

# Sherwood, Oregon Old Town Strategic Plan

May, 2026



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*" The Old Town Strategic Plan identifies opportunities to **leverage public infrastructure investments and coordinated public-private development** to strengthen key areas along Pine Street—from beginning to end—and extend Columbia Street to improve access to Old Town. These efforts aim to **create a new 'front door' and encourage investment** in City-owned vacant and underutilized sites"*

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Old Town Sherwood is poised for positive momentum. With its history, walkable charm, and strong community identity, it has all the right ingredients for a vibrant town center. The Strategic Plan builds on this foundation with a bold, practical vision—one that respects Old Town’s character while creating new opportunities for business growth, housing, and public life.

Aligned with the Town Center Plan and Vision 2040, the Strategic Plan focuses on three key areas: the **sense of arrival, business growth and health**, and **infrastructure and development**.

Together, these plan elements address the challenges and opportunities for improving access, supporting local businesses, and strengthening Old Town’s role as a place where tradition meets progress.

**This isn’t just a plan—it’s a roadmap** for action, giving decision-makers the tools and confidence to guide Old Town’s future.

## *Putting Vision into Action*

Past investments through the former Urban Renewal Area laid the foundation for Old Town’s revitalization, including City Hall and Library,

Cannery Square, Robinhood Plaza, the Indoor Soccer Complex, and key infrastructure and streetscape projects.

The Plan focuses on SW Pine and SW Columbia Streets—two corridors central to access and activity in Old Town. Targeted investments here will catalyze redevelopment and guide actions around branding, partnerships, events, and funding.

The next five years are pivotal, with three strategies and thirteen actions providing a clear path forward—rooted in community values and built for results.



Fig. 1. Priority Development Area-Activate Cannery Square

# STRATEGIC PLAN FOCUS AREAS

Old Town's development potential (Figure 2) is supported by public infrastructure investments to enhance SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street, along with coordinated redevelopment efforts to activate vacant sites with new businesses and residents—helping to foster a vibrant, 18-hour Old Town environment.

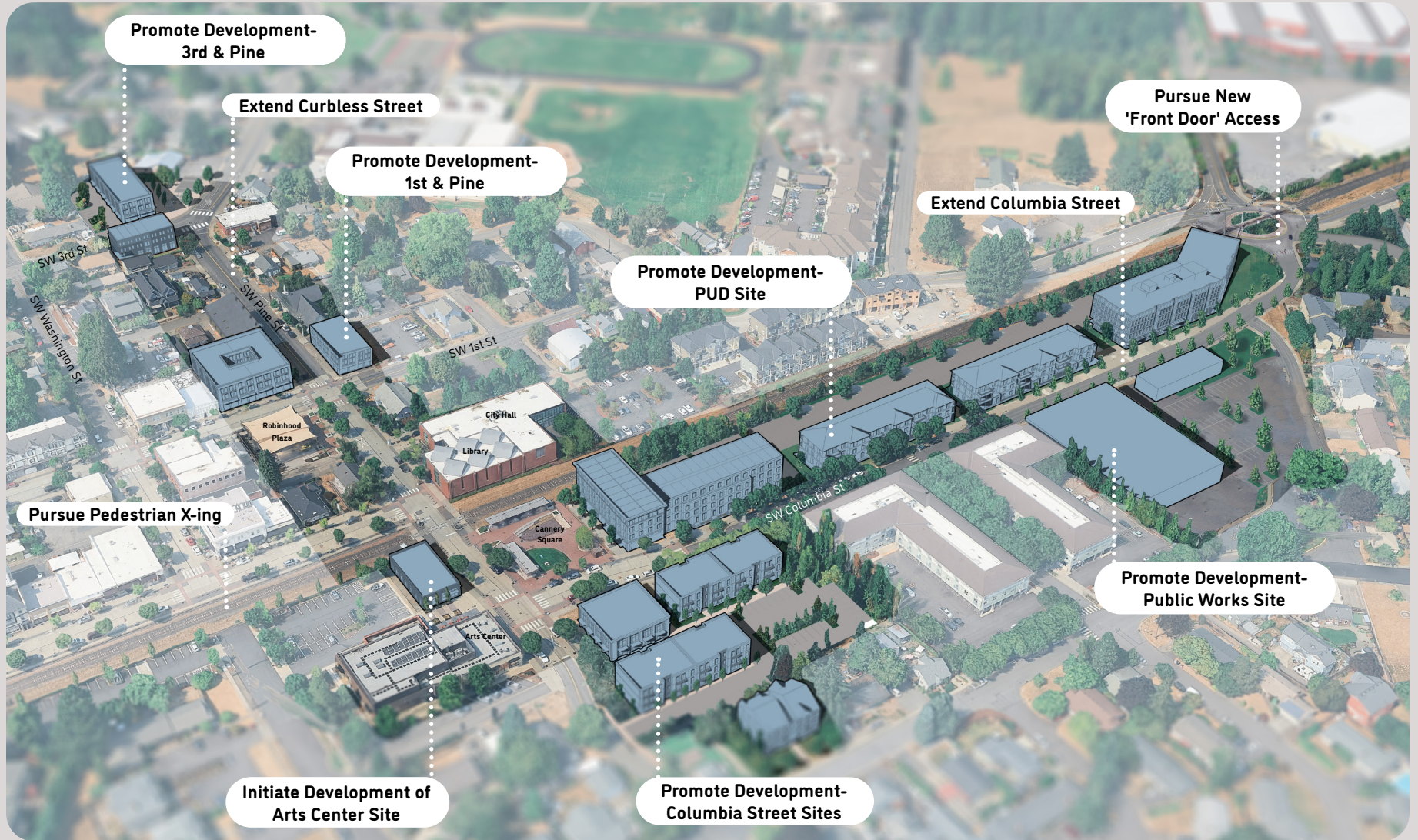


Fig. 2. Invest in Infrastructure & Promote Development

# STRATEGIC PLAN ELEMENTS AND ACTIONS

Thirteen key actions are identified to achieve three core strategic plan elements:

- » **Enhance Old Town’s sense of arrival** through improved wayfinding and access improvements
- » **Promote business health and growth** by encouraging complementary investments in both new and existing properties, fostering a diversity of uses, ensuring compatible and quality development, and expanding programs and promotions that position Old Town as a local and regional destination.
- » **Invest in infrastructure to catalyze infill development** on City-owned properties, while maintaining key controls on the type, quality and character of development.

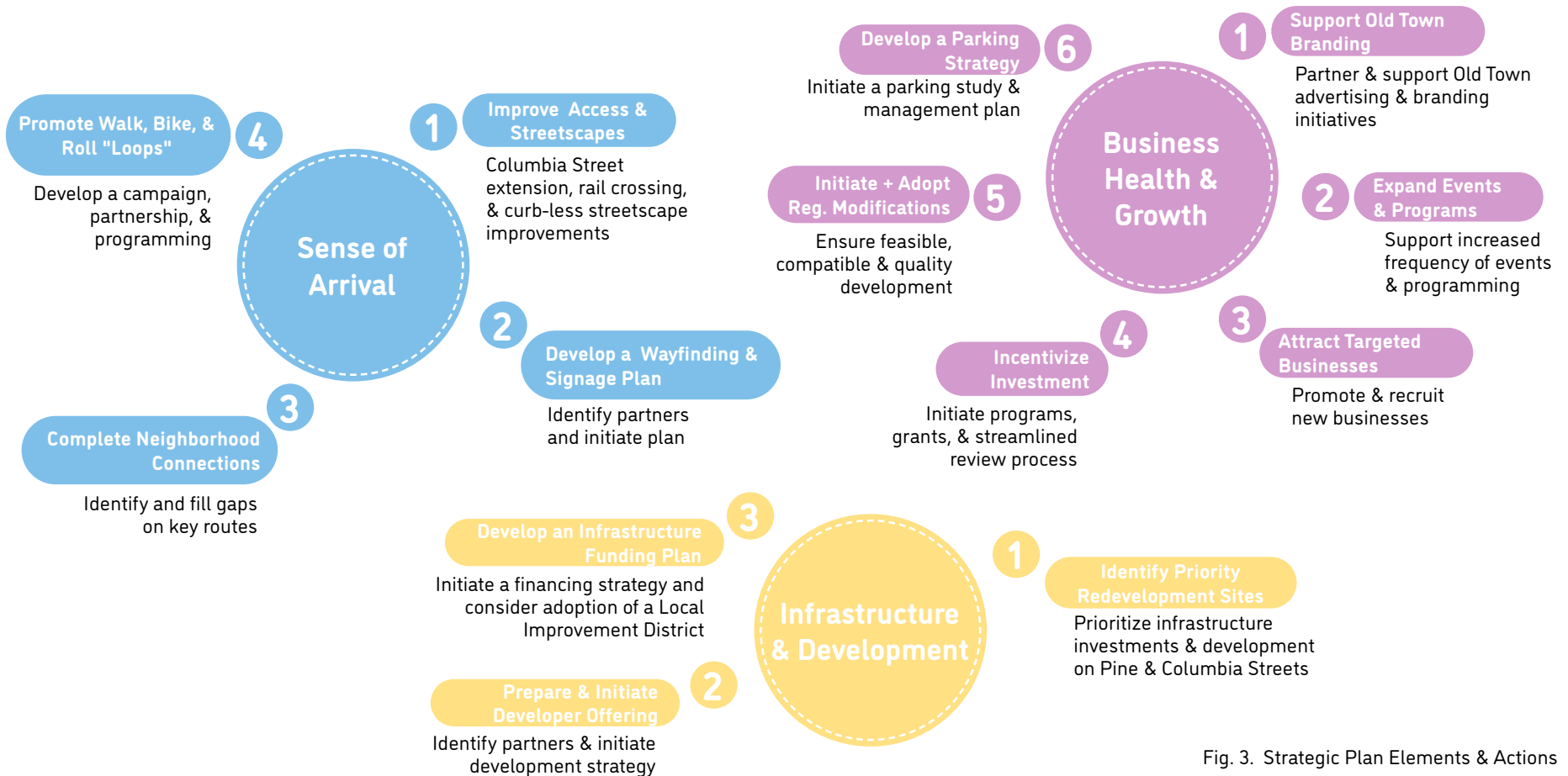


Fig. 3. Strategic Plan Elements & Actions



# **INTRODUCTION**

# PREFACE



## ***Why Plan for Old Town?***

Old Town is more than just Sherwood's historic core—it's a symbol of the community's identity and a reflection of the values residents and businesses hold dear. As the city continues to grow and evolve, Old Town must also adapt in a way that preserves its character while contributing to Sherwood's long-term economic, cultural, and civic vitality.

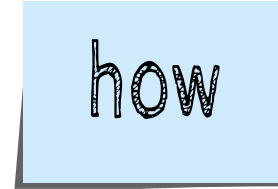
Planning for old Town provides the clarity and coordination City leadership needs to guide that transition. Without a unified vision and framework for decision-making, there is a risk of piecemeal investments, missed opportunities, and inconsistent outcomes. The plan ensures that future efforts—whether related to infrastructure, development, incentives, or branding—are aligned with Council goals and the community's expectations.



## ***What is the Strategic Plan?***

A Strategic Plan is an, action-oriented document that outlines a clear vision, goals, and priorities for a specific area—in this case, Old Town Sherwood. It combines community input, market insights, infrastructure needs, and land use planning into a coordinated strategy that guides investment and decision-making. Unlike broader policy plans, a strategic plan emphasizes implementation, identifying key sites, actions, and tools to drive visible, near-term progress

For Old Town, the plan serves as a roadmap to manage growth, support local businesses, guide redevelopment, and improve access to businesses and future redevelopment areas. It builds on past efforts while aligning public and private investment around shared priorities. Ultimately, it helps ensure that Old Town evolves in a way that honors its character and strengthens its role in Sherwood's economic and civic life.



## ***How does the Plan Support Old Town Revitalization?***

At its core, the Plan focuses on leveraging City-owned properties, infrastructure investments, and regulatory tools to catalyze new development and support existing businesses. It also emphasizes aligning branding, event programming, and business support services to ensure Old Town remains not only a beloved local destination but also a competitive and compelling regional attraction.

In essence, the Strategic Plan advances Old Town's revitalization by combining public investment with development readiness, market insight, and policy guidance—all grounded in a clear five-year implementation framework. It provides City leaders with the tools, strategies, and confidence to shape Old Town's future as a place where Sherwood's history and future come together.

# PLAN OBJECTIVES

The City of Sherwood Downtown Strategic Plan is intended to catalyze public and private investment in Old Town—the historic heart of Sherwood. The Plan aims to:

## Community Engagement and Visioning

- Engage the community—business, resident, & leaders
- Create a vision for Old Town.

## Economic Development and Business Growth

- Promote business retention/growth and housing.
- Define mix of uses validated by a market assessment.
- Attract investment, and developers.
- Support the 4-point Main Street model.

## Strategic Site Development

- Advance City Council’s vision for specific sites.
- Develop potential future development scenarios.
- Assess area infrastructure to support development.

## Incentives and Tools Guiding Development

- Identify regulation, tools, incentives & budgeting.

Fig. 4. Strategic Plan Objectives



Fig. 5. Project Area - Old Town District



Fig. 6. Aerial View - Old Town District

# RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

## Vision 2040 Comprehensive Plan (2021)

Limited guidance on the role of Old Town in future planning and development.

## Town Center Plan (2013)

Old Town is a key area for higher-intensity development, supported by its traditional street grid and proximity to neighborhoods. The district should prioritize locally owned, small-scale businesses. New infill will add housing and density while maintaining historic character through quality design

- » Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements List
- » Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Map
- » Gateways and Unifying Corridors Map
- » Policies for increased density and multimodal streets

## Sherwood Transportation System Plan (2014)

- » Identifies vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle projects within Old Town
- » Shows locations of major growth areas and residential populations
- » Includes a list of funded vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle projects
- » Provides maps of aspirational, unfunded projects for all modes

## Downtown Streetscape Master Plan (2002)

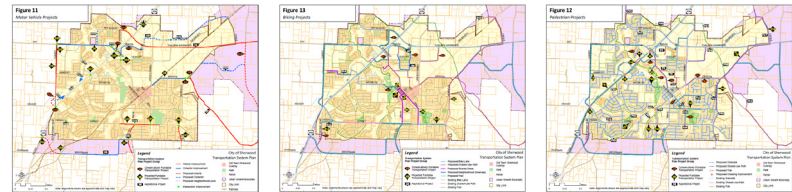
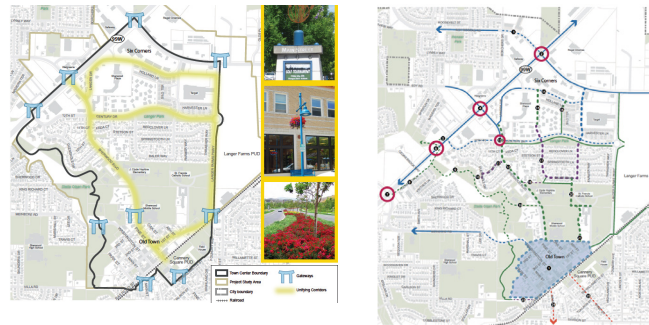
- » Streetscape design plans and phased implementation of the curbless street
- » Streetscape phasing map
- » Street plans and cross-sections

## Sherwood Zoning Code, Title 16 Code of Ordinances,

- » Division II: Land Use and Development
- » Division IX: Historic Resources

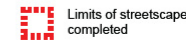
## Sherwood 2021 Urban Renewal Plan

- » Evaluate and amend the Urban Renewal Plan to include business and development incentives specific to Old Town, aligning funding tools with Strategic Plan implementation.



Construction of the Downtown Streetscape Master Plan will occur incrementally over time. In general, construction will be limited to mid-size impacts on festivals and downtown property owners.

Excerpt from Downtown Sherwood Streetscape Master Plan  
 December 9, 2003



# PLAN PROCESS

## Project Initiation:

During the initiation phase, the project team engaged City leadership, business and property owners, the advisory committee, and the public to define the scope and review background information. They assessed physical, transportation, economic, and regulatory conditions, identifying key challenges, opportunities, and strategic considerations. As a result, a clear vision and set of shared values were shaped and confirmed through meetings and a community workshop.

## Build the Vision:

Working closely with City staff and advisory committees, the project team developed a vision focused on infrastructure investment and future development along Pine and Columbia Streets. This vision is supported by thirteen key actions that advance three strategic priorities: improving access and wayfinding to enhance Old Town's sense of arrival, supporting business growth through targeted investment and expanded programming, and catalyzing infill development on City-owned sites while maintaining high standards for design and character.

## Plan for Success:

Shaped by community input, the Old Town Strategic plan reflects shared values and priorities. The Strategic Plan supports Old Town's revitalization by combining public investment with development readiness, market insight, and policy guidance—all with a clear focus on implementation over the next five years.

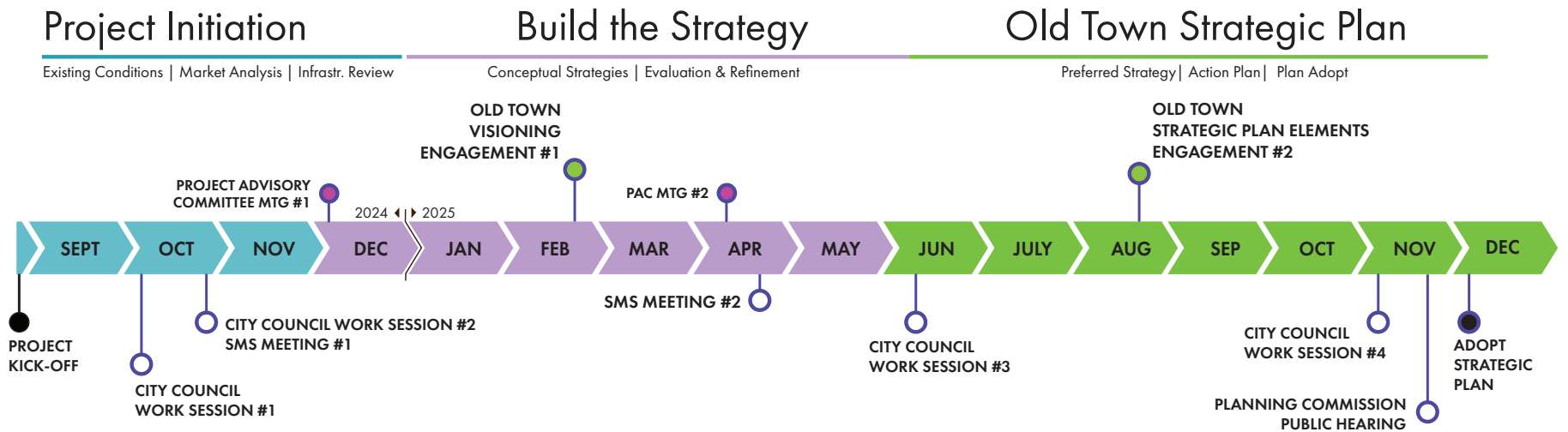


Fig. 7. Process and Timeline

# PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Public input shaped the Old Town Strategic Plan, helping the City and decision-makers respond to community priorities and needs.

## Project Outreach

Outreach efforts included a project website, mailings, and an email listserv targeted to community members, businesses, technical advisors, and the project advisory committee.

Engagement sessions were held at City Hall, various Downtown business locations, and the Arts Center.

## Engagement Milestones

Engagement took place across three key milestones: Visioning, Draft Plan Elements, and Strategic Plan Adoption.

### Engagement Milestone #1: Visioning

The project launched with clear objectives and a summary of key opportunities and challenges. Input from City Council, stakeholders, and the community helped identify core values, local issues, and future opportunities—shaping the vision and guiding principles for Old Town.

### Engagement Milestone #2: Strategic Plan Elements

The results of the visioning sessions identified valued features of Old Town, key routes and

connections, priorities for infrastructure and investment, desired land uses, and programs and events to enhance the Old Town experience.

### Engagement Milestone #3: Draft Final Strategic Plan

The vision, infrastructure and redevelopment focus areas, strategic plan elements and actions, and a five-year timeline were presented for public review. Feedback was gathered to assess alignment with community values and support for the proposed actions. Input from this phase informed refinements to the plan prior to final adoption.

## Engagement Sessions:

### City Council Work Sessions

- » Project Kick-off- October 1, 2024
- » Visioning- October 29, 2024
- » Draft Plan Elements- June 3rd, 2025
- » Draft Final Plan- October 29, 2025

### Project Advisory Committee Meetings

- » Visioning- December 02, 2024
- » Draft Plan Elements- April 14, 2025

### Sherwood Main Street Meetings

- » Visioning- October 29, 2024
- » Plan Elements- April 25, 2025

### Technical Advisory Committee Meetings

- » Plan Elements- June 3rd, 2025
- » Plan Elements- June 5th, 2025

### Community Workshop

- » Visioning- February 24th, 2025
- » Draft Plan Elements- August 26, 2025

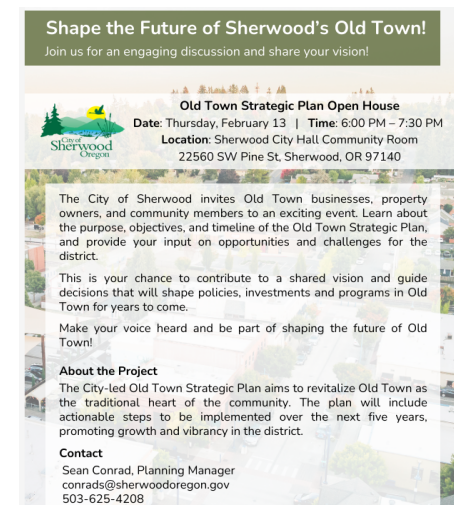


Fig. 8. Outreach Flyer

# WHAT WE Heard

## "Visioning" + "Plan Elements"

### Infrastructure & Development

**2** What attracts you to Old Town?

MID-SIZE DENSITY FOUNTAIN PARK LOW TRAFFIC  
**DINING WALKABILITY** FESTIVALS  
 ART CENTER HISTORIC LOCAL BUSINESS ARTS COMMUNITY FUN SMALL  
 CHARACTER LIBRARY

**ACTION**  
 Focus investments on Pine and Columbia Streets



**ACTION**  
 Identify Priority Sites and Infrastructure Investments

**3** What type of infill or redevelopment is needed for Old Town?

**ACTION**  
 Promote opportunities for housing and storefront retail



### Sense of Arrival

### Business Health & Growth

**2** What programs & events are important to strengthen Old Town as a destination?

**ACTION**  
 Expand / Promote Programs & Events

- Live Music & Festival
- Holiday Markets
- Family & Friends Gathering
- Public Seating
- Convenient Business Hours
- Diverse Food Options



**3** What types of businesses are missing in Old Town?

**ACTION**  
 Attract Targeted Businesses

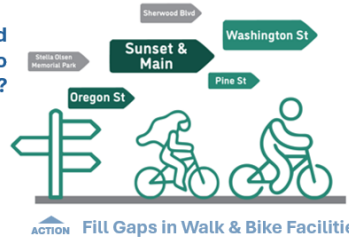
**1st** Music Festival, Community Events, Holiday Markets

**2nd** Restaurants & Cafe, Health Food Options, Food Trucks, Wine/Brew Events

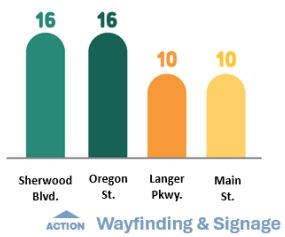
**3rd** Shops open Full-time, Bookstores, Specialty Market Vendors

**4th** Art Gallery, Water Space

**2** What route would you walk or bike to Old Town?



**1** Pick the top three routes to Old Town



**3** Rank the importance of potential Old Town infrastructure projects

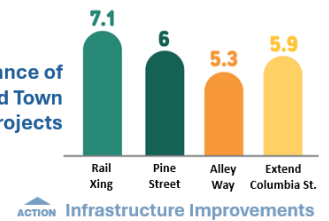


Fig. 9. What We Heard!



# **VISION**

*"Create a **vibrant, safe, and welcoming** Old Town Sherwood that **reflects the community's historic character** while embracing its future. As a hub of local commerce and culture, Old Town will support **thriving businesses, diverse housing, and public spaces** that foster **a strong sense of community**. Its **pedestrian-friendly streets and accessible connections by foot, bike, bus, and car** will ensure it remains the heart of Sherwood's identity and pride."*

# VISION

Building on the shared vision outlined in the Town Center Plan and Vision 2040 Comprehensive Plan, the Old Town Strategic Plan focuses on three key elements: bold 'Big Ideas,' targeted infrastructure investment to priority redevelopment areas, and guidance for shaping the character of future development.

## The "Big Ideas"

The "Big Ideas" outline bold actions the City and its partners can take to improve access to and within Old Town and support redevelopment along SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street.

## Focused Infrastructure Investments & Redevelopment

The City's commitment to infrastructure—extending the curb-less street and underground utilities along SW Pine Street and completing the SW Columbia Street extension to SW Langer Farms Parkway and SW Oregon Street—will improve access, support existing businesses, and unlock redevelopment of the Public Works site.

Championing a pedestrian crossing of the rail line at Washington Street would improve access from Railroad Street to the Arts Center, public parking, and neighborhoods south of Old Town.

## Managing Development Character & Opportunities

Defining the desired character and development potential along SW Pine and SW Columbia Streets gives the City a necessary tool to guide redevelopment of vacant and underutilized sites that reflect community values and priorities for the future of Old Town.



Fig. 10. Pine & Columbia Focus Areas - BEFORE

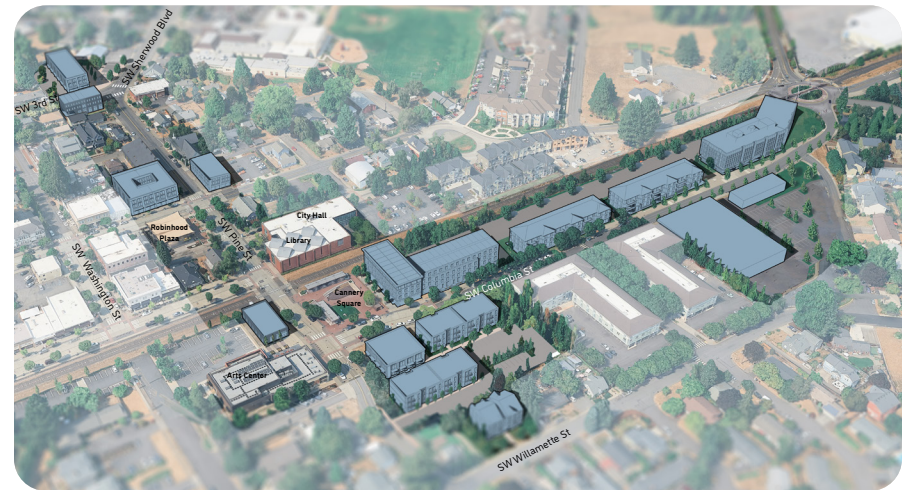


Fig. 11. Pine & Columbia Focus Areas - AFTER

# THE "BIG IDEAS"

Seven strategies are identified to bring the vision to life—revitalizing Old Town through targeted investments along Pine and Columbia Streets, improved connections and reinforcing its role as the social and cultural heart of Sherwood.

The “Big Ideas” support four pillars for strengthening Old Town as the “heart” of the community:

**IDENTITY** — Reinforce core community values, including historic character, natural connections, gathering spaces, authentic design, and strong support for local residents and businesses

**PLACE** — Create a vibrant SW Pine Street by activating the corridor from beginning to end with edge-to-edge storefronts and a mix of public and private gathering spaces. Extend Columbia Street to transform the Public Works yard into a vibrant new neighborhood and a welcoming “front door” to Old Town.

**CONNECTED** — Strengthen the sense of arrival along Pine Street and Columbia Street and improve connections to existing trails and nearby neighborhoods—all within a comfortable five-minute walk or bike ride.

**PARTNERSHIPS** — Support coordinated investments in development, infrastructure, and human capital through collaboration among the City, public agencies, property owners, businesses, and the community.

## *Extend the Curbless Street*

Complete the adopted Streetscape Plan design from SW 1st Street to SW 3rd Street to strengthen Old Town’s sense of arrival and establish Pine Street as a “signature street.”

## *Pursue a New “Front Door” Access*

Extend SW Columbia Street to SW Oregon Street and SW Langer Farms Parkway to improve access to Old Town and support redevelopment of the Public Works Yard and Field House site.

## *Initiate Infill & Redevelopment of Vacant City-owned Sites*

Prepare a developer offering, solicitation, or direct development agreement for redevelopment of City-owned parcels A, D, E, G and H.

## *Encourage Redevelopment of Vacant Private Sites*

Promote the redevelopment of vacant private sites to local and regional developers and broadcast the City's assets through marketing materials and outreach.

## *Pursue the Rail Pedestrian X-ing*

Engage ODOT Rail and rail owners/operators to negotiate a Washington Street pedestrian crossing that provides direct access to public parking and the Arts Center.

## *Pursue a Rail Trail Connection*

Engage ODOT Rail and rail owners/operators to negotiate a rail-trail connection linking the Oregon Street multi-use path with the Cedar Creek Regional Trail.

## *Extend the Promenade*

Explore enhancements to this important alley and connection by extending the Oregon Street Promenade from the Library to Veterans’ Memorial Park.

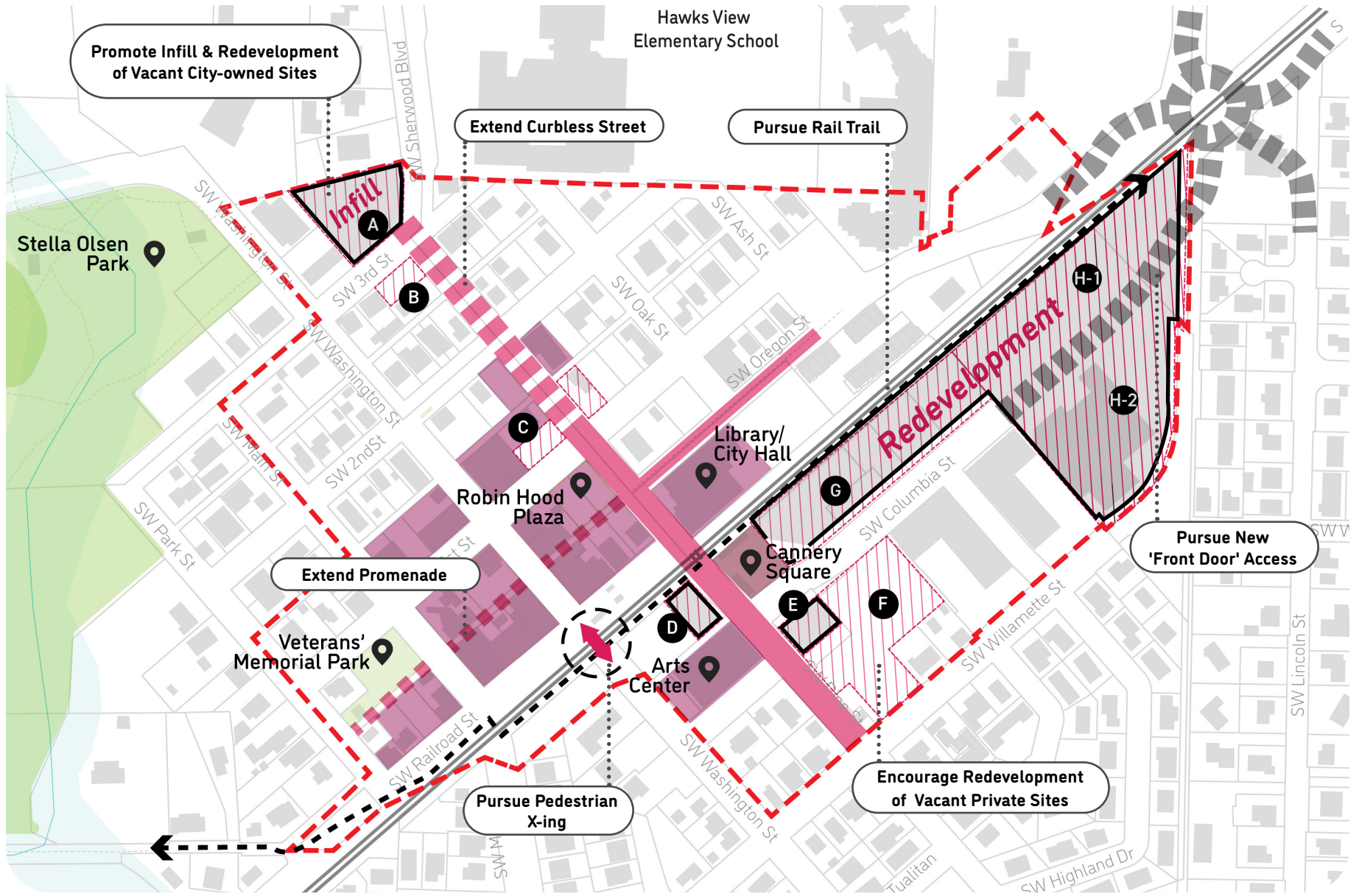


Fig. 12. Project Area Sherwood

# FOCUSED INVESTMENT & REDEVELOPMENT

A commitment to public infrastructure investment can spur redevelopment, expand Old Town’s local business offerings, and support a residential population that contributes to an active, 18-hour downtown.

Old Town’s development potential (Figure 15) is supported by public infrastructure investments to enhance SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street, along with coordinated redevelopment efforts to activate vacant sites with new businesses and residents—helping to foster a vibrant, 18-hour Old Town environment. Key projects include extending the “curbless” Pine Street design to SW 3rd Street and SW Sherwood Boulevard, and creating a new “front door entry” by extending SW Columbia Street to SW Oregon Street, improving access and encouraging investment in the Old Cannery Area.

## Pine Street Focus Area

The City’s investment in extending the curbless street design and undergrounding utilities between SW 1st and SW 3rd Streets will support redevelopment of vacant sites and activate these important intersections. This work completes the curbless design, reinforcing SW Pine Street as a “signature street” and Old Town destination.

City efforts to advance redevelopment at Site A and Site D will further strengthen SW Pine Street and activate both ends of the corridor. Site E presents another opportunity. Located on the south side of Cannery Square, a zoning adjustment from high-density residential to retail/commercial could support active ground-floor uses in this highly visible location and better complement the square’s role as a public gathering space. Future development should be coordinated with Cannery Square to support its function as an event space and accommodate increased activity over time.

## Columbia Street Focus Area

Extending SW Columbia Street to SW Langer Farms Parkway and SW Oregon Street creates a new “front door” to Old Town. This extension improves access for businesses and enables redevelopment of a landlocked, City-owned parcel. Continuing this “green street” will also connect new residential development with businesses and public amenities along SW Pine Street.

The City’s efforts to attract developers to Site G (Cannery PUD) and Site H (Public Works) will help strengthen SW Columbia Street as an active residential neighborhood and complement the Cannery Row Apartments. Active ground-floor uses integrated with residential buildings would complement and activate Cannery Square, while additional housing would support downtown businesses and strengthen the Cannery area as a walkable neighborhood close to daily goods and services.

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Site Area	9.17 acre / 378,777 sqft
<b>Sites A-H</b>	9.17 acre / 378,777 sqft
Commercial GSF	84,300 sqft
<b>Sites A-H</b>	70,800 sqft of Retail/Commercial 13,500 sqft of Office/Flex
Residential Unit No.	265
<b>Sites A-H</b>	265
Parking No.	230

Fig. 13. Focus Areas Potential Development Yield

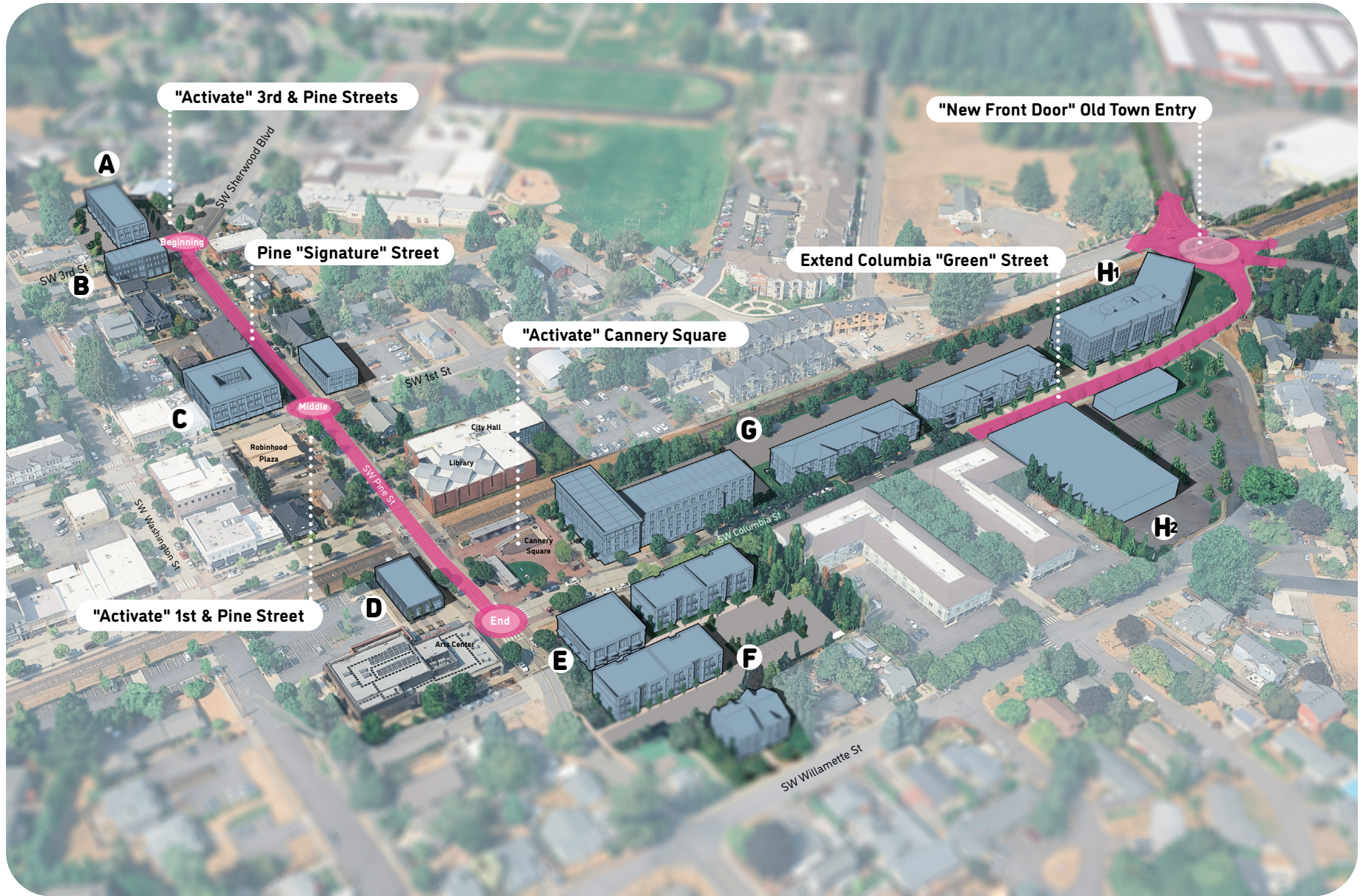


Fig. 14. Old Town- Future Development Potential

# FOCUSED INVESTMENT & REDEVELOPMENT, CONT.

## Extend the Pine Street 'Curbless' Design

The continuity of the curbless design is important to define the entry into Old Town and the undergrounding of utilities is critically important to ensure development is not restricted by setbacks required of above ground power lines.

## SW Columbia Street Extension

To better align commercial traffic into the Old Cannery and Old Town, the Sherwood Downtown Strategic Plan explored a potential connection between SW Columbia Street and the intersection of SW Langer Farms Parkway and SW Oregon Street. HHPR developed three concept-level sketches for incorporating SW Columbia Street into this intersection. All concepts would require early coordination with the Tualatin Valley Fire District, the railroad owner and operator, and ODOT Rail to modify the existing public railroad crossing.

A key Strategic Plan action is for the City to fund an Old Town Access Improvement Study. This study would evaluate the feasibility of extending SW Columbia Street eastward to the intersection and explore realignment options to improve circulation, multimodal access, and overall performance. Coordination with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the ODOT Rail Division will be essential to ensure compliance with rail safety standards. The Tualatin Valley Fire District would also need to assess potential impacts on station access or determine whether facility redesign or relocation is necessary.

By developing and analyzing a range of alternatives, the study would help identify a preferred concept that supports long-term access goals for Old Town and surrounding neighborhoods. It would also position the City to pursue funding and permitting for future design and construction phases.

Figure 16 illustrates three alternatives for extending SW Columbia Street to the SW Langer Farms Parkway/SW Oregon Street intersection.

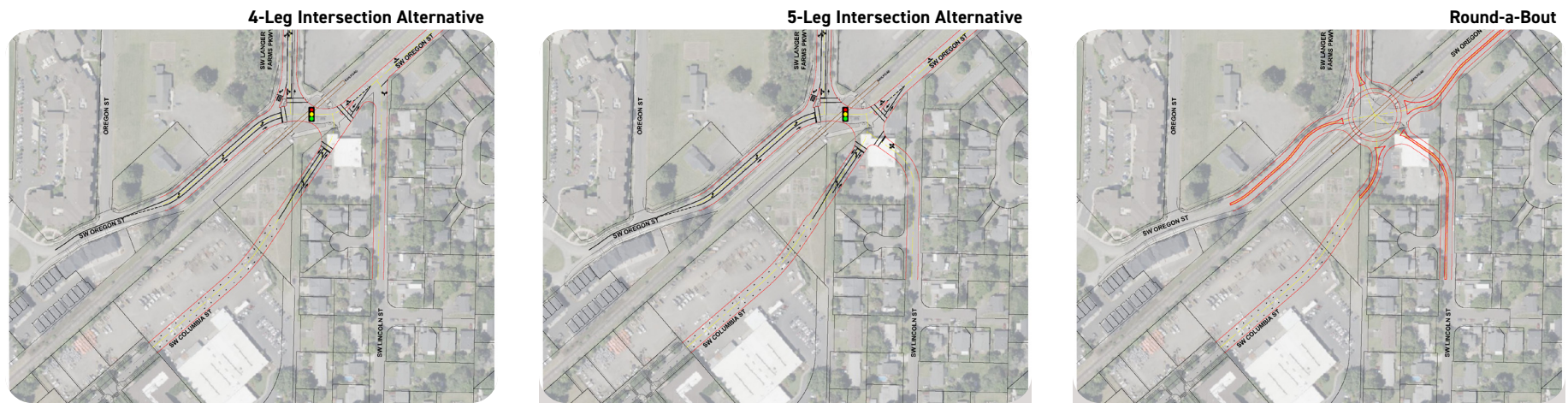


Fig. 15. SW Columbia Street Extension Alternatives

## Washington Street Crossing

Today, access across the rail line at SW Washington Street and SW Railroad Street is restricted. In the future, a pedestrian crossing at this location would improve access to the Arts Center, public parking, and neighborhoods south of Old Town. Initial discussions with ODOT Rail indicate that lifting this restriction would require coordination with the rail owner (Union Pacific) and leasing operator, P&W.

A key Strategic Plan action—and one of the plan’s “Big Ideas”—is for the City to engage the rail owner, lessee, and ODOT Rail to explore reopening pedestrian access and the potential for an adjacent rail trail. Pedestrian-only crossings at rail lines are common at light rail stations in Washington and Multnomah counties.

### National Rail-with-Trail Practices

While not specific to Oregon, the USDOT and Rails-to-Trails Conservancy have documented many successful rail-with-trail projects nationwide. These often involve agreements with smaller railroads and include provisions for design, safety, liability, and operations.

### Key Takeaways for Sherwood

- » The Salmonberry Trail offers an Oregon-based precedent for trail development alongside active rail.
- » Cities have successfully worked with P&W and state agencies to formalize shared-use corridors.
- » Early coordination with ODOT Rail, the Surface Transportation Board (STB), and the rail operator is essential to address safety, liability, and permitting.



Fig. 16. Washington Street w/No Rail Crossing - BEFORE



Fig. 17. Washington Street w/Rail Crossing - AFTER

# MANAGING DEVELOPMENT CHARACTER

The following concepts are intended to demonstrate the characteristics of future development that are consistent with the Historic Resources design standards, and a tool for the City to use in ensuring quality development.

## 3rd & Pine (Site A & B)

### Site A & B Development Character:

A prominent northern entry to Old Town, at the end of SW Pine Street. Buildings, windows and doors should be oriented to SW Pine Street and SW 3rd Street. Site A should include a public gathering space, complementing the Cannery Square and Robinhood Plaza along Pine Street.

Development should include:

- » Ground-floor with min 75% transparency (between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade) facing SW Pine Street and SW 3rd Street
- » Maximum 40' height, w/residential or office on upper floors
- » Flat roof buildings with cornice, vertical oriented 'bays' and windows w/ engaged pilasters
- » Brick or stone building material, may include a concrete base up to 3'
- » All windows recessed a minimum of 2 inches from the exterior wall
- » Canvas or fixed-metal awnings appropriate to building style
- » Upper floors with well-proportioned windows that maintain architectural rhythm and compatibility with Old Town but are not subject to the 75% transparency requirement

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Site Area	1.67 acre/33,854 sqft	Unit No.	23
<i>Site A</i>	<i>0.67 acre / 29,029 sqft</i>	<i>Site A</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Site B</i>	<i>0.1 acre / 4,762 sqft</i>	<i>Site B</i>	<i>6</i>
Zoning	RC - Retail Commercial	Parking No.	21
Commercial GSF	8,500 sqft		
<i>Site A</i>	<i>6,900 sqft of Retail</i>		
<i>Site B</i>	<i>1,600 sqft of Retail</i>		



Fig. 18. Site A + B- BEFORE



Fig. 19. Site A + B- AFTER

## 1st & Pine (Site C)

### Site C Development Character:

A prominent entry to Old Town from the east, and the 100% corner of Old Town at 1st and Pine. Buildings, windows and doors should be oriented to SW Pine Street and SW 1st Street.

Development should include:

- » Retail/commercial ground-floor with min 75% transparency (between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade) facing SW Pine Street and SW 1st Street
- » Maximum 40' height, w/residential or office on upper floors
- » Flat roof building with cornice, vertical oriented 'bays' and windows w/ engaged pilasters or gabled roof with painted horizontal siding
- » Brick or stone building material, may include a plain concrete base up to 3'
- » All windows recessed a minimum of 2 inches from the exterior wall plane to provide depth
- » Canvas or fixed-metal awnings appropriate to building style

#### POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Site Area	
<b>Site C</b>	0.2 acre / 10,000 sqft
Zoning	RC - Retail Commercial
Commercial GSF	6,500 sqft
<b>Site C</b>	6,500 sqft of Retail
Unit No.	8
<b>Site C</b>	8
Parking No.	10



Fig. 20. Site C- BEFORE



Fig. 21. Site C- AFTER

# MANAGING DEVELOPMENT CHARACTER, CONT.

## Columbia & Pine (Sites D, E & F)

The intersection of SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street serves as a prominent southern gateway to Old Town and is home to Cannery Square— the community’s central gathering place and “living room.” Buildings surrounding the square should feature active ground-floor uses that engage and enliven this public space.

This location acts as both an amenity and an anchor for Old Town, complementing the intersection of SW Pine Street and SW 3rd Street, to the north. Together, these gateways define the beginning and end of SW Pine Street as a "signature street" and a memorable place that is uniquely Sherwood.

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Site Area	
<b>Site D</b>	0.1 acre / 5,320 sqft
Zoning	Retail Commercial PUD
Commercial GSF	4,200 sqft
<b>Site D</b>	4,200 sqft of Retail
Unit No.	n/a
<b>Site D</b>	n/a
Parking No.	n/a

## Site D Development Character:

This city-owned site is a priority redevelopment parcel and part of the "arts and cultural campus" that includes the Arts Center and public library. Buildings are to be single story, minimum 20' height up to maximum 50' height, w/residential or office on upper floors.

