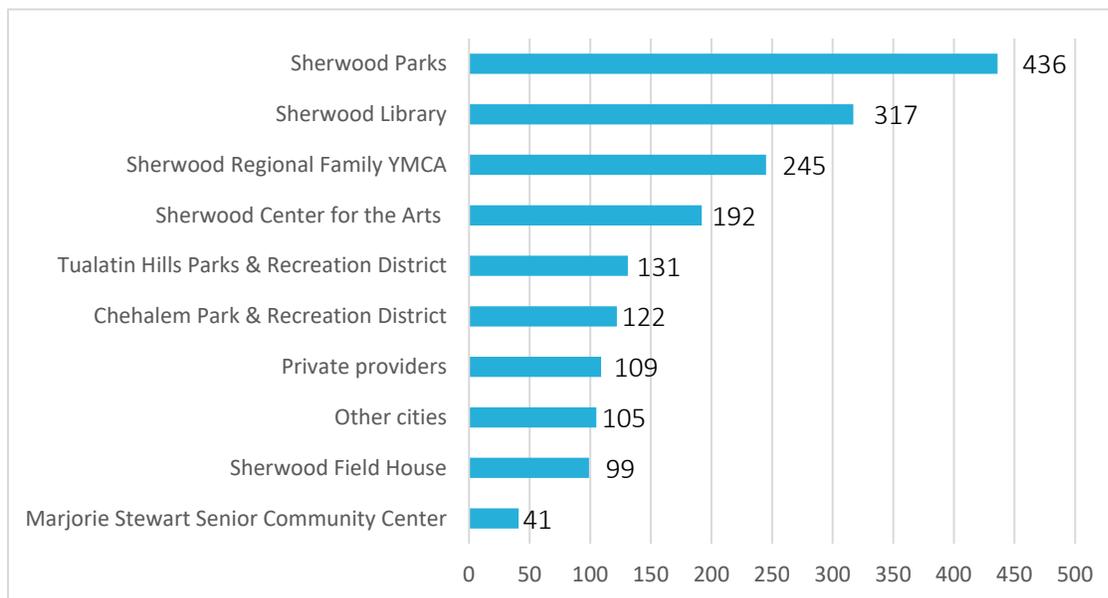
The City of Sherwood takes a partnership approach to providing recreation programs and services. The City is a direct provider of arts and culture programming as well a partner to other arts organizations, who use the Sherwood Center for the Arts for their activities. The City is also a direct provider 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.

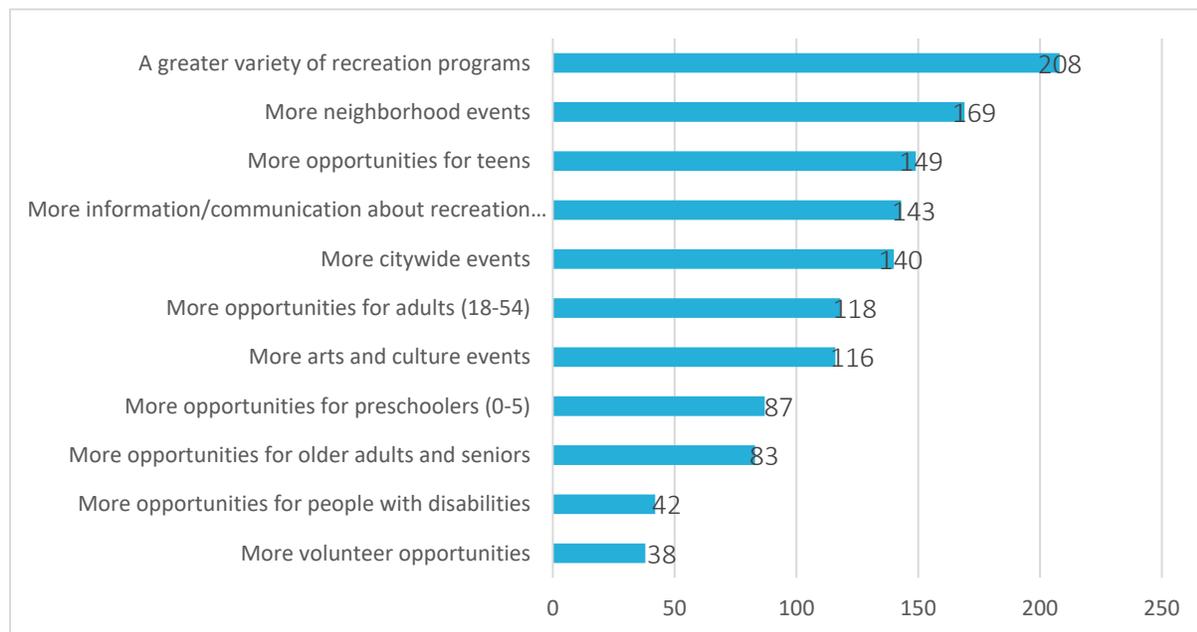
Figure 7: Where People Go for Recreation, Online Questionnaire Respondents





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.