## Site E Development Character:

This city-owned site can provide an active edge and support a critical mass of ground-floor retail oriented to Cannery Square. Rezoning this parcel from High Density Residential (HDR) to (RC) Retail Commercial will ensure ground-floor retail /commercial. Buildings are to be a maximum 50' height, w/residential or office on upper floors

Site Area	
<b>Site E</b>	0.2 acre / 9,803 sqft
Zoning	Rezone Rec.-HDR to Retail Comml.
Commercial GSF	20,000 sqft
<b>Site E</b>	6,500 sqft of Retail 13,500 sqft of Office
Unit No.	n/a
<b>Site E</b>	n/a
Parking No.	n/a

## Site F Development Character:

A complement to the Cannery Row apartments, residential use is envisioned for this site. Buildings are to be a maximum 50' height, w/ residential units oriented to the street.

Development for Sites D, E & F should include:

- » Retail/commercial ground-floor with min 75% transparency (between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade)
- » Upper floors with well-proportioned windows that maintain architectural rhythm and compatibility with Old Town but are not subject to the 75% transparency requirement
- » Single story, minimum 20' height up to maximum 50' height, w/residential or office on upper floors

Site Area	
<b>Site F</b>	1.7 acre / 50,795 sqft
Zoning	HDR - High Density Residential
Commercial GSF	n/a
<b>Site F</b>	n/a
Unit No.	50
<b>Site F</b>	50
Parking No.	54

- » Flat roof building with cornice, vertical oriented 'bays' and windows w/ engaged pilasters
- » Brick or stone building material, may include concrete base up to 3'
- » All windows recessed a minimum of 2 inches from the exterior wall plane
- » Canvas or fixed-metal awnings appropriate to building style

See development character for Site G on the following page.



Fig. 22. Sites- BEFORE



Fig. 23. Sites- AFTER

# MANAGING DEVELOPMENT CHARACTER, CONT.

## Columbia & Cannery PUD (Site G)

This city-owned site will frame the edge of Cannery Square and should include an active retail ground-floor. An update to the PUD will be required to allow for mixed-use retail and housing within future development.

Development should include:

- » Retail/commercial ground-floor with min 75% transparency (between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade) facing Cannery Square
- » Upper floors with well-proportioned windows that maintain architectural rhythm and compatibility with Old Town but are not subject to the 75% transparency requirement
- » Maximum 50' height, w/residential or office on upper floors
- » Flat roof building with cornice, vertical oriented 'bays' and windows w/ engaged pilasters (Facing Cannery Square); or or gabled roof with painted horizontal siding
- » Brick or stone building material, may include a plain concrete base up to 3' (Facing Cannery Square)
- » All windows recessed a minimum of 2 inches from the exterior wall plane
- » Canvas or fixed-metal awnings appropriate to building style

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Site Area	
<b>Block G</b>	1.6 acre / 68,820 sqft
Zoning	RC - Retail Commercial
Commercial GSF	5,000 sqft
<b>Block G</b>	5,000 sqft of Retail
Unit No.	48
<b>Block G</b>	48
Parking No.	64



Fig. 24. Site G- BEFORE



Fig. 25. Site G- AFTER

### Columbia & Public Works (Block H & H1)

This City-owned site could be served by an extension of SW Columbia Street and create a new entry at SW Langer Farms Parkway, SW Oregon Street, and the rail line. Improved access supports retail at a scale unique to this Old Town location.

Development should include:

- » Retail/commercial ground-floor with min 75% transparency (between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade) facing the Columbia Street extension
- » Upper floors with well-proportioned windows that maintain architectural rhythm and compatibility with Old Town but are not subject to the 75% transparency requirement
- » Site H-Maximum 50' height, w/gr. flr. retail and upper floors housing
- » Single story, minimum 20' height up to maximum 50' height, w/ residential or office on upper floors (Site H1)
- » Flat roof building with cornice, vertical oriented 'bays' and windows w/ engaged pilasters
- » Brick or stone building material, may include a concrete base up to 3'
- » All windows recessed a minimum of 2 inches from the exterior wall
- » Canvas or fixed-metal awnings appropriate to building style

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Site Area	4.6 acre / 200,248 sqft	Unit No.	83
SW Columbia Street	1.27 acre/55,500 sqft	Site H	n/a
Zoning	RC - Retail Commercial	Site H1	
<hr/>			
Retail/ Commercial GSF	37,000 sqft	Parking No.	138
Site H	5,000 sqft	Site H	58
Site H1	32,500 sqft of Retail	Site H1	80



Fig. 26. Site H & H1- BEFORE



Fig. 27. Site H & H1- AFTER



# **STRATEGIC PLAN**

# EXISTING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

A summary of existing conditions provides an overview, assessment, and strategic action considerations for key elements that support Old Town's current and future success

**I. Sense of Arrival** — Assess the placement and frequency of wayfinding elements, streetscape design, and the street network to better guide visitors into Old Town. Recommend strategies to enhance visibility, identity, and accessibility.

**II. Old Town Business Health and Growth** — Evaluate events and promotions that support a diverse mix of businesses, and identify programs, marketing efforts, and regulatory changes to encourage growth and compatible new development.

Assess the mix of uses and storefront quality in attracting customers and reinforcing Old Town's identity as a destination. Identify opportunities to improve storefront conditions and address zoning standards for buildings that conflict with the historic character.

Evaluate the availability and limitations of public and private parking, and recommend strategies to increase supply, improve efficiency, and enhance overall management.

**III. Infrastructure and Development** — Identify vacant and underutilized sites, assess market and access conditions, and evaluate infill potential. Recommend strategies to support private investment and improve access to Old Town businesses

**IV. Market Considerations**— Analyze business trends, demographics, and real estate market conditions to identify potential for future development.

**V. Utilities**—Assess the capacity of existing utilities to support future development.



Fig. 28. Old Town Commercial District



Fig. 29. Active Storefront - Symposium Coffee

## I. Sense of Arrival

A strong sense of arrival and easy access—by foot, bike, car, or transit—are essential to making Old Town a distinctive, identifiable place. An interconnected street network, supported by clear wayfinding, multimodal street design, and a cohesive built environment, helps connect Old Town to major roads, neighborhoods, schools, parks, and nearby commercial centers.

### Existing Conditions & Issues to be Addressed

- » Old Town is off the beaten path with a lack of visibility and access from major transportation routes.
- » Limited wayfinding and lack of consistent signage to direct people to Old Town
- » The Railroad is a barrier between Smockville and Cannery Districts.
- » The lack of a street grid south of the rail line contributes to out-of-direct access to Old Town from the east and south.
- » Incomplete multi-use trail on Oregon Street and sidewalks on one-side only along portions of many streets leading to Old Town
- » Some streets lack consistent lighting along all or portions of key routes to Old Town
- » Some routes have uses that turn their back to the street along all or portions of the street.

### Strategic Plan Considerations:

1. Identify potential partners and initiate an Old Town wayfinding and signage plan.
2. Promote a walking and biking network of walk/bike and trail “loops”
3. Identify/fill gaps in walk and bike facilities on key routes.
4. Identify/recommend priority projects from Town Center and TSP Plans

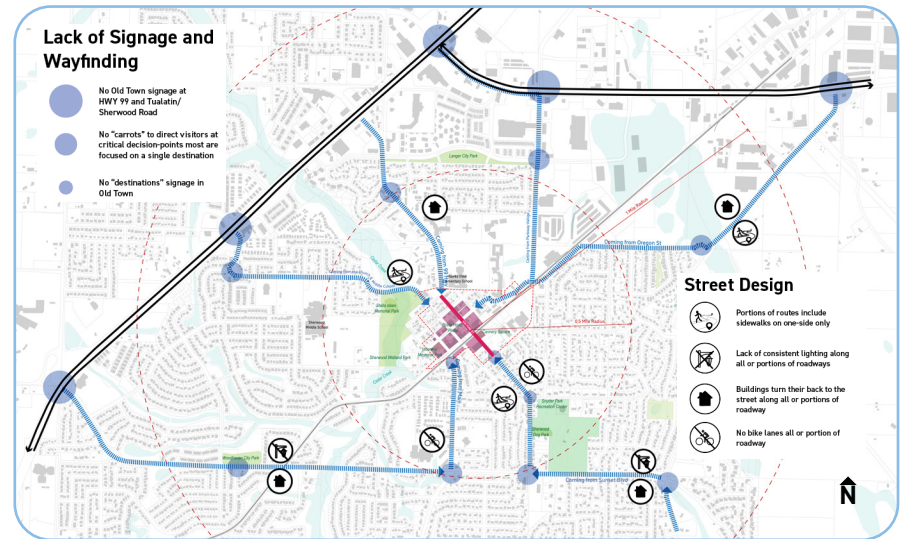


Fig. 30. Wayfinding & Street Design - Challenges

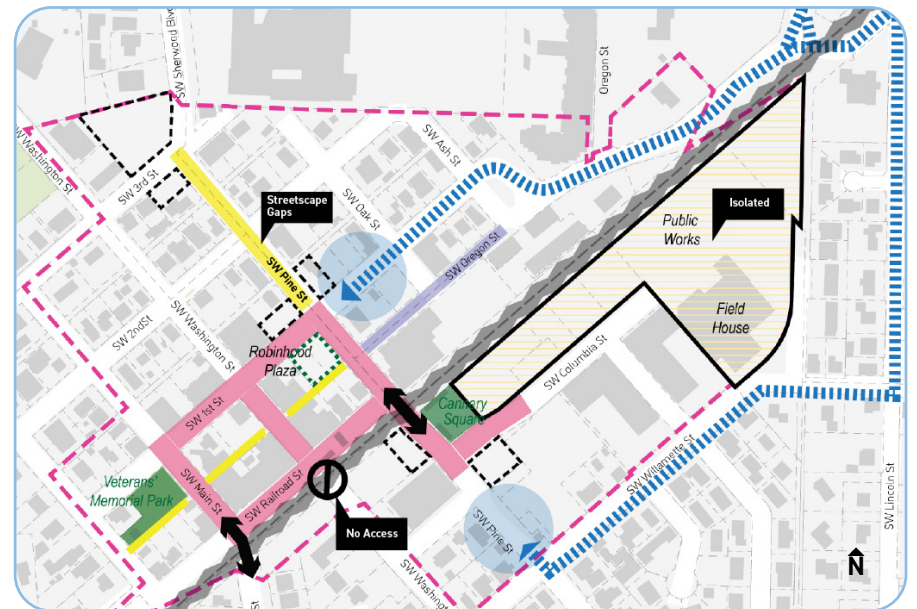


Fig. 31. Limited Access & Barriers - Challenges

# EXISTING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT, CONT.

## II. Business Health and Growth

The health and growth of Old Town businesses depend on factors such as competition from other commercial corridors, visibility and access for drive-by traffic, population density, and the mix of retail and commercial offerings. Programming, community events, and public amenities help set Old Town apart from nearby centers. Higher residential density—especially within walking or biking distance—supports a steady local customer base that complements tourism and destination traffic.

### A. Retail Competition, Events/Programs and Population

Retail, commercial, food, beverage, and national chain uses are concentrated along the Highway 99 and Tualatin-Sherwood Road corridors, while Old Town primarily supports local retail, dining, and entertainment anchored by civic facilities and public gathering spaces. Although Old Town lacks the visibility and drive-by traffic of the highway corridors, its pedestrian-friendly environment, regular events, and programming help attract visitors and support businesses. Population density around Old Town remains low, but nearby schools and civic institutions generate activity, and future housing growth close to downtown will be critical to strengthening local businesses and creating a more vibrant, 18-hour district.

#### Existing Conditions & Issues to be Addressed

- » Old Town is not oriented to high traffic volume streets; relies on destination type uses and walkable environment
- » Heavy reliance on civic uses, programming, events and public spaces to attract people to Old Town
- » Old Town businesses are largely supported by limited population within 1 to 2 mile radius.
- » Lack of downtown residents to support an 18-hour environment

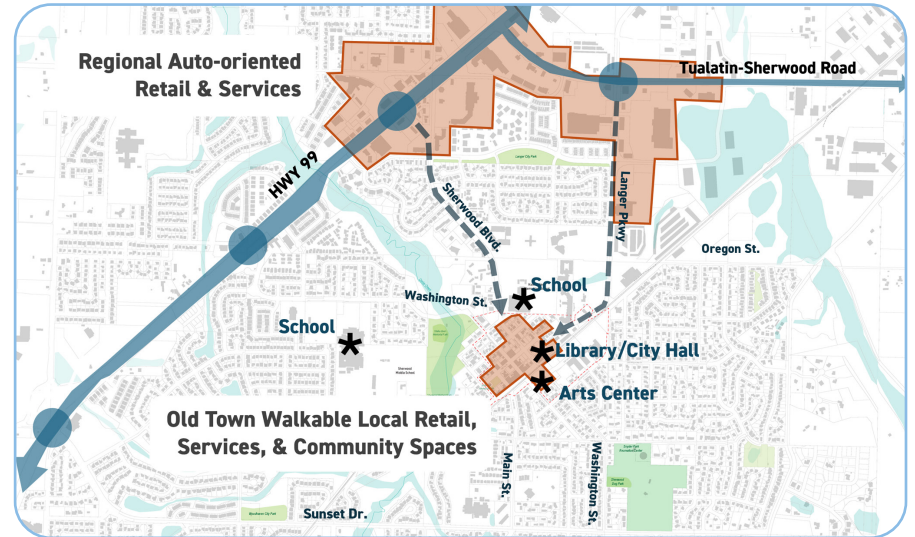


Fig. 32. Auto Oriented VS Walkable Commercial Areas



Fig. 33. Programming and Events

**Strategic Plan Considerations:**

1. Promote opportunities for increased housing and people living in close proximity to Old Town.
2. Promote the increase and diversity of Old Town programming and events.
3. Support advertising and branding efforts focused on Old Town as a distinct destination

**B. Uses and Storefront Presentation**

A vibrant mix of shopping, dining, services, and activities is essential to encourage longer visits and greater engagement in Old Town. To support long-term success, buildings should feature edge-to-edge storefronts with transparent windows and doors facing the street, paired with uses that create an active, welcoming street environment and diversity of uses that attract both locals and visitors.

**Existing Conditions & Issues to be Addressed:**

- » Uses are heavy on services with limited offering and critical mass of retail and restaurants
- » A lack of consistent edge-to-edge active storefronts in portions of Old Town
- » Vacant and underutilized properties at the beginning, middle, & end of Pine Street.
- » Recent development has indicated a need for refinement to zoning regulations to better ensure quality development

**Strategic Plan Considerations:**

1. Promote and recruit new businesses with an emphasis on retail and added food & beverage
2. Support storefront improvements through incentives, programs and development review process
3. Modify zoning to ensure quality infill development



Fig. 34. Uses - Limited Retail & Restaurants

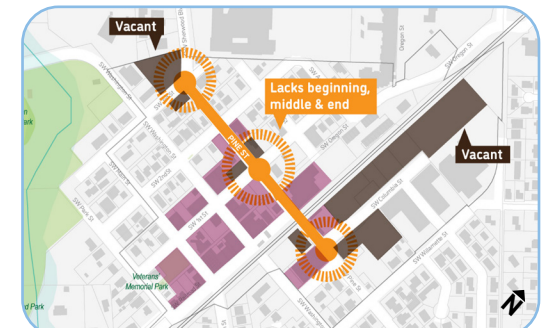


Fig. 35. Lack of Edge to Edge Active Storefronts

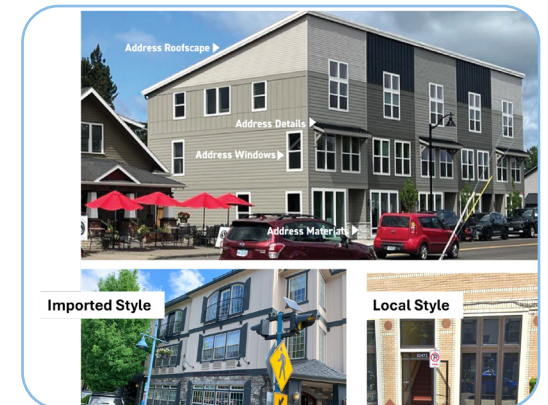


Fig. 36. Building Compatibility  
 Existing Conditions

# EXISTING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT, CONT.

## C. Parking Supply and Regulations

Approximately 87% of Old Town’s parking is publicly accessible through on-street spaces and public lots. Regulations prohibit ground-floor parking north of the rail line and limit parking to 65% of standard requirements south of it. While these rules promote walkability and active street life, they may affect the viability of new mixed-use development and contribute to parking spillover into nearby residential streets.

### Existing Conditions & Issues to be Addressed

- » Most of the parking is publicly available.
- » Public lots are strategically located and within walking distance of businesses
- » A lack of off-street parking with new development will increase competition for on-street parking.
- » There is a limited parking supply on the north end of the district
- » Time restricted 2-hr parking is only applied to a portion of Old Town

### Strategic Plan Considerations:

1. Expand parking into underutilized public rights-of-ways.
2. Identify sites and construct public parking.
3. Consider expanding time restricted parking areas to increase turn-over
4. Fund a parking study and parking management plan
5. Prior to the sale, lease, or redevelopment of any City-owned property, the City should conduct a site-specific parking evaluation to assess impacts on public parking supply and identify replacement or shared parking strategies.

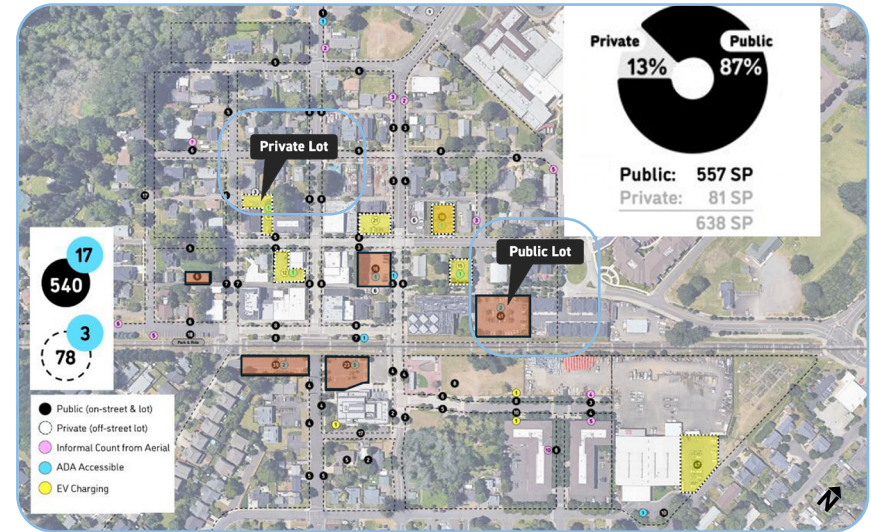


Fig. 37. Parking Supply

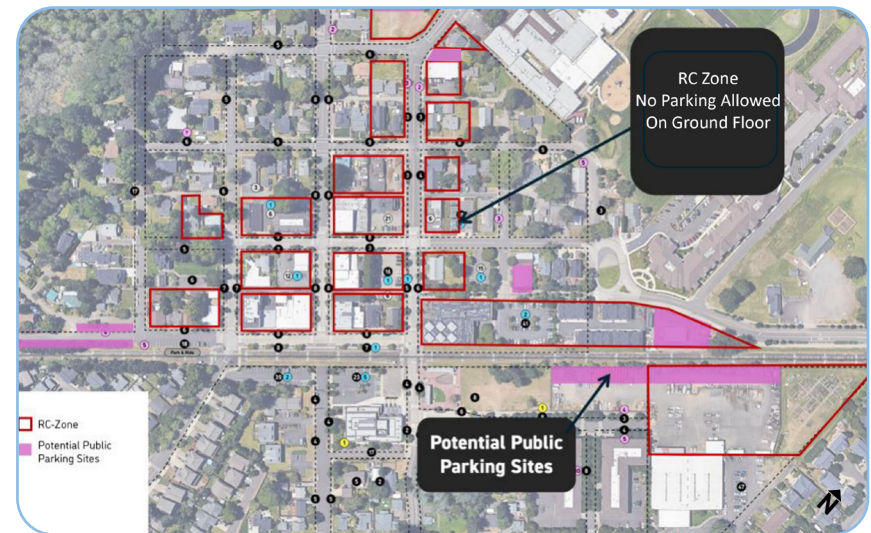


Fig. 38. Parking Considerations

### III. Infrastructure and Development

In built areas of the community such as the Old Town, vacant and underutilized sites represent areas of potential change. A number of potential infill sites (currently vacant or are planned to be vacated) along SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street are under City ownership which offers greater control over land use, the ability to attract targeted investment, and allows the city to proactively plan for infrastructure, transportation, and utility improvements to support new developments.

#### Existing Conditions & Issues to be Addressed

- » Numerous vacant City owned-sites on Pine Street and Columbia Street.
- » Larger sites for mixed-use development at 3rd and Public Work Site
- » Lack of street infrastructure and connections to the adjacent street network diminish the viability for redevelopment of the City's public works site.
- » Need to complete the curb-less streetscape and underground utilities on Pine Street from 1st Street to 3rd Street

#### Strategic Plan Considerations:

1. Identify the potential for City support in filling vacant sites at key entries to Old Town (3rd St, 1st Street & Columbia) through incentives, partnerships and/or infrastructure investments
2. Identify how building height and form can be mitigated, to allow for infill development that aligns with community character, addresses City Council concerns, and meets the market demand while promoting sustainable growth.
3. Address the Public Works site access issues and identify specific infrastructure improvements/funding necessary to stimulate infill development
4. Identify City role in supporting undergrounding utilities and extending the curb-less streetscape along SW Pine Street.

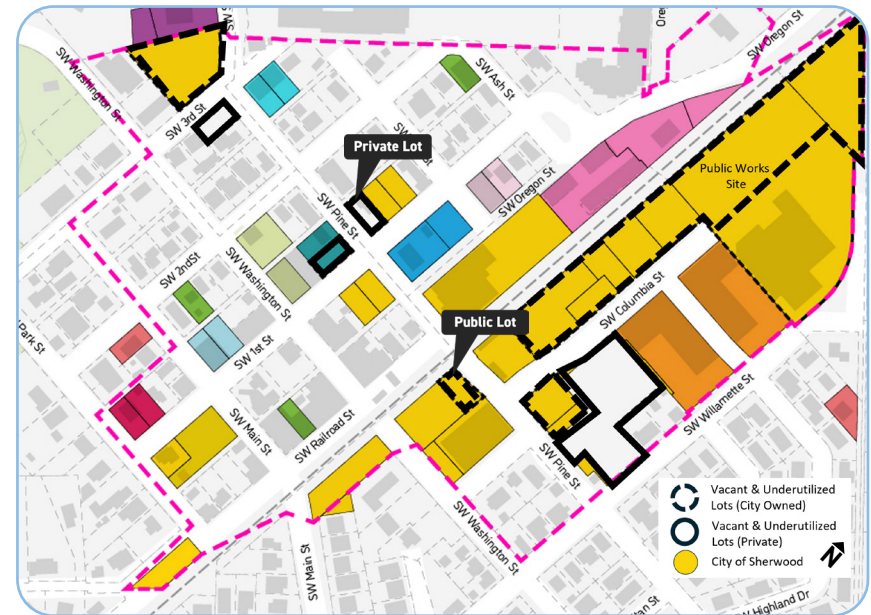


Fig. 39. Vacant/Underutilized Lots & Ownerships

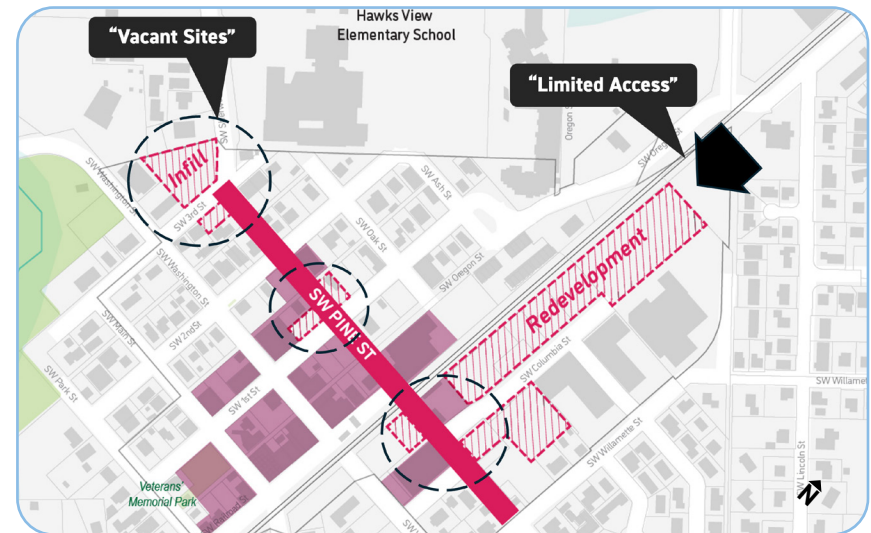


Fig. 40. Limited Access Impacts Redevelopment Potential

# EXISTING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT, CONT.

## IV. Market Considerations

To understand the potential for future growth in Old Town Sherwood, Leland Consulting Group (LCG) analyzed the existing physical and market conditions of Old Town and the broader area. An analysis of businesses, demographics, and real estate market conditions in Sherwood with comparisons to the broader region identified the following key takeaways:

### Business Takeaways

- » Old Town has 49 businesses; most (57%) are service-based, with fewer retail (16%) and dining (14%) options that drive foot traffic.
- » Civic uses (Arts Center, City Hall, etc.) support demand for walkable businesses.
- » Manufacturing jobs grew 16% (2012–2022), boosted by nearby industrial centers.
- » Old Town should stand apart from 99W retail by offering a pedestrian-friendly, local experience.

### Demographic Takeaways

- » Sherwood’s growth (12%) and high income (\$110K) support business demand.
- » Low renter share suggests room for new multifamily near walkable amenities.
- » Aging population will increase need for smaller housing units.

### Real Estate Takeaways

- » Key city-owned parcels on Columbia Street and at Sherwood Blvd & 3rd.
- » City owns much of the land, aiding redevelopment.
- » Low vacancy (4.5%) and high rents (\$2.44/sf) indicate strong multifamily potential.

<h3>Strengths</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fast-growing, working-age population: up over 12 percent from 2012 to 2022</li><li>• High median household income compared to peer cities and region, suggesting disposable income for shopping and leisure</li><li>• High home ownership and values signal strong housing market and continued growth</li><li>• Six civic institutions in Old Town, representing the heart of the community</li><li>• Four parks and outdoor spaces in Old Town, including a community garden</li><li>• One school within Old Town, and another directly on the border</li><li>• High concentration of business especially in the southwest corner of Old Town</li><li>• Retail asking rents are higher than the regional average, telling of strong demand</li><li>• Multifamily vacancy rate of 4.5 percent is below the regional and national average</li></ul>
<h3>Weaknesses</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Over-representation (57 percent) service businesses like law firms and accountants which fail to draw foot traffic like retail or dining (only 30 percent combined share)</li><li>• Comparatively low renter rate may indicate fewer affordable housing choices for lower-income households</li><li>• Geographic isolation from easy on/off highway access</li></ul>
<h3>Opportunities</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dining options catering to Arts Center or other Old Town community events</li><li>• Shopping experiences that complement existing activities like the Saturday Market</li><li>• The vacant city-owned parcel at the north end of Old Town is ripe for infill development</li><li>• The contiguous row of vacant city-owned parcels around SW Columbia Street represent a key redevelopment opportunity</li><li>• Strong housing demand suggests market could readily absorb small unit development, especially in Old Town with anticipation of walkable amenities</li><li>• Nearby car-oriented retail centers around Pacific Highway attract shoppers to Sherwood, and Old Town could draw people with local offerings at close distance</li><li>• National retail trends have shifted toward the style of walkable retail nodes and placemaking for which Old Town is primed</li></ul>
<h3>Threats</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High home prices and low renter rate could continue to put pressure on renter households and serve as a barrier to demographic diversity</li><li>• Retiree segment expected to increase, necessitating additional housing units to suit a downsized lifestyle</li><li>• Retail centers around Pacific Highway could draw shoppers away from Old Town, especially if landlords decide to invest in placemaking and walkability</li><li>• Broader shift to e-commerce could negatively impact Old Town businesses</li><li>• High interest rates and construction costs could hinder development</li><li>• Competition from retail centers in Wilsonville, Newberg, Tualatin and other nearby cities</li></ul>

Fig. 41. Market SWOT Analysis

## V. Utilities Assessment

To understand the opportunities and constraints with the infrastructure in Old Town Sherwood, Harper Hough Petersen & Righellis (HHPR) reviewed the utilities and infrastructure serving existing and future development in Old Town.

### Sanitary Sewer

- » Sanitary sewer in SW Columbia Street extends to the Cannery site's northeast edge at a depth of ~7 feet, sufficient to serve future development on the public works site.
- » The sewer system is sufficient to support growth within the district.

### Water

- » The 2016 Water System Master Plan does not identify any upgrades within Old Town. The existing 8-inch main in Columbia Street can be extended east through the public works site as part of future development.
- » The water system is sufficient to support growth within the district.

### Stormwater Management

- » The 2016 Stormwater Master Plan identifies no needed improvements within Old Town but does call for upgrades to the 2nd and Park Street regional facility, which serves much of the area's stormwater.
- » Stormwater from development of the public

works site can largely be managed by extending the existing storm main in SW Columbia Street, which already reaches the property line.

- » Depending on site location, new development may need to include on-site stormwater facilities. The existing conveyance system can support district growth.

### Franchise Utilities

- » The City requires underground utilities with frontage improvements. Most of Old Town and the Cannery are already undergrounded; remaining segments are completed by individual projects.

### Transportation Infrastructure

- » Streetscape Improvements: Completed in Old Town and the Cannery (2006–2013), based on the 2003 Master Plan; additional phases remain unbuilt and may be required with new development.
- » Sherwood Cannery PUD: Roads and utilities; extend SW Columbia Street to the public works site, with future extension expected to follow the same design.
- » Oregon Street Intersection: Railroad crossing complicates access. The City is exploring a Columbia Street connection, requiring coordination with railroad and ODOT Rail.

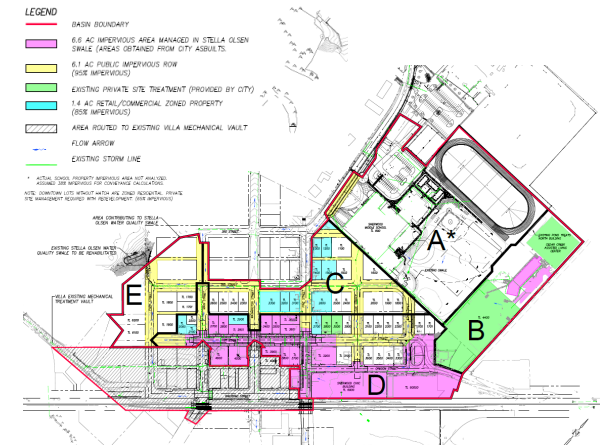


Fig. 42. Stormwater- Stella Olsen Regional Facility

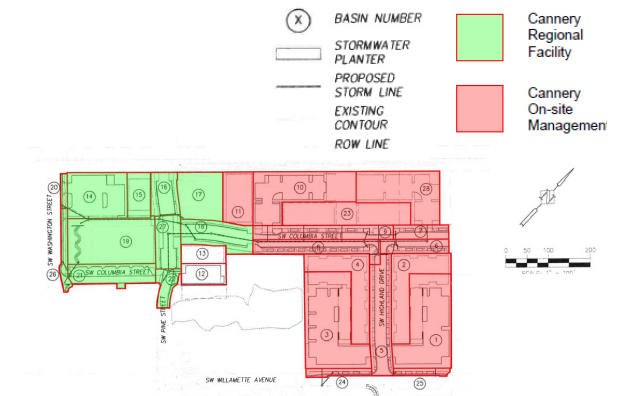


Fig. 43. Stormwater- Cannery Square Improvements

# CORE ELEMENTS AND KEY ACTIONS

Three core elements and thirteen key actions guide implementation of the Old Town Strategic Plan, focusing on arrival and connectivity, business vitality, and infrastructure and redevelopment priorities.

## A. Sense of Arrival

A strong sense of arrival and easy access—by foot, bike, car, or transit—are essential to making Old Town a distinctive, identifiable place.

An interconnected street network, supported by clear wayfinding, multimodal street design, and a cohesive streetscape design, helps connect Old Town to close-in neighborhoods and nearby destinations sought out by the local community and visitors.

### Key Actions include:

1. Develop a Wayfinding & Signage Plan
2. Improve Access and Streetscapes
3. Complete Neighborhood Connections
4. Promote Community Walk, Bike & Roll "Loops"

## B. Business Health and Growth

Promote business health and growth by encouraging complementary investments in both new and existing properties, foster a diversity of uses, ensure compatible and quality development, identify city policy updates and expand programs and promotions that position Old Town as a local and regional destination.

### Key Actions include:

1. Support Old Town Branding
2. Expand Events & Programs
3. Attract Targeted Businesses
4. Incentivize Investment
5. Initiate and Adopt Regulatory Modifications
6. Prepare a Parking and Management Strategy

## C. Infrastructure and Development

Invest in infrastructure to catalyze infill on vacant and underutilized sites, and advance redevelopment of City-owned properties, while maintaining controls on development type, quality, and character..

### Key Actions include:

1. Identify Priority Redevelopment Sites
2. Prepare and Initiate Developer Offerings or Negotiate Directly with Developers for Redevelopment of Priority Sites
3. Develop an Infrastructure Funding Plan



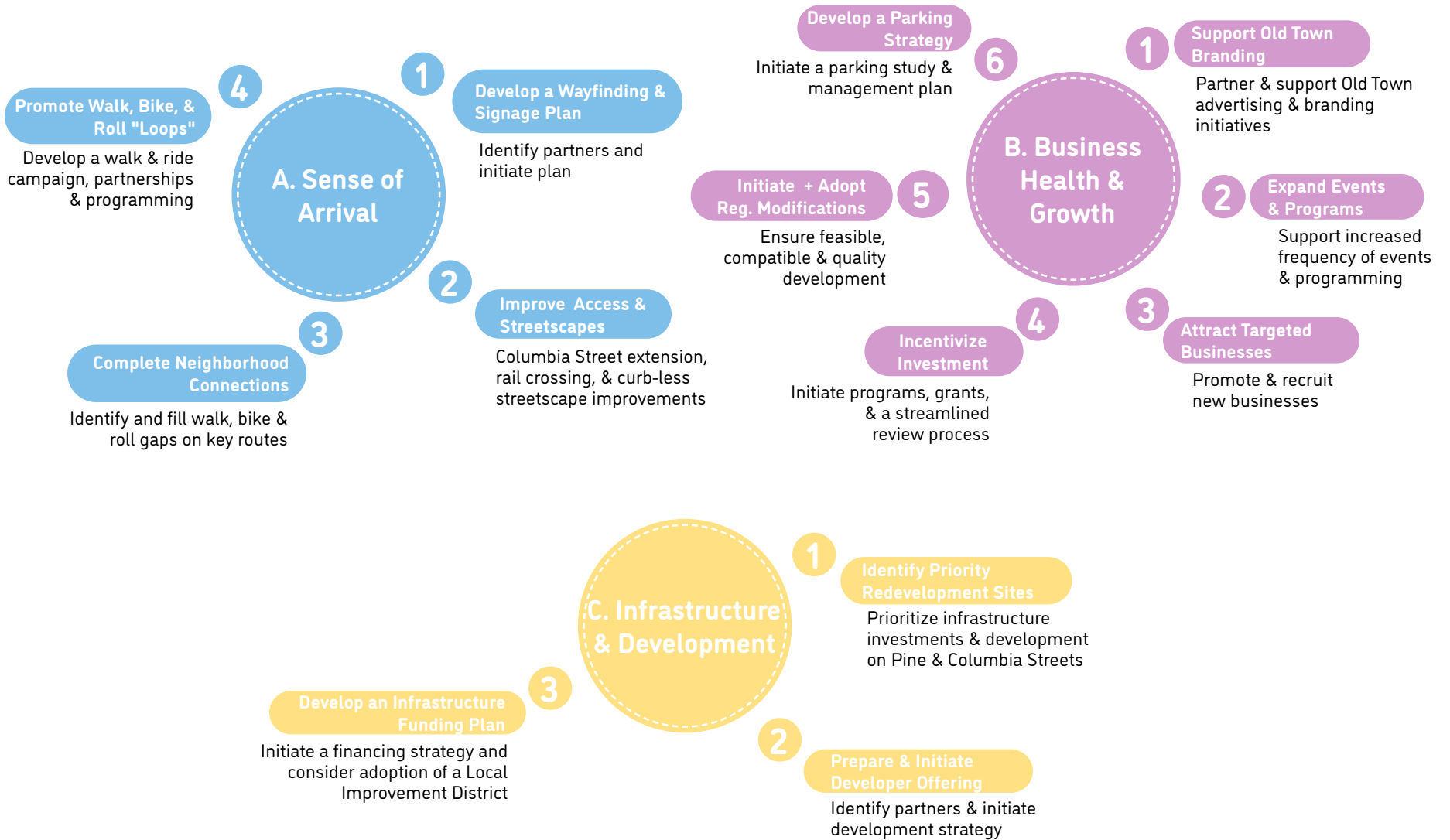


Fig. 44. Core Elements and Key Actions

An interconnected street network, supported by clear wayfinding, multimodal streets and a cohesive streetscape design, helps connect Old Town to close-in neighborhoods and nearby destinations sought out by the local community and visitors

# ACTION PLAN

Action **A.1** *Develop a Wayfinding and Signage Plan*



Be Predictable



Keep Info Simple



Maintain Motion



Promote Active Travel



Connect Places

Fund and implement an Old Town Wayfinding and Signage Plan utilizing progressive signage to "string-a-long" the visitor by starting with a primary sign at major intersections, secondary signs at key decision-points reinforcing the direction, and tertiary signs in close proximity to the destination.

Best practices for a wayfinding and signage plan include:

1. Establish a Hierarchy of Signage:

- » Primary signs at major intersections and entry points along high traffic routes, directing to Old Town and key destinations.
- » Secondary signs at key decision points to confirm the visitor is on the right path.
- » Tertiary signs at final destination and important sites.

2. Simplify Information

- » Symbol, icons and minimal text, focusing on the "Old Town" and important destinations.

3. Design for High Visibility and Readability

- » Consider font size, typeface, color contrast and reflective material for visibility.

4. Incorporate Branding Elements

- » Consistent colors, logos, or design elements help create a memorable journey and link the route to the Old Town identity.

Fig. 45. Wayfinding Fundamentals  
Credit: Alta Planning

# A. Sense of Arrival

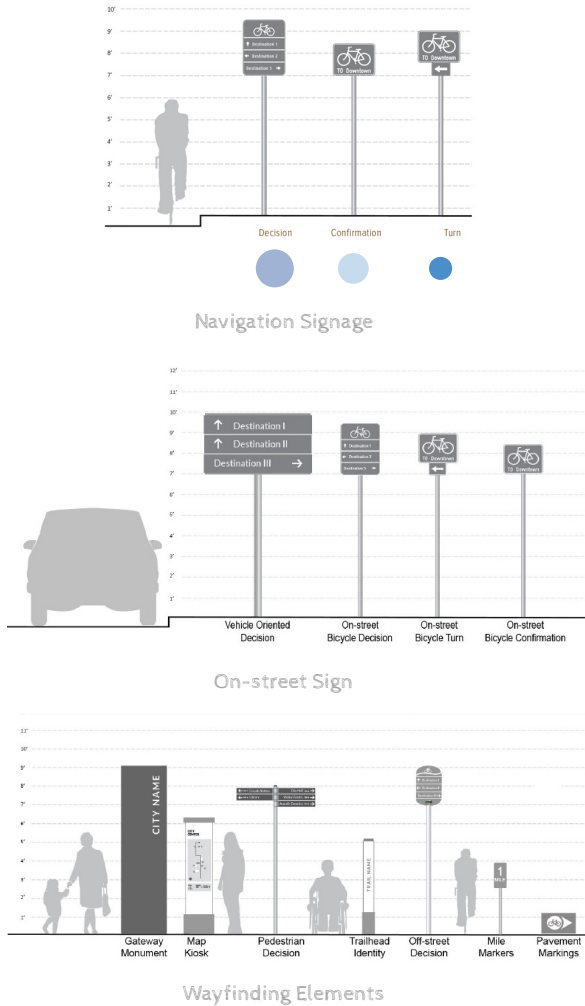


Fig. 46. Signage & Wayfinding Elements  
 Credit\_Alta Planning

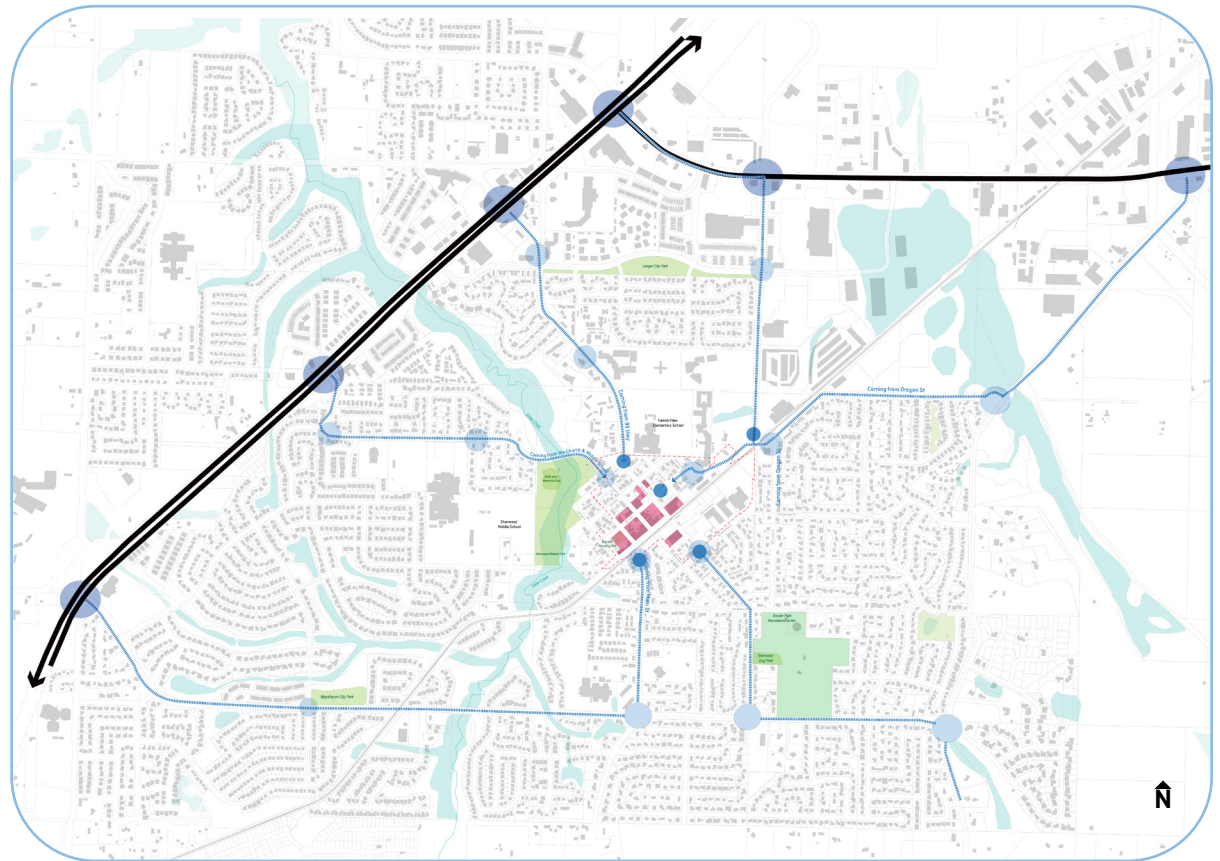


Fig. 47. Wayfinding and Signage

# ACTION PLAN

Action **A.2**

## *Improve Access and Streetscapes*



Today, Pine Street includes key destinations and public amenities, making it a natural focal point for the community and a primary entry to Old Town. Infill development along Pine Street will strengthen the continuity of active storefronts and complementary uses that define the street’s identity and function. Extending the curbless design and undergrounding powerlines are essential to establishing Pine Street as a “signature street” and enabling future development to reach its full potential.

Similarly, SW Columbia Street anchors the south end of Old Town with the Arts Center and Cannery Square. Redevelopment of vacant and underutilized sites will require extending SW Columbia Street to the SW Oregon Street intersection, creating a new front door to Old Town and supporting future growth in this area.

Lastly, the rail line currently limits access between Old Town businesses, the Arts Center, and public parking that serves the district. A pedestrian crossing at SW Washington Street would provide a critical connection and improve access between these destinations

Improving access to and within Old Town would include:

1. Extending the curbless Pine Street design between SW 1st Street and SW 3rd Street, and undergrounding utilities to eliminate PGE setback requirements, power lines, and poles that constrain redevelopment of vacant and underutilized sites.
2. Extending SW Columbia Street to the SW Oregon Street intersection to create a major gateway into Old Town and open access to vacant sites and the future redevelopment of the Public Works Yard. This would include initiating an Old Town Access Improvement Study in coordination with ODOT Rail, the rail owner, and Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue to identify the most feasible alternative.
3. Pursuing a pedestrian rail crossing at SW Washington Street, in coordination with ODOT Rail, the rail owner, and state legislative partners, to reestablish this critical connection.
4. Extending the Oregon Street “promenade” within the alley between SW Pine Street and SW Park Street, creating a pedestrian connection between the Library and Veterans Memorial Park. Lastly, the rail line limits access between Old Town businesses, the Arts Center, and public parking that serves the district. A pedestrian crossing at Washington Street would provide a critical connection, improving access between these destinations.

# A. Sense of Arrival

- 1 Extend the Pine Street curbless design - SW 1st Street to SW 3rd Street
- 2 Initiate an Access Improvement Study for extending SW Columbia Street to the SW Oregon Street intersection
- 3 Initiate a discussion with ODOT Rail and pursue a pedestrian only crossing at Washington Street
- 4 Extend the Oregon Street "promenade" - SW Pine Street to SW Park Street

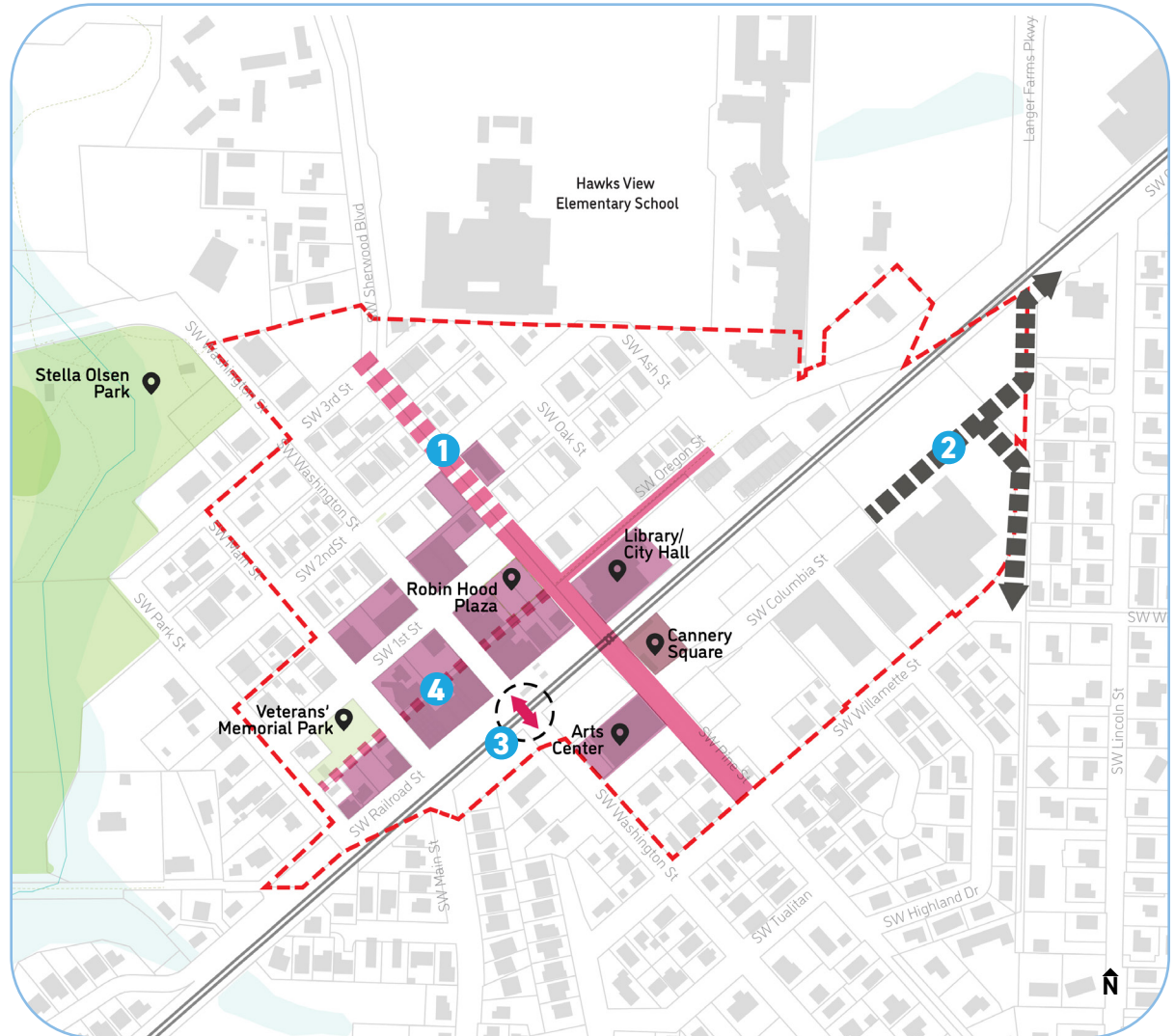


Fig. 48. Improve Access & Streetscapes

# ACTION PLAN



Shared Use Path



Trail



Shared Roadway

Action

A.3

## ***Complete Neighborhood Connections***

Street design elements, such as lighting, and street trees, play a crucial role in defining the character of key routes to the Old Town. When combined with continuous walking and biking facilities, these features encourage alternative modes of travel, particularly on routes with destinations at each end.

- 1. Develop an integrated walking and biking master plan** that combines routes from the Transportation System and Town Center Plans, with a coordinated list of existing, planned, and future sidewalks, pathways, trails, rail trail and bike lane facilities.
- 2. Prioritize and explore funding** for the eight critical gaps, along key Old Town streets and neighborhood connections identified in Fig. 52 Walk, Bike, and Roll Improvements and "Loops"

Action

A.4

## ***Promote Walk, Bike, & Roll "Loops"***

Portions of trails and multi-use paths connect key areas of Old Town with surrounding neighborhoods, including Cedar Creek, Woodhaven Park, Langer City Park, Snyder Park, Cannery Square, and Robin Hood Plaza. The City can play a central role in completing this walk, bike and roll network and identifying local partners in the promotion and branding of complete connections and 'loops' between destinations and the Old Town.

### **1. Establish and Promote Walk & Bike Loops**

Organize the completed connections into a series of branded "Old Town Loops" that highlight access to local destinations, parks, schools, and cultural sites. Develop wayfinding signage, maps, and digital tools to encourage everyday use and help residents navigate short walking and biking trips.

### **2. Build Partnerships for Community Rides and Tours**

Collaborate with local bike groups, schools, and neighborhood associations to host seasonal community rides, guided walking tours, and family-friendly loop events. Build awareness, showcase new improvements, and foster a culture of walking and biking as everyday transportation.

- 1 Extend the Pine Street curbless design- SW 1st Street to SW 3rd Street
- 2 Extend SW Columbia Street with shared use roadway to the SW Oregon Street intersection
- 3 Extend the shared-use path on SW Oregon Street to the rail crossing at SW Langer Farms Parkway.
- 4 Pursue a rail trail between SW Oregon Street and SW Main Street
- 5 Extend the Oregon Street promenade along the alleyway from SW Pine Street to SW Park Street.
- 6 Construct a neighborhood greenway on Villa Road.
- 7 Add shared roadway markings on SW Pine Street, SW Washington Street, SW 2nd Street, SW Railroad Street, & SW Main Street.
- 8 Construct sidewalks on SW Willamette Street and SW Division Street.
- 9 Complete the shared-use path between Sherwood Boulevard and the Cedar Creek/ Tonquin Trail.

**Walk and Bike Improvements**

Existing	Currently Planned/Proposed
	Trail / Multi-use Path Connection
	Bicycle Lane
	Neighborhood Greenway Bicycle Route
	Shared Lane Roadway
	Sidewalks
	Project Number

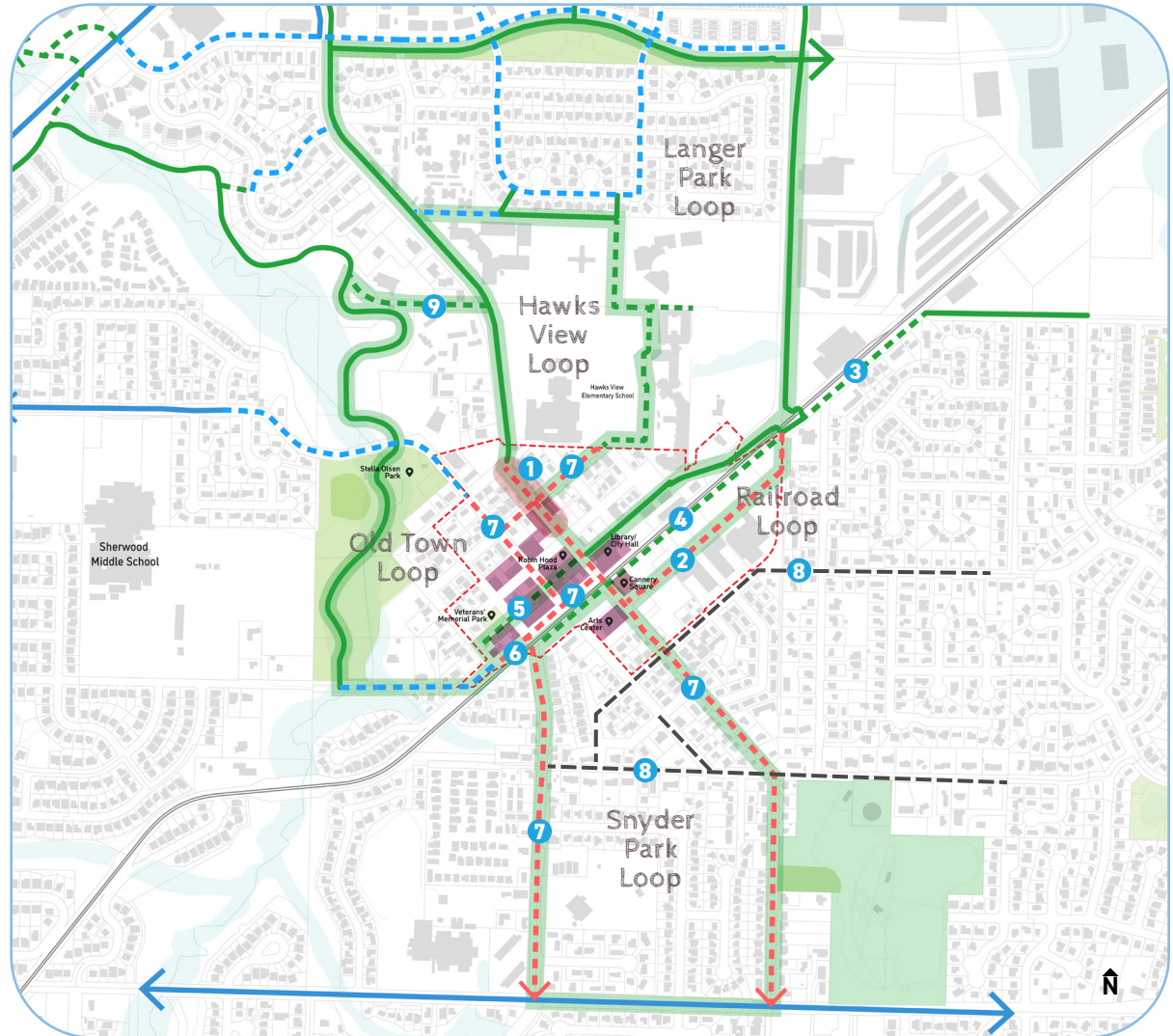


Fig. 49. Walk, Bike and Roll Improvements and "Loops"

Encourage complementary investments in both new and existing properties, foster a diversity of uses, ensure compatible high quality development, and expand programs and promotions that position Old Town as a local and regional destination.

# ACTION PLAN



**Fresh Faces in Sherwood Wine: 4 New Wineries to Visit**  
There's no better way to enjoy a beautiful day than by grabbing your friends or your special someone and popping out to Tualatin Valley for wine tasting. Lush vines, sprinkles of wildflowers and expansive views... [MORE](#)  
\*Annelise Kelly

Action

B.1

## Support Old Town Branding

Strengthen Old Town's visibility and market position by developing and implementing a coordinated branding initiative by working in partnership with the Sherwood Main Street, Travel Oregon, Explore Tualatin Valley, and the Sherwood Chamber of Commerce. The branding should emphasize Sherwood's unique role within the Tualatin Valley and Oregon wine country, highlighting its cultural heritage, local businesses, natural amenities, and community vitality.

- 1. Brand Positioning & Identity Development** – Convene regional partners (Travel Oregon, Explore Tualatin Valley, Sherwood Chamber) and local businesses to shape Old Town's brand story and ensure it aligns with regional tourism messaging.
- 2. Brand & Marketing Toolkit** – Fund and coordinate the creation of shared branding materials, then distribute them to businesses and partners for consistent use.
- 3. Joint Marketing Campaigns** – Collaborate with partners to feature Old Town in regional promotions, travel guides, and advertising campaigns.
- 4. Destination Website & Social Media** – Support a central online presence for Old Town, while amplifying partner-led digital marketing.
- 5. Wayfinding & Identity in Public Spaces** – Incorporate branding into City-led infrastructure, streetscape, and signage improvements.
- 6. Ongoing Evaluation & Partnerships** – Establish and participate in a working group with partners to track progress, share updates, and refine efforts over time.

### City Role:

- » Serve as convener and coordinator with Sherwood Main Street and regional partners.
- » Provide seed funding for brand development and promotional materials.
- » Support consistency in application across City-led projects, events, and infrastructure improvements.

Action

B.2

### ***Expand Events and Programs***

Strengthen Old Town's role as a year-round destination by increasing the frequency, variety, and visibility of events and programming. Build on existing activities by working with the Sherwood Chamber of Commerce, cultural organizations, business associations, and regional partners to attract more visitors and provide reasons for repeat local visits.

- 1. Partnership & Coordination** – Convene Sherwood Main Street, Chamber, arts, wineries, and business partners to expand and align events without overlap.
- 2. Seasonal & Signature Events** – Grow popular events (wine walks, farmers markets, art fairs, holidays) and introduce new seasonal programming tied to culture and wine country.
- 3. Public Space Activation** – Animate streets and plazas with performances, dining, and installations; simplify permits for closures.
- 4. Marketing & Promotion** – Collaborate with Travel Portland, Explore Tualatin Valley, and the Chamber on regional promotion; maintain a shared annual events calendar.
- 5. Support & Incentives** – Provide mini-grants, logistics, or in-kind services; encourage sponsorships and business tie-ins.
- 6. Evaluation** – Track attendance, business participation, and economic impact to refine and grow events.

#### **City Role:**

- » Convene and coordinate partners.
- » Streamline permitting and provide limited funding or in-kind support.
- » Collaborate on regional promotion and marketing.
- » Monitor results and adapt support as needed.



# ACTION PLAN

Action

B.3

## Attract Targeted Business

Strengthen in partnership with Sherwood Main Street the business mix in Old Town by recruiting businesses that complement existing offerings, fill market gaps, and reinforce Old Town's role as a destination.



- 1. Define Business Targets** – Identify priority business types (e.g., restaurants, tasting rooms, boutique retail, specialty services, arts/culture uses) through market analysis and stakeholder input.
- 2. Recruitment Strategy** – Partner with Sherwood Main Street, the Chamber, and property owners to actively market available spaces to targeted businesses and promote reinvestment in key sites and buildings.
- 3. Regional Collaboration** – Partner with Travel Portland, Explore Tualatin Valley, and state agencies to promote Old Town as a location for wine country, cultural, and tourism-related businesses.
- 4. Business Resource Connections** – Connect prospective businesses to financing, technical assistance, and incentive programs.
- 5. Promotional Campaigns** – Develop promotional materials showcasing Old Town's available sites, amenities, and market advantages.

### City Role:

- » Define target business types and share data.
- » Work with partners to recruit businesses to vacant and underutilized spaces.
- » Market Old Town in collaboration with regional tourism organizations.
- » Connect entrepreneurs to resources and incentives.

# ACTION PLAN

Action

B.4

## *Incentivize Investment*

Encourage reinvestment and infill by inventorying and marketing available properties and redevelopment sites; implementing targeted programs and grants (where funding exists); and streamlining development review processes to support high-quality improvements and redevelopment. Based on findings from the Business Retention Survey, the following actions are recommended:

- 1. Amend the 2021 Sherwood Urban Renewal Plan-** Coordinate plan amendments to incorporate targeted business and redevelopment incentives for Old Town.
- 2. Activate & Refresh the Old Town Façade Grant Program –** Relaunch Sherwood's inactive façade grant program with updated guidelines, streamlined applications, and active promotion.
- 3. Offer Permit Fee Relief –** Provide reductions or phased/deferred payments for permit and SDC fees for targeted uses (e.g., food & beverage, boutique retail) and long-vacant spaces.
- 4. Launch Alley Activation Mini-Grants –** Fund improvements like lighting, paving, murals, and shared trash enclosures to enhance safety, aesthetics, and usability of alleys.
- 5. Simplify Small-Scale Improvements –** Create a “Quick Permit” pathway for minor upgrades (paint, signage, lighting, window replacements) supported by a user-friendly “Starting a Business in Old Town” guide.
- 6. Designate a Business Liaison –** Assign a staff contact to guide businesses through development review, coordinate across City departments, and provide consistent communication.

### City Role:

- » Reactivate the façade grant program, seed alley mini-grants, and provide targeted fee relief.
- » Establish quick-permit pathways, timelines, and assign a business liaison single point of contact.
- » Promote programs, leverage resources, and expand participation.
- » Publicize grant opportunities and success stories, reinforcing Old Town as a supportive, investment-ready destination.
- » Pursue outside funding to expand available resources.



# ACTION PLAN

Action

B.5

## *Initiate + Adopt Regulatory Modifications*

Update City policies and regulations to promote redevelopment while ensuring compatible, high-quality development that complements the Old Town's character.

- 1. Support Mixed-Use Feasibility** – Update parking and ground-floor use standards to balance development viability with active, pedestrian-friendly streetscapes.
- 2. Rezone Key Parcels** – Convert City-owned site at Pine Street and Columbia Street from High Density Residential (HDR) to Retail Commercial (RC) to ensure active storefronts oriented to the Cannery Square. Amend the Cannery PUD to allow for mixed-use high density residential with ground floor commercial.
- 3. Strengthen Storefront Design** – Standardize 75% transparency (between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade) requirements, adopt window opening standards (inset depth, vertical proportions, clear glass, and detailed trim), and encourage consistent design elements across Old Town.
- 4. Refine Setback Standards** – Simplify requirements for hardscape setbacks by prioritizing retail displays and bicycle parking and removing from the list amenities that may not be appropriate.
- 5. Ensure Architectural Compatibility** – Require traditional roof forms (pitched or flat with parapets/cornices) and prohibit shed roofs; eliminate faux materials in favor of authentic, durable finishes that reflect Old Town's historic character.

### City Role:

- » Lead the code review and policy update process.
- » Collaborate with property owners, businesses, and community groups to shape regulations.
- » Ensure updates balance economic feasibility with Old Town's desired character.



# ACTION PLAN

Action

B.6

## *Develop a Parking Strategy*

Ensure that parking supports Old Town's vitality by balancing customer, employee, and resident needs through coordinated management, investment, and wayfinding. Prior to the sale, lease, or redevelopment of any City-owned property, the City should conduct a site-specific parking evaluation to assess impacts on public parking supply and identify replacement or shared parking strategies.

The following actions are recommended:

- 1. Conduct Parking Study** – Assess supply, demand, and turnover to guide near- and long-term parking solutions.
- 2. Manage Parking More Effectively** – Explore shared parking, employee parking strategies, and time-limit options to maximize customer access.
- 3. Improve Parking Access & Wayfinding** – Enhance signage and digital tools to make existing parking easier to find and use.
- 4. Plan for Growth** – Identify long-term needs, including event parking solutions and potential structured parking tied to redevelopment.

### City Role:

- » Lead or partner in funding a parking study
- » Work with the Chamber, property owners, and businesses to test and refine management strategies
- » Coordinate signage and wayfinding improvements.
- » Ensure parking strategy is integrated with branding, events, and redevelopment efforts.



# ACTION PLAN

Action

B.7

## *Implement a Trash Management Program*

Old Town’s sidewalks are often cluttered with trash and recycling containers. Relocating them to shared, well-managed enclosures in alleyways or rear-lot areas will improve cleanliness, safety, and the district’s appearance.

**1. Prepare and Implement a Trash Management Program**– A phased program can address current challenges while piloting and expanding shared facilities over time.

Old Town’s alleyways provide an opportunity to improve aesthetics and functionality of Old Town by relocating trash/recycling containers from sidewalks to shared, well-managed enclosures in alleyways or designated rear-lot areas.

The program should include:

- » Assessing needs and identifying suitable enclosure locations.
- » Engaging property owners, businesses, and haulers to confirm service and access.
- » Designing attractive, durable enclosures that fit Old Town’s character.
- » Establishing funding and cost-sharing agreements.
- » Constructing and launching pilot sites with signage and outreach.
- » Monitoring usage, collecting feedback, and refining operations.
- » Expanding the program to additional sites over time.

### **City Role:**

- » Lead planning, design, and construction of pilot sites.
- » Coordinate with businesses, property owners, and haulers.
- » Provide funding support and develop maintenance agreements.





# ACTION PLAN

Invest in infrastructure to catalyze infill on vacant and underutilized sites, and advance redevelopment of City-owned properties, while maintaining controls on development type, quality, and character.

## C. Infrastructure & Development

Action

C1

### Identify Priority Redevelopment Sites



Prioritize redevelopment of vacant and underutilized City-owned sites to strengthen Old Town's economy and leverage developer interest. Before any sale, lease, or redevelopment, evaluate parking impacts and identify replacement or shared parking strategies.

- 1. Confirm Redevelopment Priorities** – Advance Sites A and D as the City's top near-term priorities, while preparing to initiate Site G redevelopment alongside a PUD amendment to allow mixed-use.
- 2. Phase Redevelopment** – Sequence redevelopment by site readiness:
  - » Near-Term (Years 1–3): Site A and Site D (shovel-ready, anchors Arts Center), Site E (rezone from HDR to RC to ensure ground-floor retail) ; Columbia Street extension study
  - » Mid-Term (Years 3–5): , Site G ( prepare PUD amendment to include residential and clear site for redevelopment)
  - » Long-Term (Years 5+): Sites H1–H2 (Public Works/Fieldhouse), contingent on relocation of City operations.
- 3. Align Infrastructure Investments** – Coordinate utility undergrounding, curbless Pine Street completion, and Columbia Street extension to support redevelopment feasibility.
- 4. Promote Visibility of Sites** – Market City-owned sites with development briefs, visuals, and targeted outreach to qualified developers.
- 5. Establish Evaluation Criteria** – Prioritize proposals that deliver active ground-floor uses, strong design quality, mixed-use density, and alignment with community values.

#### City Role:

- » Establish priorities, prepare developer offerings, and manage RFQ/RFP negotiation processes.
- » Provide infrastructure, zoning adjustments, and design guidance to support development.
- » Partner with regional agencies, and private developers to attract investment and recruit tenants.
- » Use ownership leverage to ensure redevelopment outcomes reflect historic character, community priorities, and long-term vitality.

# C. Infrastructure & Development

- A** 3rd & Pine
- D** Columbia & Pine
- E** Columbia & Pine
- G** Columbia & Cannery PUD
- H** Columbia & Public Works

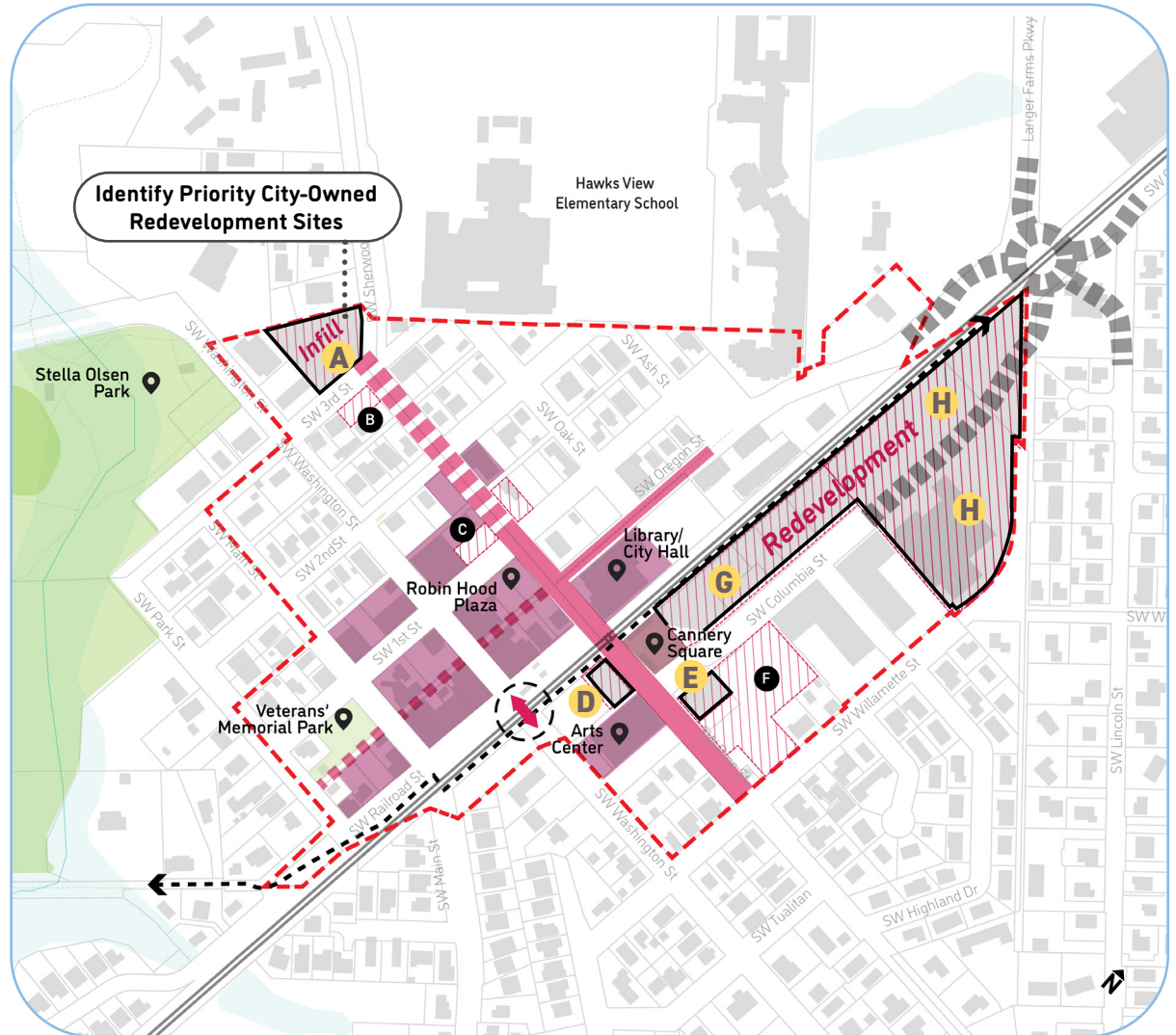


Fig. 50. Priority Redevelopment Sites

# ACTION PLAN

Invest in infrastructure to catalyze infill on vacant and underutilized sites, and advance redevelopment of City-owned properties, while maintaining controls on development type, quality, and character.

## C. Infrastructure & Development

Action

C.2

### ***Prepare & Initiate Development Feasibility Study and Developer Offering***

Advance redevelopment of City-owned sites through feasibility studies and developer offerings or direct negotiations. Ensure quality investment and align City goals with market realities.

- 1. Define Vision & Terms** – Study each site to confirm desired uses, design standards, and community benefits; then set transaction terms (City design-build-own/operate, sale, ground lease, or Development and Disposition Agreement (DDA) with clawbacks).
- 2. Tailor Approach by Site** –
  - » Site A (3rd & Pine) – City-Initiated Offering: Issue an RFQ for a team to deliver a multi-story mixed-use project with active ground-floor frontage, consistent with feasibility findings and City terms.
  - » Site D (Arts Center Lot) – City-Led Development: City retains ownership and management. City prepares a development feasibility study and preferred development program. Use an RFQ process to select a contractor for building construction documentation and construct building.
- 3. Select Developer/Contractor**– For Site A, evaluate RFQ responses for experience, capacity, vision, and deal alignment. For Site D, procure design and construction teams based on qualifications.
- 4. Negotiate Agreement** – For Site A, execute a DDA with clear design/use requirements, milestones, schedule, remedies, and City step-in/reversion rights. For Site D, execute contracts that fix scope, costs, schedule, and design compliance..
- 5. Support & Promote** – Coordinate enabling infrastructure (Columbia Street extension, Pine utilities, shared parking) and market opportunities through regional networks.

#### **City Role:**

- » Initiate and manage development feasibility, offerings, developer/contractor selection, and negotiations.
- » Provide zoning clarity, design guidance, and infrastructure commitments.
- » Partner with lenders, and agencies to promote sites and attract investment.
- » Ensure enforceable agreements deliver projects that align with community values.



Action

C.3

## ***Develop an Infrastructure Funding and Development Incentives Plan***

Fund essential infrastructure projects—including extending the curbless Pine Street and extending SW Columbia Street to catalyze redevelopment, improve access, and create a new “front door” to Old Town.

- 1. Amend the 2021 Sherwood Urban Renewal Plan**—incorporate incentives for Old Town, leveraging tax increment financing (TIF) and other urban renewal tools.
- 2. Evaluate Funding Tools** – Advance a Local Improvement District (LID) that equitably shares costs among benefiting properties, paired with a tiered assessment structure (direct frontage, adjacent block, district-wide).
- 3. Adopt Vertical Housing Designation (VHDZ)** – Establish Old Town as a VHDZ to incentivize private mixed-use housing by offering property tax exemptions on vertical residential floors, improving **project feasibility**.
- 4. Leverage Grant and State/Federal Funds** – Pursue supplemental sources such as Oregon Main Street Revitalization grants, ODOT community livability funding, and business improvement grants to reduce reliance on local assessments.
- 5. City Participation** – Include City-owned properties in any LID assessment to demonstrate commitment and fairness, or provide offsetting contributions where appropriate.
- 6. Stakeholder Engagement** – Conduct early outreach with property owners and businesses to explain benefits, tiered assessments, and potential impacts, building transparency and support.
- 7. Council Actions** – Prepare resolutions of intent, conduct hearings, and adopt ordinances required to form the LID and designate the VHDZ.

### **City Role:**

- » Define scopes, form LID/VHDZ, and secure Council approval.  
Prepare technical analysis and clear communication on costs and benefits.
- » Work with property owners, Chamber, and state agencies to align funding.
- » Ensure fair cost-sharing and deliver infrastructure that supports redevelopment.





## **PRIORITY ACTIONS & 5-YEAR TIMELINE**

# PRIORITY ACTIONS AND TIMELINE

The Priority Actions advance the vision and goals of the Old Town Strategic Plan through focused, implementable initiatives within a 5-year timeline

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

The priority actions summarized in this section highlight the key projects, activities, and responsibilities the City can lead directly, advance in partnership with others, or catalyze through policy, investment, and coordination. Together, these actions reflect near- and mid-term opportunities to support redevelopment, strengthen business health, improve access and infrastructure, and reinforce Old Town as a vibrant civic and commercial center.

To support coordinated implementation, the actions are organized within a five-year timeline and supported by an implementation framework that clarifies roles, sequencing, and measures of success. This structure is intended to align decision-making, staffing, funding, and partnerships in a coordinated and strategic manner.



B. Infrastructure & Development

### A. CITY LED PROJECTS

#### A1. ARTS CENTER PAD REDEVELOPMENT (SITE D – CITY AS DEVELOPER)

Advance a City-led redevelopment of the Arts Center Pad (Site D) that complements and supports expansion of the Sherwood Center for the Arts, activates Cannery Square, and reinforces Old Town’s civic and cultural core.

#### Activities

1. Confirm Project Scope & Coordination (Year 1- Months 1-4)
  - » Define development goals for Site D (use mix, scale, public benefit).
  - » Coordinate with Arts Center leadership on shared parking, access, and program needs.
2. Procure Development Feasibility Study (RFP) (Year 1- Months 4-12)
  - » Select a multidisciplinary team (architecture, market analysis, finance)

- » Study to include:
  - Program options and massing concepts
  - Market and financial feasibility
  - Phasing and ownership options
  - Preliminary financing strategy

**3. Council Direction & Preferred Path (Year 2- Months 1-3)**

- » Review feasibility outcomes.
- » Confirm City intent to proceed as developer.

**4. Assemble Funding Package (Year 2- Months 3-12)**

- » Identify capital funding sources (grants, bonds, partnerships).
- » Coordinate with Arts Center expansion funding if applicable.

**5. Project Delivery Procurement (Late Year 2–Early Year 3)**

- » Select delivery method (CM/GC or Design-Build recommended).
- » Procure contractor/design team.

**6. Design, Permitting & Construction (Years 3–4)**

- » Advance through construction documents.
- » Construct and open project.

**City Role**

- » Project sponsor and developer
- » Lead procurement, funding, and coordination
- » Long-term owner/operator (or ground lessor if later modified)

**Key Partners**

- » Sherwood Center for the Arts
- » Design and financial consultants
- » Construction firms
- » Funding agencies

**Timeline**

- » **Years 1–2:** Feasibility, coordination, funding strategy
- » **Years 2–3:** Procurement, design, permitting
- » **Years 3–5:** Construction and opening



B. Infrastructure & Development

**A2. GATEWAY REDEVELOPMENT – SITE A  
 (3RD & PINE / DEVELOPER-LED)**

Catalyze redevelopment of a prominent City-owned gateway site through a competitive developer offering that aligns with Old Town character, market demand, and City priorities.

**Activities**

**1. Prepare Developer Offering (Year 1- Months 1-4)**

- » Confirm site constraints, allowable uses, and design expectations.
- » Prepare RFQ/RFP package including:
  - Site data and due diligence
  - Desired outcomes and evaluation criteria
  - Development parameters

**2. Release RFQ/RFP & Select Developer (Year 1- Months 4-8)**

- » Conduct outreach to regional developers.
- » Select based on qualifications, concept, and financial capacity.

**3. Negotiate Development Agreement (Year 1- Months 8-12)**

- » Finalize land disposition or long-term ground lease.
- » Define performance milestones and public benefits.

**4. Developer-Led Entitlements & Financing (Years 2–3)**

- » Developer advances land use approvals, design, and financing.

**5. Construction & Occupancy (Years 3–4)**

**City Role**

- » Property owner and convener
- » Establish expectations and review milestones
- » Facilitate permitting and coordination

**Key Partners**

- » Private developer and design team
- » Financial institutions
- » Community stakeholders

**Timeline**

- » **Year 1:** Developer offering and selection
- » **Years 2–3:** Entitlements and financing
- » **Years 3–5:** Construction



## B. INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS INVESTMENTS

B. Infrastructure & Development

### ***B1. OLD TOWN ACCESS IMPROVEMENT STUDY (SW COLUMBIA STREET EXTENSION)***

Initiate and implement a SW Columbia Street Extension Study to identify a feasible, cost-effective alignment and implementation strategy to extend SW Columbia Street to SW Oregon Street, creating a new front door to Old Town and unlocking redevelopment of the Public Works Yard.

#### **Activities**

- 1. Define Study Scope, and Funding (Year 1- Months 1-3)**
  - » Alignment alternatives and preferred alignment
  - » Tualatin Valley Fire Station impacts and building location scenarios

- » Traffic impact analysis and traffic control/signalization plan
- » Rail crossing considerations
- » Cost estimates, phasing and potential funding strategy

- 2. Release RFP and Secure Transportation & Engineering Consultant (Year 1- Months 3-5)**

- » Include rail coordination expertise.

- 3. Interagency Coordination (Year 1- Months 4-10; Ongoing)**

- » ODOT Rail
- » Rail owner/operator
- » Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue (TVF&R)

- 4. Evaluate Alignment Alternatives (Year 1- Months 5-10)**

- » Access, safety, cost, and feasibility.
- » Develop comparative analysis and recommended preferred alternative.

- 5. Council Direction (Year 1- Months 11-12)**

- » Select preferred alternative and implementation path.

#### **City Role**

- » Lead study sponsor and funder
- » Interagency coordinator

#### **Key Partners**

- » Selected study consultant
- » ODOT Rail
- » Rail owner
- » TVF&R
- » Adjacent property owners

#### **Timeline**

- » **Year 1:** Study initiation and completion



## **B2. LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (LID)**

Establish sustainable funding tools to finance critical infrastructure (Pine Street, Columbia Street, utilities).

### **Activities**

#### **1. Define project scope and cost estimates. (Year 1- Months 1-3)**

- » Confirm infrastructure elements to be included in the LID (Pine Street, Columbia Street, utilities).
- » Prepare preliminary engineering concepts and order-of-magnitude cost estimates.
- » Coordinate scope with planned redevelopment and capital projects.

#### **2. Conduct benefit analysis and LID boundary testing. (Year 1- Months 3-5)**

- » Define the proposed LID boundary and assess relative benefit to properties.
- » Test alternative boundary scenarios and assessment methodologies.
- » Refine cost allocation approach to ensure equity and defensibility.

#### **3. Property owner outreach. (Year 1- Months 4-7)**

- » Conduct early and ongoing outreach to affected property owners.
- » Share project scope, estimated assessments, and anticipated benefits.
- » Incorporate feedback and address concerns prior to formal Council action.

#### **4. Council Resolution of Intent and hearings. (Year 1- Months 7-9)**

- » Prepare Resolution of Intent to form the LID.
- » Conduct required public hearings and notice.
- » Refine scope or boundaries as directed by Council.

#### **5. LID formation and financing. (Year 1- Months 9-12)**

- » Adopt final ordinance forming the LID.
- » Finalize assessment roll and financing structure.
- » Establish funding mechanisms and project accounts.

#### **6. Design and construction of Infrastructure Projects. (Years 2-5)**

- » • Advance detailed design and engineering for LID-funded projects.
- » • Coordinate construction with redevelopment, utilities, and access improvements.
- » • Complete infrastructure improvements in phases as funding allows.

### **City Role**

- » Lead development of the LID framework and public process
- » Define project scope, cost estimates, and benefit methodology
- » Conduct property owner outreach and coordination
- » Prepare and advance required Council actions
- » Manage design, financing, and construction of LID-funded improvements

### **Key Partners**

- » Affected property owners within the LID boundary
- » Old Town business and property owner representatives
- » Sherwood Chamber of Commerce
- » Engineering and financial consultants
- » Utility providers (as applicable)

### **Timeline**

- » **Year 1:** Define scope, benefit & boundary; hearings & LID formation & financing
- » **Year 2:-5:** Design and construct infrastructure

## **B3. VERTICAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ZONE (VHDZ)**

Establish sustainable funding tools to incentivize mixed-use and multi-family housing in Old Town

### **Activities**

#### **1. Confirm eligible area and zoning. (Year 2- Months 1-3)**

- » Review Old Town zoning to confirm eligibility for VHDZ designation.
- » Identify parcels suitable for mixed-use and multifamily housing.
- » Confirm consistency with Comprehensive Plan and zoning standards.

#### **2. Coordinate with taxing districts. (Year 2- Months 3-6)**

- » Initiate coordination with Washington County taxing districts and overlapping jurisdictions.
- » Share program overview, geographic boundaries, and estimated impacts.
- » Address questions related to tax abatement and long-term fiscal impacts.

#### **3. Adopt designation ordinance. (Year 2- Months 6-9)**

- » Prepare designation ordinance and supporting materials.
- » Conduct public notice and hearings as required.
- » Secure City Council adoption of the VHDZ designation.

#### **4. Promote program to developers. (Year 1 & 2- Months 9-24)**

- » Develop informational materials outlining eligibility, benefits, and application steps.
- » Conduct targeted outreach to property owners and developers.
- » Coordinate promotion with redevelopment sites, RFPs, and City-led projects.

#### **5. Program Activation and Uptake (Years 2-5)**

- » Apply VHDZ incentives to qualifying development proposals.

- » Monitor participation and adjust outreach as needed.
- » Coordinate with infrastructure investments and redevelopment timelines.

### **City Role**

- » Lead policy development and public process
- » Administer LID and VHDZ programs
- » Coordinate financing and construction

### **Key Partners**

- » Property owners
- » Developers
- » Washington County taxing districts
- » Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS)

### **Timeline**

- » **Years 2–3:** Studies, outreach, adoption
- » **Years 3–5:** Promote and activate

## C. IN-HOUSE CITY-LED PROGRAMS & POLICY ACTIONS



B. Business Health & Growth

### C1. ZONING CODE AMENDMENTS

Update zoning and development standards in Old Town to remove barriers to reinvestment, improve development feasibility, and ensure new projects are compatible with Old Town’s desired character, scale, and long-term vision.

#### Activities

1. Draft Zoning Code Amendments. (Year 1- Months 1-4)
  - » Draft code amendments consistent with the Zoning Modifications Summary Memo.
  - » Coordinate internal review to ensure feasibility and consistency.
  - » Prepare explanatory materials and draft findings.

2. Conduct Planning Commission review. (Year 1- Months 4-7)
  - » Conduct Planning Commission work sessions and public hearings.
  - » Refine amendments based on Commission feedback and public input.
  - » Forward recommendations to City Council.

3. Adopt via City Council. (Year 1- Months 7-10)
  - » Conduct City Council hearings and readings as required.
  - » Adopt zoning amendments and establish effective dates.
  - » Publish adopted changes and update public-facing materials.

#### City Role

- » Lead preparation of zoning and development code amendments
- » Coordinate interdepartmental review (Planning, Public Works, Building)
- » Conduct public outreach and stakeholder engagement
- » Facilitate Planning Commission and City Council review and adoption

#### Key Partners

- » Planning Commission
- » City Council
- » Old Town business and property owners
- » Development community and design professionals (as appropriate)

#### Timeline

- » Year 1: Zoning amendment initiation and completion



**B. Business Health & Growth**

## **C2. BUSINESS RETENTION & INCENTIVE PROGRAMS**

Strengthen the viability of existing Old Town businesses and encourage reinvestment by expanding targeted incentives, streamlining City processes, and improving access to clear, consistent business support and technical assistance.

### **Activities**

- 1. Clarify permit and SDC relief policies. (Year 1- Months 3-5)**
  - » Review existing permit and SDC relief policies.
  - » Clarify eligibility criteria, timing, and application procedures.
  - » Publish clear guidance for businesses and property owners.
- 2. Launch quick permit pathway. (Year 1- Months 5-10)**
  - » Identify eligible permit types (e.g., signage, tenant improvements, minor exterior upgrades).
  - » Establish internal review procedures and target turnaround times
  - » Launch and promote the quick permit pathway.

- 3. Implement business outreach and recruitment tools. (Year 1 Launch- Years 2-5 Ongoing)**
  - » Develop outreach materials and an Old Town Business Package.
  - » Conduct regular outreach to existing businesses and prospective tenants.
  - » Coordinate recruitment efforts with the Chamber, SBDC, and property owners.
  - » Update tools and strategies based on market conditions and feedback.
- 4. Publish “Starting a Business in Old Town” Guide. (Year 2- Months 1-6)**
  - » Compile permitting, licensing, and incentive information.
  - » Develop user-friendly materials, process flowcharts and timelines
  - » Publish guide in digital and print formats
- 5. Reactivate Façade & Tenant Improvement Program. (Year 2- Months 6-12)**
  - » Review and update program guidelines, eligibility, and funding levels.
  - » Secure funding authorization and administrative procedures.
  - » Relaunch program and begin accepting applications.
  - » Award grants on a rolling basis as funding allows.

### **City Role**

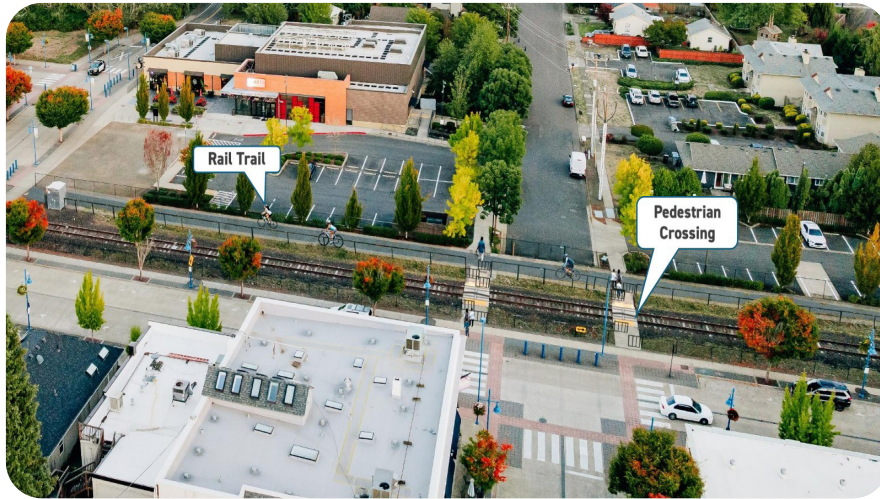
- » Program design and administration
- » Outreach and technical assistance

### **Key Partners**

- » Chamber of Commerce
- » Small Business Development Center (SBDC)
- » Property owners

### **Timeline**

- » **Years 1–5 (ongoing)**



A. Sense of Arrival

### C3. PEDESTRIAN RAIL CROSSING - WASHINGTON STREET

Convene with rail owners, lease, and ODOT Rail to determine the feasibility of a new pedestrian rail crossing at Washington Street and rail adjacent trail to improve safety, connectivity, and walkability between Old Town parking and the Art Center and Old Town businesses.

#### Activities

##### 1. Initiate discussions with rail owner and ODOT Rail. (Year 2; Months 1-3)

- » Initiate formal coordination with the rail owner, lease holder, and ODOT Rail.
- » Confirm regulatory requirements, approval processes, and initial feasibility considerations.
- » Establish roles, expectations, and communication protocols.

##### 2. Conduct feasibility and safety analysis. (Year 2; Months 3-9)

- » Procure a qualified engineering or rail safety consultant.
- » Evaluate physical feasibility, safety requirements, operational impacts, and regulatory constraints.
- » Identify potential crossing design concepts and order-of-magnitude cost estimates..

##### 3. Identify funding and next steps. (Year 2 to Early Year 3; Months 9-14)

- » Identify potential funding sources (grants, partnerships, capital funding).
- » Determine whether to advance design, pause, or refine alternatives based on feasibility results.
- » Prepare recommendations for City Council on next steps and potential implementation timeline.

#### City Role

- » Initiate and lead coordination with rail owners and regulatory agencies
- » Procure technical consultants as needed for feasibility and safety analysis
- » Facilitate interagency review and communication
- » Identify potential funding sources and implementation pathways

#### Timeline

- » **Years 2-3** Convene rail interests; determine feasibility; identify funding & implementation timeline.

## D. OLD TOWN BUSINESS SUPPORT INITIATIVES



### D1. OLD TOWN BRANDING

Establish and implement a cohesive Old Town branding framework that strengthens Old Town's identity, supports business promotion, and positions Old Town Sherwood as a distinctive local and regional destination in coordination with partner organizations and tourism agencies.

#### Activities

1. **Partner with Chamber, Sherwood Main Street, Travel Oregon, Explore Tualatin Valley. (Year 1- Months 1-2)**
  - » Establish a branding working group and confirm roles, goals, and decision-making approach.
  - » Align branding effort with upcoming events, tourism calendars, and other City initiatives.
2. **Prepare Scope of Work, Issue RFP and select Branding consultant (Year 1- Months 2-4)**
  - » Draft a scope of work objectives and RFP.
  - » Issue RFP and select consultant.
3. **Prepare Old Town Branding Plan (Year 1- Months 4-9)**
  - » Consultant conducts research, stakeholder engagement, and brand development.
  - » Draft branding components, including visual identity, messaging, and implementation guidance.
  - » Review draft concepts with partners, businesses, and City staff.
  - » Refine and finalize branding plan.

### 4. Adopt and Launch Branding (Year 1-Months 9-12)

- » Formal adoption by City Council
- » Public launch through coordinated announcements, events, and digital channels.

### 5. Implement and Integrate Branding (Year 2-Months 1-2, Ongoing)

- » Integrate branding into: Events and promotions, Wayfinding and signage, City websites and printed materials, and Business marketing toolkits
- » Update materials as new projects, events, or investments occur.
- » Periodically evaluate effectiveness and refine as needed.

#### City Role

- » Convene partners and manage consultant procurement
- » Provide oversight and coordination during plan development
- » Support implementation across City programs and investments

#### Key Partners

- » Sherwood Chamber of Commerce
- » Sherwood Main Street
- » Travel Oregon
- » Explore Tualatin Valley
- » Old Town businesses and property owners

#### Timeline

- » **Years 1–2 (launch), ongoing**



## D2. WAYFINDING & SIGNAGE PLAN

Improve visibility, strengthen the sense of arrival, and enhance visitor navigation throughout Old Town by developing and implementing a coordinated wayfinding and signage system that is aligned with Old Town branding, supports local businesses, and improves access for all users.

### Activities

#### 1. Convene Wayfinding Partners (Year 2- Months 1-2)

- » Identify and convene a working group (City staff, Chamber, Sherwood Main Street, Explore Tualatin Valley, Public Works, ODOT, business/property owners).
- » Confirm project goals, priority destinations, and coordination with Old Town branding

#### 2. Prepare Scope of Work, Issue RFP, and Select Consultant (Year 2- Months 2-4)

- » Draft scope of work covering gateway signage, vehicular and pedestrian wayfinding, branding integration, and phasing.
- » Review scope internally and with key partners.
- » Issue RFP and select consultant.

#### 3. Prepare Wayfinding & Signage Plan (Year 2- Months 4-9)

- » Consultant conducts inventory, analysis, and stakeholder engagement.
- » Develop signage hierarchy, design concepts, location plans, and cost estimates.
- » Coordinate with ODOT on state-controlled facilities.
- » Review draft concepts and refine based on feedback.

#### 4. Adopt Wayfinding Plan (Year 2- Months 9-12)

- » Finalize plan for City review.
- » Present to City Council for acceptance (if desired).
- » Align implementation priorities with upcoming capital projects and funding.

#### 5. Implement and Phase Improvements. (Year 3-5)

- » Fabricate and install signage in phases based on funding and priorities.
- » Prioritize high-visibility gateways and primary access routes.
- » Coordinate installation with street, utility, and development projects.
- » Monitor effectiveness and adjust over time.

### City Role

- » Lead partner coordination and consultant procurement
- » Oversee plan development, adoption, and phased implementation
- » Coordinate permitting, installation, and long-term maintenance

### Key Partners

- » Sherwood Chamber of Commerce
- » Sherwood Main Street
- » Explore Tualatin Valley
- » ODOT
- » Old Town businesses and property owners

### Timeline

- » **Year 1:** Partner convening, consultant selection, and Wayfinding & Signage Plan development and adoption
- » **Years 2-5:** Phased fabrication and installation of signage, coordinated with available funding and capital projects



### **D3. PARKING STUDY & MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Improve access to Old Town businesses by assessing parking supply and demand, identifying shared and public parking opportunities, and implementing effective parking management strategies.

#### **Activities**

##### **1. Convene parking working group (Year 1- Months 1-2)**

- » Identify and convene a parking working group (City staff, Chamber, Sherwood Main Street, business and property owners).
- » Confirm study goals, key concerns, and coordination with events, wayfinding, and redevelopment initiatives.

##### **2. Prepare Scope of Work, Issue RFP, and Select Consultant (Year 1- Months 2-3)**

- » Draft scope of work covering parking inventory, utilization, turnover, event demand, and management strategies.
- » Review scope internally and issue a Request for Proposals (RFP).
- » Review proposals and select a consultant with downtown parking experience.
- » Execute contract and finalize study schedule.

##### **3. Prepare Parking Management Plan (Year 1- Months 4-7)**

- » Develop draft parking management plan with recommended strategies, phasing, and cost estimates.
- » Review draft with stakeholders and refine recommendations.

##### **4. Adopt Parking Management Plan (Year 1- Months 8-9)**

##### **5. Implement and Phase Improvements. (Year 1-Months 9-Year 4)**

- » Acquire public parking site(s), and begin implementing low-cost, near-term strategies (e.g., signage, shared parking agreements).

#### **City Role**

- » Lead consultant procurement and stakeholder coordination
- » Provide data, oversight, and policy direction
- » Implement parking management strategies and signage improvements

#### **Key Partners**

- » Sherwood Chamber of Commerce
- » Sherwood Main Street
- » Old Town business and property owners
- » Event organizers and property owners of potential shared parking sites

#### **Timeline**

- » **Year 3:** Partner convening, consultant selection, parking inventory and analysis, management plan and aoption
- » **Year 4:** Implementation




## IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The priority actions outlined above are supported by a framework that identifies key responsibilities, timeframes, and measures of success. This framework is intended to guide annual work planning, support coordination across City departments and partners, and ensure accountability over time.

Each action contributes to the Strategic Plan’s broader goals and is associated with one or more performance metrics, as described in Chapter 5. The framework below provides a summary-level overview of how the City would organize and track implementation.

Action	Core Element	Lead	Timing	Key Partners	Primary Metric
● <b>A1. Arts Center Pad Redevelopment</b>	Infrastructure & Development	City	Years 1-5 (phased: feasibility construction)	Tenant and/or operator	Project completion; investment
● <b>A2. Gateway Redevelopment – Site A</b>	Infrastructure & Development	City	Years 1-5 (feasibility study, design & construction)	ODOT, developers	Redevelopment progress
● <b>B1. Old Town Access Improvement Study</b>	Infrastructure & Development	City	Year 1	ODOT, Rail	Study completion and identified funding source
● <b>B2. Local Improvement District (LID)</b>	Infrastructure & Development	City	Years 1-5 (formation Construction)	Property owners	Infrastructure delivered
● <b>B3. Vertical Housing Development Zone (VHDZ)</b>	Infrastructure & Development	City	Years -5 (adoption activation)	Property owners and developers	Program adoption; Housing development activity

Action	Core Element	Lead	Timing	Key Partners	Primary Metric
 <b>C1. Zoning Code Amendments</b>	Business Health & Growth	City	Year 1	Stakeholders	Code amendment adoption
 <b>C2. Business Retention &amp; Incentive Programs</b>	Business Health & Growth	City	Ongoing	Chamber, Sherwood Main Street	Number of businesses assisted
 <b>C3. Pedestrian Rail Crossing (Washington St.)</b>	Sense of Arrival	City	Years 2–3	Rail, partners	Feasibility completed
 <b>D1. Old Town Branding</b>	Sense of Arrival	City	Years 1–2	Chamber of Commerce	Brand adoption, business participation
 <b>D2. Wayfinding &amp; Signage Plan</b>	Sense of Arrival	City	Years 1-5	Regional Partners	Percent of signage installed
 <b>D3. Parking Study &amp; Management Plan</b>	Business Health & Growth	City	Years 1-2	Businesses	Utilization rate, management strategies implemented

-  *Sense of Arrival*
-  *Business Health & Growth*
-  *Infrastructure & Development*

# PRIORITY ACTIONS 5-YEAR TIMELINE

**A1. ARTS CENTER PAD REDEVELOPMENT-** Years 1–2: Feasibility, coordination, funding strategy; Years 2–3: Procurement, design, permitting; Years 3–5: Construction and opening

**A2. GATEWAY REDEVELOPMENT – SITE A-** Year 1: Developer offering and selection; Years 2–3: Entitlements and financing; Years 3–5: Construction

**B1. OLD TOWN ACCESS IMPROVEMENT STUDY-** Year 1: Study initiation and completion

**B2. LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (LID)-** Year 1: Define scope, benefit & boundary; hearings & LID formation & financing; Year 2-5: Design and construct infrastructure

**B3. VERTICAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ZONE (VHDZ)-**Years 2–3: Studies, outreach, adoption; Years 3–5: Promote and activate

**C1. ZONING CODE AMENDMENTS-** Year 1: Zoning amendment initiation and completion

**C2. BUSINESS RETENTION & INCENTIVE PROGRAMS –** Years 1–5 (ongoing)

**C3. PEDESTRIAN RAIL CROSSING - WASHINGTON STREET-** Years 2–3 Convene rail interests; determine feasibility; identify funding & implementation timeline.

**D1. OLD TOWN BRANDING-** Years 1–2 (launch), ongoing

**D2. WAYFINDING & SIGNAGE PLAN-** Year 1: Partner convening, consultant selection, and Wayfinding & Signage Plan development and adoption; Years 2–5: Phased fabrication and installation of signage, coordinated with available funding and capital projects

**D3. PARKING STUDY & MANAGEMENT PLAN-** Year 1: Partner convening, consultant selection, parking inventory and analysis, management plan and adoption



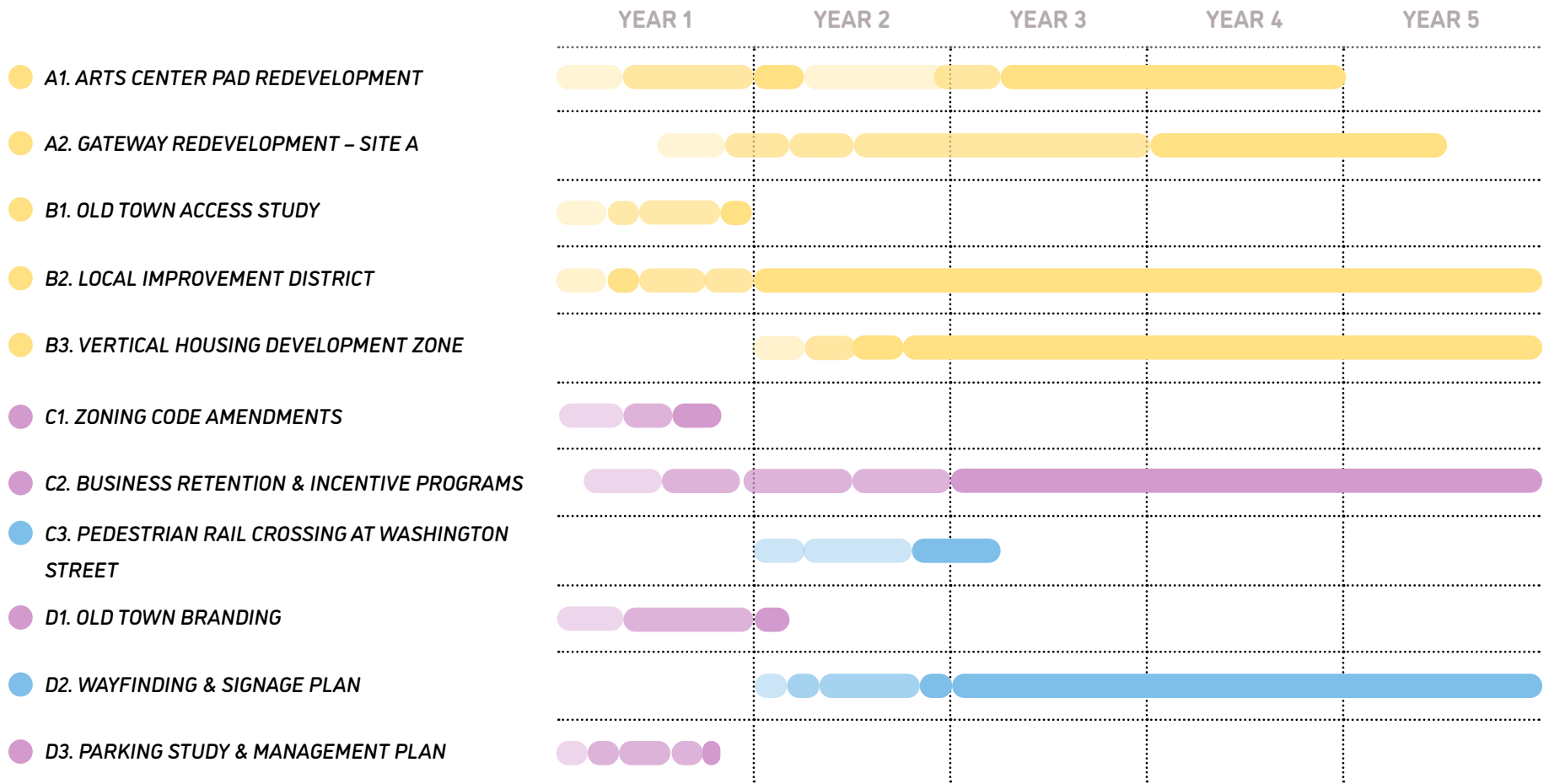


Fig. 51. Priority Actions 5-year Timeline

- Sense of Arrival
- Business Health & Growth
- Infrastructure & Development



# **METRICS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, & MONITORING**

# METRICS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND MONITORING

This section establishes performance indicators and a monitoring framework to support accountability, transparency, and informed decision-making during Strategic Action Plan implementation.

The performance indicators and monitoring approach are intended to support ongoing decision-making, inform annual work planning, and allow the City to refine strategies over time. To support this effort, the City should track a focused set of key metrics that reflect the health of Old Town’s businesses, public spaces, and development activity.

## KEY METRICS

The following key metrics provide a practical and consistent way to measure progress toward the Strategic Plan’s goals. Metrics are organized around the plan’s three focus areas and are intended to be tracked annually, using readily available data where possible.

A. Sense of Arrival	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="369 716 877 753">Core Element</th> <th data-bbox="877 716 1461 753">Metric</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Core Element	Metric
Core Element	Metric		
	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="369 753 877 878"> <b>A. Sense of Arrival</b> </td> <td data-bbox="877 753 1461 878"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foot traffic (if available)</li> <li>• Event attendance</li> <li>• Wayfinding/signage completion</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>A. Sense of Arrival</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foot traffic (if available)</li> <li>• Event attendance</li> <li>• Wayfinding/signage completion</li> </ul>
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B. Business Health & Growth	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="369 906 877 943">Action</th> <th data-bbox="877 906 1461 943">Metric</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Action	Metric
Action	Metric		
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Action	Metric		
	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="369 1203 877 1385"> <b>Infrastructure &amp; Development</b> </td> <td data-bbox="877 1203 1461 1385"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private investment leveraged</li> <li>• Number of redevelopment sites activated</li> <li>• Housing units added; program utilization</li> <li>• Access study completed and construction design funding identified</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Infrastructure &amp; Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private investment leveraged</li> <li>• Number of redevelopment sites activated</li> <li>• Housing units added; program utilization</li> <li>• Access study completed and construction design funding identified</li> </ul>
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## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance indicators help measure progress toward Plan goals, assess whether actions are achieving intended outcomes, and communicate results to Council, partners, and the community. They are meant to support ongoing evaluation, informed discussion, and continuous improvement over time.

Performance Indicator

A

### *Sense of Arrival*

Measure progress toward improved access, visibility, and connectivity that establish Old Town as a distinctive and easy-to-navigate destination.

#### Overall Outcome Indicators

- » Increased pedestrian and bicycle activity in Old Town
- » Improved visitor perception of access and wayfinding
- » Reduced reliance on short vehicle trips within Old Town



Action	Key Performance Indicators	Measure & Track
<b>A.1 Develop a Wayfinding &amp; Signage Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wayfinding plan adopted</li> <li>• Number of signs installed</li> <li>• Visitor navigation satisfaction</li> </ul>	Plan adoption date; sign inventory; intercept or online visitor surveys
<b>A.2 Improve Access &amp; Streetscapes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linear feet of curbless streets completed</li> <li>• Columbia Street extension milestones (study, design, construction)</li> <li>• Washington Street rail crossing and Oregon Street promenade extension</li> </ul>	Capital project tracking; Rail coordination for pedestrian crossing; engineering milestones; Public Works reporting
<b>A.3 Complete Neighborhood Connections</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miles of new or improved sidewalks, trails, or shared-use paths</li> <li>• Number of priority gaps closed</li> <li>• Funding secured for connections</li> </ul>	Transportation CIP updates; grant awards; GIS mapping
<b>A.4 Promote Walk, Bike &amp; Roll "Loops"</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of branded loops established</li> <li>• Number of community walk/bike events held annually</li> <li>• Participation levels</li> </ul>	Event counts; attendance tracking; Parks Community Services reporting

Performance Indicator

**B**

**Business Health and Growth**

Track business vitality, investment, and Old Town’s evolution as a local and regional destination.

**Overall Outcome Indicators**

- » Increased business retention and reduced turnover
- » Higher levels of private reinvestment
- » Stronger year-round activity and foot traffic



Action	Key Performance Indicators	Measure & Track
<b>B.1 Support Old Town Branding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brand toolkit completed and in use</li> <li>• Number of partner campaigns featuring Old Town</li> <li>• Website and social media engagement</li> </ul>	Marketing metrics; partner reporting; website analytics
<b>B.2 Expand Events &amp; Programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of annual events</li> <li>• Event attendance totals</li> <li>• Business participation rates</li> </ul>	Event permits; attendance estimates; post-event surveys
<b>B.3 Attract Targeted Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new businesses opened</li> <li>• Reduction in storefront vacancy rate</li> <li>• Diversity of business types</li> </ul>	Business license data; vacancy audits; economic development tracking
<b>B.4 Incentivize Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of façade / improvement grants awarded</li> <li>• Private dollars leveraged</li> <li>• Average permit review time</li> </ul>	Grant program records; permit system data
<b>B.5 Initiate &amp; Adopt Regulatory Modifications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code amendments adopted</li> <li>• Number of projects using updated standards</li> <li>• Developer satisfaction</li> </ul>	Planning Commission/Council records; permit review outcomes
<b>B.6 Develop a Parking Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parking study completed and adopted</li> <li>• Management strategies implemented</li> <li>• Customer satisfaction with parking</li> </ul>	Study adoption; signage inventory; business/visitor surveys

Performance Indicator



### Infrastructure and Development



B. Infrastructure & Development

Measure the City’s effectiveness in catalyzing redevelopment through strategic infrastructure investment and proactive land stewardship.

#### Overall Outcome Indicators

- » Redevelopment of City-owned and underutilized sites
- » Improved feasibility for private development projects
- » Long-term increase in tax base and economic activity

Action	Key Performance Indicators	Measure & Track
<b>C.1 Identify Priority Redevelopment Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sites formally prioritized</li> <li>• Redevelopment phasing plan adopted</li> <li>• Marketing materials completed</li> </ul>	Council actions; site briefs; developer outreach logs
<b>C.2 Prepare &amp; Initiate Developer Offerings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arts Center pad site redevelopment</li> <li>• RFPs/RFQs issued or DDAs initiated</li> <li>• Development agreements executed</li> <li>• Estimated private investment committed</li> </ul>	Procurement records; executed agreements; project pro formas
<b>C.3 Develop an Infrastructure &amp; Funding Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LID and/or VHDZ adopted</li> <li>• Total infrastructure funding secured</li> <li>• Design and construction milestones met</li> </ul>	Council ordinances; funding awards; CIP progress reports

## MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The following monitoring framework provides a structure for coordinating implementation, tracking progress, and reporting on outcomes tied to the Strategic Plan's actions. It is flexible and scalable, allowing the City to adapt to changing conditions while maintaining accountability

### *Old Town Strategic Plan Committee*

An Old Town Strategic Plan Committee would support implementation by providing a regular forum for City staff, elected and appointed officials, and key stakeholders to review progress, identify issues, and advise on priorities. It would not manage individual projects or replace existing decision-making bodies, but would help maintain momentum, improve coordination, and provide continuity as actions move into implementation.



#### *Leadership*

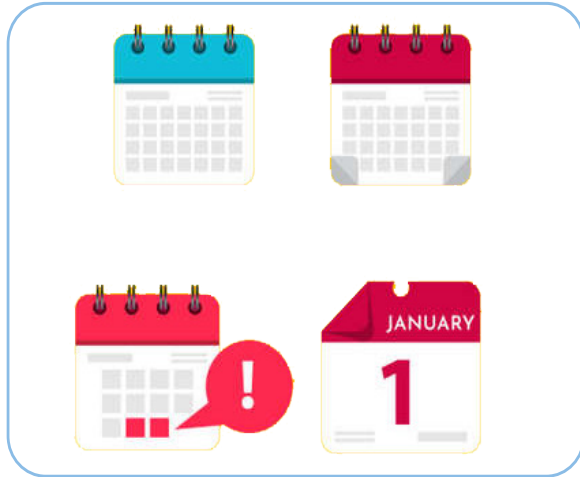
The committee would be convened and facilitated by City staff—such as Economic Development, Planning, or the Assistant City Manager—with support from other departments as appropriate, including Public Works, Parks and Recreation, and City Manager's Office communications support.

#### *Committee Composition*

To balance representation and efficiency, the committee would ideally include no more than ten members representing:

- » City Council
- » Planning Commission
- » Old Town business owners
- » Old Town property owners
- » Sherwood Chamber of Commerce
- » Organizations supporting downtown events, arts, or programming
- » Walking, biking, or active transportation advocacy

Membership would aim to reflect a range of perspectives and experiences relevant to Old Town's economic vitality, access, and placemaking goals



## ***Meeting Structure***

### *Frequency and Focus*

The committee would meet on a quarterly basis to:

- » Review progress on Strategic Plan actions
- » Discuss performance indicators and implementation milestones
- » Identify challenges, funding considerations, or coordination needs
- » Consider emerging opportunities or recommended adjustments to priorities

### *Status Review Framework*

Progress would be reviewed using a clear status framework—such as on track, needs attention, or at risk—to help quickly identify priorities, challenges, and actions requiring coordination or policy direction.

## ***Annual Monitoring and Reporting***

### *Ongoing Tracking*

City staff would maintain baseline data and track progress using the performance indicators for each Strategic Plan action. Tracking may include:

- » Capital projects and infrastructure investments
- » Development activity and redevelopment milestones
- » Business programs, grants, and incentives
- » Events, programming, and visitation

### ***State of Old Town Summary Report***

Annually, City staff—supported by the Old Town Strategic Plan Committee—would prepare a concise State of Old Town report to document progress and inform future decisions.

The report would typically include:

- » Progress updates on Actions A, B, and C
- » Key performance indicator highlights and trends
- » Notable public and private investments
- » Business, event, and placemaking successes
- » Identified challenges, risks, or funding gaps
- » Suggested priorities or focus areas for the coming year



### ***City Council Review***

The annual State of Old Town summary would inform a City Council work session focused on Strategic Plan implementation. This work session would provide an opportunity for City Council to:

- » Review progress and outcomes
- » Discuss funding, policy, or sequencing considerations
- » Provide direction on major redevelopment, infrastructure investments, or programmatic priorities



# APPENDIX

[Attachment 1 Existing Conditions Summary Memo](#)

[Attachment 2 Market Analysis](#)

[Attachment 3 Transportation and Infrastructure Analysis](#)

[Attachment 4 Zoning Modifications Summary Memo](#)

[Attachment 5 LID VHDZ Summary Memo](#)

[Attachment 6 Site D RFP VS City Owner Operator Memo](#)

[Attachment 7 Development Strategy Memo Leland](#)

[Attachment 8 Business Retention Summary Memo](#)

[Attachment 9 Wayfinding Plan Memo](#)

[Attachment 10 Trash Management Program Memo](#)

[Attachment 11 Business Recruitment Retention Survey Results](#)







# MEMORANDUM

## Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan

To: Sean Conrad (City of Sherwood); Eric Rutledge (COS)

From: Jason Graf, (First Forty Feet); Tyler Sauter, (FFF); Sijin Sun, (FFF)

Date: July 5, 2025. Amended May 1, 2026

Subject: Recommendations for Zoning Code Modifications

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### Purpose

This memorandum supports the Sherwood Old Town Strategic Action Plan by identifying recommended zoning code modifications for the Old Town Overlay District and related commercial zoning standards. The recommendations are intended to encourage compatible infill and redevelopment, strengthen active storefront conditions, improve upper-story façade design, and reinforce Old Town as a vibrant, walkable community destination.

The memo focuses on key locations and standards that shape Old Town's pedestrian environment, including Pine Street, Columbia Street, the area surrounding Cannery Square, and the Smockville and Old Cannery subareas. The proposed changes address where active ground-floor uses should occur, how parking can be incorporated without undermining the streetscape, and how building design standards can better support Old Town's historic character and long-term economic development goals.

Yellow-highlighted text in the memo identifies recommended amended or new code language, including sections proposed for modification. The accompanying background, issue statements, and key benefits explain the purpose of each proposed change and how it would support Old Town strategic planning objectives.

The recommended amendments address:

- High-quality and authentic building materials;
- Traditional roof forms that reinforce Old Town character;
- Ground-floor and upper-story window standards;
- Recessed windows and façade articulation to add depth and visual interest;
- Consistent design standards between the Smockville District and the Old Cannery Area within the Old Town Overlay Zone.

### Summary of Proposed Zoning Code Amendments

The following summary lists the proposed zoning code amendments in this memo and identifies the relevant sections of the Sherwood Municipal Code proposed for modification:

#	Title	Zoning Section	Summary
1	<b>Parking Modification</b>	Chapter 16.22 – Commercial Land Use Districts Section 16.22.020 – Uses (Footnote 1)	Allows limited, well-designed parking in mixed-use buildings while preserving active commercial frontages and walkability.
2	<b>Upper-Story Window Standards (Old Town Overlay District)</b>	Chapter 16.162 - OT Overlay District Section 16.162.080 - Standards for Commercial, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures Section 16.162.090 - Old Town Smockville Design Standards	Rezones the city-owned parcel at SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street from HDR to RC to support active ground-floor commercial use near Cannery Square.
3	<b>Zoning Change, City-Owned Parcel (Pine &amp; Columbia)</b>	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.030 – Permitted Uses	Rezones a vacant city-owned parcel from HDR to RC to activate Cannery Square’s southern edge and complete the retail frontage along Pine Street.
4	<b>Hardscape Setback Requirement – Old Cannery Area</b>	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.080 – Subsection A	Updates setback amenity standards and adds multi-family structures to the applicable standards list.
5	<b>Transparency Requirement – Old Cannery Area</b>	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.080 – Subsection H	Aligns Old Cannery ground-floor transparency standards with Smockville standards and clarifies the measurement zone.
6	<b>Roof Requirement – Old Cannery Area</b>	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.080 – Subsection J	Prohibits single-slope (shed) roofs and reinforces traditional forms like gable, mansard, or flat with parapets/cornices.
7	<b>Transparency Requirement – Smockville District</b>	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.090 – Commercial Standard 2	Clarifies window verticality and transparency standards; defines how to measure and locate transom windows.
8	<b>Roof Requirement – Smockville District</b>	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.090 – Commercial Standard 7	Prohibits gable and single-slope roofs; removes exceptions for screening with parapets or false fronts.
9	<b>Exterior Materials – Smockville District</b>	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.090 – Commercial Standard 8	Removes 10% exception for faux materials; ensures use of authentic, high-quality materials consistent with Old Town’s historic character.

**Amendment #1: Parking Modification**

**Division II. LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Chapter 16.22 COMMERCIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS**

**16.22.020 Uses**

*D. Additional limitations for specific uses are identified in the footnotes of this table.*

	OC	NC <sup>1</sup>	RC	GC
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-Family dwelling housing, subject to all of the following:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multi-family housing is only permitted on one or more of the upper floors of a building and only when a non-residential use that is permitted in the underlying zone is located on the ground floor. Parking is not a permitted ground floor use. The ground floor non-residential use must occupy the entire ground floor, with the exception of a lobby, utilities, stairways, elevators, and similar facilities.</li> <li>2. Site plan review process in section 16.90.020.D.6.</li> <li>3. Maximum density limits of the High Density Residential (HDR) zone.</li> <li>4. Dimensional standards of the underlying zone.</li> <li>5. The minimum ceiling height shall be 12 feet measured from the finished floor to the lowest point of the surface of the ceiling.</li> <li>6. If any part of a structure is within 100 feet of a residential zone, the height limits of the HDR zone shall apply.</li> <li>7. A building with multi-family housing is limited to two stairwells that can be entered from the ground floor of the building. There are no limits on the number of stairwells that are not able to be entered from the ground floor except as provided by this code.</li> <li>8. The required parking for the multi-family housing use shall be in addition to the minimum required for the non-residential use(s).</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	P	P	P	P

**Background**

The current language in Chapter 16.22.020.D (Footnote 1) of the Sherwood Municipal Code allows multifamily housing in commercial zones only when a permitted non-residential use occupies the ground floor. It prohibits parking as a ground-floor use and requires the non-residential use to occupy the entire ground floor, except for limited support areas such as lobbies and utility spaces.

This provision was intended to reinforce active commercial frontages and promote walkability in mixed-use areas. However, in practice, the lack of flexibility regarding parking may pose challenges for development feasibility, especially in Old Town, where:

- Automobile usage is currently the predominant mode of travel for residents and visitors;
- High-capacity or frequent transit service is not currently available to serve Old Town residents;
- Some residential parking is necessary to meet market expectations and to secure financing, as lenders often require off-street parking as a condition of project financing.

As such, an updated standard is proposed to reflect these realities while maintaining a strong pedestrian-oriented streetscape.

### **Proposed Modification**

The proposed amendment would refine the code to strengthen the intent of promoting walkable, mixed-use environments with some limited provisions for off-street parking. Key changes include:

- **Minimum Commercial Use Depth:**  
Requires ground-floor commercial uses fronting the street to have a minimum depth of 30 feet, promoting viable, leasable space for retail, service, office, or other permitted tenants.
- **Limitation on Non-Commercial Uses at Ground Floor:**  
Allows lobbies, utilities, stairwells, and similar uses on the ground floor only if they do not exceed 25% of the ground floor area.
- **Parking Standards for Mixed-Use Buildings:**  
Clarifies that ground-floor parking is generally not permitted, but includes exceptions when the design meets the following conditions:
  - Must be located to the **side or rear of the building**;
  - Limited to **30% of total parcel area and 25% of street frontage**;
  - Requires **alley or secondary street access where feasible**;
  - Curb cuts must be limited to **20 feet in width and located at least 30 feet from corners**.
  - Must be screened from public view with landscaping or architectural treatments.

### **Purpose and Benefits**

This code update balances the need for development flexibility with the community's goals for a vibrant, walkable Old Town. It acknowledges Sherwood's current transportation context—where personal vehicles remain the dominant form of mobility—and the practical realities facing mixed-use development.

### **Key Benefits**

- **Allowing limited parking helps support new housing over commercial uses in areas lacking robust transit;**

- **Addresses lender and market requirements**, improving the viability of redevelopment and investment in Old Town;
- **Ensures any parking is minimized**, well-designed, and screened to protect the pedestrian realm and maintain an active streetscape;
- Provides **clear standards to ensure commercial space remains functional and visible** along the street frontage.

## **Amendment #2: Upper-Story Window Standards (Old Town Overlay District)**

### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT**

##### **Issue to Address**

Current Old Town Overlay standards emphasize ground-floor transparency but do not provide clear requirements for upper-story window design. As a result, upper façades may lack sufficient articulation, rhythm, and visual interest, leading to blank or inactive building elevations that detract from the pedestrian environment.

##### **Background**

Best practices in downtown and historic districts focus not only on activating the ground floor, but also on ensuring upper stories contribute to a cohesive and visually engaging streetscape. While “transparency” is typically not regulated above the ground floor, standards for **fenestration (window coverage, proportion, and spacing)** are commonly used to:

- Reinforce traditional building patterns
- Maintain human-scaled architecture
- Avoid large blank wall areas
- Ensure compatibility with historic development

In Sherwood’s Old Town, particularly along Pine Street and Columbia Street, consistent upper-story window standards would:

- Complement ground-floor storefront requirements
- Improve architectural continuity between the Smockville and Old Cannery subareas
- Strengthen the overall identity and quality of the built environment

**Proposed Modification**

Add new standards for upper-story windows within both the Old Cannery Area and the Smockville District to establish consistent expectations for window coverage, proportions, and façade articulation.

***RECOMMENDED Code-Ready Language***

**A. Old Cannery Area**

**Section 16.162.080 – Standards for Commercial, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures**

**I. Upper-Story Windows**

**Purpose.**

The purpose of this standard is to ensure upper-story façades contribute to a visually engaging, pedestrian-friendly environment and are compatible with the historic character of Old Town.

**Standards.**

All exterior walls above the ground floor that face a street lot line, sidewalk, plaza, or other public open space or right-of-way must meet the following:

1. **Minimum Window Area**  
Windows must comprise a minimum of **30 percent (30%)** of the wall area for each story above the ground floor.
2. **Window Proportions**  
Window openings must maintain a generally **vertical proportion**, with a minimum height-to-width ratio of **1.5:1**, except for accent or clerestory windows.
3. **Rhythm and Spacing**  
Windows must be arranged in a **regular and consistent pattern** reflecting traditional façade rhythms.
4. **Alignment**  
Upper-story windows must be aligned with ground-floor storefront bays or structural elements where feasible.
5. **Articulation**  
Windows must include **recesses, trim, or framing elements** with a minimum depth of **two (2) inches**.
6. **Blank Wall Limitation**  
No uninterrupted blank wall area greater than **twenty (20) feet** in width is permitted.
7. **Glazing**  
Window glazing must be **clear or lightly tinted**. Reflective or opaque glazing is prohibited on street-facing façades.

**B. Smockville District**  
**Section 16.162.090 – Old Town Smockville Design Standards**  
**Commercial Standard 2: Openings**

**c. Upper-Story Windows**

Upper-story façades shall be designed to maintain a pedestrian-friendly scale and reflect the traditional character of Old Town.

1. **Minimum Window Area**  
Windows must comprise a minimum of **30 percent (30%)** of the wall area for each story above the ground floor.
2. **Vertical Proportion**  
Window openings must maintain a generally **vertical orientation** (minimum **1.5:1 height-to-width ratio**).
3. **Rhythm and Alignment**  
Windows must be arranged in a **regular pattern** and aligned with storefront openings or structural bays below.
4. **Detail and Articulation**  
Windows must include **trim, recesses, or other architectural detailing**.
5. **Blank Wall Limitation**  
No blank wall area greater than **twenty (20) feet** in width is permitted.
6. **Glazing**  
Glass must be **clear or lightly tinted**. Reflective or opaque glazing is prohibited.

**Key Benefits**

- Strengthens architectural quality and consistency across Old Town
- Reinforces historic development patterns and character
- Prevents blank or inactive upper façades
- Complements existing ground-floor transparency standards
- Aligns design expectations between Smockville and Old Cannery districts

**Amendment #3: Zoning Change, City-Owned Parcel (Pine & Columbia)**

**Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

**16.162.030 Permitted Uses**

- H. Uses permitted outright in the RC zone are allowed within the HDR zone when limited to the first floor, adjacent to and within 100 feet of, Columbia Street within the Old Town Overlay District.

**Issue to Address:** The existing High Density Residential (HDR) zoning does not guarantee active ground-level commercial uses. A key criterion for ensuring Cannery Square becomes a vibrant and well-used public space is the presence of retail storefronts surrounding it. While the HDR zone permits ground-level commercial uses, it does not require them. Requiring active storefronts around Cannery Square would create stronger conditions for a successful retail node and enhance the use and function of this important community gathering space.

### **Background**

The current language in Chapter 16.162.030 Permitted Uses H. allows commercial uses outright when limited to the first floor and located within 100 feet of Columbia Street. However, this provision does not adequately address the development potential of the **vacant, city-owned property at the corner of Pine Street and Columbia Street**, located just south of the Cannery Square plaza and public gathering space. Under the existing High Density Residential (HDR) zoning, there is no guarantee that an **active ground-floor commercial use** will be required to front Pine Street. As a result, the opportunity to **activate the southern edge of the plaza** and complete the **continuous retail frontage envisioned for Pine Street**—a key downtown signature street—may be lost (see Figure 3).

### **Proposed Modification**

Rezone the city-owned parcel located at the southeast corner of SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street from High Density Residential (HDR) to Retail Commercial (RC).

#### **Key Benefits of Amendment #3 Zoning Change**

- **Ensures Active Ground-Floor Use:**  
Unlike the HDR zone, the RC zone requires ground-floor commercial use, which will help activate the south edge of Cannery Square and contribute to a continuous retail frontage along Pine Street.
- **Aligns with Old Town’s Vision:**  
This change supports the goal of establishing Pine Street as a signature downtown street characterized by walkable, edge-to-edge ground-level storefronts and a strong street-level presence.
- **Maximizes Public Investment:**  
The parcel’s location adjacent to Cannery Square—a key public space—makes it a strategic site for complementary commercial uses such as cafes, retail shops, or flexible indoor/outdoor spaces that enhance the plaza’s functionality.
- **Improves Economic Development Potential:**  
The RC zone allows a range of commercial uses, which can attract private investment, increase daytime foot traffic, and support growth of small businesses and new uses in Old Town.
- **Supports Urban Form and Design Goals:**  
Rezoning the property ensures future development will follow commercial design standards that prioritize transparency, street frontage, and pedestrian-oriented site planning—reinforcing the area’s cohesive urban character.
- **Preserves Housing Opportunities on Upper Floors:**  
Mixed-use development with housing above remains allowable in the RC zone, ensuring residential density goals can still be achieved while prioritizing active commercial uses at street level.

## **Amendment #4: Old Cannery Area Hardscape Setback Requirement**

### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

#### **16.162.080 Standards for All Commercial, Multi-family, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.**

- A. Building Placement and the Street. The purpose of this standard is to create an attractive area when commercial or mixed-use structures are set back from the property line. Landscaping, an arcade, or a hard-surfaced expansion of the pedestrian path must be provided between a structure and the street.

Structures built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this subsection. Where there is more than one street lot line, only those frontages where the structure is built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. All street-facing elevations must comply with one of the following options:

- 3. Option 3: Hard-surface sidewalk extension. The area between the building and the street lot line must be hard-surfaced for use by pedestrians as an extension of the sidewalk:
  - a. The building walls may be set back no more than six (6) feet from the street lot line.
  - b. For each one-hundred (100) square feet of hard-surface area between the building and the street lot line at least one of the following amenities must be provided.
    - (1) A bench or other seating.
    - ~~(2) A tree.~~
    - (3) A landscape planter.
    - ~~(4) A drinking fountain.~~
    - ~~(5) A kiosk.~~

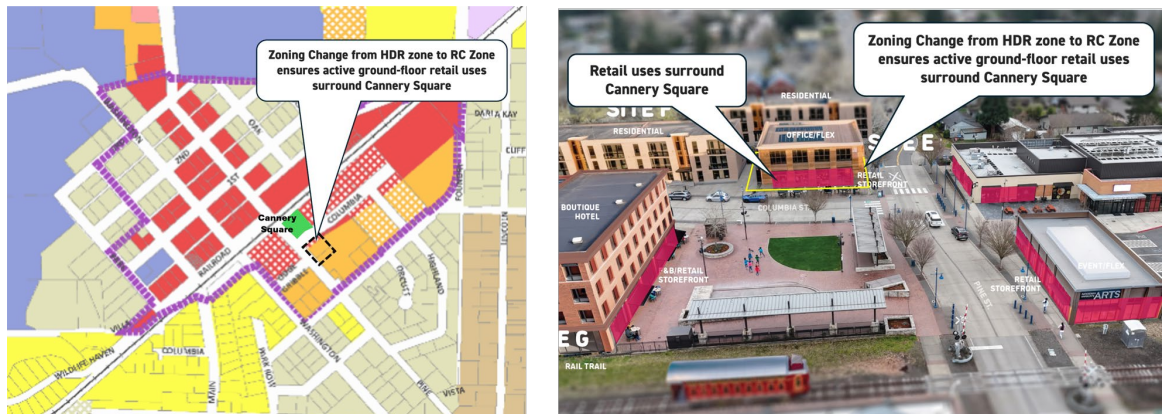


Figure 2: Zone Change- City-owned Parcel (Corner of Pine and Columbia)

### Background

Standards currently apply to all commercial, institutional and mixed-use structures in the Old Cannery area. Multi-family should be included in the list.

The amenities currently described for 3. Option 3: Hard-surface sidewalk extension for inclusion in private setbacks are not well-aligned with the physical and functional constraints of the allowed setback widths. Specifically:

- **Tree placement** requires adequate horizontal space from buildings to allow for healthy canopy and root growth, which is often not feasible within narrow private setbacks. Appropriate spacing and soil volume are better accommodated in the public right-of-way or landscape strips.

- **Drinking fountains** are more appropriate in the **public realm**, such as on sidewalks, plazas, or other publicly accessible open spaces, where they can serve a broader range of users and be maintained by the City or a public agency.
- **Kiosks and wayfinding signage** should be located in the **public right-of-way**, where visibility and accessibility to pedestrians are prioritized, and where their placement can be coordinated with the City's broader signage or branding strategy.

#### **Proposed Modification**

Add multi-family to the standards list so it reads: "Standards for All Commercial, Multi-Family, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area."

Eliminate elements that do not contribute to the hardscape setback area between the building and the sidewalk. Replace them with entry features that are appropriately scaled to the setback area, such as retail display areas and bicycle parking.

### **Amendment #5: Old Cannery Area Transparency Requirement**

#### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

##### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

##### **16.162.080 Standards for All Commercial, Multi-family, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.**

- A. **Building Placement and the Street.** The purpose of this standard is to create an attractive area when commercial or mixed-use structures are set back from the property line. Landscaping, an arcade, or a hard-surfaced expansion of the pedestrian path must be provided between a structure and the street.

Structures built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this subsection. Where there is more than one street lot line, only those frontages where the structure is built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. All street-facing elevations must comply with one of the following options:

- H. **Ground Floor Windows.** The purpose of this standard is to encourage interesting and active ground floor uses where activities within buildings have a positive connection to pedestrians in Old Town. All exterior walls on the ground level which face a street lot line, sidewalk, plaza or other public open space or right-of-way must meet the following standards:
1. Windows must be at least fifty percent (50%) of the length and twenty-five (25%) of the total ground-level wall area. Ground-level wall areas include all exterior wall areas up to nine (9) feet above the finished grade. This requirement does not apply to the walls of residential units or to parking structures when set back at least five (5) feet and landscaped to at least the Section 16.92.030C standard.

#### **Background**

Standards currently apply to all commercial, institutional and mixed-use structures in the Old Cannery area. Multi-family should be included in the list.

The Old Town Overlay Zone includes two subareas—Smockville and Old Cannery—that are intended to support a vibrant, pedestrian-friendly commercial environment. However, current zoning standards for ground-floor window transparency are inconsistent between these two districts:

- In the **Smockville District**, ground-floor transparency requirements are **75% of the wall area**.
- In the **Old Cannery area**, current standards require transparency for **50% of the façade length** and **25% of the total wall area** up to 9 feet above grade.

This discrepancy is especially problematic along **Pine Street**, which traverses both districts and serves as a primary commercial corridor in Old Town. Higher transparency requirements support:

- Greater visual connection between indoor and outdoor spaces;
- Enhanced safety and activity through passive surveillance;
- A more attractive pedestrian environment.

#### **Proposed Modification**

Add multi-family to the standards list so it reads: "Standards for All Commercial, Multi-Family, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area."

1. Storefront windows must be "transparent," with a minimum of 75% glazed surface area, including entry doors. Ground-level wall areas include all exterior wall areas between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade along the street-facing façade. This requirement does not apply to the walls of residential units or to parking structures when set back at least five (5) feet and landscaped to at least the Section 16.92.030C standard.

#### **Key Benefits**

- Applies standards to all structures.
- Creates a Consistent Design Standard Across Old Town - Aligns transparency requirements in both the Smockville and Old Cannery subareas to eliminate regulatory inconsistency along Pine Street and promote cohesive development.
- Supports an Active and Inviting Pedestrian Environment - A 75% transparency standard increases visibility into storefronts, enhancing walkability and creating a more engaging streetscape.
- Reinforces Pine Street as a Primary Retail Corridor - Ensures new development and infill along this signature street contribute to a continuous, high-quality retail edge, consistent with the long-term vision for Old Town.

## **Amendment #6: Old Cannery Area Roof Requirement**

### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

#### **16.162.080 Standards for All Commercial, Multi-family, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.**

- J. Roof. The purpose of this standard is to encourage traditional roof forms consistent with existing development patterns in Old Town. Roofs should have

significant pitch, or if flat, be designed with a cornice or parapet. Buildings must have either:

1. A sloped roof with a pitch no flatter than 6/12; or
2. A roof with a pitch of less than 6/12 and a cornice or parapet that meets the following:
  - a. There must be two parts to the cornice or parapet. The top part must project at least six (6) inches from the face of the building and be at least two (2) inches further from the face of the building than the bottom part of the cornice or parapet.
  - b. The height of the cornice or parapet is based on the height of the building as follows:
    - (1) Buildings sixteen (16) to twenty (20) feet in height must have a cornice or parapet at least twelve (12) inches high.
    - (2) Buildings greater than twenty (20) feet and less than thirty (30) feet in height must have a cornice or parapet at least eighteen (18) inches high.
    - (3) Buildings thirty (30) feet or greater in height must have a cornice or parapet at least twenty-four (24) inches high.

### **Background**

Standards currently apply to all commercial, institutional and mixed-use structures in the Old Cannery area. Multi-family should be included in the list.

Traditional styles like gable, mansard, and flat roofs with cornices or parapets contribute to the area's historic and pedestrian-friendly feel. A recent project has introduced a single-slope (shed) roof, which appears out of scale and inconsistent with Old Town's architectural pattern. These designs have raised concerns from the City Council and community about compatibility and visual quality.

While current standards encourage traditional roof forms, they do not prohibit single-slope roofs or distinguish roof types by use. The proposed amendment addresses this gap by prohibiting single-slope roofs and reinforcing traditional forms appropriate to residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings.

### **Proposed Modification**

- J. Roof. Roofs in Old Town consist of pitched roofs such as gable or mansard forms, as well as flat roofs with a cornice or parapet. The purpose of this standard is to reinforce these traditional roof types and ensure architectural consistency with Old Town's historic development pattern. To that end, single continuous slope (shed) roofs are not permitted.

Buildings must have one of the following roof forms:

1. A sloped roof with a pitch no flatter than 6:12 (i.e., six inches of vertical rise for every twelve inches of horizontal run). Gabled, hipped, or mansard roofs are acceptable.
2. A flat roof with a parapet or cornice that meets the following design standards:

- a. The cornice or parapet must have two distinct parts:
    - The top part must project at least six (6) inches from the face of the building;
    - The top part must project at least two (2) inches further than the bottom part.
  - b. Minimum height of the cornice or parapet shall be based on the height of the building:
    - (1) Buildings 16–20 feet tall: minimum 12 inches high
    - (2) Buildings >20 and <30 feet: minimum 18 inches high
    - (3) Buildings ≥30 feet: minimum 24 inches high
3. Allowed roof types by use:
- a. Residential buildings (including townhomes): may use gable, hipped, mansard, or flat roofs with a compliant cornice or parapet as described in subsection 2.
  - b. Commercial buildings: may use flat roofs with compliant cornices/parapets or sloped roof forms.
  - c. Mixed-use buildings: may use either gabled/mansard roofs or flat roofs with compliant cornices/parapets.
4. Prohibited roof forms: A single continuous slope (shed) roof is prohibited for all building types, including residential, commercial, and mixed-use.

#### **Key Benefits**

- Preserves and Reinforces Old Town Character - By requiring pitched roofs (gable or mansard) or flat roofs with architectural detailing, the amendment maintains the traditional roof forms already found in Old Town and prevents out-of-character contemporary forms, such as continuous single-slope (shed) roofs.
- Improves Design Quality and Consistency - Establishing clear roof type expectations across residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings promotes cohesive architectural design and elevates the visual quality of the built environment.
- Supports Pedestrian-Friendly Scale - Roofs that incorporate eaves, parapets, or cornices provide human-scaled design elements that help visually terminate building façades and contribute to a comfortable and attractive street-level experience.
- Prevents Low-Cost, Incompatible Development - Prohibiting simple shed roofs reduces the risk of low-quality, box-like buildings that detract from the aesthetic value and long-term investment in Old Town.
- Allows Flexibility While Maintaining Standards - The code allows flat roofs across all building types (residential, commercial, and mixed-use) provided they are designed with appropriate parapets or cornices, offering design flexibility while ensuring compatibility.
- Aligns with Community and Council Expectations - Responds directly to community feedback and recent City Council concerns about townhome and

mixed-use designs with uninterrupted shed roofs that lack visual interest or contextual fit.

- Strengthens Future Development Outcomes - Ensures that infill and redevelopment projects contribute positively to Old Town's identity and walkability, helping attract residents, businesses, and investment to the area.

## **Amendment #7: Smockville District Transparency Requirement**

### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

##### **16.162.090 Old Town Smockville Design Standards**

###### **E. COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES:**

The traditional commercial core area of Sherwood, including those properties in the Smockville Plat and First Addition Plat, reflect the historic character of the community as a small, agricultural service area. Buildings here have historically been of modest scale and construction, consistent with the community's vernacular design heritage. In order to maintain that basic character in the core the following standards govern all new commercial construction and remodeling projects requiring a structural building permit.

NOTE: The City encourages applicants to consider mixed-use projects. The following standards covering commercial structures shall apply for all mixed-use projects in the Old Town Smockville Area. The massing of a building includes its overall bulk, orientation, and placement on the site, forming the visual relationship between the building and its surroundings. Individual aspects of massing, particularly height, are subject to specific Standards below:

###### **Commercial Standard 2: Openings**

To maintain and ensure a pedestrian-friendly scale within Sherwood's traditional commercial core, storefronts and upper façades shall reflect the following:

- a. **Verticality:** All façade window openings shall maintain a generally vertical proportion (1.5:1 height/width ratio or greater, i.e. a 24" wide window must be a minimum 36" tall). An exception to this standard is allowed for large fixed storefront windows. Transom panels, spanning the entire storefront glazed area, are encouraged. Transom windows, when provided, shall be located above the primary storefront glazing and entry doors and shall extend across the storefront in alignment with storefront windows to strengthen façade rhythm, reinforce verticality, and introduce additional daylight into commercial spaces.
- b. **Transparency:** Ground floor storefronts should be predominantly "transparent," with a minimum of 75% glazed surface area, including entry doors. Transparency is to be measured (between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade)

## Background

Commercial Standard 2-Openings items a and b establishes requirements for storefront window design to maintain a pedestrian-friendly scale in Sherwood's traditional commercial core. However, the existing language lacks clarity in two key areas: the **placement and purpose of transom windows**, and the **specific area used to measure ground-floor transparency**. These omissions have created uncertainty during project review and made it difficult to ensure consistent application of the standard. The proposed changes provide clear definitions and guidance to better support high-quality, human-scaled storefront design that reflects Sherwood's historic character.

## Proposed Modification

### Commercial Standard 2: Openings

To maintain and ensure a pedestrian-friendly scale within Sherwood's traditional commercial core, storefronts and upper façades shall reflect the following:

- a. Verticality: All façade window openings shall maintain a generally vertical proportion (1.5:1 height/width ratio or greater, i.e. a 24" wide window must be a minimum 36" tall). An exception to this standard is allowed for large fixed storefront windows. Transom panels, spanning the entire storefront glazed area, are encouraged. **Transom windows shall be located above the primary storefront windows or doors, spanning the width of the glazed storefront area to enhance vertical emphasis and natural light.**
- b. Transparency: Ground floor storefronts (defined as the portion of a building façade located at the ground floor that is oriented to and directly accessible from a public street or pedestrian area, and that is designed to accommodate commercial or retail uses), should be predominantly "transparent," with a minimum of 75% glazed surface area, including entry doors. **Transparency shall be measured within the ground-floor wall zone between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above finished grade along the street-facing façade. Glazing must be clear and non-reflective to count toward this requirement.**

## Key Benefits

- Improves Clarity and Enforceability - Defining the exact measurement area for transparency (2-10 feet above grade) eliminates ambiguity and ensures consistent application during design review and building permitting.
- Encourages Traditional Storefront Patterns - Specifying transom window placement at the top of the storefront reinforces historic main street design elements commonly found in Sherwood's traditional commercial buildings.
- Enhances Daylight and Visual Interest - Transom windows allow additional natural light into interiors and break up blank wall areas, creating a more dynamic and human-scaled façade.

## Amendment #8: Smockville District Roof Requirement

### Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES

#### Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\*

##### 16.162.090 Old Town Smockville Design Standards

#### Commercial Standard 7: Roof Forms

Traditional commercial roof forms, including flat, single-slope, or bowstring and other trussed roofs, are all typical of downtown Sherwood. Other roof forms, particularly gables, were screened from the public right-of-way.

- a. Gable, hipped or similar residential style roof forms are prohibited for commercial buildings unless screened from the public right-of-way by a parapet or false front façade. **Remove reference to parapet or false front façade.**
- b. Mansard-type projecting roof elements, other than small, pent elements of 6/12 pitch or less that are incorporated into a cornice treatment, are prohibited for commercial buildings in the Old Town Area.

Add a third element that prohibits single-slope roof forms.

#### Background

Community feedback and City Council concerns have highlighted a recent project with a **single-slope (shed) roof form that has been deemed** inconsistent with the desired character of Old Town Sherwood. The **continuous single-slope roofs** are perceived as visually monotonous, industrial in character, and incompatible with the historic, pedestrian-oriented fabric of Old Town. These roof types undermine the community's vision for a high-quality, historic downtown.

#### Proposed Modification

##### Commercial Standard 7: Roof Forms

Traditional commercial roof forms, including flat, or bowstring and other trussed roofs, are all typical of downtown Sherwood. Other roof forms, particularly gables, were screened from the public right-of-way.

- a. Gable, hipped or similar residential style roof forms are prohibited for commercial and mixed-use buildings.
- b. Mansard-type projecting roof elements, other than small, pent elements of 6/12 pitch or less that are incorporated into a cornice treatment, are prohibited for commercial and mixed-use buildings in the Old Town Area.
- c. Single-slope roof forms are prohibited for all buildings.

#### Key Benefits

- **Clarifies that gable and hipped roofs are prohibited for commercial and mixed-use buildings in Old Town.**
- **Removes exception when allowing parapets or false front façades to screen prohibited roof forms.**
- **Adds a new provision explicitly prohibiting single-slope roof forms for buildings.**
- Ensures future development **aligns with Old Town's traditional architectural character.**
- **Responds directly to concerns raised by City Council and the community about roof form compatibility.**

## **Amendment #9: Smockville District Exterior Materials Requirement**

### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

##### **16.162.090 Old Town Smockville Design Standards**

###### Commercial Standard 8: Exterior Surface Materials

Exterior building materials shall be consistent with those traditionally used in commercial construction in Old Town Sherwood. These materials include but are not limited to:

- Horizontal wood siding, painted (concrete fiber cement siding, or manufactured wood-based materials are acceptable under this standard provided they present a smooth finished surface, not "rustic" wood grain pattern)
- True board and batten vertical wood siding, painted
- Brick: Traditional use of red brick laid in common bond is preferred. Rustic, split-faced or "Roman" brick may be appropriate for bulkheads or detail treatments but is prohibited as a primary building material. Highly decorative "washed", glazed, or molded brick forms are prohibited.
- Stucco (for foundations and decorative panels only)
- Poured concrete (painted or unpainted)
- Concrete block: Split faced concrete block is appropriate for foundations, bulkhead, or detail treatments but is prohibited as a primary building material. Smooth-faced Concrete Masonry Units (CMU) are prohibited when visible from the public right-of-way.
- Ceramic tile, as a detail treatment, particularly for use in bulkhead or storefront areas.

Use of the following exterior materials are specifically prohibited within the zone:

- Stucco, as a primary wall surface
- Stucco-clad foam (EIFS) and similar foam-based systems
- Standing seam metal sheet goods for siding or visible roofing
- T-111 or similar 4' × 8' sheet materials and plywood
- Horizontal metal or vinyl siding
- Metal/Glass curtain wall construction
- Plastic (vacuum-formed or sheet goods)
- Faux stone (slumpstone, fake marble, cultured stone) and all similar stone veneer surface treatments. Remove the exception allowing up to 10% of the frontal area to use a brick-type faux material.
- Shingle siding, log construction, fake "rustic" wood, pecky cedar and similar products designed to create a "Frontier" era effect.

#### **Background**

Commercial Standard 8 currently allows brick-type faux materials on up to 10% of a building façade. This exception is not consistent with the historic character of Old Town,

where authentic materials are the standard. A clear prohibition on faux materials is needed to ensure new development complements the area's traditional architectural quality.

#### **Proposed Modification**

Commercial Standard 8: Exterior Surface Materials, change bullet 8 to remove “exception” and to read as follows:

Use of the following exterior materials are specifically prohibited within the zone:

- Faux stone (slumpstone, fake marble, cultured stone) and all similar stone veneer surface treatments.

#### **Key Benefits**

- The change **ensures that new buildings use authentic, durable materials that reflect the historic quality and character of Old Town**, resulting in higher design integrity and long-term visual consistency with surrounding historic structures.

#### **Next Steps**

Staff recommends the Planning Commission review the proposed zoning modifications and provide feedback or direction. If supported, staff will prepare a formal code amendment for public hearing and potential recommendation to City Council.



# Sherwood Old Town Market Analysis

PREPARED FOR



DECEMBER 2024

PREPARED BY



# Purpose & Goals

Around 2019, the City of Sherwood embarked on a broad-based effort to grow as a regional hub of business, technology, and culture—built on a foundation of civic pride, local amenities, and a high quality of life. In 2024, the city decided it was time to pursue a key step of this journey: revitalizing Old Town and reaffirming it as the historic heart of the community.

To accomplish this revitalization goal, the City Council engaged an interdisciplinary team led by First Forty Feet, and in partnership with Leland Consulting Group and HHPR, to identify a vision for Old Town, assess economic opportunities, and offer specific policy recommendations. This vision and accompanying analysis will ultimately fold into the “Sherwood Old Town Strategic Action Plan” deliverable to the City Council.

**This document serves as an existing conditions and market analysis for Old Town.** It is intended to contextualize Old Town as part of a larger local and regional market, and identify opportunities and challenges based on current market conditions. The findings in this report will be used to inform policy recommendations later in the process.

This report starts with an executive summary with key takeaways, a SWOT analysis, a description of existing market conditions, demographic and population insights, and a real estate market analysis for retail, multifamily and hospitality.

*“Promote the ongoing revitalization of ‘Old Town’ as the traditional heart of the community. The Strategic Plan should reflect the interests of main street businesses, the community’s vision, and that of Decision-Makers to be the Road Map with actionable steps focused on a 5-year timeframe.”*

*– Sherwood Project Advisory Committee meeting, “Purpose” slide*

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction and Key Takeaways

To understand the potential for future growth in Old Town Sherwood, Leland Consulting Group (LCG) analyzed the existing physical and market conditions of Old Town and the broader area. This report includes an analysis of businesses, demographics, and real estate market conditions in Sherwood with comparisons to the broader region. Key takeaways from this analysis are below:

### Business takeaways

- 49 businesses operate in Old Town; over half (57 percent) are miscellaneous service businesses, which draw less foot traffic than retail (16 percent) or dining (14 percent).
- About 50 percent of Old Town businesses are concentrated in the southwest portion near the intersection of SW Washington Street and SW Railroad Street.
- Old Town is a hub for various civic uses already (Arts Center, Field House, Community Garden, City Hall, etc.), representing an existing market for new pedestrian-friendly businesses like restaurants and boutique shops.
- Manufacturing as a Sherwood employment sector grew by 16 percent between 2012 and 2022, representing the second-fastest growth rate behind the education and health care sector. The two industrial centers developing to the east of Old Town—Sherwood Commerce Center and Rock Creek Industrial—reflect and bolster this employment trend locally.
- Old Town must continue to focus on differentiating itself from the retail cluster surrounding Pacific Highway 99W to the north. In contrast to that cluster's big box stores and car-centric strip malls, the revitalized Old Town will offer a pedestrian-friendly, locally-flavored experience for small business shopping, dining, and spending time with family, friends, and neighbors.

### Demographic takeaways

- Sherwood's demographics are broadly conducive to a thriving downtown. The city's high population growth rate relative to the region (12 percent) and high median household income (\$110,000) both signal demand and disposable income for Old Town business development. Also, Sherwood's significantly low renter rate considering its population growth suggests potential demand for multifamily housing construction in Old Town, especially if additions of walkable amenities are projected.
- While Sherwood currently has a high share of prime working-aged adults and children, the city's retiree population is expected to grow significantly in the next decade. Yet Sherwood's housing stock lacks smaller-sized units that are typically more suitable for the older demographic segment. As the Sherwood population ages over time, it will be imperative for the city to offer smaller housing units that better suit elderly households and empty-nesters.

### Real Estate takeaways

- The Improvement to Land Value analysis reveals key opportunity sites in Old Town; two notable examples include an infill site at the corner of Sherwood Boulevard and 3rd Street on the northeastern boundary, and a stretch of contiguous, city-owned vacant parcels along Columbia Street.
- Old Town's land acreage ownership is slightly more concentrated among fewer owners than Old Town's total parcel ownership, which is more fragmented across owners. The City of Sherwood owns the highest percentage of parcels in Old Town—particularly parcels that are contiguous—which is advantageous for catalytic redevelopment.
- Sherwood's regionally low 2024 multifamily vacancy rate (4.5 percent), paired with its regionally high 2024 multifamily asking rent (\$2.44) shows that the city's multifamily market is competitive, and developers should be attracted to Sherwood.

A **SWOT analysis** is an assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in a given area. How these terms are defined is explained in the graphic to the right.

Old Town has many strengths and opportunities, suggesting that **this is an area of significant potential**. Several weaknesses and threats also exist, revolving mainly around the themes of housing costs, business composition, and geographic location.

## Strengths

- Areas where energy should continue to be concentrated to build on existing successes.

## Weaknesses

- Features that detract from the neighborhood's success and future potential.

## Opportunities

- Current trends and future improvements that can help the city prioritize investment.

## Threats

- Trends, typically outside of city control, that could have a negative impact on future growth and economic development if they are not addressed strategically.

<h2>Strengths</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fast-growing, working-age population: up over 12 percent from 2012 to 2022</li> <li>• High median household income compared to peer cities and region, suggesting disposable income for shopping and leisure</li> <li>• High home ownership and values signal strong housing market and continued growth</li> <li>• Six civic institutions in Old Town, representing the heart of the community</li> <li>• Four parks and outdoor spaces in Old Town, including a community garden</li> <li>• One school within Old Town, and another directly on the border</li> <li>• High concentration of business especially in the southwest corner of Old Town</li> <li>• Retail asking rents are higher than the regional average, telling of strong demand</li> <li>• Multifamily vacancy rate of 4.5 percent is below the regional and national average</li> </ul>	<h2>Weaknesses</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over-representation (57 percent) service businesses like law firms and accountants which fail to draw foot traffic like retail or dining (only 30 percent combined share)</li> <li>• Comparatively low renter rate may indicate fewer affordable housing choices for lower-income households</li> <li>• Geographic isolation from easy on/off highway access</li> </ul>
<h2>Opportunities</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dining options catering to Arts Center or other Old Town community events</li> <li>• Shopping experiences that complement existing activities like the Saturday Market</li> <li>• The vacant city-owned parcel at the north end of Old Town is ripe for infill development</li> <li>• The contiguous row of vacant city-owned parcels around SW Columbia Street represent a key redevelopment opportunity</li> <li>• Strong housing demand suggests market could readily absorb small unit development, especially in Old Town with anticipation of walkable amenities</li> <li>• Nearby car-oriented retail centers around Pacific Highway attract shoppers to Sherwood, and Old Town could draw people with local offerings at close distance</li> <li>• National retail trends have shifted toward the style of walkable retail nodes and placemaking for which Old Town is primed</li> </ul>	<h2>Threats</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High home prices and low renter rate could continue to put pressure on renter households and serve as a barrier to demographic diversity</li> <li>• Retiree segment expected to increase, necessitating additional housing units to suit a downsized lifestyle</li> <li>• Retail centers around Pacific Highway could draw shoppers away from Old Town, especially if landlords decide to invest in placemaking and walkability</li> <li>• Broader shift to e-commerce could negatively impact Old Town businesses</li> <li>• High interest rates and construction costs could hinder development</li> <li>• Competition from retail centers in Wilsonville, Newberg, Tualatin and other nearby cities</li> </ul>



# Existing Market Conditions

# Study Area

Sherwood, Oregon is an affluent, family-oriented city in the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro metropolitan area, located southwest of Portland in Washington County. As of 2022, the city had a population of over 20,286. Sherwood is home to a young population with a high median income and educational attainment compared to the region.

Sherwood's Old Town is based approximately on the following boundaries: the intersection of SW Oregon Street and SW Langer Farms Parkway (east); SW Park Street (west); SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Street (north); SW Willamette Street (south). Old Town is about five miles west of I-5. Hawks View Elementary School is located at the northern boundary of Old Town. Further north beyond the school is a cluster of strip malls and shopping attractions along Pacific Highway 99W and SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road.

There is a mix of commercial, residential, and civic use in Old Town. 49 businesses operate in the area; geographically, about half are concentrated in the southwest portion near the intersection of SW Washington Street and SW Railroad Street. Over half (57 percent) of all Old Town businesses are service-oriented, either professional (accountants and law firms) or personal care (salons and barbershops). In addition to business, Old Town is a cultural and civic destination thanks to the Sherwood Center for the Arts, and the location of Sherwood City Hall and Public Library. Residents also enjoy indoor recreation at the Sherwood Field House.

## Old Town Sherwood



Sherwood’s Old Town is host to a variety of uses. Its uses can be grouped into two broad use buckets: 1) Businesses and 2) Local Points of Interest & Civic Spaces. The next slide identifies the 49 specific businesses in Old Town, ranging from restaurants to professional services to retail. The slide after that identifies local points of interest and civic spaces like parks, schools, the library, arts center, government institutions, and other public uses.

Notably, nearly six out of ten Old Town businesses are service-oriented businesses; at the same time, only three out of ten Old Town businesses are retail or dining establishments. **While service industries of all kinds have value for a local economy, retail and dining businesses are best at attracting people to shop, dine, and spend time in a downtown district like Old Town.**

Below is a summary of the various sub-categories within each of the two use buckets.

### Businesses

The 49 businesses are categorized as follows:

Business type	Count	Share
Services/office	28	57%
Retail	8	16%
Dining	7	14%
Other	4	8%
Medical/wellness	1	2%
Wholesale	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	

### Local Points of Interest & Civic Spaces

The 12 points of interest are categorized as follows:

Site type	Count	Share
Civic	6	50%
Park/outdoor	4	33%
School	2	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

# Existing Businesses

Name	ID	Type	Name	ID	Type	Name	ID	Type	Name	ID	Type
Hill Tax, Payroll & Bookkeeping	1	Services/office	Sherwood Tailoring	15	Retail	Gardner Team Real Estate   Premiere Property Group, LLC	29	Services/office	Andy's Auto & Truck Service Inc	43	Services/office
Crestwood Consulting Services, LLC	2	Services/Office	Barking Frog Winery	16	Dining	Laurie H Zwingli Law Office	30	Services/office	Treetop Preschool	44	Other
Sherwood Tax and Accounting	3	Services/office	Kitts Law Group, LLC	17	Services/office	Pacific Handling Systems Inc	31	Wholesale	Larry's Barbershop	45	Services/office
J Rallison Cellars	4	Retail	The Portland SEO Company - A Digital Marketing Agency	18	Services/office	Law Office of David Blair	32	Services/office	Ditters Insurance	46	Services/office
Cedar & Stone Mercantile, LLC	5	Retail	Black Mountain Consulting LLC	19	Services/office	Symposium Coffee	33	Dining	Escape To Yoga	47	Other
StreetWise Property Management	6	Services/office	A-1 Remodeling	20	Services/office	Clancy's	34	Dining	Casey Hill - State Farm Insurance Agent	48	Services/office
We Are Technology	7	Services/office	Kelly Martin Insurance Agency Inc.	21	Retail	Katlin Ronningen, Realtor	35	Services/office	Rebecca Fairbanks: Allstate Insurance	49	Services/office
Knapp Todd D	8	Services/office	Rainbow Market	22	Dining	Hair by Janelle	36	Services/office			
Sherwood Family Law	9	Services/office	The Hungry Hero Dessert Co.	23	Services/office	Gogh Box Art Crate	37	Other			
Adams & Stewart	10	Services/office	McGrath Learning Systems	24	Services/office	Sherwood Old Town Dental	38	Medical/wellness			
Mark Stewart Home Design	11	Services/office	Breakaway Bookkeeping & Advising	25	Dining	Fat Milo's	39	Dining			
Allied Products, LLC	12	Retail	503 Uncorked	26	Dining	Aracell's Cocina	40	Dining			
Oregon Unemployment Lawyer	13	Services/office	Sherwood Broadband	27	Services/office	E-Bike Central	41	Retail			
Karta Wines	14	Retail	Honey Rose Boards	28	Other	Railroad Street Antique Mall	42	Retail			

## Businesses in the Old Town Study Area



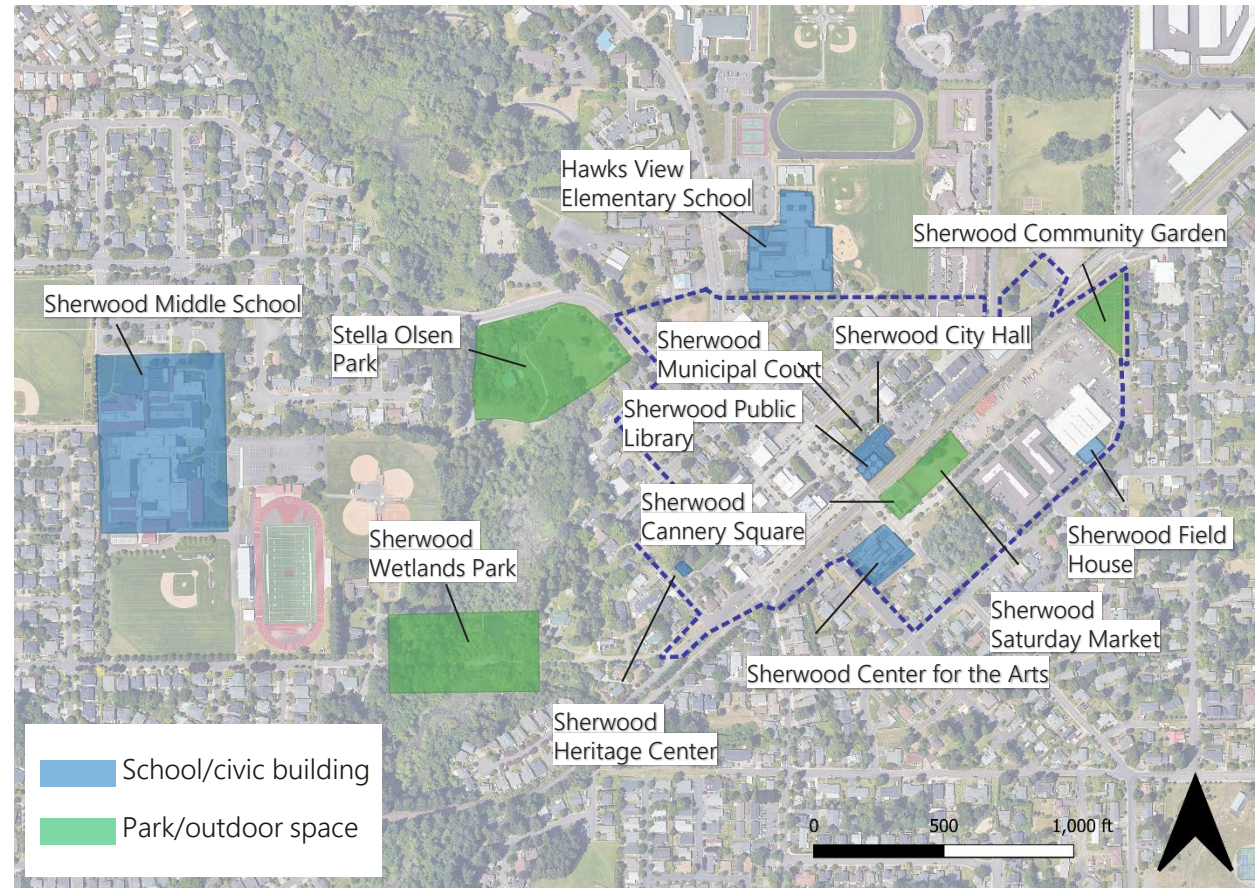
# Local Points of Interest & Civic Spaces

Old Town is situated among several local points of interest and civic spaces. These spaces cater to both recreation, education, and public administration. Outdoor community spaces like the Sherwood Community Garden, Sherwood Saturday Market & Sherwood Cannery Square, and the two parks (Stella Olsen and Wetlands) provide accessible and family-friendly opportunities for recreation. The Sherwood Field House—connected to the public works facility—offers organized soccer leagues and private rentals. The Sherwood Center for the Arts hosts regular classes, art exhibits, and other community events. Sherwood City Hall, Sherwood Public Library, and Sherwood Municipal Court are all located in the same complex.

In addition to these permanent institutions, Old Town also hosts regular community programming, especially in the summer. There are regular farmer’s markets, wine and artisan’s festivals, classic car shows, art walks, and music performances.

This high level of civic activity shows that Old Town already acts as a community hub. Tapping into and leveraging Old Town’s existing activity is one of the keys to restoring Old Town to its roots as the commercial *and* civic heart of the community. This may look like more dining options for Arts Center attendees, or more locally-owned accessory shops in which a visitor could spot a new satchel just in time for the Saturday Market haul. There is opportunity for this type of complementary economic activity in Old Town.

Old Town Local Points of Interest and Civic Spaces



Source: LCG.

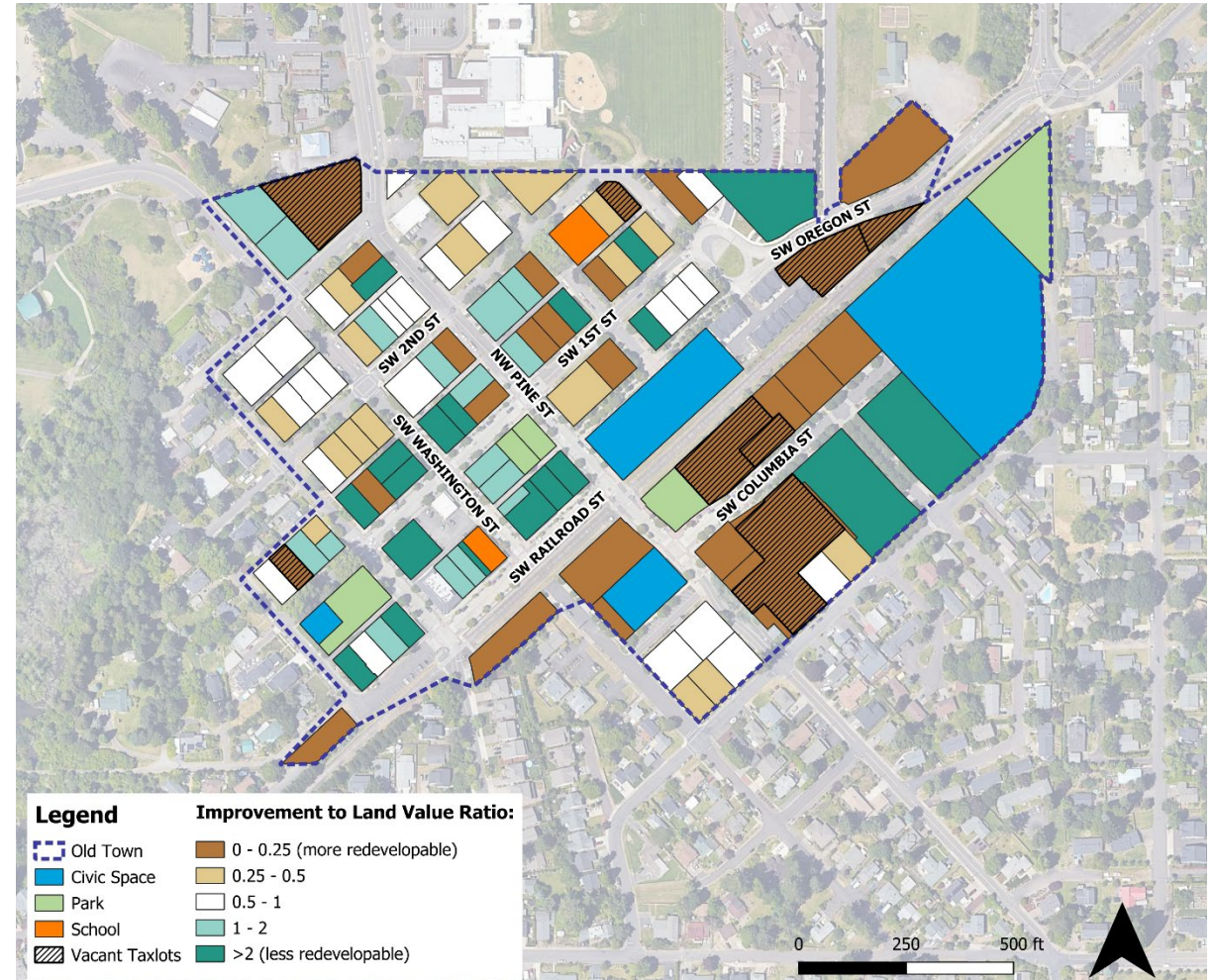
# Underutilized Land

To assess potential development opportunities, LCG analyzed the Improvement to Land Value Ratio (ILV) of parcels in Old Town. ILV is a metric that is used to estimate the development potential of a lot. It is a ratio of the assessed value of improvements to the assessed value of land. An ILV below 1.0 suggests that a site is likely underutilized. **Darker brown parcels indicate higher opportunity sites for future development.**

There are a few key opportunity sites indicated by the ILV map. Most notably, the corridor along SW Columbia Street in the southeast of Old Town has several contiguous parcels with low ILV ratios and vacancy. As shown on the parcel ownership map in the next slide, the contiguous parcels on the north side of SW Columbia Street are also owned by the City of Sherwood. Considered together, a low ILV ratio, vacancy, and municipal ownership are all ingredients for redevelopable land. Even more compelling is that these redevelopable parcels are in the heart of Old Town.

At the opposite end of Old Town at SW 3rd Street, there is also a relatively large, vacant, city-owned parcel. This parcel is zoned for Retail Commercial, and Sherwood’s Project Advisory Committee identified that this intersection needs a greater “sense of arrival.” This parcel is ripe for strategic infill development that could serve as a spot for shopping, gathering, and placemaking at the northern boundary of Old Town.

## Improvement to Land Value Ratio in Old Town



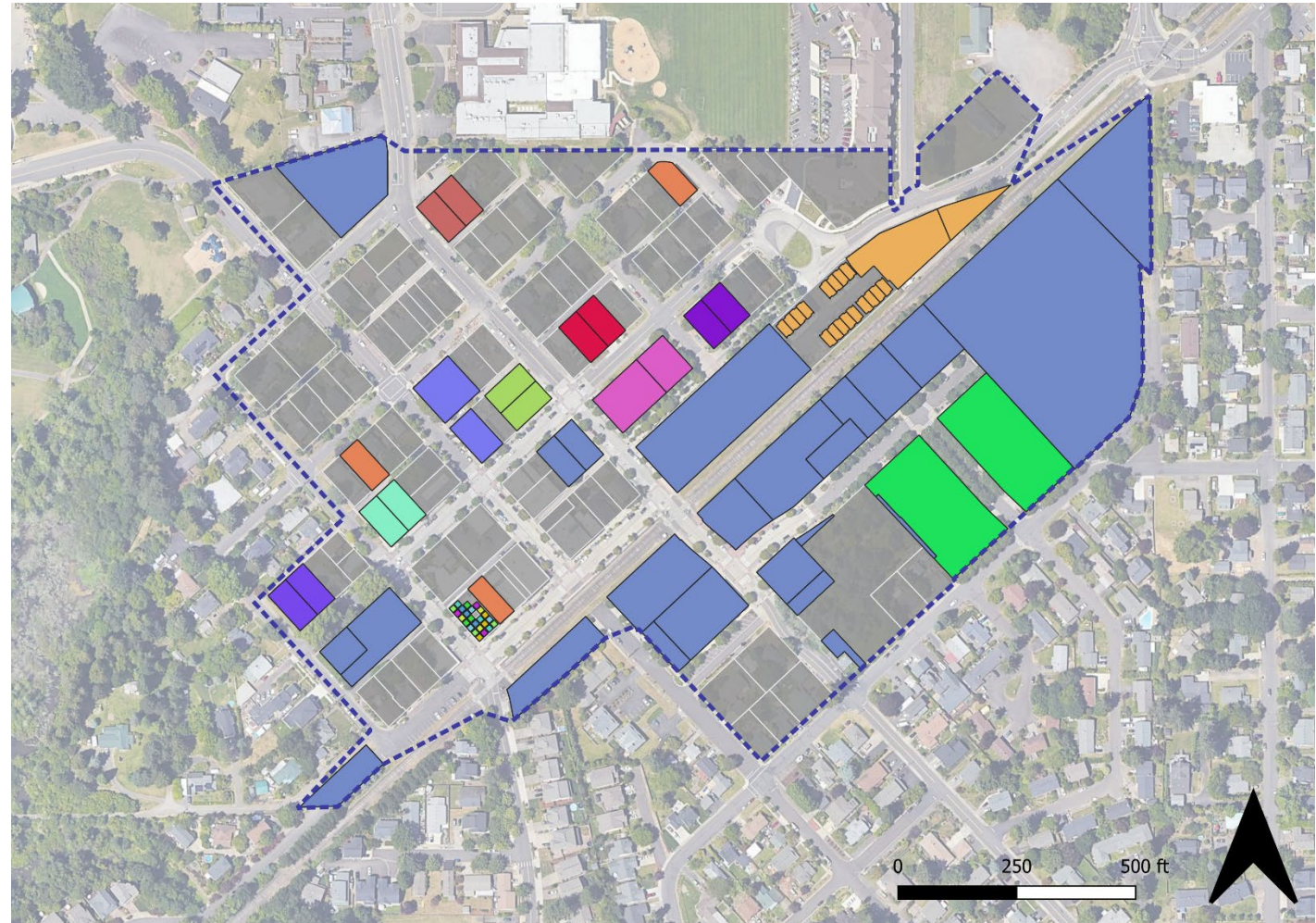
Source: Washington County; LCG.

# Old Town Property Ownership

Multi-parcel Owner	Parcels	AT Acres	Share*
SHERWOOD CITY OF	24	10.93	23.2%
JDR LLC	19	0.56	1.2%
CHILDS JOHN & CAROL REV TRUST	3	0	0.0%
HANSON RICHARD BRIAN	3	0	0.0%
HARBICK CHARLES C & HARBICK PEGGY S	3	0.31	0.7%
HARRISON R BRADLEY	3	0	0.0%
KRAMER JEFFREY M & KRAMER REBECCA L	3	0	0.0%
LEGACY PATRICIA A	3	0	0.0%
STEWART MARK GREGORY & STEWART CHLOE C	3	0	0.0%
VAUGHAN MARGARET	3	0	0.0%
VOELKER GERALD B & VOELKER PATRICIA M	3	0	0.0%
190 WASHINGTON LLC & CACH JOAN L &	2	0.37	0.8%
ARGONNE POST NO.56 OF THE AMERICAN LEGION	2	0.43	0.9%
FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS NORTHWEST INC	2	0.22	0.5%
MARSHALL JOYCE E	2	0.23	0.5%
OREGON CARE GROUP LLC	2	0.22	0.5%
SHERWOOD URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY CITY OF	2	0.22	0.5%
SIEGFRIED CHRIS	2	0.22	0.5%
SR WATT CANNERY ROW LLC	2	1.79	3.8%
VOXIA COMMUNITY LH LLC	2	0.22	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>15.72</b>	<b>33.4%</b>

\*Share of total acreage of parcels which overlap with the boundaries of Old Town.

### Old Town Property Ownership by Parcel, 2024



Source: City of Sherwood Tax Lot Data; LCG

# Old Town Property Ownership

In Old Town, there are 168 parcels owned by 101 registered property owners. **The owners possessing the largest number of parcels are the City of Sherwood (24), who is by far the largest property owner in the Old Town. This presents opportunity for City-led catalytic development through the creative use of their land.** JDR LLC (19) owns the second most parcels, followed by a “long tail” of the other 99 owners each possessing 1 to 3 parcels each.

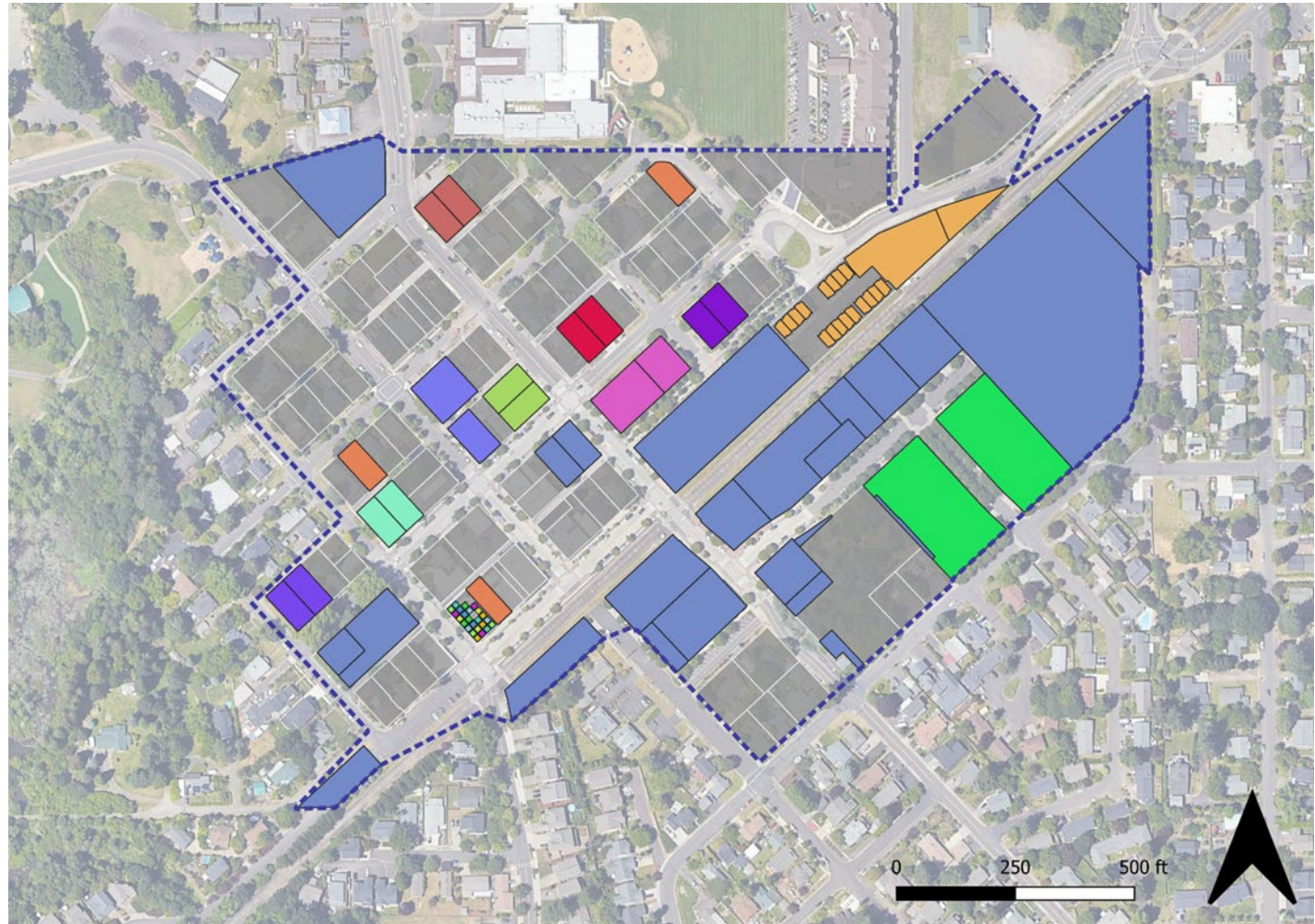
On the other hand, the owners possessing the largest cumulative acreage of parcels are the Sherwood School District (32.4%\*), City of Sherwood (23.2%), and Mountain High Apartments Owner LLC, etc. (10.81%\*).

As the map shows, there are several clusters of property ownership (i.e., one owner possessing multiple parcels in Old Town). The colored parcels are possessed by owners who possess more than one parcel in Old Town. Approximately 15 (32%) of the 47 total acres of Old Town property are distributed across 20 multi-parcel owners. The grey parcels belong to an owner who does not possess any other Old Town parcels.

**Old Town’s property ownership is moderately concentrated.** Using the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) of market concentration, we see that acreage ownership slightly more concentrated among fewer owners (HHI = 1,679). Old Town’s total parcel ownership is more fragmented across owners (HHI = 385). According to the DOJ, agencies generally consider markets in which the HHI is between 1,000 and 1,800 points to be moderately concentrated, and markets in which the HHI is greater than 1,800 points to be highly concentrated. (Source: [DOJ](#))

\*These owners have parcels that are partially within the boundaries of Old Town. Therefore, the percentage shares are based on the total acreage of parcels which overlap with the Old Town study area.

Old Town Property Ownership by Parcel, 2024



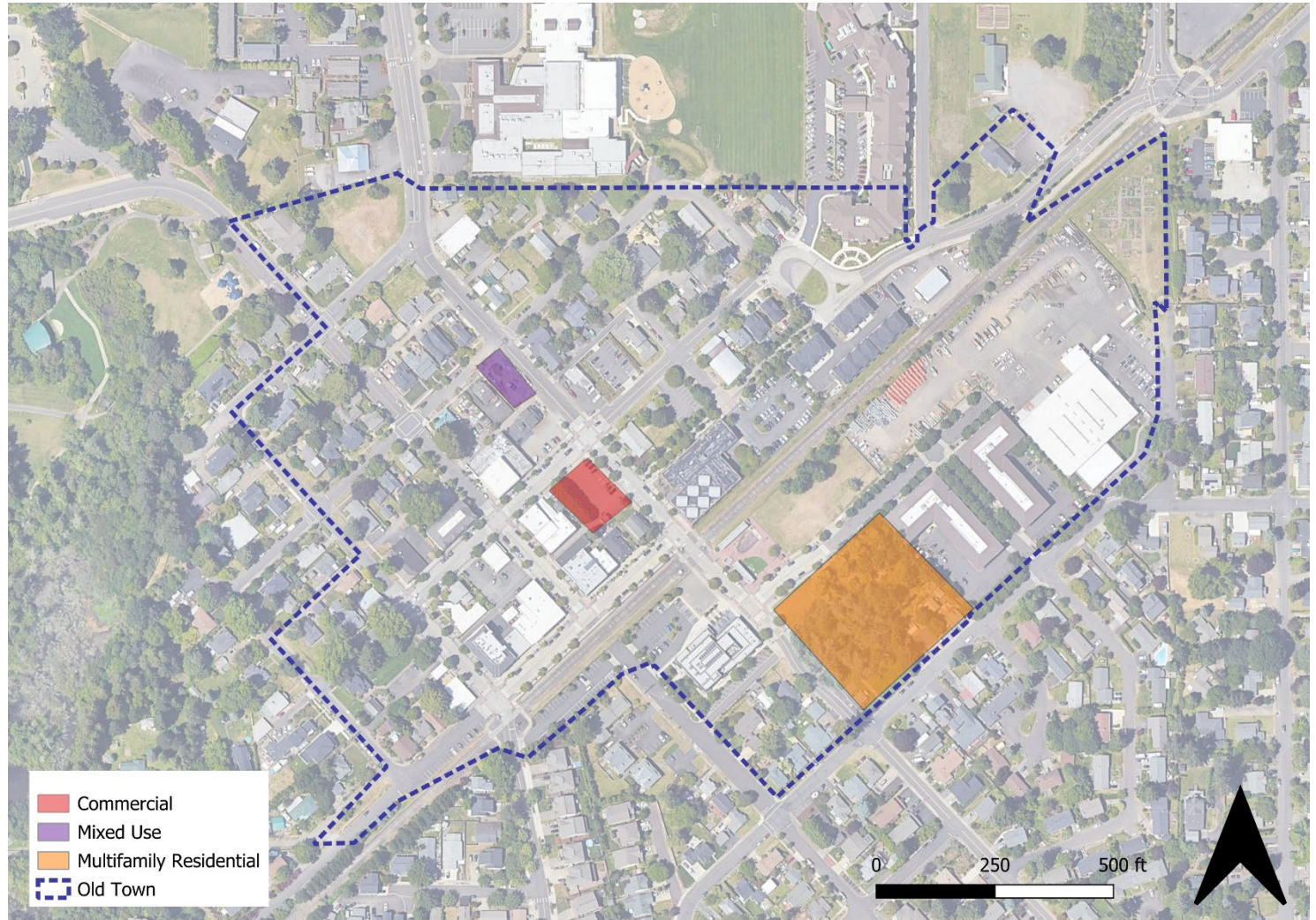
Source: City of Sherwood Tax Lot Data; LCG

# Planned and Recent Development In Old Town

Sherwood is the site of recent and future residential, commercial/industrial, and mixed-use developments. Several of those developments are in Old Town. The following two slides identify seven key developments in Old Town and Sherwood more broadly.

New Old Town developments include a live/work community and a festival plaza. A multifamily development called the Old Town Apartments was permitted in 2022, but construction never began, and the permit has since been closed.

In other parts of Sherwood, the potential expansion of the urban growth boundary westward may pave the way for more residential and commercial development. There is an additional residential development at the southeastern limit of the city, just south of two large, industrial facilities in progress at the eastern limit.



# Planned and Recent Development In Old Town

© 2024  
**Pine Street Live/Work SW Pine Street**



3 stories | 0.11 acres | Completed | Retail, Residential

[Redfin](#)

**Festival Plaza & Parking Lot SW First Street**



Completed | Civic

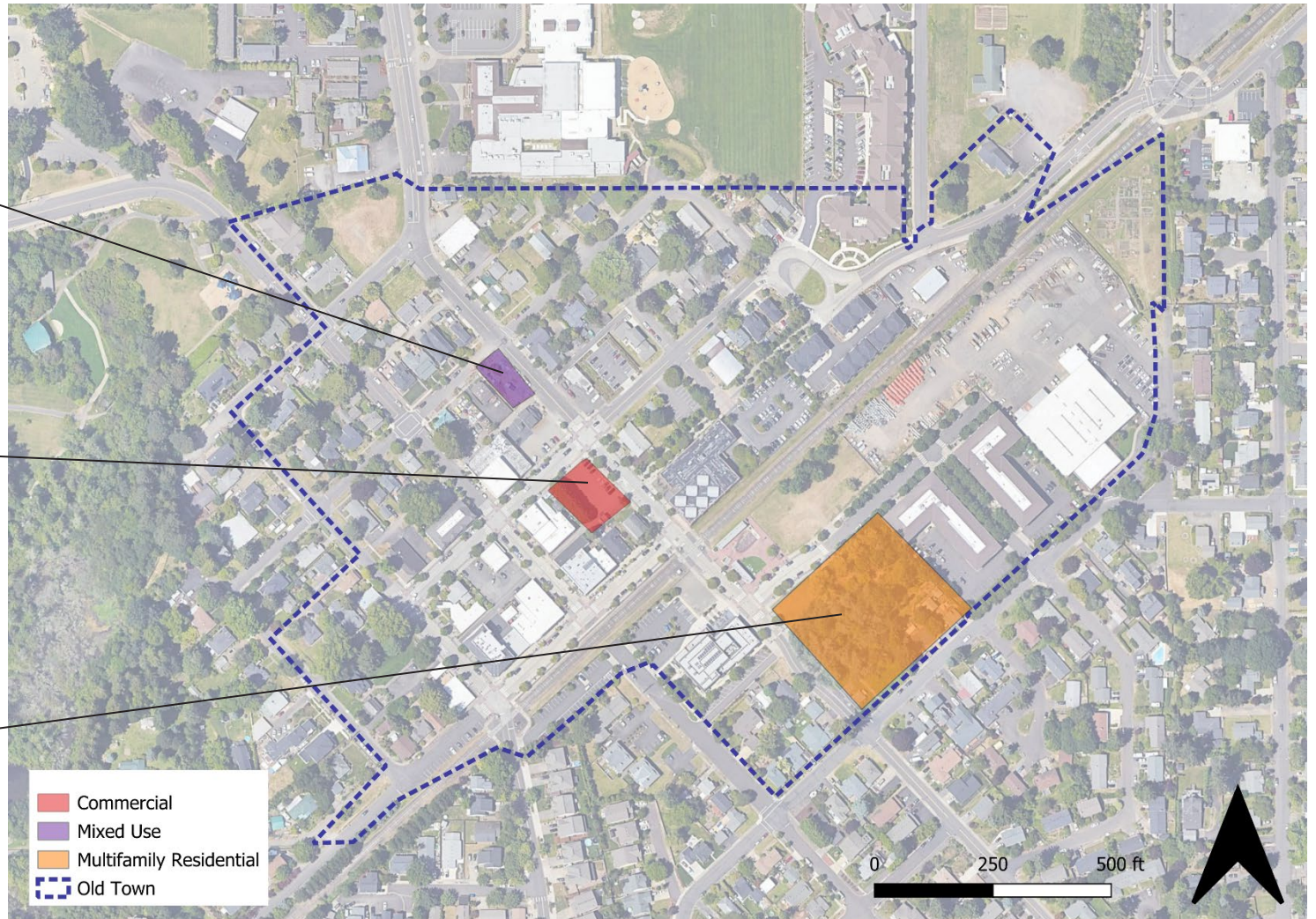
[City of Sherwood](#)

**Old Town Apartments SW Willamette Street**

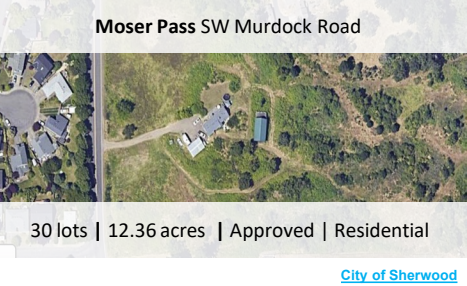
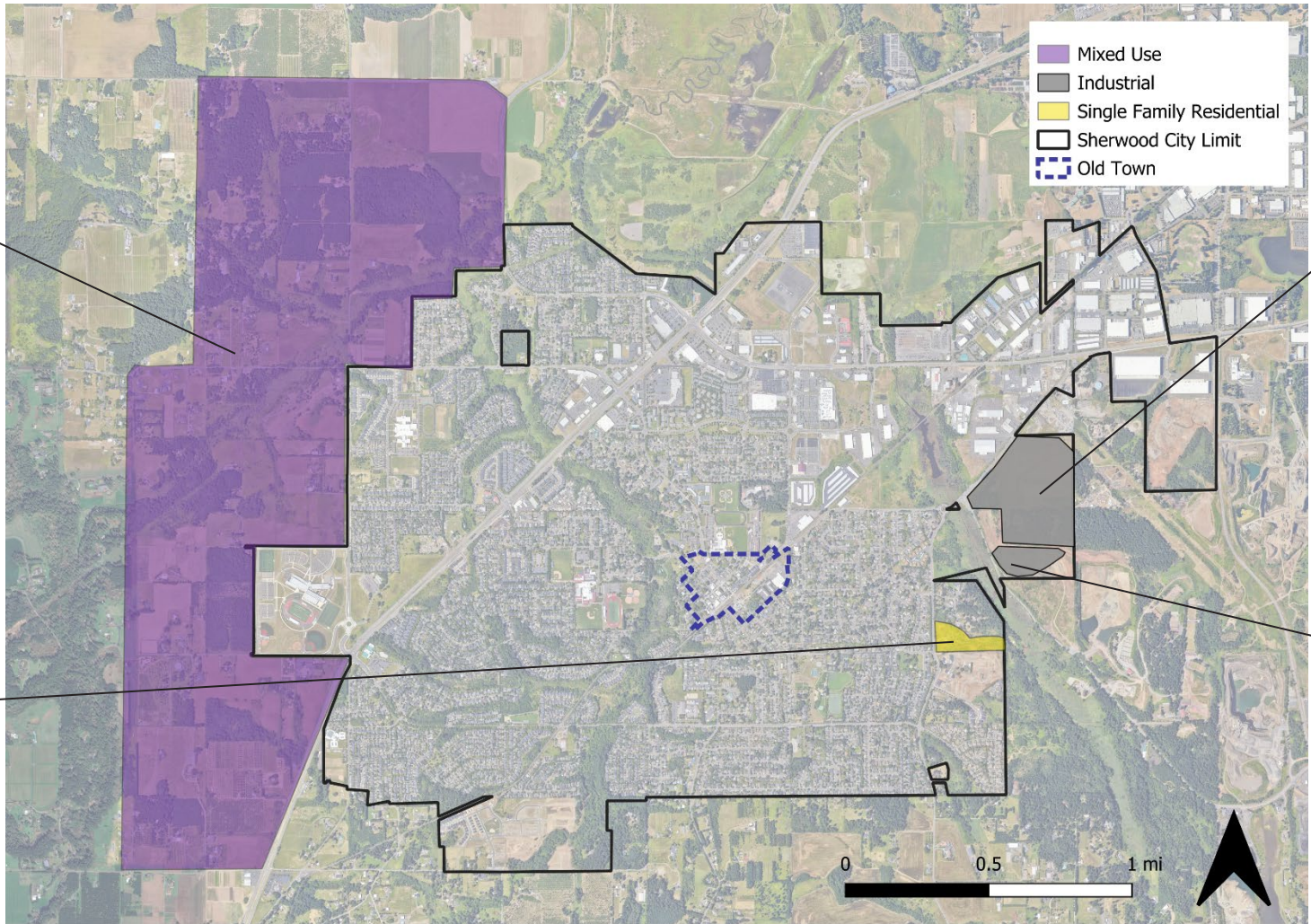
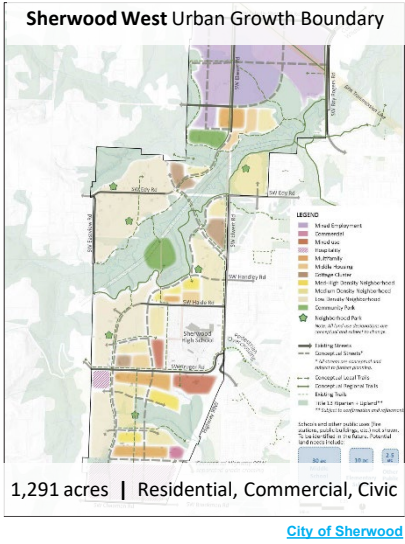


1.14 acres | Closed | Residential

[Capacity Commercial](#)



# Planned Development Near Old Town



# Population & Demographics

## Sherwood is a Fast-Growing City with High Incomes

The demographics of Sherwood are conducive to a thriving Old Town. Three demographic factors stand out as particularly conducive: population, housing tenure (i.e., owner versus renter rates), and income. There is already high spending power and population growth present in the community, and a multifamily rental development in Old Town may draw even more people to the area.

### Population

From 2012 to 2022, Sherwood’s population has grown by about 12 percent – faster than Oregon and roughly in line with the county and Portland metro. There is sustained growth in the community.

### Housing tenure

Only 25 percent of Sherwood residents rent, the lowest share by over 10 percentage points. Paired with the existing growth, there is likely unmet demand for renter households in Sherwood.

### Income

Households in Sherwood earn a median income of almost \$110,000, which is the highest median income among the regional comparison jurisdictions.

### Population & Demographic Comparisons

	Sherwood	Wilsonville	Tualatin	Washington County	Portland MSA	Oregon
<b>Population</b>	20,286	25,992	27,804	599,541	2,505,312	4,229,374
<b>% Change, 2012-2022</b>	12.15%	34.94%	6.50%	12.73%	12.21%	10.24%
<b>Households</b>	6,829	10,614	10,909	230,122	986,857	1,680,800
<b>% Renter</b>	25.85%	49.37%	44.94%	39.09%	37.80%	36.78%
<b>People per Household</b>	2.96	2.33	2.53	2.57	2.5	2.46
<b>Median Household Income</b>	\$109,770	\$83,210	105,542	\$100,121	\$90,451	\$76,632
<b>Median Age</b>	36.4	38.3	37.3	37.5	38.8	39.9
<b>% Bachelors or Higher (25+)</b>	49.16%	46.16%	45.79%	42.53%	41.33%	35.48%
<b>Median Home Value</b>	\$520,500	\$547,800	\$544,500	\$504,300	\$490,400	\$437,900

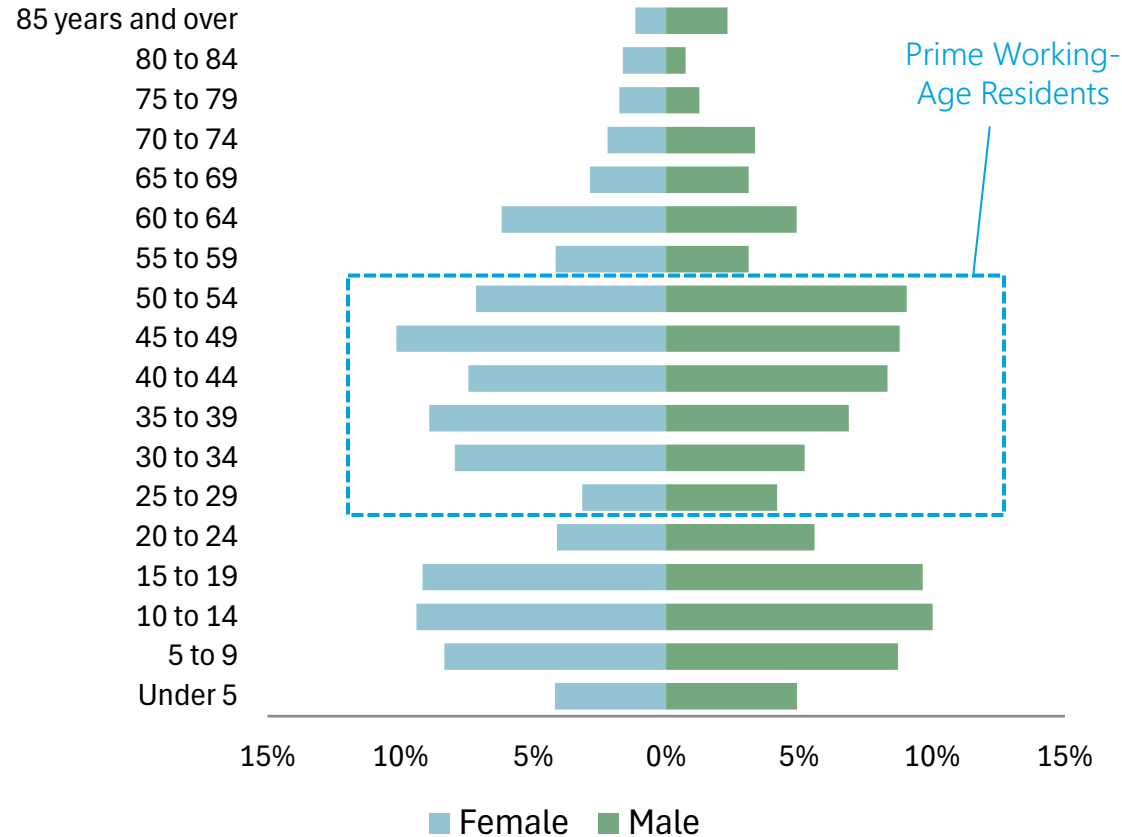
Source: Census ACS 2022 5-Year Estimates

## Prime-Working Ages and Retirees Expected to Increase; Youth to Decrease

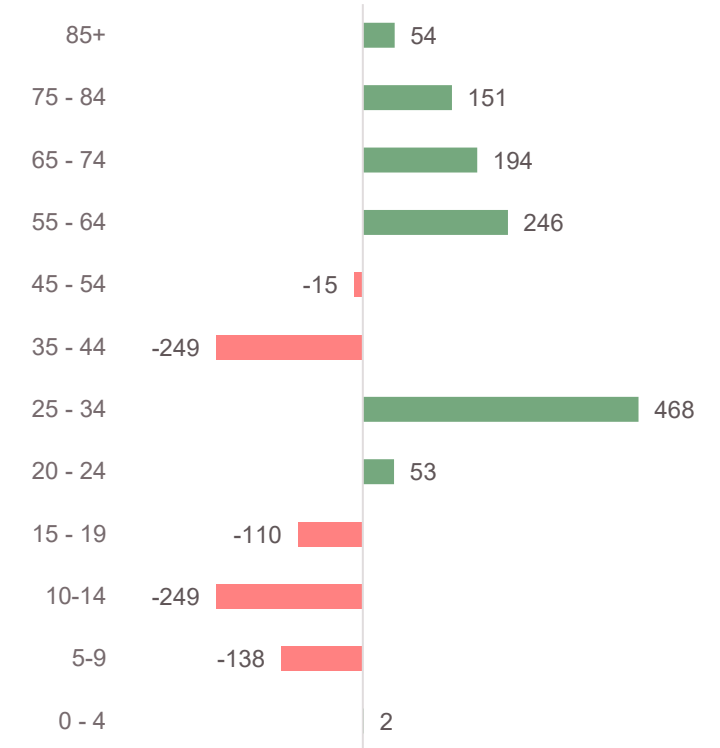
Sherwood’s population is slightly younger than that of the region – the median age is about 36, while the Portland metro is 39 and the state of Oregon is 40. Prime working age residents (those between the ages of 25-54) make up 44 percent of the total population. This group is expected to grow by 204 net residents by 2029.

The other demographic projected to increase in Sherwood are residents over 55. Currently, this group makes up about 1 in 5 Sherwood residents and is expected to increase by 645 people in the next five years. On the other hand, youth (younger than 20) is projected to decline by 496 people in the next five years. Youth currently make up a third of Sherwood’s total population.

Population & Demographic Comparisons



Expected Population Change by Age Group, 2024-2029



Source: US Census via Esri Business Analyst.

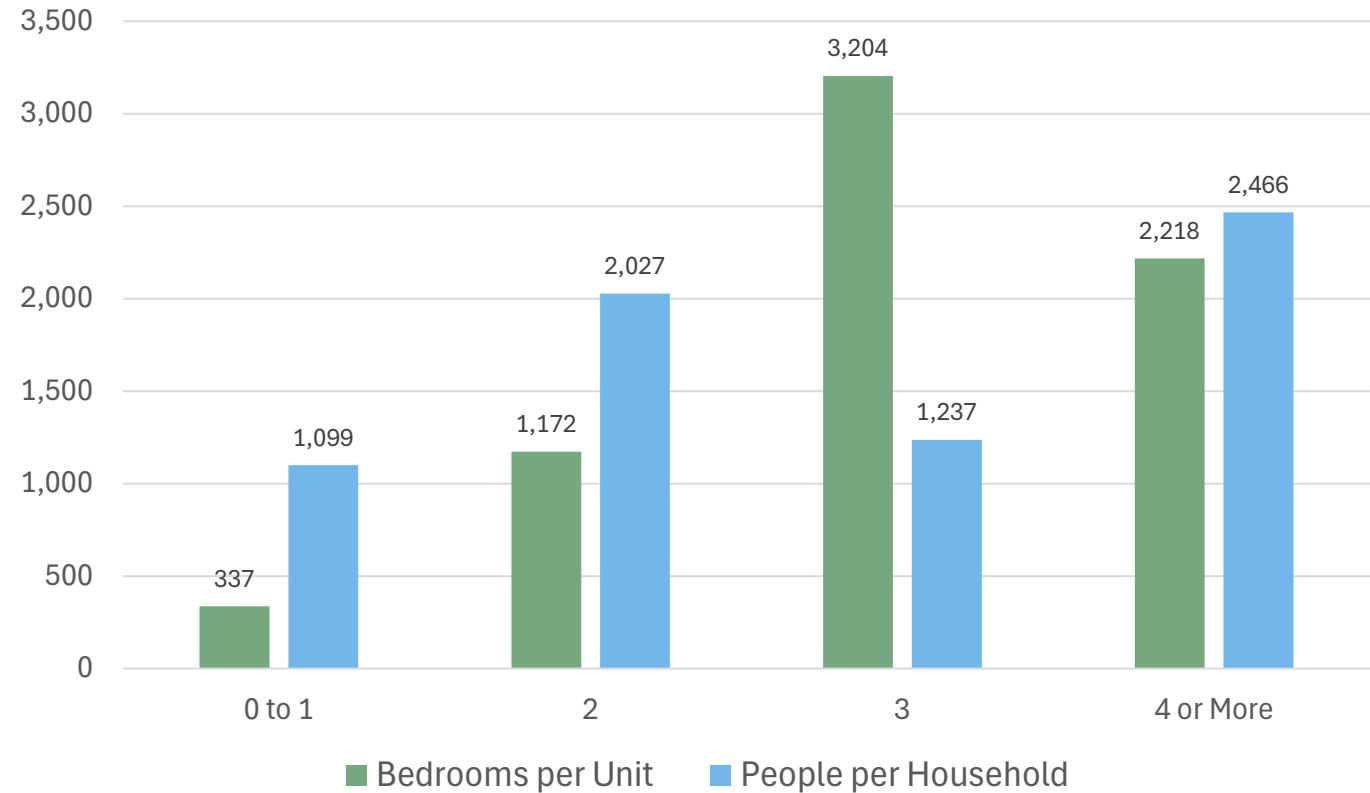
## There May Be Unmet Demand for Smaller Units in Sherwood

In Sherwood, over three quarters (78 percent) of housing units have at least three bedrooms. However, a little over half (54 percent) of households have three or more people. While some households may prefer to have an extra bedroom as flexible space for a guest room, office, or gym, the current housing mix in Sherwood offers few opportunities for households seeking smaller homes.

As the City works to achieve its housing goals over the next ten years, it should focus on adding smaller housing units catering to the 46 percent of households with fewer than three members.

Given Sherwood's existing strong housing demand, it would be reasonable that the market would quickly absorb any additional smaller and cheaper housing supply, especially if this development was focused in Old Town with the anticipation of walkable amenities.

### Bedrooms per Unit and People per Household



Source: US Census Bureau 2022 ACS, Table DP04.

## Sherwood Has More People Per Household Than Region

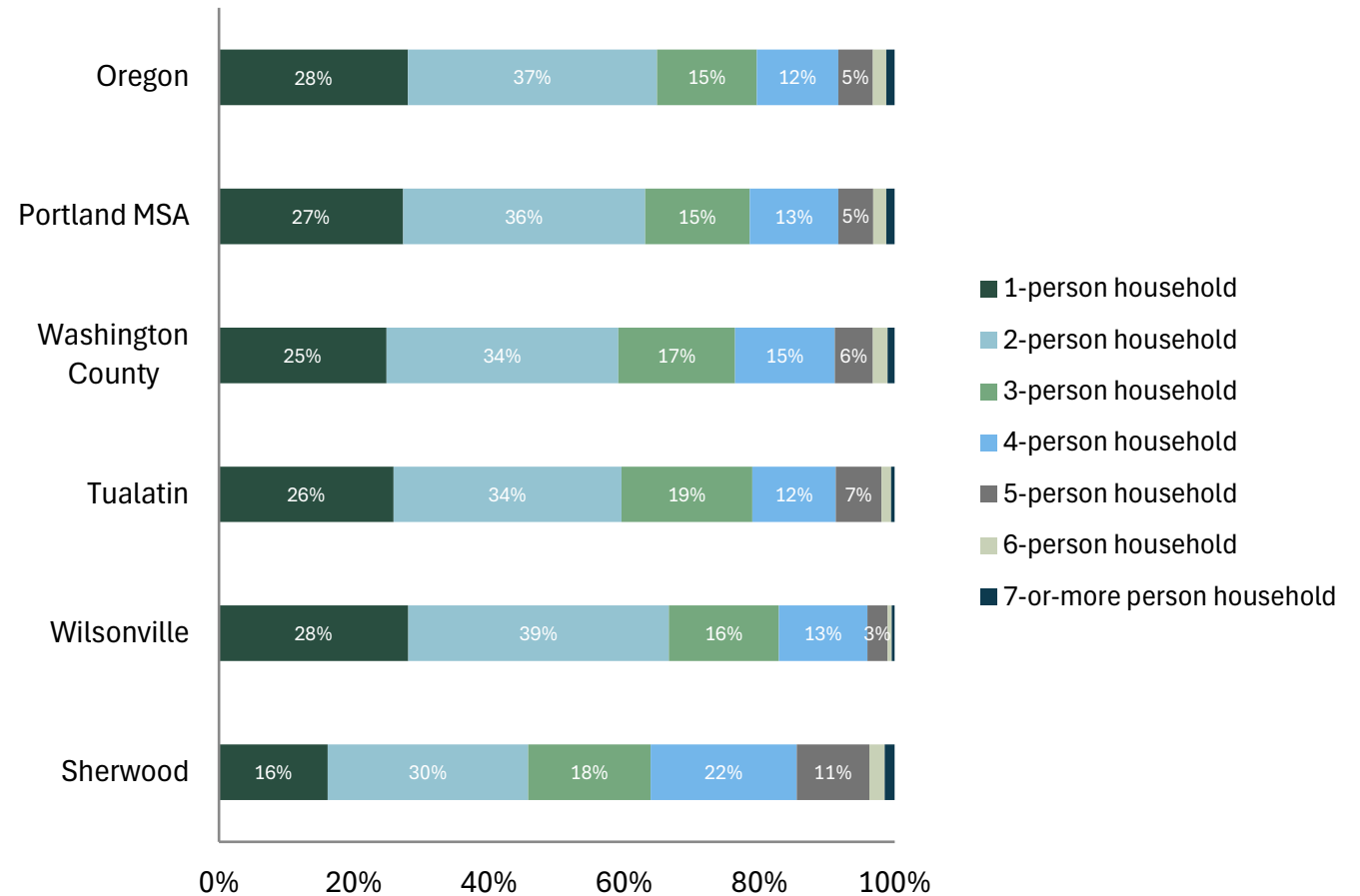
Analyzing housing unit and household sizes may be extended with a regional comparison, which further points to a lack of housing options for smaller households in Sherwood.

Sherwood has a significantly higher share of 4+ person households than the comparison jurisdictions. For instance, the share of 4 or 5-person households in Sherwood (33 percent) is nearly double the share of those households in the state of Oregon (17 percent). These figures are reflected in Sherwood's average household size of 2.96 being 20 percent larger than Oregon's average (2.46).

Conversely, Sherwood has a relatively small share of 1 or 2-person households compared to the other jurisdictions. While these smaller households make up 46 percent of Sherwood households, they make up 67 percent of Wilsonville households and 65 percent of Oregon households. Sherwood's 3-person household share (18 percent) is roughly in line with the comparison jurisdictions.

As the Sherwood population ages, it will be imperative for the city to offer smaller housing units that better suit elderly households and empty-nesters.

### Share of Households by Number of Residents

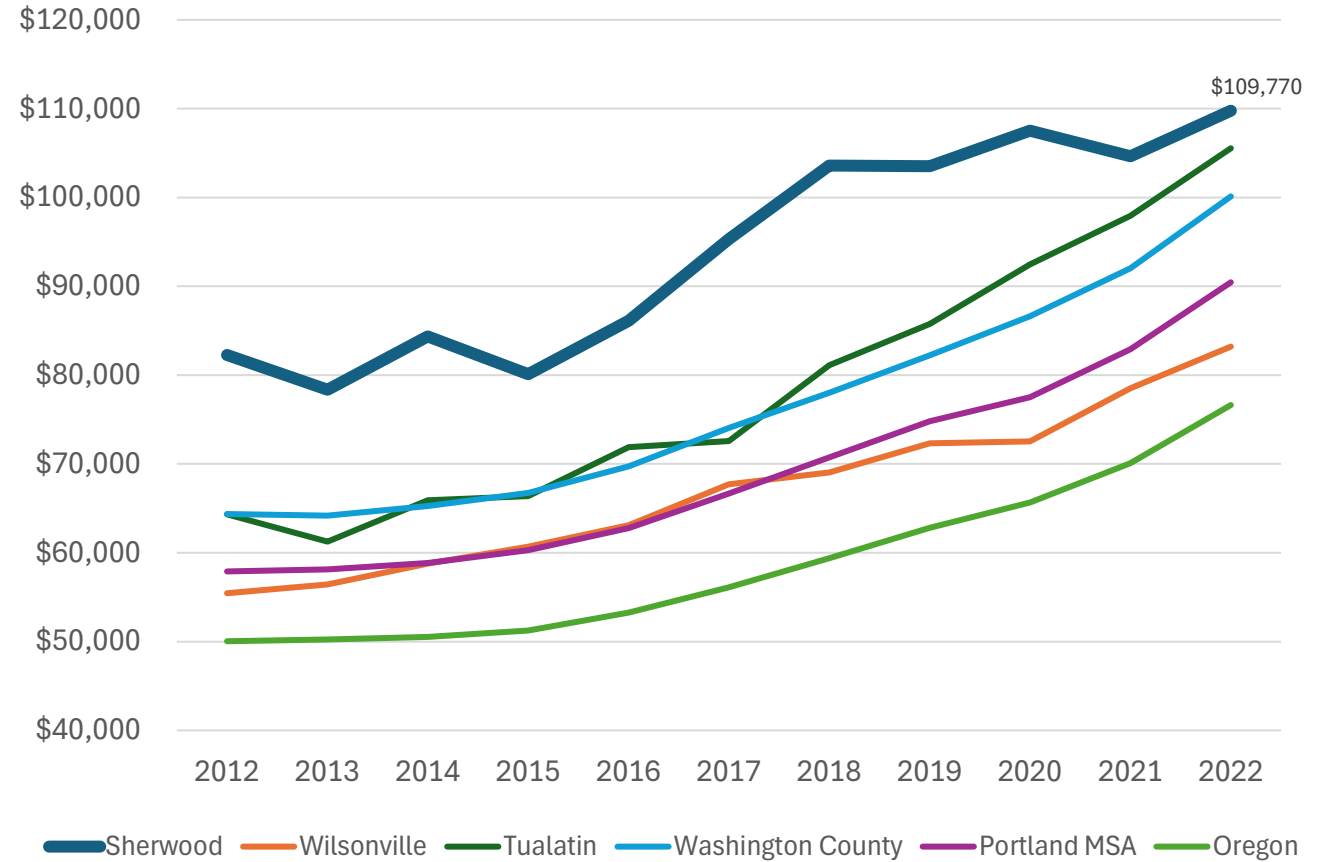


Source: US Census Bureau 2022 5-Year ACS, Table B11016.

## Sherwood Household Incomes Highest, but Growing Slower than Region

Sherwood has had a median household income above the regional median for the past decade. Between 2012 and 2022, the median household income in Sherwood increased from \$82,257 in 2012 to \$109,770 in 2022. Over the same period, the median household income in the Portland Metro Area rose from \$57,896 in 2012 to \$90,451 in 2022. Though Sherwood’s incomes have been higher in terms of dollar value, the rate of change has been slower in Sherwood. From 2012 to 2022, Sherwood incomes rose by 33 percent, while the Portland metro’s incomes rose by 56 percent. Moreover, Tualatin’s median household income has increasingly closed the gap with Sherwood’s after lagging for the past ten years.

Median Household Income, 2012-2022

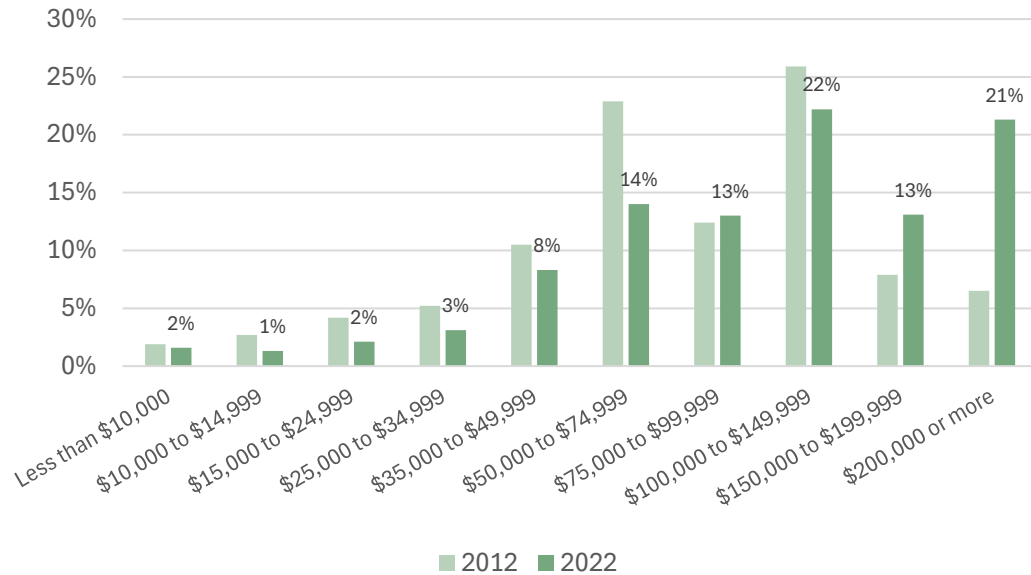


Source: US Census Bureau 5-Year ACS, Table S1901.

## Sherwood Household Incomes Outpace Portland's

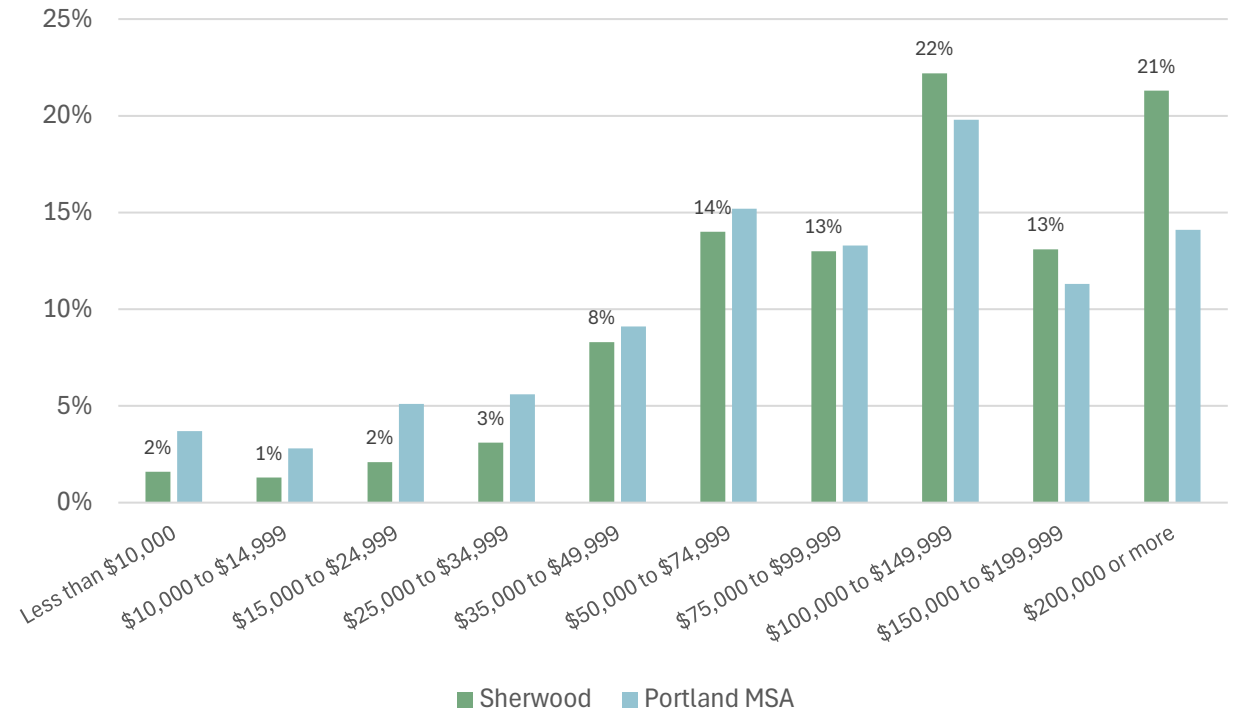
As of 2022, 83 percent of households in Sherwood made more than \$50,000 per year, compared with 73 percent in the Portland Metro Area. Sherwood also has a higher share of households in each income bracket above \$100,000, and a third more households than Portland in the \$200,000 or more bracket.

**Income Distribution among Sherwood Households, 2012 vs. 2022**



Source: US Census Bureau 5-Year ACS, Table S1901.

**Household Income Distribution, Sherwood and the Portland Metro Area (2022)**



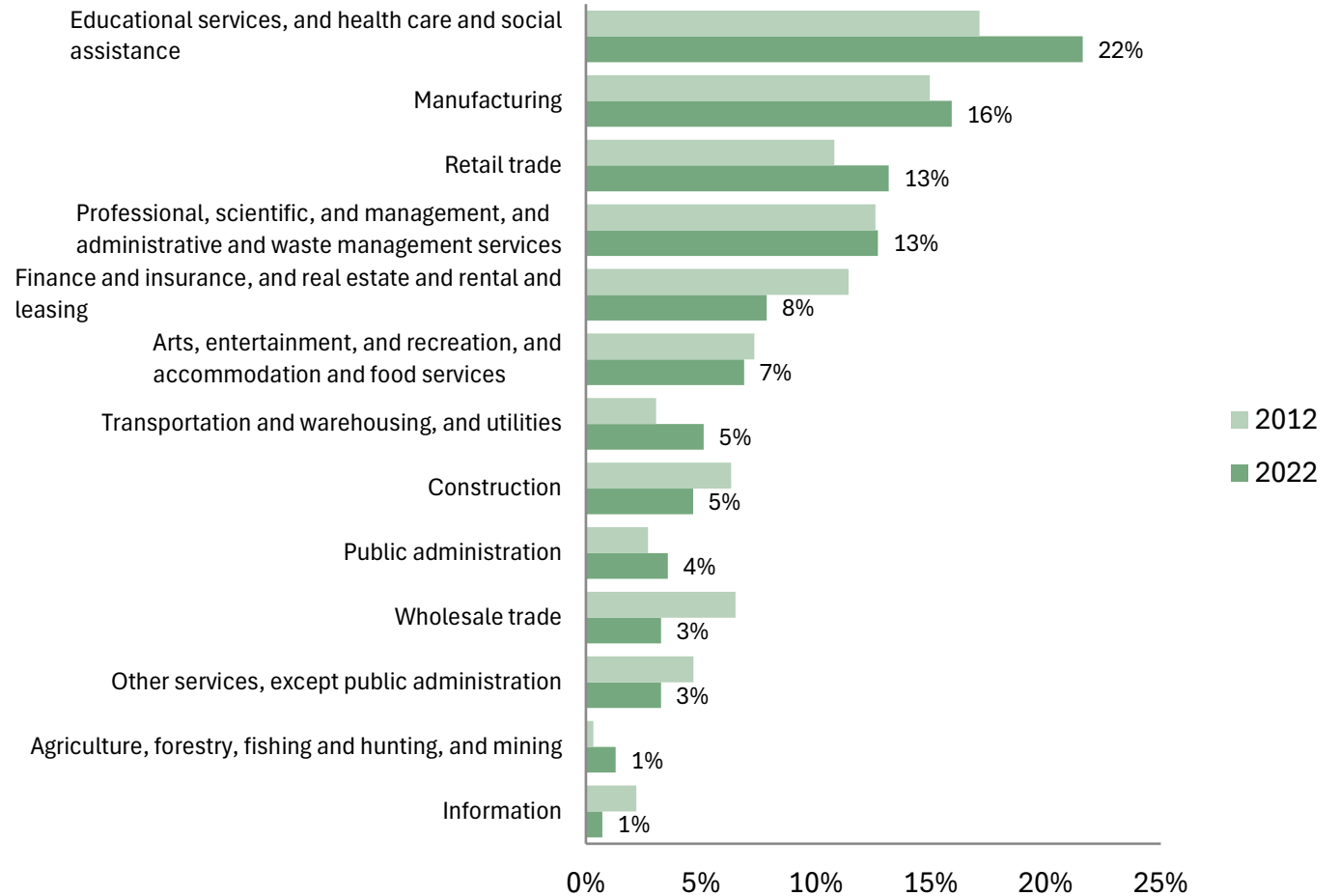
Source: US Census Bureau 2022 5-Year ACS, Table S1901.

## Sherwood employment led by education/healthcare, manufacturing, and retail trade

In 2022, Sherwood’s leading employment sector was educational services & health care, followed by manufacturing and retail trade. The city’s least prevalent employment sector was information, followed by agriculture and other services except public administration.

Between 2012 and 2022, Sherwood saw growth in about half of its employment sectors; the fastest-growing sectors were agriculture, transportation & warehousing, and educational services & health care. Sherwood’s largest declines were in finance & insurance, construction, information, and wholesale trade.

Sherwood Employment Growth by Sector (2012 vs. 2022)



Source: US Census Bureau 5-Year ACS, Table S1901.

Source: US Census Bureau 2022 5-Year ACS, Table S1901.



# Local Market Context

# Old Town Retail Market

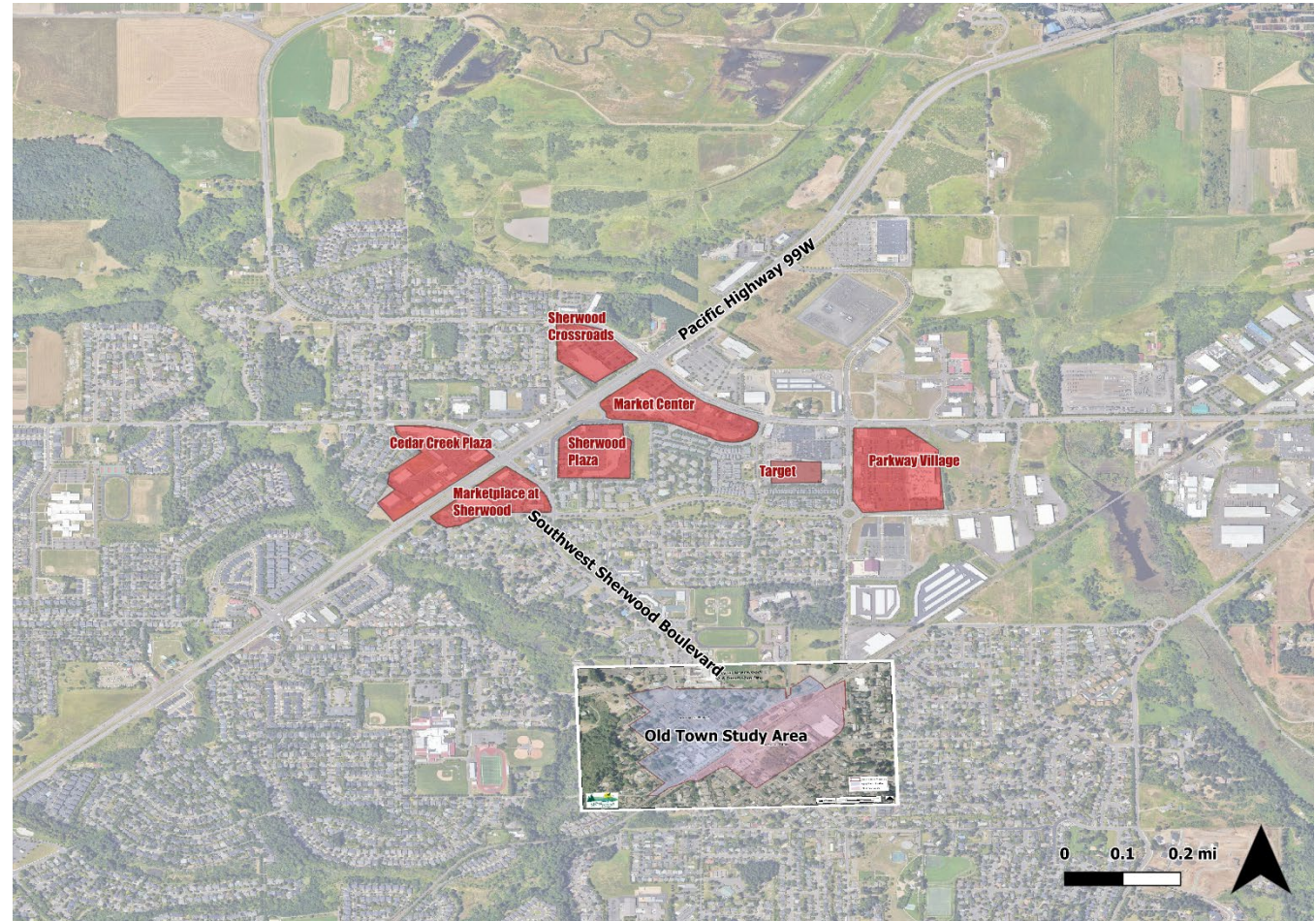
## Old Town Needs to Differentiate from Nearby Retail Centers

While the “existing businesses” slide captures Old Town’s current commercial profile – primarily consisting of retail, professional services, and restaurants – this section of the report includes an analysis of nearby retail sites.

To the north of Old Town there is a cluster of traditional retail shopping centers along Pacific Highway 99W. Although proximity can be a benefit in retail, these shopping centers are designed to be accessible by car and are not within walking distance of Old Town. Indeed, these suburban-style shopping centers serve a purely utilitarian purpose compared to Old Town, which has the potential to be a thriving hub of local businesses and character.

Included in the Pacific Highway retail cluster are the following destinations: Sherwood Crossroads, Cedar Creek Plaza, Sherwood Plaza, Market Center, Marketplace at Sherwood, Parkway Village, and a Target store.

### Shopping Centers Near Old Town



Source: LCG.

## Old Town Needs to Differentiate from Nearby Retail Centers

In addition to the existing retail in Sherwood, there are three sites of ongoing retail development. These sites are located around the existing Pacific Highway retail cluster.

### 16000 SW Tualatin Sherwood Road

Type: Freestanding retail

GLA: 4,000 SF

Construction start : March 2025

### 15995 SW Tualatin Sherwood Road

Type: Freestanding retail

GLA: 100,000 SF

Construction start: September 2025

### 21305 SW Pacific Parkway

Type: Storefront retail (strip center)

GLA: 13,300 SF

Construction start: April 2025

### Upcoming Shopping Centers Near Old Town

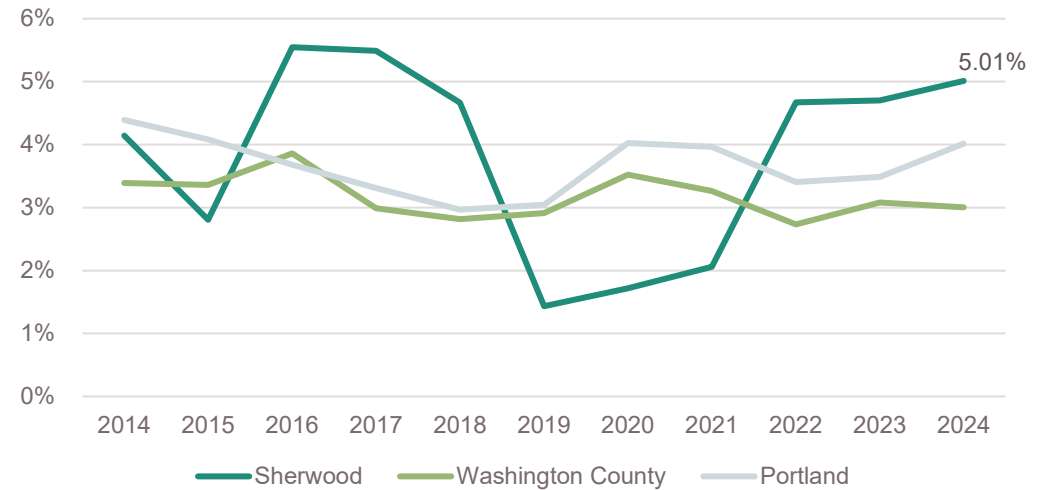


## Sherwood Retail Vacancy and Asking Rent Higher than Region

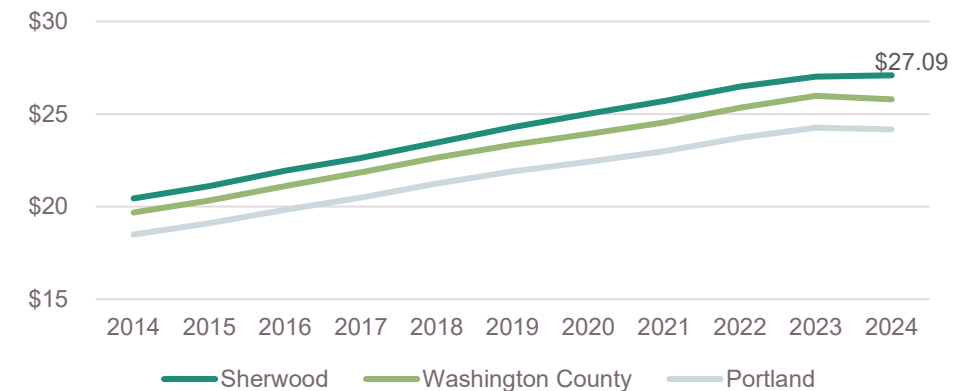
Despite local retail development, Sherwood has a higher retail vacancy rate (5 percent) than Washington County (3 percent) and Portland (4 percent). According to CoStar data, the variability of Sherwood’s retail vacancy in the past ten years has also been larger than the other two geographies in the same time frame. At the same time, retail rents are still higher than the regional averages. Considering that a 5 percent vacancy rate is still roughly in line with U.S. national average, this data indicates that Sherwood has a healthy and competitive retail market, where space commands higher rents than the region at large.

Nationwide, retail trends have been shifting away from traditional centers toward walkable retail nodes featuring businesses and placemaking that offer a unique experience. The most successful retail centers now offer a variety of shops and services, all-day vibrancy, and places designed for visitors to stop and linger. Combining retail with other uses such as housing, office, hospitality, or civic space can help support local businesses in these centers. In addition, the inclusion of smaller or shared retail or restaurant spaces can help to support local entrepreneurs who are testing new business ideas.

Retail Vacancy Rate, 2014-2024



Retail Asking Rent per Square Foot, 2014-2024



Source: CoStar.

# Multifamily & Hospitality Trends

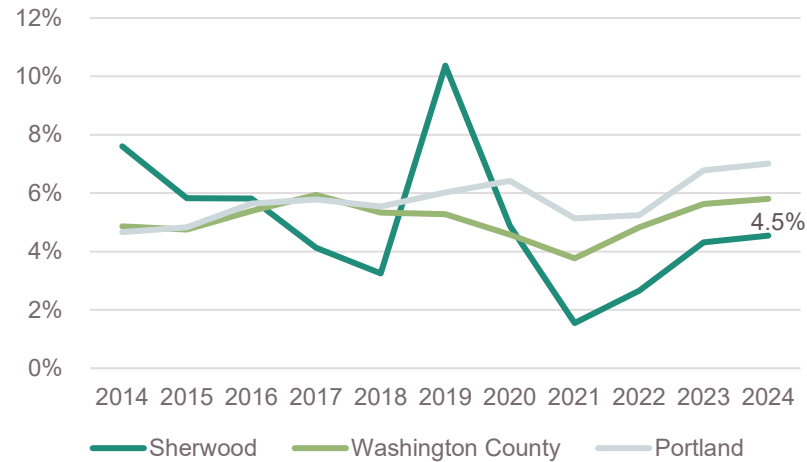
# Multifamily Vacancy and Rents Suggest In-Demand Market

Sherwood’s multifamily vacancy rate saw a temporary increase in 2019, likely due to the completion of two new multifamily developments (Oregon Street Townhomes and Ackerly). The citywide vacancy rate stabilized after that property leased up. Prior to 2019, the multifamily vacancy rate in Sherwood had been declining from about 8 percent to below 4 percent, which is below the 5 percent benchmark for a healthy market.

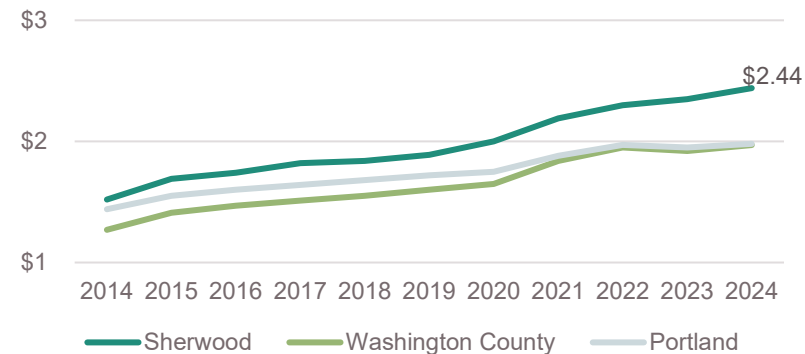
In terms of how Sherwood’s multifamily vacancy compares to Washington County and Portland, Sherwood has had higher vacancy rate variability. This pattern is similar to its retail vacancy variability. While the county and Portland have had relatively stable vacancy rates over the past ten years, Sherwood’s vacancy rate has fluctuated. Still, Sherwood’s 2024 vacancy rate is about 4.5 percent, slightly lower than the county and Portland’s vacancies.

Furthermore, multifamily asking rents per square foot in Sherwood have consistently been higher than in the county and Portland. In 2024, the average asking rent per square foot in Sherwood was \$2.44, almost twenty-five percent higher than the county and Portland (\$2). Together, these two data suggest that Sherwood’s multifamily market is more competitive than the county and Portland’s markets, as property owners can charge tenants higher rent for fewer vacant spaces.

### Multifamily Vacancy Rate, 2014-2024



### Multifamily Asking Rent per Square Foot, 2014-2024



Source: CoStar.

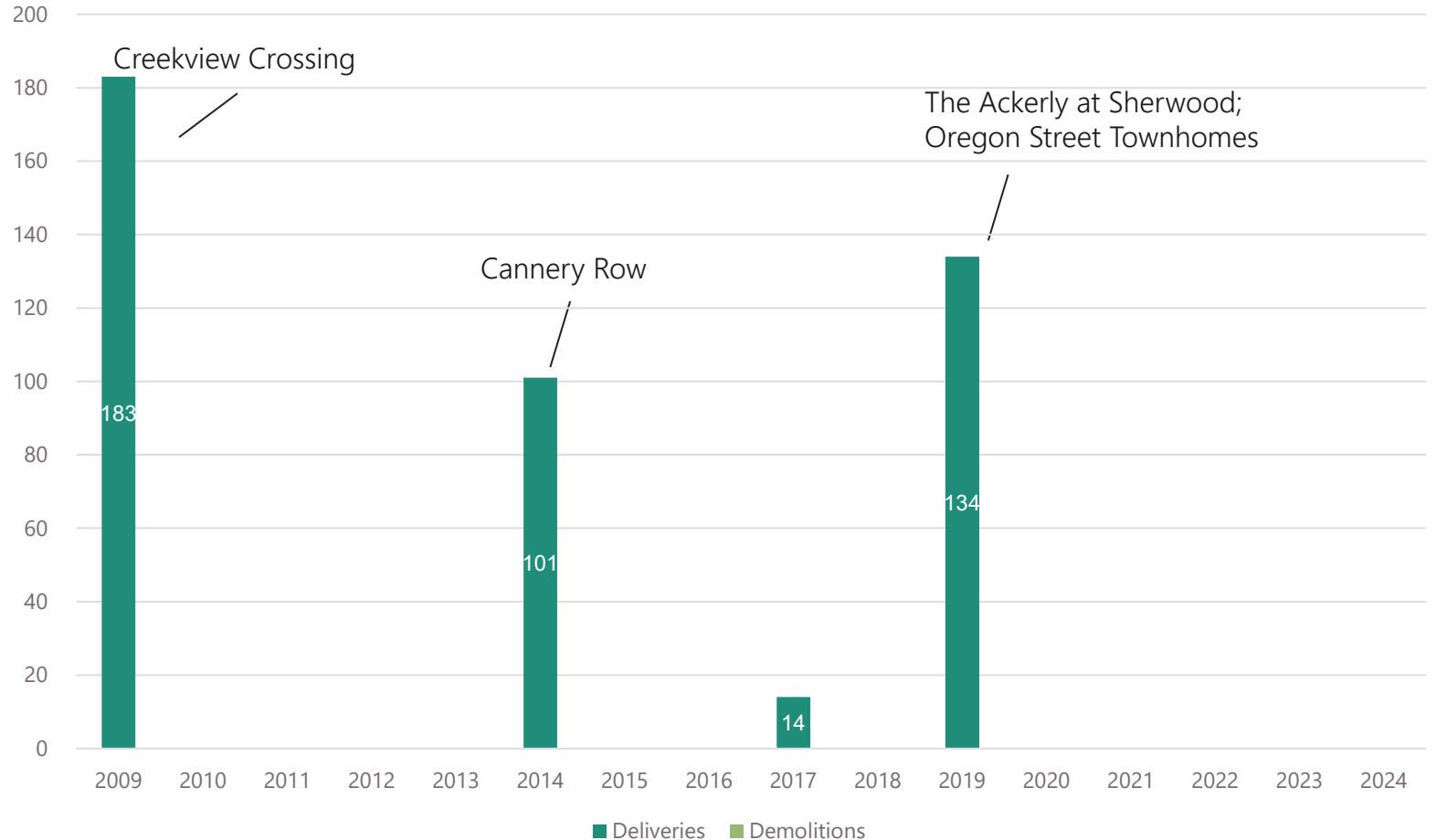
## Sherwood Has Added 100+ Unit Development Every 5 Years

Sherwood added 433 multifamily housing units between 2009-2024. The largest properties built over that period were Creekview Crossing, The Ackerly, and Cannery Row. These developments consisted of over 100 units, were separated by about 5 years each.

The Ackerly is one of the most recent multifamily developments in Sherwood. Built in 2019, the 109-unit assisted-living facility is located across Pacific Highway from Old Town. The monthly rent per unit is \$5,483.

There are no known large apartment projects in the project pipeline at time of writing (December 2024).

### Multifamily Deliveries & Demolitions in Sherwood (Units)



Source: CoStar.

## Recent Large Multifamily Developments in Sherwood



**Cannery Row**  
 22550 SW Highland Dr

Units: 101	Year Built: 2014
Rent / Unit: \$2,004	Rent / SF: \$2.40
Affordability: Market	Density: 56 units/acre



**Oregon Street Townhomes**  
 15790 SW Oregon St

Units: 25	Year Built: 2019
Rent / Unit: \$2,070	Rent / SF: --
Affordability: Market	Density: 21 units/acre



**The Ackerly at Sherwood**  
 16872 SW Edy Rd

Units: 109	Year Built: 2019
Rent / Unit: \$5,483*	Rent / SF: \$7.83*
Affordability: Market	
*Senior living facility rents incorporate services and other living expenses	
Density: 27 units/acre	

# Recent Urban-Style Washington County Housing Development



**Savanna at Reed's Crossing**  
 3405 SE Reed Drive  
 Hillsboro, OR

Units: 301                      Year Built: 2024  
 Rent / Unit: \$2,444          Rent / SF: \$2.44  
 Affordability: Market      Density: 59 units/acre



**Merrill Gardens at Hillsboro**  
 146 NE 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
 Hillsboro, OR

Units: 141                      Year Built: 2024  
 Rent / Unit: \$4,787\*        Rent / SF: \$7.49\*  
 Affordability: Market      Density: 168 units/acre  
 \*Senior living facility rents incorporate services and other living expenses



**The Steward**  
 7007 SW Hampton Street  
 Tigard, OR

Units: 55                      Year Built: 2024  
 Rent / Unit: \$2,343          Rent / SF: \$2.89  
 Affordability: Market      Density: 114 units/acre

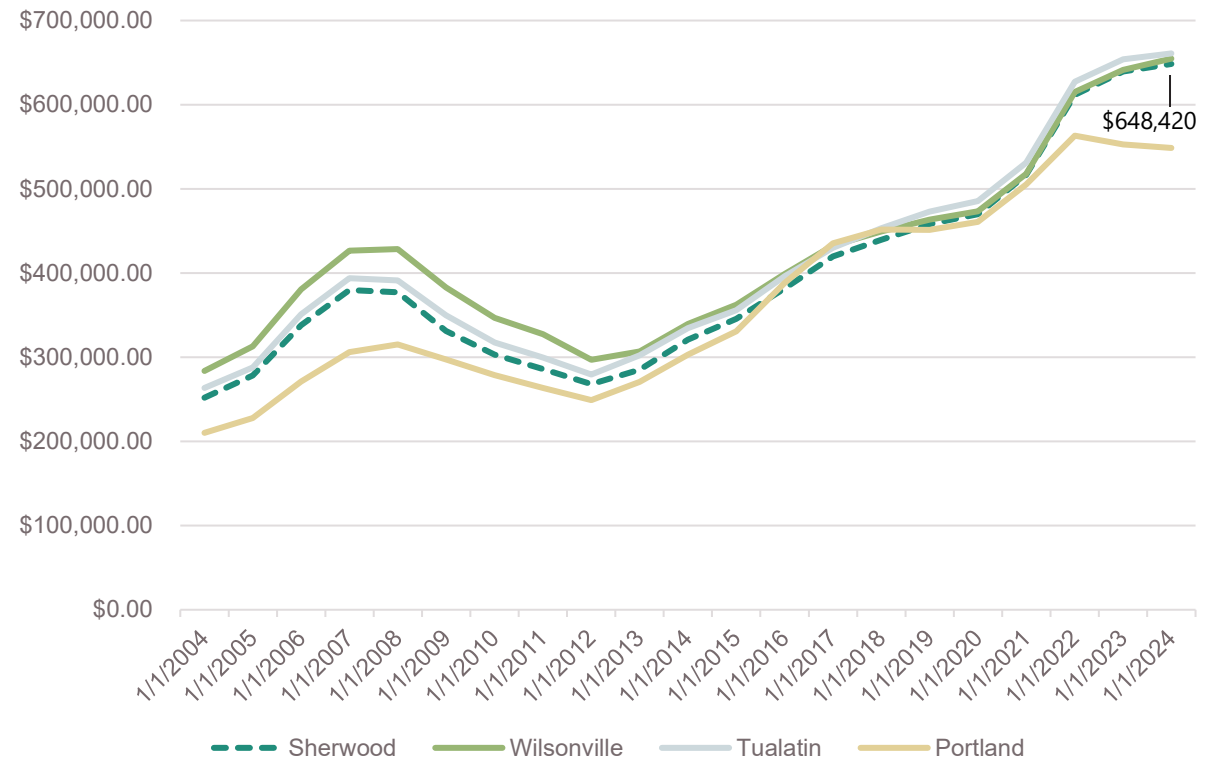
## Single Family Home Values

The Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI) reflects the typical value of homes in the 35th to 65th percentile range. Based on the ZHVI, the typical home value in Sherwood is \$648,420. This figure is higher than the typical home value in the city of Portland, but commensurate with home values in Wilsonville and Tualatin.

Over the past 20 years, the typical home value in Sherwood has grown by 157 percent. In January 2004, the typical home price was just over \$250,000. Over the same period, Wilsonville home values grew by 131 percent, and Tualatin home values grew by 151 percent. Portland saw the greatest increase of 161 percent. Values surged across the board from 2020 to 2022, and have since experienced slower growth.

The high home values and strong growth in Sherwood reflect the regional (and national) housing shortage stemming from strong population growth and homebuilding that has not kept pace with demand.

### Typical Home Value, Sherwood & Neighboring Cities, 2004-2024



Source: Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI).

## Sherwood Has One Hotel, Another On The Way

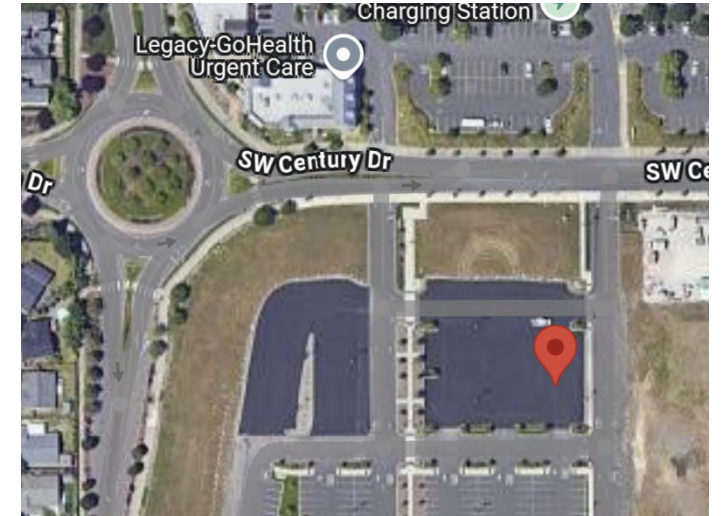
Sherwood currently has one hotel (Hampton Inn), located northwest of Old Town within driving distance. A new hotel has received land use approval (SpringHill Suites), and will be located slightly closer to Old Town, an approximate 15-minute walk.

Future accommodation in or around Old Town should focus on a boutique hotel or bed and breakfast style, in line with the city's vision for Old Town as an inherently local experience.



**Hampton Inn Sherwood Portland**  
 22000 SW Meinecke Parkway  
 Sherwood, OR

Rooms: 73	Year Built: 2020
Rate / Night: \$124	Meeting space: 920 SF
Affordability: Upper Midscale	GBA: 56,794 SF



**SpringHill Suites by Marriott Sherwood**  
 14958 SW Tualatin Sherwood Rd  
 Sherwood, OR

Rooms: 100	Year Built: 2026 (est.)
Rate / Night: --	Meeting space: --
Affordability: Upscale	GBA: 75,000 SF



# LELAND CONSULTING GROUP

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Strategic Advisors to Public and Private Development

## MEMORANDUM



Date: January 8, 2026  
Recipient: Jason Graf, ASLA | First Forty Feet  
From: Ben Austin, PE | HHPR  
Subject: **Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan | Infrastructure Opportunities and Constraints Analysis**

---

The Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan aims to revitalize Old Town as the traditional heart of the community. The plan will include actionable steps to be implemented over the next five years, promoting growth and vibrancy in the district. The purpose of this memorandum is to document opportunities and constraints with the infrastructure in Old Town Sherwood to support the proposed strategic plan.

### UTILITIES

#### Sanitary Sewer

The 2016 Sanitary Sewer Master Plan identifies three downtown sewer condition projects (projects 8, 11, and 22) to repair or replace aging infrastructure. The Old Town area falls on the divide of the Cedar Creek basin and the Rock Creek basin, with the majority of Old Town in the Cedar Creek basin and the Langer Farms Parkway/Oregon Street intersection in the Rock Creek basin. No sanitary sewer capacity deficiencies were identified.

Sanitary sewer in SW Columbia Street was previously extended to the northeast property line of the cannery site and is approximately 7 feet deep. This is sufficient to provide sewer service to future development on the public works site.

Engineering staff have noted maintenance issues in the downstream system, but the sewer system is sufficient to support growth within the district. However, we recommend that the upcoming sewer master plan incorporate potential increased development within Old Town.

#### Water

The 2016 Water System Master Plan does not identify any upgrades within Old Town. The existing 8-inch main in Columbia Street can be extended east through the public works site as part of future development.

The water system is sufficient to support growth within the district.

#### Stormwater Management

The 2016 Stormwater Master Plan does not identify any condition improvements needed in the Old Town area. The Master Plan does identify improvements to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and Park Street

regional stormwater facility, which provides management for much of the Old Town Sherwood stormwater.

The following is an overview of the stormwater management in the area. The Old Town/Cannery stormwater falls into four basins.

- **2<sup>nd</sup> Street and Park Street Regional Facility.** This is a large regional facility that provides management for the majority of Old Town that is zoned retail commercial. Residential-zoned properties are anticipated to be managed on-site if redeveloped.
- **Villa Road Mechanical.** This facility provides treatment for runoff in the vicinity of the Railroad Street and Main Street intersection.
- **Columbia Street Stormwater Facility.** This facility provides stormwater management for the area south of the railroad tracks including the Cannery and public work site.

See attached Exhibits A and B for overview maps of these stormwater basins.

Conveyance of stormwater from development of the public works site can largely be completed by extending the existing storm main in SW Columbia Street, which has been extended to the property line.

Depending on the location of development, stormwater facilities may need to be incorporated into development. These facilities are preferable low-impact development stormwater facilities that fit the context and character of the development. The stormwater conveyance system is sufficient to support growth within the district.

#### **Franchise Utilities (Power, Communications, Gas)**

The City of Sherwood requires development that is completing frontage improvements to install utilities underground. Much of Old Town and the Cannery have had streetscape improvements and already have utilities underground. The remaining underground utilities are the result of individual developments.

Utility undergrounding is most efficient in large segments, as additional poles are often required where the utilities convert from underground to overhead. This can result in both significant cost and additional utility clutter when developing single frontages. Depending on the location of development, utility undergrounding may need to be completed.

## **TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Downtown Streetscape**

The City of Sherwood completed streetscape improvements to Old Town and the Cannery between 2006 and 2013. These improvements implemented parts of the Downtown Sherwood Streetscape Master Plan that was completed in 2003. The Master Plan envisioned



additional phases of streetscape throughout Old Town that have not yet been implemented. See attached Exhibit C. Depending on the location of development, street improvements, including streetscape, may need to be constructed.

### **Sherwood Cannery**

The Sherwood Cannery Planned Unit Development (PUD) was completed in 2011. These improvements constructed the road network and utilities within the Cannery area for development of the adjacent parcels. As part of these improvements, SW Columbia Street was extended to the northeastern property line of the Cannery, abutting the City of Sherwood public works site for future extension. The extension of SW Columbia Street is anticipated to use a similar roadway section, including stormwater planters.

### **Oregon Street Intersection**



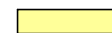


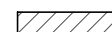


The Oregon Street and Langer Farms Parkway intersection was constructed in 2011 as part of the extension of Langer Farms Parkway between Oregon Street and Tualatin-Sherwood Road. The intersection is complicated by the Portland and Western Railroad line that crosses through the intersection.

To better align commercial traffic into the Cannery and Old Town, the Sherwood Downtown Strategic Plan explored the potential connection of Columbia Street to this intersection. HHPR developed three concept-level sketches for incorporating SW Columbia Street into this intersection. They include the following options (See attached Exhibits D, E and F):

- Alternative 1: 4-leg signalized intersection with Lincoln Street right in/right out/left in
- Alternative 2: 5-leg signalized intersection
- Alternative 3: 5-leg roundabout.

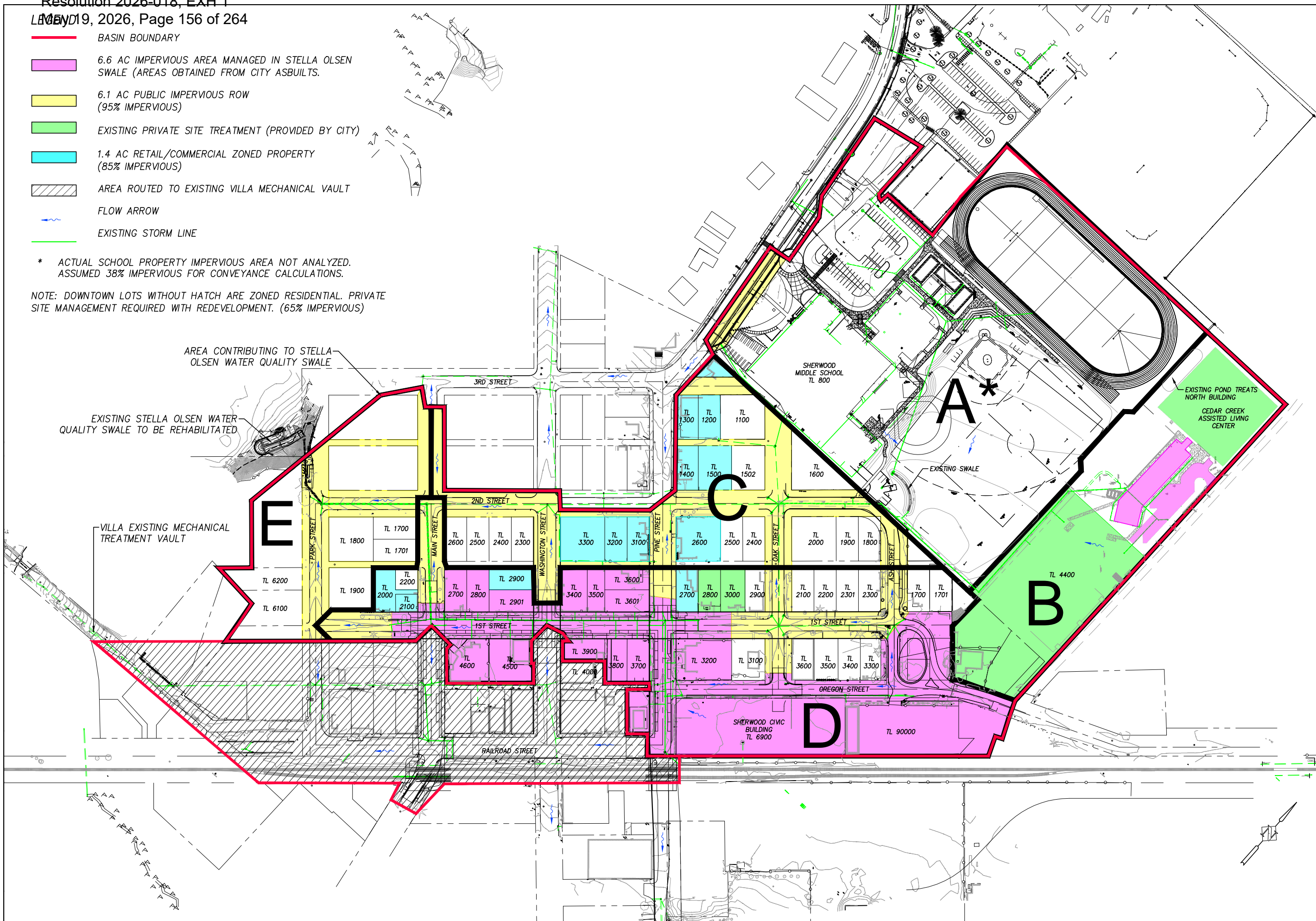
All concepts require early coordination with the railroad owner, operators, and ODOT rail for modification of a public railroad crossing. In particular, integrating the rail crossing into a roundabout will require early coordination as this configuration has only been used at a handful of locations around the country.



-  BASIN BOUNDARY
-  6.6 AC IMPERVIOUS AREA MANAGED IN STELLA OLSEN SWALE (AREAS OBTAINED FROM CITY ASBUILTS.
-  6.1 AC PUBLIC IMPERVIOUS ROW (95% IMPERVIOUS)
-  EXISTING PRIVATE SITE TREATMENT (PROVIDED BY CITY)
-  1.4 AC RETAIL/COMMERCIAL ZONED PROPERTY (85% IMPERVIOUS)
-  AREA ROUTED TO EXISTING VILLA MECHANICAL VAULT
-  FLOW ARROW
-  EXISTING STORM LINE

\* ACTUAL SCHOOL PROPERTY IMPERVIOUS AREA NOT ANALYZED. ASSUMED 38% IMPERVIOUS FOR CONVEYANCE CALCULATIONS.

NOTE: DOWNTOWN LOTS WITHOUT HATCH ARE ZONED RESIDENTIAL. PRIVATE SITE MANAGEMENT REQUIRED WITH REDEVELOPMENT. (65% IMPERVIOUS)



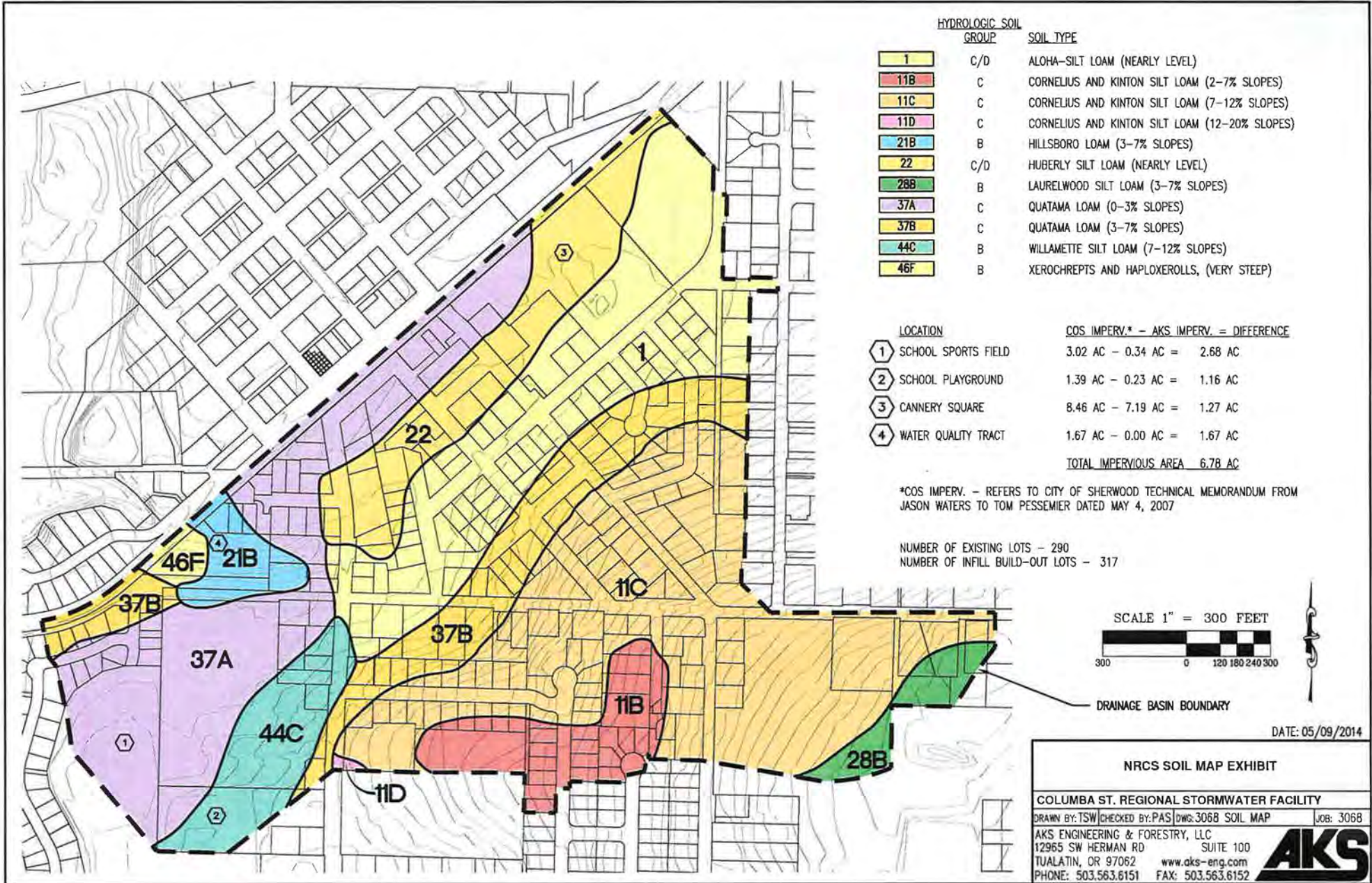
**OVERALL BASIN MAP**  
**STELLA OLSEN REGIONAL FACILITY**  
 SHERWOOD, OREGON

**Harper Houf Peterson**  
**Righellis Inc.**

ENGINEERS PLANNERS  
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS  
 200 SE Spokane Street, Suite 200, Portland OR 97202  
 phone: 503.221.1131 www.hhpri.com fax: 503.221.1171

DESIGNED:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:	DATE:
			AUGUST 2019

SHEET NO.  
**BASIN**  
 JOB NO. SHR-16





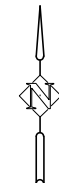
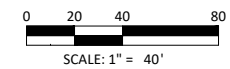
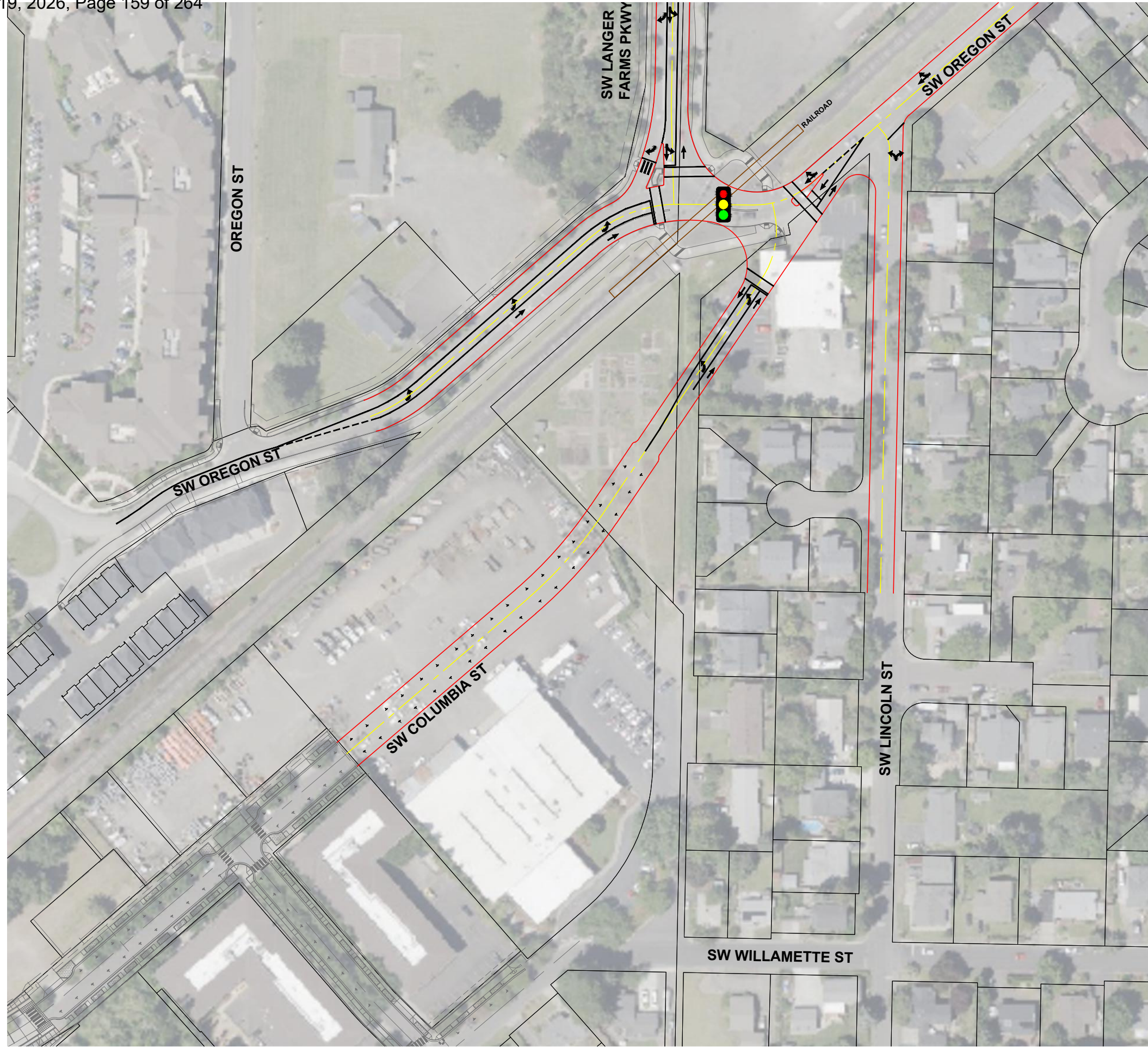
*Construction of the Downtown Streetscape Master Plan will occur incrementally over time. In general, construction will be timed to minimize impacts on festivals and downtown property owners.*

Excerpt from Downtown Sherwood Streetscape Master Plan  
December 9, 2003



Limits of streetscape  
completed

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ALTERNATIVE 1 - 4 LEG

**SW COLUMBIA ST INTERSECTION**

SHERWOOD, OR



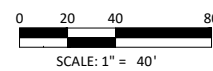
**Harper  
 Houf Peterson  
 Righellis Inc.**  
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DATE:	6/22/2025

SHEET NO.  
**ALT 1**

JOB NO. FFF-01

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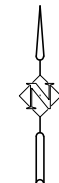
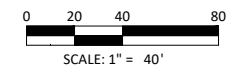
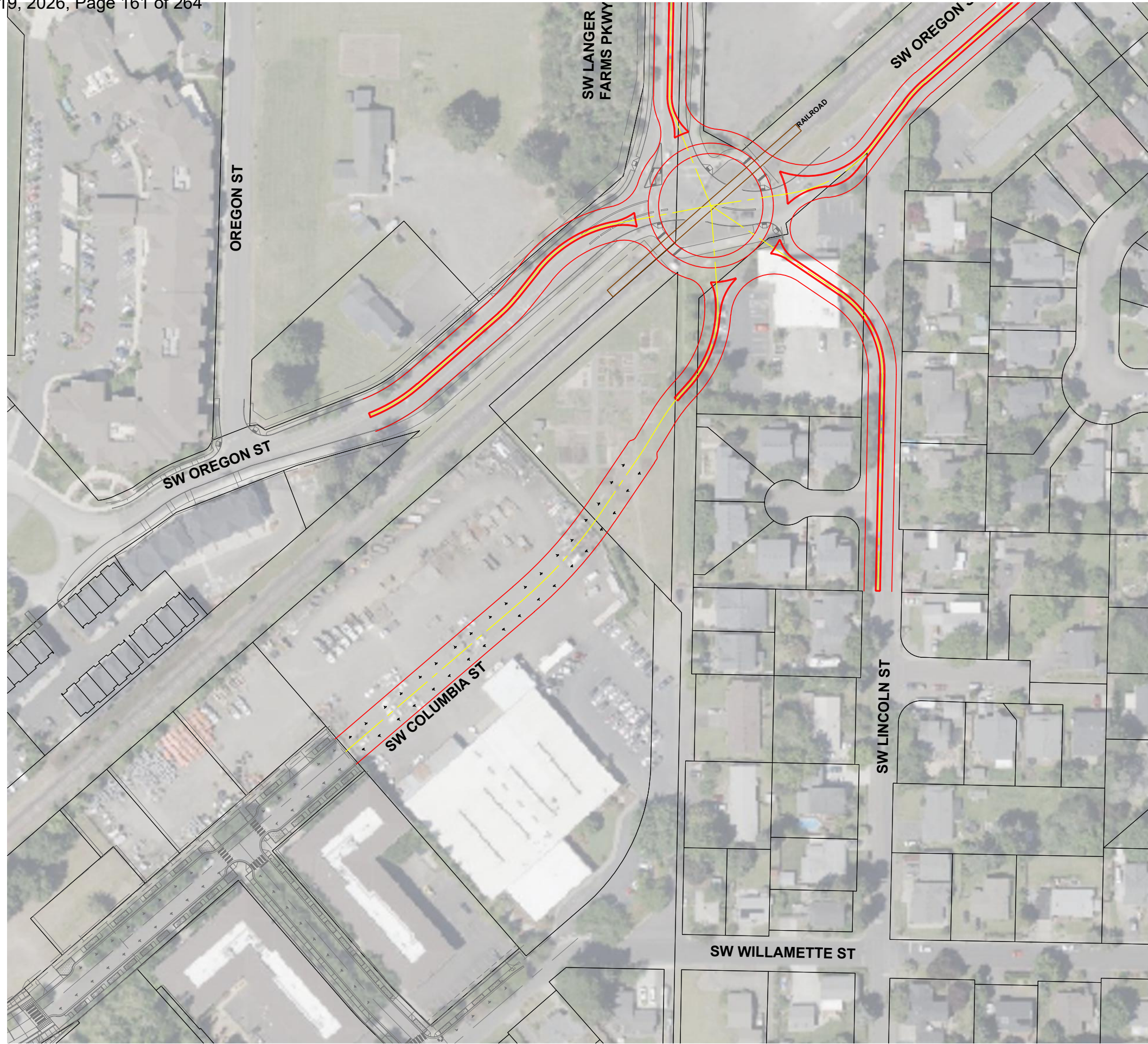
**Harper Houf Peterson**  
**Righellis Inc.**  
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DATE:	6/22/2025

SHEET NO.  
**ALT 2**  
 JOB NO. FFF-01

ALTERNATIVE 2 - 5 LEG  
**SW COLUMBIA ST INTERSECTION**  
 SHERWOOD, OR

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ALTERNATIVE 3 - ROUNDABOUT  
**SW COLUMBIA ST INTERSECTION**  
 SHERWOOD, OR

**Harper Houf Peterson**  
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CHECKED:	
DATE:	6/22/2025

SHEET NO.  
**ALT 3**

JOB NO. FFF-01



Planning  
Urban Design  
Place Strategy

412 NW Couch St, # 405  
Portland, Oregon 97209  
t: 971-245-4352  
[www.firstfortyfeet.com](http://www.firstfortyfeet.com)

# MEMORANDUM

## Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan

To: Sean Conrad (City of Sherwood); Eric Rutledge (COS)  
From: Jason Graf, (First Forty Feet); Tyler Sauter, (FFF); Sijin Sun, (FFF)  
Date: July 5, 2025  
Subject: Recommendations for Zoning Code modifications

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The following memo for the Old Town Strategic Action Plan, outlines recommended zoning code modifications intended to promote compatible development and the strategic location of active storefronts. These changes aim to reinforce Old Town as a vibrant community destination.

The memo identifies key areas—particularly along Pine Street, Columbia Street, and surrounding Cannery Square—where zoning changes can better support successful retail environments and placemaking. Recommendations include rezoning select parcels from High Density Residential (HDR) to Retail Commercial (RC) to ensure active ground-floor uses that contribute to a continuous and engaging streetscape.

The proposed modifications also use the parking policy as a development incentive, supporting infill while preserving Old Town’s walkable, pedestrian-oriented character.

Additional changes clarify and strengthen requirements for:

- Use of high-quality building materials
- Consistent roof forms that reflect traditional character
- Ground-level transparency standards
- Recessed window openings to provide depth along the building facade
- Harmonization of design standards between the Smockville District and Old Cannery Area within the Old Town Overlay Zone

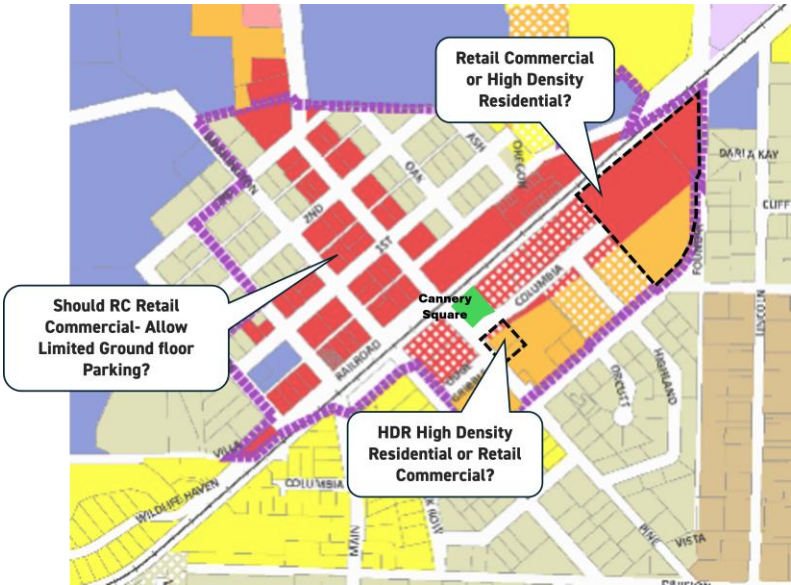


Figure 1: Potential Zoning Modifications

The following is a list of the proposed zoning code amendments from the memo, along with the relevant zoning sections from the Sherwood Municipal Code that are proposed for modification:

#	Title	Zoning Section	Summary
1	Parking Modification	Chapter 16.22 – Commercial Land Use Districts Section 16.22.020 – Uses (Footnote 1)	Allows limited, well-designed parking in mixed-use buildings while preserving active commercial frontages and walkability.
2	Zoning Change – Public Works/Fieldhouse Parcel	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.030 – Permitted Uses	Rezones city-owned Fieldhouse parcel from HDR to RC to enable retail on both sides of Columbia Street and support a cohesive retail node.
3	Zoning Change – Pine & Columbia Parcel	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.030 – Permitted Uses	Rezones a vacant city-owned parcel from HDR to RC to activate Cannery Square’s southern edge and complete retail frontage along Pine Street.
4	Hardscape Setback Requirement – Old Cannery Area	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.080 – Subsection A	Eliminates impractical amenities (e.g., trees, kiosks) in narrow setbacks and replaces with features like retail displays and bike parking.
5	Transparency Requirement – Old Cannery Area	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.080 – Subsection H	Aligns window transparency requirements with Smockville (75%) and clearly defines the measurement zone.
6	Roof Requirement – Old Cannery Area	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.080 – Subsection J	Prohibits single-slope (shed) roofs and reinforces traditional forms like gable, mansard, or flat with parapets/cornices.
7	Transparency Requirement – Smockville District	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.090 – Commercial Standard 2	Clarifies window verticality and transparency standards; defines how to measure and locate transom windows.
8	Roof Requirement – Smockville District	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.090 – Commercial Standard 7	Prohibits gable and single-slope roofs; removes exceptions for screening with parapets or false fronts.
9	Exterior Materials – Smockville District	Chapter 16.162 – OT Overlay District Section 16.162.090 – Commercial Standard 8	Removes 10% exception for faux materials; ensures use of authentic, high-quality materials consistent with Old Town’s historic character.

## Amendment #1: Parking Modification

### Division II. LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

#### Chapter 16.22 COMMERCIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

##### 16.22.020 Uses

D. Additional limitations for specific uses are identified in the footnotes of this table.

	OC	NC'	RC	GC
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-Family dwelling housing, subject to all of the following:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multi-family housing is only permitted on one or more of the upper floors of a building and only when a non-residential use that is permitted in the underlying zone is located on the ground floor. <b>Parking is not a permitted ground floor use. The ground floor non-residential use must occupy the entire ground floor, with the exception of a lobby, utilities, stairways, elevators, and similar facilities.</b></li> <li>2. Site plan review process in section 16.90.020.D.6.</li> <li>3. Maximum density limits of the High Density Residential (HDR) zone.</li> <li>4. Dimensional standards of the underlying zone.</li> <li>5. The minimum ceiling height shall be 12 feet measured from the finished floor to the lowest point of the surface of the ceiling.</li> <li>6. If any part of a structure is within 100 feet of a residential zone, the height limits of the HDR zone shall apply.</li> <li>7. A building with multi-family housing is limited to two stairwells that can be entered from the ground floor of the building. There are no limits on the number of stairwells that are not able to be entered from the ground floor except as provided by this code.</li> <li>8. The required parking for the multi-family housing use shall be in addition to the minimum required for the non-residential use(s).</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	P	P	P	P

### Background

The current language in Chapter 16.22.020.D (Footnote 1) of the Sherwood Municipal Code allows multifamily housing in commercial zones only when a permitted non-residential use occupies the ground floor. It prohibits parking as a ground-floor use and requires the non-residential use to occupy the entire ground floor, except for limited support areas such as lobbies and utility spaces.

This provision was intended to reinforce active commercial frontages and promote walkability in mixed-use areas. However, in practice, the lack of flexibility regarding parking may pose challenges for development feasibility, especially in Old Town, where:

- Automobile usage is currently the predominant mode of travel for residents and visitors;

- High-capacity or frequent transit service is not currently available to serve Old Town residents;
- Some residential parking is necessary to meet market expectations and to secure financing, as lenders often require off-street parking as a condition of project financing.

As such, an updated standard is proposed to reflect these realities while maintaining a strong pedestrian-oriented streetscape.

### Proposed Modification

The proposed amendment would refine the code to strengthen the intent of promoting walkable, mixed-use environments with some limited provisions for off-street parking. Key changes include:

- **Minimum Commercial Use Depth:**  
Requires that ground-floor commercial uses fronting the street have a minimum depth of 30 feet, promoting viable, leasable space for but not limited to retail, service, or office tenants.
- **Limitation on Non-Commercial Uses at Ground Floor:**  
Allows lobbies, utilities, stairwells, and similar uses on the ground floor only if they do not exceed 25% of the ground floor area.
- **Parking Standards for Mixed-Use Buildings:**  
Clarifies that ground-floor parking is generally not permitted, but includes exceptions when the design meets the following conditions:
  - Must be located to the **side or rear of the building**;
  - Limited to **30% of total parcel area and 25% of street frontage**;
  - Requires **alley or secondary street access where feasible**;
  - Curb cuts must be limited to **20 feet in width and located at least 30 feet from corners**.
  - Is **screened from public view** with landscaping or architectural treatments.

### Purpose and Benefits

This code update balances the need for development flexibility with the community's goals for a vibrant, walkable Old Town. It acknowledges Sherwood's current transportation context—where personal vehicles remain the dominant form of mobility—and the practical realities facing mixed-use development.

### Key Benefits

- **Allowing limited parking helps support new housing over commercial uses in areas lacking robust transit;**

- Addresses lender and market requirements, improving the viability of redevelopment and investment in Old Town;
- Ensures any parking is minimized, well-designed, and screened to protect the pedestrian realm and maintain an active streetscape;
- Provides clear standards to ensure commercial space remains functional and visible along the street frontage.

## Amendment #2: Zoning Change- City Owned Parcel (Public Works)

### Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES

#### Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\*

##### 16.162.030 Permitted Uses

- H. Uses permitted outright in the RC zone are allowed within the HDR zone when limited to the first floor, adjacent to and within 100 feet of, Columbia Street within the Old Town Overlay District.

**Issue to Address:** Existing High Density Residential (HDR) does not ensure an active commercial use on the ground-level. An important criteria for successful retail is a pattern of edge-to-edge retail storefronts oriented to both sides of a street or intersection. In this location RC zoning is on one side of the street and HDR on the other. While HDR allows for ground-level commercial uses, it does not require it. Replacing HDR zoning with RC along both sides of an extended Columbia Street would create stronger conditions for a vibrant and successful retail node.

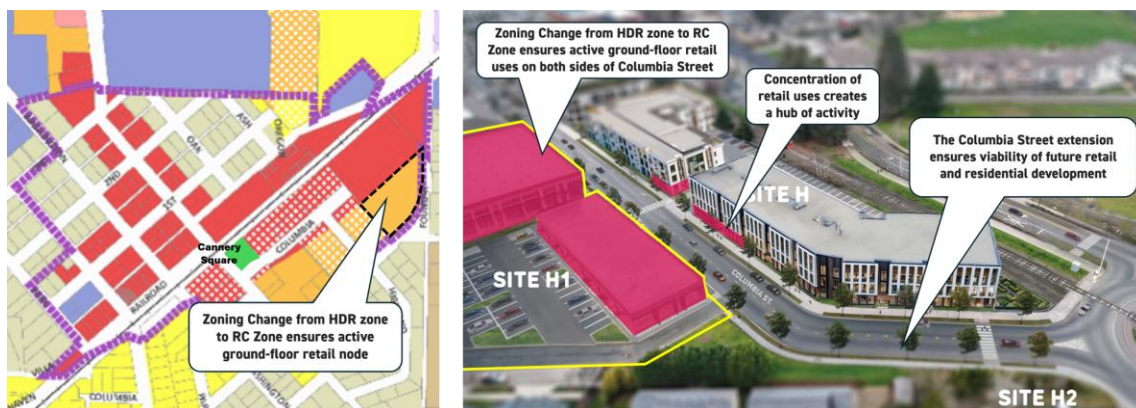


Figure 2: Zone Change- Public Works/Fieldhouse Parcel

### Background

The city-owned properties that include the **Public Works Yard** and the **Fieldhouse sports complex** are currently zoned **Retail Commercial (RC)** and **High Density Residential (HDR)**, respectively. With the potential extension of **Columbia Street**, the viability of retail development on these sites would significantly improve due to increased visibility and access to higher volumes of drive-by traffic.

These **vacant and underutilized properties** present an opportunity for a mix of **retail and housing**, creating a more vibrant and active area. However, the current zoning

inconsistency—with RC on one side of Columbia Street and HDR on the other—creates a barrier to realizing this vision.

To address this, a zone change is proposed to rezone the **Fieldhouse parcel from HDR to RC**. This change would allow for a more cohesive development pattern and unlock the site's potential for contributing to a **distinct retail node** in the Old Cannery area.

**Figure 2** indicates the proposed zoning change and highlights how **retail on both sides of Columbia Street** could reinforce this emerging commercial destination.

#### Proposed Modification

Rezone the city-owned Public Works/Fieldhouse parcel from High Density Residential (HDR) to Retail Commercial (RC)

### Amendment #3: Zoning Change City Owned Parcel (Pine & Columbia)

#### Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES

#### Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\*

#### 16.162.030 Permitted Uses

- H. Uses permitted outright in the RC zone are allowed within the HDR zone when limited to the first floor, adjacent to and within 100 feet of, Columbia Street within the Old Town Overlay District.

**Issue to Address:** The existing High Density Residential (HDR) zoning does not guarantee active ground-level commercial uses. A key criterion for ensuring Cannery Square becomes a vibrant and well-used public space is the presence of retail storefronts surrounding it. While the HDR zone permits ground-level commercial uses, it does not require them. Requiring active storefronts around Cannery Square would create stronger conditions for a successful retail node and enhance the use and function of this important community gathering space.

#### Background

The current language in Chapter 16.22.030 Permitted Uses H. allows commercial uses outright when limited to the first floor and located within 100 feet of Columbia Street. However, this provision does not adequately address the development potential of the **vacant, city-owned property at the corner of Pine Street and Columbia Street**, located just south of the Cannery Square plaza and public gathering space. Under the existing High Density Residential (HDR) zoning, there is no guarantee that an **active ground-floor commercial use** will be required to front Pine Street. As a result, the opportunity to **activate the southern edge of the plaza and complete the continuous retail frontage envisioned for Pine Street**—a key downtown signature street—may be lost (see Figure 3).

### Proposed Modification

Rezone the city-owned parcel located at the southeast corner of SW Pine Street and SW Columbia Street from High Density Residential (HDR) to Retail Commercial (RC)

### Key benefits of Amendment #2 and Amendment #3 Zoning Changes

- **Ensures Active Ground-Floor Use:**  
Unlike the HDR zone, the RC zone requires ground-floor commercial use, which will help activate the south edge of Cannery Square and contribute to a continuous retail frontage along Pine Street.
- **Aligns with Old Town's Vision:**  
This change supports the goal of establishing Pine Street as a signature downtown street characterized by walkable, edge-to-edge ground-level storefronts and a strong street-level presence.
- **Maximizes Public Investment:**  
The parcel's location adjacent to Cannery Square—a key public space—makes it a strategic site for complementary commercial uses such as cafes, retail shops, or flexible indoor/outdoor spaces that enhance the plaza's functionality.
- **Improves Economic Development Potential:**  
The RC zone allows a range of commercial uses, which can attract private investment, increase daytime foot traffic, and support growth of small businesses and new uses in Old Town.
- **Supports Urban Form and Design Goals:**  
Rezoning the property ensures future development will follow commercial design standards that prioritize transparency, street frontage, and pedestrian-oriented site planning—reinforcing the area's cohesive urban character.
- **Preserves Housing Opportunities on Upper Floors:**  
Mixed-use development with housing above remains allowable in the RC zone, ensuring residential density goals can still be achieved while prioritizing active commercial uses at street level.

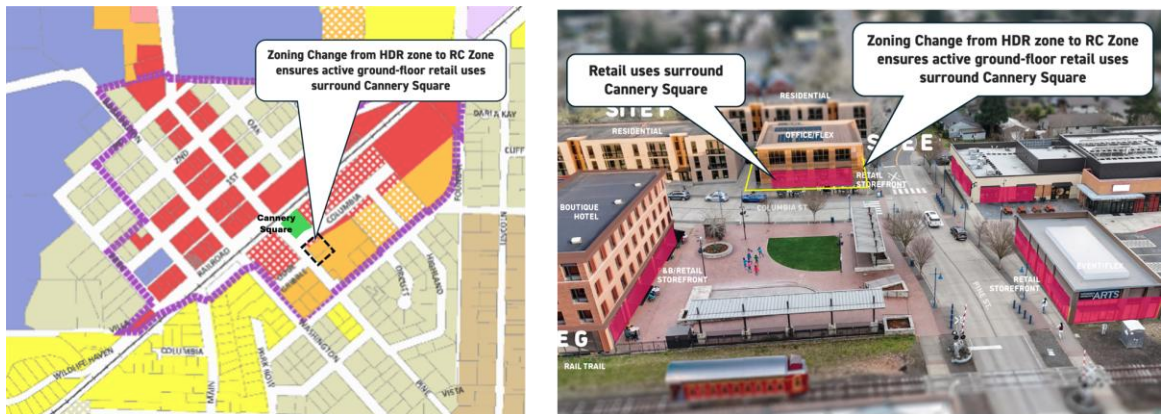


Figure 3: Zone Change- City-owned Parcel (Corner of Pine and Columbia)

## Amendment #4: Old Cannery Area Hardscape Setback Requirement

### Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES

#### Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\*

#### 16.162.080 Standards for All Commercial, Multi-family, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.

- A. Building Placement and the Street. The purpose of this standard is to create an attractive area when commercial or mixed-use structures are set back from the property line. Landscaping, an arcade, or a hard-surfaced expansion of the pedestrian path must be provided between a structure and the street.

Structures built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this subsection. Where there is more than one street lot line, only those frontages where the structure is built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. All street-facing elevations must comply with one of the following options:

3. Option 3: Hard-surface sidewalk extension. The area between the building and the street lot line must be hard-surfaced for use by pedestrians as an extension of the sidewalk:
  - a. The building walls may be set back no more than six (6) feet from the street lot line.
  - b. For each one-hundred (100) square feet of hard-surface area between the building and the street lot line at least one of the following amenities must be provided.
    - (1) A bench or other seating.
    - (2) A tree.
    - (3) A landscape planter.
    - (4) A drinking fountain.
    - (5) A kiosk.

### Background

Standards currently apply to all commercial, institutional and mixed-use structures in the Old Cannery area. Multi-family should be included in the list.

The amenities currently described for 3. Option 3: Hard-surface sidewalk extension for inclusion in private setbacks are not well-aligned with the physical and functional constraints of the allowed setback widths. Specifically:

- **Tree placement** requires adequate horizontal space from buildings to allow for healthy canopy and root growth, which is often not feasible within narrow private setbacks. Appropriate spacing and soil volume are better accommodated in the public right-of-way or landscape strips.

- **Drinking fountains** are more appropriate in the **public realm**, such as on sidewalks, plazas, or other publicly accessible open spaces, where they can serve a broader range of users and be maintained by the City or a public agency.
- **Kiosks and wayfinding signage** should be located in the **public right-of-way**, where visibility and accessibility to pedestrians are prioritized, and where their placement can be coordinated with the City's broader signage or branding strategy.

#### **Proposed Modification**

Add multi-family to the Standards list with, All Commercial, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.

Eliminate elements that do not contribute to the hardscape setback area between the building and the sidewalk. Replace with entry features that are appropriately scaled to the setback area such as retail display, and bicycle parking.

### **Amendment #5: Old Cannery Area Transparency Requirement**

#### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

#### **16.162.080 Standards for All Commercial, **Multi-family**, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.**

- A. **Building Placement and the Street.** The purpose of this standard is to create an attractive area when commercial or mixed-use structures are set back from the property line. Landscaping, an arcade, or a hard-surfaced expansion of the pedestrian path must be provided between a structure and the street.
- Structures built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this subsection. Where there is more than one street lot line, only those frontages where the structure is built to the street lot line are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. All street-facing elevations must comply with one of the following options:
- H. **Ground Floor Windows.** The purpose of this standard is to encourage interesting and active ground floor uses where activities within buildings have a positive connection to pedestrians in Old Town. All exterior walls on the ground level which face a street lot line, sidewalk, plaza or other public open space or right-of-way must meet the following standards:
1. Windows must be at least fifty percent (50%) of the length and twenty-five (25%) of the total ground-level wall area. Ground-level wall areas include all exterior wall areas up to nine (9) feet above the finished grade. This requirement does not apply to the walls of residential units or to parking structures when set back at least five (5) feet and landscaped to at least the Section 16.92.030C standard.

## Background

Standards currently apply to all commercial, institutional and mixed-use structures in the Old Cannery area. Multi-family should be included in the list.

The Old Town Overlay Zone includes two subareas—Smockville and Old Cannery—that are intended to support a vibrant, pedestrian-friendly commercial environment. However, current zoning standards for ground-floor window transparency are inconsistent between these two districts:

- In the **Smockville District**, ground-floor transparency requirements are **75% of the wall area**.
- In the **Old Cannery area**, current standards require transparency for **50% of the façade length** and **25% of the total wall area** up to 9 feet above grade.

This discrepancy is especially problematic along **Pine Street**, which traverses both districts and serves as a primary commercial corridor in Old Town. Higher transparency requirements support:

- Greater visual connection between indoor and outdoor spaces;
- Enhanced safety and activity through passive surveillance;
- A more attractive pedestrian environment.

## Proposed Modification

Add multi-family to the Standards list with, All Commercial, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.

1. Storefront windows must be "transparent," with a minimum of 75% glazed surface area, including entry doors. Ground-level wall areas include all exterior wall areas between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade along the street-facing façade.. This requirement does not apply to the walls of residential units or to parking structures when set back at least five (5) feet and landscaped to at least the Section 16.92.030C standard.

## Key benefits:

- **Applies standards to all structures.**
- **Creates a Consistent Design Standard Across Old Town-** Aligns transparency requirements in both the Smockville and Old Cannery subareas to eliminate regulatory inconsistency along Pine Street and promote cohesive development.
- **Supports an Active and Inviting Pedestrian Environment-** A 75% transparency standard increases visibility into storefronts, enhancing walkability and creating a more engaging streetscape.
- **Reinforces Pine Street as a Primary Retail Corridor-** Ensures new development and infill along this signature street contribute to a continuous, high-quality retail edge, consistent with the long-term vision for Old Town.

## Amendment #6: Old Cannery Area Roof Requirement

### Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES

#### Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\*

#### 16.162.080 Standards for All Commercial, Multi-family, Institutional and Mixed-Use Structures in the Old Cannery Area.

- J. Roof. The purpose of this standard is to encourage traditional roof forms consistent with existing development patterns in Old Town. Roofs should have significant pitch, or if flat, be designed with a cornice or parapet. Buildings must have either:
1. A sloped roof with a pitch no flatter than 6/12; or
  2. A roof with a pitch of less than 6/12 and a cornice or parapet that meets the following:
    - a. There must be two parts to the cornice or parapet. The top part must project at least six (6) inches from the face of the building and be at least two (2) inches further from the face of the building than the bottom part of the cornice or parapet.
    - b. The height of the cornice or parapet is based on the height of the building as follows:
      - (1) Buildings sixteen (16) to twenty (20) feet in height must have a cornice or parapet at least twelve (12) inches high.
      - (2) Buildings greater than twenty (20) feet and less than thirty (30) feet in height must have a cornice or parapet at least eighteen (18) inches high.
      - (3) Buildings thirty (30) feet or greater in height must have a cornice or parapet at least twenty-four (24) inches high.

### Background

Standards currently apply to all commercial, institutional and mixed-use structures in the Old Cannery area. Multi-family should be included in the list.

Traditional styles like gable, mansard, and flat roofs with cornices or parapets contribute to the area's historic and pedestrian-friendly feel. A recent project has introduced a single-slope (shed) roof, which appears out of scale and inconsistent with Old Town's architectural pattern. These designs have raised concerns from the City Council and community about compatibility and visual quality.

While current standards encourage traditional roof forms, they do not prohibit single-slope roofs or distinguish roof types by use. The proposed amendment addresses this gap by prohibiting single-slope roofs and reinforcing traditional forms appropriate to residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings.

### Proposed Modification

- J. Roof. Roofs in Old Town consist of pitched roofs such as gable or mansard forms, as well as flat roofs with a cornice or parapet. The purpose of this standard is to reinforce these traditional roof types and ensure architectural consistency with Old Town's historic development pattern. To that end, single continuous slope (shed) roofs are not permitted.

Buildings must have one of the following roof forms:

1. A sloped roof with a pitch no flatter than 6:12 (i.e., six inches of vertical rise for every twelve inches of horizontal run). Gabled, hipped, or mansard roofs are acceptable.
2. A flat roof with a parapet or cornice that meets the following design standards:
  - a. The cornice or parapet must have two distinct parts:
    - The top part must project at least six (6) inches from the face of the building;
    - The top part must project at least two (2) inches further than the bottom part.
  - b. Minimum height of the cornice or parapet shall be based on the height of the building:
    - (1) Buildings 16–20 feet tall: minimum 12 inches high
    - (2) Buildings >20 and <30 feet: minimum 18 inches high
    - (3) Buildings ≥30 feet: minimum 24 inches high
3. Allowed roof types by use:
  - a. Residential buildings (including townhomes): may use gable, hipped, mansard, or flat roofs with a compliant cornice or parapet as described in subsection 2.
  - b. Commercial buildings: may use flat roofs with compliant cornices/parapets or sloped roof forms.
  - c. Mixed-use buildings: may use either gabled/mansard roofs or flat roofs with compliant cornices/parapets.
4. Prohibited roof forms: A single continuous slope (shed) roof is prohibited for all building types, including residential, commercial, and mixed-use.

### Key Benefits

- **Preserves and Reinforces Old Town Character**– By requiring pitched roofs (gable or mansard) or flat roofs with architectural detailing, the amendment maintains the traditional roof forms already found in Old Town and prevents out-of-character contemporary forms like continuous single-slope (shed) roofs.

- **Improves Design Quality and Consistency-** Establishing clear roof type expectations across residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings promotes cohesive architectural design and elevates the visual quality of the built environment.
- **Supports Pedestrian-Friendly Scale-** Roofs that incorporate eaves, parapets, or cornices provide human-scaled design elements that help visually terminate building facades and contribute to a comfortable and attractive street-level experience.
- **Prevents Low-Cost, Incompatible Development-** Prohibiting simple shed roofs reduces the risk of low-quality, box-like buildings that detract from the aesthetic value and long-term investment in Old Town.
- **Allows Flexibility While Maintaining Standards-** The code allows flat roofs across all building types (residential, commercial, and mixed-use) provided they are designed with appropriate parapets or cornices—offering design flexibility while ensuring compatibility.
- **Aligns with Community and Council Expectations-** Responds directly to community feedback and recent City Council concerns about townhome and mixed-use designs with uninterrupted shed roofs that lack visual interest or contextual fit.
- **Strengthens Future Development Outcomes-** Ensures that infill and redevelopment projects contribute positively to Old Town’s identity and walkability, helping attract residents, businesses, and investment to the area.

## **Amendment #7: Smockville District Transparency Requirement**

### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

##### **16.162.090 Old Town Smockville Design Standards**

###### **E. COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES:**

The traditional commercial core area of Sherwood, including those properties in the Smockville Plat and First Addition Plat, reflect the historic character of the community as a small, agricultural service area. Buildings here have historically been of modest scale and construction, consistent with the community's vernacular design heritage. In order to maintain that basic character in the core the following standards govern all new commercial construction and remodeling projects requiring a structural building permit.

NOTE: The City encourages applicants to consider mixed-use projects. The following standards covering commercial structures shall apply for all mixed-use projects in the Old Town Smockville Area. The massing of a building includes its overall bulk, orientation, and placement on the site, forming the visual relationship between the building and its surroundings. Individual

aspects of massing, particularly height, are subject to specific Standards below:

#### Commercial Standard 2: Openings

To maintain and insure a pedestrian-friendly scale within Sherwood's traditional commercial core, storefronts and upper facades shall reflect the following:

- a. Verticality: All facade window openings shall maintain a generally vertical proportion (1.5:1 height/width ratio or greater, i.e. a 24" wide window must be a minimum 36" tall). An exception to this standard is allowed for large fixed storefront windows. Transom panels, spanning the entire storefront glazed area, are encouraged. **Add language describing that transom windows should be located above the primary storefront windows or doors, spanning the width of the glazed storefront area to enhance vertical emphasis and natural light.**
- b. Transparency: Ground floor storefronts should be predominately "transparent," with a minimum of 75% glazed surface area, including entry doors. **Add language that clearly defines the area to be measured to meet the transparency requirement.**

#### Background

Commercial Standard 2-Openings items a and b establishes requirements for storefront window design to maintain a pedestrian-friendly scale in Sherwood's traditional commercial core. However, the existing language lacks clarity in two key areas: the **placement and purpose of transom windows**, and the **specific area used to measure ground-floor transparency**. These omissions have created uncertainty during project review and made it difficult to ensure consistent application of the standard. The proposed changes provide clear definitions and guidance to better support high-quality, human-scaled storefront design that reflects Sherwood's historic character.

#### Proposed Modification

##### Commercial Standard 2: Openings

To maintain and insure a pedestrian-friendly scale within Sherwood's traditional commercial core, storefronts and upper facades shall reflect the following:

- a. Verticality: All facade window openings shall maintain a generally vertical proportion (1.5:1 height/width ratio or greater, i.e. a 24" wide window must be a minimum 36" tall). An exception to this standard is allowed for large fixed storefront windows. Transom panels, spanning the entire storefront glazed area, are encouraged. **Transom window shall be located above the primary storefront windows or doors, spanning the width of the glazed storefront area to enhance vertical emphasis and natural light.**

- b. **Transparency:** Ground floor storefronts (defined as the portion of a building façade located at the ground floor that is oriented to and directly accessible from a public street or pedestrian area, and that is designed to accommodate commercial or retail uses), should be predominately "transparent," with a minimum of 75% glazed surface area, including entry doors. **Transparency shall be measured within the ground-floor wall zone between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above finished grade along the street-facing façade. Glazing must be clear and non-reflective to count toward this requirement.**

#### Key Benefits

- **Improves Clarity and Enforceability**—Defining the exact measurement area for transparency (2–10 feet above grade) eliminates ambiguity and ensures consistent application during design review and building permitting.
- **Encourages Traditional Storefront Patterns**— Specifying transom window placement at the top of the storefront reinforces historic main street design elements commonly found in Sherwood’s traditional commercial buildings.
- **Enhances Daylight and Visual Interest**— Transom windows allow additional natural light into interiors and break up blank wall areas, creating a more dynamic and human-scaled façade.

### Amendment #8: Smockville District Roof Requirement

#### Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES

#### Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\*

#### 16.162.090 Old Town Smockville Design Standards

##### Commercial Standard 7: Roof Forms

Traditional commercial roof forms, including flat, **single-slope**, or bowstring and other trussed roofs, are all typical of downtown Sherwood. Other roof forms, particularly gables, were screened from the public right-of-way.

- a. **Gable, hipped or similar residential style roof forms are prohibited for commercial buildings unless screened from the public right-of-way by a parapet or false front facade. Remove reference to parapet or false front facade.**
- b. **Mansard-type projecting roof elements, other than small, pent elements of 6/12pitch or less that are incorporated into a cornice treatment, are prohibited for commercial buildings in the Old Town Area.**  
**Add a third element that prohibits single-slop roof forms.**

#### Background

Community feedback and City Council concerns have highlighted a recent project with a **single-slope (shed) roof form that has been deemed** inconsistent with the desired character of Old Town Sherwood. The **continuous single-slope roofs** are perceived as

visually monotonous, industrial in character, and incompatible with the historic, pedestrian-oriented fabric of Old Town. These roof types undermine the community's vision for a high-quality, historic downtown.

### **Proposed Modification**

#### **Commercial Standard 7: Roof Forms**

Traditional commercial roof forms, including flat, or bowstring and other trussed roofs, are all typical of downtown Sherwood. Other roof forms, particularly gables, were screened from the public right-of-way.

- a. Gable, hipped or similar residential style roof forms are prohibited for commercial and mixed-use buildings.
- b. Mansard-type projecting roof elements, other than small, pent elements of 6/12 pitch or less that are incorporated into a cornice treatment, are prohibited for commercial and mixed-use buildings in the Old Town Area.
- c. Single-slope roof forms are prohibited for all buildings

### **Key Benefits**

- **Clarifies that gable and hipped roofs are prohibited for commercial and mixed-use buildings in Old Town.**
- **Removes exception when allowing parapets or false front facades to screen prohibited roof forms.**
- **Adds a new provision explicitly prohibiting single-slope roof forms for buildings.**
- **Ensures future development aligns with Old Town's traditional architectural character.**
- **Responds directly to concerns raised by City Council and the community about roof form compatibility.**

## **Amendment #9: Smockville District Exterior Materials Requirement**

### **Division IX. HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Chapter 16.162 OLD TOWN (OT) OVERLAY DISTRICT\***

#### **16.162.090 Old Town Smockville Design Standards**

##### **Commercial Standard 8: Exterior Surface Materials**

Exterior building materials shall be consistent with those traditionally used in commercial construction in Old Town Sherwood. These materials include but are not limited to:

- Horizontal wood siding, painted (concrete fiber cement siding, or manufactured wood-based materials are acceptable under this standard provided they present a smooth finished surface, not "rustic" wood grain pattern)

- True board and batten vertical wood siding, painted
- Brick: Traditional use of red brick laid in common bond is preferred. Rustic, split-faced or "Roman" brick may be appropriate for bulkheads or detail treatments but is prohibited as a primary building material. Highly decorative "washed", glazed, or molded brick forms are prohibited.
- Stucco (for foundations and decorative panels only)
- Poured concrete (painted or unpainted)
- Concrete block: Split faced concrete block is appropriate for foundations, bulkhead, or detail treatments but is prohibited as a primary building material. Smooth-faced Concrete Masonry Units (CMU) is prohibited when visible from the public right-of-way.
- Ceramic tile, as a detail treatment, particularly for use in bulkhead or storefront areas.

Use of the following exterior materials are specifically prohibited within the zone:

- Stucco, as a primary wall surface
- Stucco-clad foam (EIFS) and similar foam-based systems
- Standing seam metal sheet goods for siding or visible roofing
- T-111 or similar 4' × 8' sheet materials and plywood
- Horizontal metal or vinyl siding
- Metal/Glass curtain wall construction
- Plastic (vacuum-formed or sheetgoods)
- Faux stone (slumpstone, fake marble, cultured stone) and all similar stone veneer surface treatments) with the exception of 10% of frontal area is allowed of a brick-type faux material-Remove exception to ensure no faux or similar veneer surface treatment area allowed
- Shingle siding, log construction, fake "rustic" wood, pecky cedar and similar products designed to create a "Frontier" era effect.

## Background

Commercial Standard 8 currently allows **brick-type faux materials** on up to **10% of a building façade**. This exception is **not consistent with the historic character** of Old Town, where authentic materials are the standard. A **clear prohibition on faux materials** is needed to ensure new development complements the area's traditional architectural quality..

## Proposed Modification

Commercial Standard 8: Exterior Surface Materials, change bullet 8 to remove "exception" and to read as follows:

Use of the following exterior materials are specifically prohibited within the zone:

- Faux stone (slumpstone, fake marble, cultured stone) and all similar stone veneer surface treatments.

### Key Benefits

- The change ensures that new buildings use authentic, durable materials that reflect the historic quality and character of Old Town, resulting in higher design integrity and long-term visual consistency with surrounding historic structures.

### Next Steps

Staff recommends the Planning Commission review the proposed zoning modifications and provide feedback or direction. If supported, staff will prepare a formal code amendment for public hearing and potential recommendation to City Council.



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# MEMORANDUM

## Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan

To: Sean Conrad (City of Sherwood); Eric Rutledge (COS)

From: Jason Graf, (First Forty Feet); Tyler Sauter, (FFF); Sijin Sun, (FFF)

Date: June 25, 2025;

Subject: Considerations for a Local Improvement District to finance key infrastructure improvements to stimulate Old Town investment.

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## Funding Old Town Infrastructure Improvements

The Strategic Action Plan is founded on the principle that targeted City investments in key infrastructure can catalyze both immediate and sustained private investment along the **Pine Street** and **Columbia Street** corridors. Vacant and underutilized sites along these vital streets present significant opportunities for new businesses that will enhance Old Town's mix of retail, dining, commercial, entertainment, arts, and cultural offerings—elements that attract people to the area. Additionally, introducing diverse housing options supports a more active Old Town environment and caters to the local demographic, including an aging population and empty nesters.

These infrastructure improvements aim to complete the “curbless” street design of Pine Street, reinforcing its role as a defining street type and creating a clearly defined beginning, middle, and end to this important street within the Old Town. Furthermore, extending Columbia Street to the Oregon Street intersection will establish a new “front door” to Old Town, enhancing visibility and access while unlocking development potential on currently isolated sites.

With the sunset of the Old Town Urban Renewal District, funding for infrastructure is limited. Existing capital funds are allocated to other essential City projects. Consequently, a dedicated funding source is necessary to support the planning, design, and construction of these critical infrastructure projects.

The following memorandum outlines a recommendation for creating a Local Improvement District (LID) in Old Town, detailing the methods and steps required to establish and implement the district.

To support the funding of critical infrastructure improvements along Pine Street and Columbia Street in Sherwood's Old Town, establishing a Local Improvement District coupled with the State of Oregon Vertical Housing designation can be considered.

To pursue financing for infrastructure in Old Town Sherwood through a **Local Improvement District (LID)** and the **State of Oregon Vertical Housing Development Zone (VHDZ)** program, the City must undertake distinct but potentially complementary processes. The following is an overview of the steps involved in setting up each:

## How the LID and VHDZ Can Work Together

- The LID provides a financing mechanism to build public infrastructure.
- The VHDZ provides a tax incentive for developers to invest in vertical, mixed-use housing, improving project feasibility.
- Used together, these tools can help finance public improvements and attract private development to Old Town.

## Steps to Establish an LID zone and VHDZ designation

### 1. Local Improvement District (LID)

An LID is a financing tool that allows a municipality to assess property owners for the cost of infrastructure improvements that directly benefit their properties.

#### Steps to Establish an LID in Oregon (including Sherwood):

##### 1.1 Feasibility and Outreach

- Identify the project scope, costs, and boundaries.
- Determine the benefit to individual properties.
- Conduct preliminary outreach with affected property owners to assess interest and willingness to participate.

##### 1.2 Council Resolution of Intent

- Prepare a Resolution of Intent to form the LID and hold a public hearing.
- Include estimated costs, boundaries, proposed assessments, and project scope.
- Notify all affected property owners.

##### 1.3 Public Hearing and Protest Period

- Hold a public hearing before the City Council.
- Property owners may object; a project can be stopped if a majority of affected owners representing more than 50% of the assessed value object.

##### 1.4 Council Formation of LID

- If the protest threshold is not met, the Council can adopt a resolution to formally create the LID.
- Include final project scope, cost sharing, financing terms, and assessment methodology.

##### 1.5 Project Delivery

- Proceed with design, engineering, and construction.
- Finance the project via City-issued LID bonds or interim financing.

## 1.6 Final Assessment and Repayment

- Upon project completion, finalize costs and assess properties.
- Property owners may pay assessments upfront or over time (e.g., 10–20 years) with interest.

### References:

- Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 223 – Local Improvements and Assessments
- Example: Portland’s LID process overview

## 2. Vertical Housing Development Zone (VHDZ) Program

The **State of Oregon VHDZ** program provides property tax exemptions for qualifying mixed-use developments in designated areas to encourage vertical (multi-story) housing in urban areas.

### Steps to Designate a VHDZ:

#### 2.1 Identify Eligible Area

- VHDZs can be designated in areas zoned for mixed-use or residential development within urban growth boundaries.
- Old Town Sherwood likely qualifies if zoning supports mixed-use.

#### 2.2 Adopt a Local Ordinance

- The City must adopt a local ordinance designating the VHDZ area.
- Include a legal description and map of the zone.
- Hold public hearings and gain Council approval.

#### 2.3 Notify the Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) Department

- Submit the VHDZ designation with a certified copy of the ordinance, boundary map, and legal description to OHCS.

#### 2.4 Property Owner Application Process

- Developers must apply to OHCS to receive the exemption after building in a designated VHDZ.
- The exemption applies to the improvement (building) value, not the land, and can last up to 10 years.
- Tax exemption scales with the number of residential stories: 1 story = 20%, 2 stories = 40%, up to 80% for 4+ stories. Up to 100% is possible with affordable housing.

### References:

- Oregon Housing and Community Services VHDZ Program Guide
- Oregon Revised Statutes § 307.841–307.867

## How LID Boundaries Are Identified

### Primary Considerations:

1. **Extent of the Infrastructure Project**
  - The boundary generally includes parcels adjacent to or near the improvement (e.g., street reconstruction, new sidewalk, lighting).
  - It often mirrors the limits of the physical improvement, but can extend beyond it if benefits (e.g., improved access, drainage, aesthetics) reach further.
2. **Special vs. General Benefit**
  - The key legal and financial principle is special benefit—only properties receiving a special (i.e., above general public) benefit can be assessed.
  - "General benefits" to the community at large (e.g., regional traffic flow) cannot be included in the assessment calculation.
3. **Measurable Impact**
  - The City may evaluate changes in access, safety, aesthetics, utility connections, or expected property value increases.
  - Cities sometimes use property appraisal data, benefit zones, or engineering judgment to define this.
4. **Contiguity and Fairness**
  - The boundary must be contiguous and justifiable in terms of benefit distribution.
  - Avoid including properties that do not receive a proportional benefit, as they may have legal grounds to protest or appeal.

## Typical Methods for Defining Boundaries

1. **Frontage-based:** All parcels that front the improvement.
2. **Area-based or Proximity-based:** Includes parcels within a defined radius (e.g., 200 feet) of the improvement.
3. **Access improvement-based:** Parcels gaining new or safer access from the project.
4. **Hybrid models:** Mix of frontage and proximity.

## City-Owned Properties Included in an LID

- The City, like any other property owner, **can be assessed** for its share of costs if its property receives a **special benefit** from the project.
- City participation must be **accounted for in the LID financing plan**—either through General Fund, Capital Improvement funds, or another internal source.

- If the City chooses **not to assess itself**, the cost share may shift to private property owners, which could raise fairness concerns.

### ***Practical and Legal Considerations***

#### **Assessment and Benefit**

- The City must objectively determine whether its parcels receive a **special (not general) benefit**—e.g., does the infrastructure:
  - Improve access to a city facility?
  - Increase developability or value?
  - Enhance stormwater or utility service to that parcel?

If yes, the parcel should be assessed like any other.

### ***Impact on Protest Thresholds***

- Oregon law generally allows LID formation to be blocked if a majority of owners representing more than 50% of the assessed value object.
- If the City is the majority landholder in the LID boundary:
  - Its decision to support or oppose the LID may effectively determine the outcome.
  - Politically, this can look like the City is “voting to tax itself and others,” so transparency is essential.

### ***Policy Options for City-Owned Property in the LID***

#### **a. Full Participation**

- City includes its properties and pays its assessed share.
- Demonstrates commitment and fairness to private owners.
- Helps build political and community support.

#### **b. Partial or Waived Participation**

- City may choose to subsidize its share from other funds (e.g., ARPA, General Fund).
- If the City waives its share, the cost must be redistributed—which may increase opposition.

#### **c. Contribution Outside the LID**

- City could contribute a flat amount or cover specific public elements (e.g., lighting or landscaping) outside the LID assessments.

### ***Potential Steps for Sherwood***

- a. Identify all City-owned parcels in the potential LID boundary.
- b. Assess whether they receive special benefit.

- c. **Decide (and document) whether to assess or subsidize those parcels.**
- d. **Be transparent with stakeholders**—city participation often improves perception of fairness and builds confidence in the process.

## Recommendations for an Old Town Local Improvement District

There is **precedent and a solid policy rationale** for including the **entire Old Town district** (or a defined core area of it) within the LID boundary for infrastructure improvements to **Columbia Street and Pine Street**, in particular because these streets:

- Serve as **primary access corridors** to the district, and
- Provide **district-wide benefits** that enhance commercial viability, visibility, circulation, and investment readiness.

This approach has been used in multiple Oregon cities and elsewhere when:

- A small number of key infrastructure investments catalyze benefits across a larger area.
- Public funding is unavailable or insufficient.
- A district-wide benefit is clear even if the improvement is localized.

### *Precedent and Policy Justification for District-Wide LID Boundaries*

#### 1. Primary Access = Shared Benefit

- Streets like **Pine and Columbia** are the **main public access and circulation spine** for all Old Town businesses, regardless of whether a business fronts the improvement.
- Improving these corridors benefits *all* businesses via:
  - Better traffic flow
  - Enhanced pedestrian access and safety
  - Public realm cohesion
  - Increased visibility and attractiveness of Old Town as a whole

#### 2. District-Wide Identity and Economic Impact

- These projects may not just serve adjacent parcels—they are placemaking and branding projects that make the entire district more marketable and functional.
- As a result, even side street or alley-fronting businesses benefit from increased foot traffic and reinvestment interest.

#### 3. Precedent in Other Oregon Cities

- McMinnville, Astoria, Bend, and Springfield have used LIDs to fund "gateway" or "main street" infrastructure projects with district-wide boundaries.
- Example: McMinnville's Alpine Avenue project used an LID to improve a few blocks, but assessed a broader area based on district benefit.

- Portland has also applied this principle for Green Streets and Main Street reconstructions, assessing broader areas due to access and stormwater benefit.

#### **4. No Urban Renewal = Need for Broader Cost Sharing**

- The inability to use Urban Renewal today creates a gap that broader LID boundaries can fill.
- Including the whole district ensures future beneficiaries contribute to infrastructure that supports long-term value and business attraction.

#### ***Considerations for a District-Wide LID***

- **Special Benefit must be demonstrated**—this can be documented with:
  - Access and circulation maps
  - Market/economic analyses showing increased value or activity
  - Pedestrian counts or delivery access analysis
- **Tiered Assessments** are essential for fairness:
  - Directly abutting properties = higher share
  - Indirect beneficiaries (within 1–2 blocks) = reduced share
  - Use property class, square footage, or frontage to differentiate tiers
- **Political Strategy:**
  - Broad boundaries can reduce individual assessments, but increase number of participants.
  - Early outreach and transparency are critical to avoid opposition.

#### ***Recommendation for Sherwood***

Consider including the **entire core of Old Town** in a unified LID for the Columbia and Pine Street improvements, based on:

1. **Primary access role** of both streets
2. **District-wide benefit** to business visibility, foot traffic, and reinvestment
3. **Equity in cost sharing** given historic Urban Renewal funding
4. **Strategic consolidation** of small improvements into one cohesive LID effort

## Benefits of Local Improvement District and Tiered Assessment

The following is a rationale for tiered assessment and benefits of LID implementation.

### ***Rationale for a Tiered Assessment Approach:***

1. **Direct Benefit Zone (Tier 1):**
  - Properties directly adjacent to the planned improvements on Pine Street and Columbia Street.
  - These parcels will experience immediate enhancements in accessibility, aesthetics, and infrastructure, directly increasing their value and attractiveness for development.
2. **Secondary Benefit Zone (Tier 2):**
  - Properties within a defined proximity to the primary improvement areas.
  - These areas will benefit from improved connectivity and increased foot traffic, indirectly boosting their potential for investment and development.
3. **General Benefit Zone (Tier 3):**
  - The broader Old Town district that, while not in immediate proximity, will experience overall economic and social uplift from the revitalization efforts.

### ***Benefits of the LID Implementation:***

1. **Stimulating Private Investment:**
  - Enhanced infrastructure will make Old Town more attractive to investors and developers, leading to the establishment of new businesses and housing options.
2. **Optimizing Underutilized Properties:**
  - Vacant and underused parcels, especially those owned by the city, can be transformed into productive assets, contributing to the local economy.
3. **Sustainable Funding Mechanism:**
  - With the sunset of the Old Town Urban Renewal District, the LID provides an alternative funding source dedicated to the area's development needs.
4. **Equitable Cost Distribution:**
  - A tiered assessment ensures that property owners contribute in proportion to the benefits they receive, promoting fairness and community support.

## Proposed Old Town Sherwood Local Improvement District (LID) Boundary and Tiered Assessment Strategy

The following outlines a proposed boundary and benefit-tier framework for establishing a Local Improvement District (LID) in Old Town Sherwood. This framework aims to equitably distribute the costs of infrastructure improvements along NW Pine Street and the extension of SW Columbia Street among properties that directly or indirectly benefit from enhanced access, circulation, and streetscape enhancements.

### ***Background***

The City of Sherwood is advancing a Strategic Action Plan for Old Town that prioritizes two key infrastructure projects:

1. **NW Pine Street Reconstruction**  
Full right-of-way reconstruction (roadway, sidewalks, stormwater, lighting, utility undergrounding) from SW 1st Street to SW 3rd Street, completing the curbsless street design started under the now-retired Urban Renewal District.
2. **SW Columbia Street Extension**  
New roadway segment from SW Highland Drive to SW Oregon Street, improving access to Old Town from the west and southwest and establishing a secondary gateway.

These corridors provide **primary vehicular and pedestrian access** to Old Town's businesses and are essential for the district's functionality, identity, and reinvestment potential.

### ***Proposed LID Boundary***

The proposed LID would include **all properties within the historic Old Town Overlay district**, defined by the following limits:

- North: NW 3rd Street
- South: SW Oregon Street
- East: SW 1st Street
- West: SW Highland Drive

This boundary encompasses the Pine Street corridor, the proposed Columbia Street extension, and the blocks of commercial and mixed-use properties that rely on these streets for access and economic vitality.

### ***Tiered Benefit Structure***

A three-tier structure is proposed based on proximity to the improvements and the degree of special benefit received:

#### **Tier 1 – Direct Frontage**

- Properties directly abutting the Pine Street reconstruction (1st to 3rd) or the new Columbia Street extension.

- Receive full benefit from new access, aesthetic, and utility improvements.
- Assessment Level: 100%

#### **Tier 2 – Adjacent Block Access**

- Properties within 1 block of Pine or Columbia that gain indirect access, parking, loading, and connectivity benefits.
- Assessment Level: 50–75%, based on detailed proximity and function (e.g., deliveries, foot traffic)

#### **Tier 3 – District-Wide Benefit**

- Properties within the Old Town core that rely on Pine or Columbia for customer or delivery access, circulation, and district visibility.
- Receive shared benefit from enhanced image, walkability, and investment climate.
- Assessment Level: 25–40%

#### ***Next Steps***

- Confirm exact project scopes and cost estimates
- Conduct benefit analysis (using engineering and market analysis if needed)
- Refine parcel list and tier assignments
- Conduct outreach with Old Town property owners to preview boundary and benefit logic
- Prepare formal LID formation documents

## **LID and VHDZ Implementation Process and Timeline**

To support infrastructure improvements along Pine Street and Columbia Street in Sherwood's Old Town, the City can implement a Local Improvement District (LID) and designate a Vertical Housing Development Zone (VHDZ). This dual approach aims to stimulate private investment, revitalize underutilized properties, and enhance the area's economic vitality. Below is a proposed implementation process and timeline:

#### ***Phase 1: Initiation and Planning (Months 1–3)***

- **Preliminary Assessment:**
  - Identify the specific infrastructure needs along Pine and Columbia Streets.
  - Evaluate the potential benefits and impacts of the proposed improvements on surrounding properties.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:**
  - Conduct meetings with property owners, business leaders, and community members to gather input and build support.

- Discuss the concept of a tiered assessment approach based on proximity and benefit levels.
- **Feasibility Study:**
  - Analyze the financial viability of the LID and VHDZ, considering projected costs, funding sources, and anticipated revenues.
  - Assess the legal and regulatory requirements for establishing both districts.

### ***Phase 2: Design and Proposal Development (Months 4–6)***

- **Engineer's Report:**
  - Prepare a detailed report outlining the scope of work, cost estimates, and the proposed method for assessing properties within the LID.
  - Define the boundaries of the LID and categorize properties into tiers based on benefit levels.
- **VHDZ Proposal:**
  - Draft a proposal for the VHDZ, specifying the area to be designated and the criteria for project eligibility.
  - Include an analysis of potential displacement effects and strategies to mitigate them.
- **Public Notification:**
  - Inform affected property owners and local taxing districts about the proposed LID and VHDZ.
  - Provide details on the benefits, obligations, and opportunities associated with participation.

### ***Phase 3: Review and Approval (Months 7–9)***

- **Public Hearings:**
  - Hold formal hearings to present the LID and VHDZ proposals, allowing stakeholders to express support or concerns.
  - Address feedback and make necessary adjustments to the proposals.
- **Council Deliberation:**
  - City Council reviews the final proposals, considering public input and staff recommendations.
  - Vote on ordinances to establish the LID and designate the VHDZ.
- **Notification of Adoption:**
  - Officially notify all stakeholders of the adoption of the LID and VHDZ, including details on implementation timelines and next steps.

### ***Phase 4: Implementation (Months 10–18)***

- **Project Design and Bidding:**
  - Develop detailed engineering designs for the infrastructure improvements.
  - Solicit bids from contractors and select qualified firms to execute the projects.
- **Construction:**
  - Commence construction activities, ensuring minimal disruption to existing businesses and residents.
  - Monitor progress and maintain communication with stakeholders throughout the process.
- **VHDZ Activation:**
  - Begin accepting applications for development projects within the VHDZ.
  - Provide guidance to developers on the benefits and requirements of participating in the program.

### ***Phase 5: Evaluation and Adjustment (Months 19–24)***

- **Project Completion:**
  - Finalize construction and conduct inspections to ensure compliance with project specifications.
  - Address any deficiencies or outstanding issues.
- **Assessment and Feedback:**
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of the LID and VHDZ in achieving desired outcomes.
  - Gather feedback from stakeholders to inform future initiatives.
- **Ongoing Management:**
  - Establish mechanisms for the continued administration of the LID and VHDZ, including maintenance, monitoring, and potential expansion.

## **No Statutory Conflict Limiting use of a Local Improvement District in combination with a Vertical Housing Development Zone**

There is **no inherent legal conflict** under Oregon law between establishing a **Local Improvement District (LID)** and designating a **Vertical Housing Development Zone (VHDZ)** for the same area. The two tools **serve different purposes** and **do not preclude each other**, so long as each is created and administered according to its own statutory requirements.

## *How Each Tool Works*

### 1. Local Improvement District (LID)

- A LID is a municipal financing mechanism used by a city to fund public infrastructure improvements by assessing property owners who benefit from improvements (e.g., street reconstruction, sidewalks, utilities).
- LIDs are governed by city ordinances and Oregon statutes related to local improvements.
- Assessments are based on benefit received; cities set the boundary and assessment method through ordinance after public hearings and required notices.

**Core point:** A LID does **not** exempt property taxes; it assesses property owners for infrastructure costs.

### 2. Vertical Housing Development Zone (VHDZ)

- A VHDZ is a tax incentive tool under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 307.841–307.867 that allows cities (or counties) to designate an area where qualifying mixed-use residential projects receive a **partial ad valorem property tax exemption** for up to 10 years.
- To designate a VHDZ:
  - The city must notify local taxing districts before adoption.
  - A local taxing district (e.g., fire district, school district) may **opt out** of participating in the VHDZ, meaning the exemption would not apply to that district’s share of property taxes.
  - City council adopts a resolution or ordinance describing the zone and boundaries.
- VHDZ boundaries may **not overlap with another VHDZ**, and projects must be entirely within the designated zone.

**Core point:** A VHDZ grants a **partial tax exemption** to encourage vertical, mixed-use development — it does not itself fund infrastructure.

## *Do They Conflict?*

### No Structural Conflict

- **LIDs do not affect tax exemptions:** A LID is a funding mechanism (assessing property owners to pay for infrastructure).
- **VHDZ is a tax incentive:** It reduces property tax liability for qualifying development. These functions are separate and can operate simultaneously.

### Taxing District Opt-Out

- For VHDZ, other local taxing districts may elect not to participate — this has **no impact on a LID**.

- A taxing district opting out only affects whether the tax exemption applies to that district's property taxes within the VHDZ.

**Example:** Sherwood could adopt a VHDZ for Old Town — and if, say, the fire or school district opts out, the property tax exemption simply doesn't apply to that district's portion of taxes. The LID could still assess properties for infrastructure costs.

### Consideration of Displacement

- VHDZ statute requires that a city consider potential displacement of households in the zone before adopting it — a best practice but **not a prohibition**.
- This is not tied to LIDs; it's part of responsible VHDZ planning.

### Overlap Rules

- As long as VHDZ boundaries do not *overlap another VHDZ*, and each project applying for the exemption is entirely within one zone, there's no statutory restriction stopping a city from also having a LID in the same geographic area.

## ***Practical Implications for Sherwood***

### Why These Tools Can Work Together

- A LID provides long-term financing for infrastructure improvements (streets, sidewalks, lighting).
- A VHDZ provides a tax incentive to make mixed-use residential development more financially feasible for private developers.
- Together, they **increase the public value proposition**:
  - Infrastructure upgrades make properties more attractive.
  - Tax incentives improve project economics.

### No Regulatory Barrier

- State statutes allow cities to adopt VHDZ and LIDs without stipulating that one precludes the other.
- City staff should, however, conduct required notifications and consider effects on all property tax districts.

### Administrative Notes

- For VHDZ, Sherwood must notify other taxing districts before adoption and allow them to opt out.
- For LID, the city must follow public hearing processes and assessments under Oregon law and local code.

### Summary

Feature	LID	VHDZ
Purpose	Finance infrastructure	Incentivize mixed-use housing development
Mechanism	Property assessments	Partial property tax exemption
Legal Basis	Municipal code & state improvement laws	ORS 307.841-307.867
Requires notice to taxing districts?	Not generally	Yes – taxing districts can opt out
Conflict with the other tool?	✗ No	✗ No
Can operate concurrently in same area?	✓ Yes	✓ Yes



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# MEMORANDUM

## City of Sherwood Council Old Town Strategic Plan Meeting – Briefing Memo

To: Eric Rutledge (COS); Sean Conrad (City of Sherwood)  
From: Jason Graf, (First Forty Feet); Will Grimm, Ramin Rizvani  
Date: November 4, 2025  
Subject: Development Approach Options – City-Owned Property in Old Town

### Purpose

The purpose of this briefing memo is to summarize the advantages and disadvantages of two alternative approaches for initiating development of a Parcel D, a City-owned parcel in the Old Town/Cannery District:

1. **Issuing a Developer Offering (RFP or RFQ)**, as recommended by Leland Consulting Group in the *Old Town Development Strategy Memo (May 2025)*; and
2. **Retaining City ownership as the long-term owner-operator**, as an alternative option

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### Background

The City owns a small parcel adjacent to the Sherwood Center for the Arts, identified in the *Old Town Development Strategy Memo* as a catalytic opportunity for new retail or restaurant space. Leland Consulting Group recommends that the City issue a **competitive developer offering** to attract private proposals that meet City goals for design quality and use. Another option is **City retention of the property**, maintaining public ownership and control over its long-term use and operation.

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### Option 1: Developer Offering (RFP/RFQ Process)

Under this approach, the City would issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) or Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to solicit a private development partner. The selected developer would design, finance, construct, and operate the project—either through purchase of the property or a long-term ground lease.

#### Pros:

- Leverages private capital and expertise; limits City financial exposure.
- Accelerates implementation once developer selection and agreements are complete.
- Generates near-term revenue (via sale) or steady income (via ground lease).

- Allows the City to define desired uses, design standards, and community benefits in binding agreements.
- Encourages creative, market-responsive design solutions through competition.

**Cons:**

- Sale reduces long-term City control and potential future appreciation.
- Ground leases are less attractive to developers and may reduce project feasibility.
- Requires upfront staff and consultant time to prepare and manage the offering.
- Public influence over operations and tenancing is indirect once development is complete.

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**Option 2: City Retention and Long-Term Ownership/Operation**

Under this model, the City retains ownership of the parcel, finances or partners to construct improvements, and either leases space to tenants or manages operations directly.

**Pros:**

- Maintains full public control over design, use, and tenant mix.
- Allows the City to prioritize community-serving uses or local businesses.
- Offers long-term potential for steady lease or operating revenue.
- Demonstrates civic leadership and visible investment in Old Town's revitalization.

**Cons:**

- Requires significant upfront public investment and financing capacity.
- City assumes development, maintenance, and operational risk.
- May extend the project timeline due to public procurement and management processes.
- Lacks private-sector innovation and market-tested financial discipline.

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**Summary Comparison**

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Developer Offering (RFP/RFQ)</b>	<b>City Retention / Owner-Operator</b>
<b>Control</b>	Moderate to High (via agreements)	Full and ongoing

Dimension	Developer Offering (RFP/RFQ)	City Retention / Owner-Operator
Financial Risk	Low to Moderate	High
Upfront City Cost	Low	High
Revenue Timing	Near-term (sale) or steady (lease)	Long-term, incremental
Implementation Speed	Faster	Slower
Market Responsiveness	High	Moderate
Alignment with Civic Objectives	Moderate to High	Very High

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### Next Steps

Staff seeks Council direction on the preferred approach to advancing the site's development.

If the Council supports issuing a **developer offering**, staff would prepare draft RFP materials consistent with the Leland memo and return to Council for approval.

If the Council prefers **City retention**, staff would evaluate potential partnership, design, and financing models to deliver the project under public ownership.

# Sherwood Old Town Strategic Action Plan

## IMPLEMENTATION – PRIORITY/CATALYST PROJECTS

**Date** May 30, 2025, revised December 30, 2025  
**To** City of Sherwood  
**From** Chris Zahas and David Fiske, Leland Consulting Group (Edited by First Forty Feet)  
**CC** Will Grimm and Jason Graf, First Forty Feet

### Introduction

In the summer of 2024, the City of Sherwood engaged a consultant team led by First Forty Feet (FFF) to assist in the production of a strategic action plan to promote the ongoing revitalization of Sherwood’s Old Town. Following extensive outreach with main street businesses, a project advisory committee, City staff, elected officials, and the community at large, the consultant team is now preparing a road map with actionable steps focused on catalytic redevelopment within a 5-year timeframe.

Leland Consulting Group (Leland), acting as subconsultants to FFF, has provided the following memo to highlight potential action steps for two city owned sites at the southeastern portion of Old Town. Prioritized through discussions with City Council, the two sites known as the “Arts Center Lot” and “Public Works Site” represent a major opportunity for the City to catalyze future development at the southeastern terminus of Old Town while maintaining important controls and establishing new standards of quality in design and development in the area.

The remainder of this memo will detail a potential high-level development strategy for these two sites, and will include:

- Site Description
- Recommended Program
- Development Strategy
- Level of Investment
- Timing
- Action Steps

### Arts Center Lot (“Site D”)

#### Site Description

A 5,320-square foot gravel lot owned by the City directly adjacent to the Sherwood Center for the Arts. Located where Pine and Columbia streets intersect, the site is in a prime location to add another complementary use to the Arts Center, Cooper Mountain Ale Works, and Cannery Square across the street.



Source: First Forty Feet

## Recommended Program

The size and location of the site lends itself to **single-story retail or restaurant space with active street frontage**. Due to parking constraints, economic and market feasibility considerations, and the lack of depth on the site, neither housing nor office are seen as a viable use. Introducing a high-quality retail frontage in this location will act as another draw for residents and visitors at the southeastern edge of Old Town, further activating Cannery Square and the adjoining Center for the Arts.

City ownership of the site will allow the City to direct the design and quality of development, and the City should emphasize factors that will ensure a signature building that is optimized for retail success. This would include high ceilings, significant window transparency on the primary frontage, and back-of-house operations located at the portion of the lot furthest away from the frontage and Arts Center entrance. See Figure 1 below for an example of the proposed style of single-story retail.

## Development Strategy Options

The following are two potential options for redevelopment of the Arts Center Lot (Site D) that consider a developer offering for private development or a City build, own and operated approach.

**Figure 1 Example of single-story restaurant with high-ceiling, high-transparency design**



Source: Google Earth; Yama Sushi & Izakaya, Portland, OR

## Development Strategy- Developer Offering Option

- **Developer Selection:** The City could undertake a **development offering** to solicit interested buyers from the private market.
  - A development offering allows the City to articulate desired uses and design requirements for the site and dictate the terms on which they evaluate interested buyers, effectively setting the table for future negotiations.
  - Interested developers must respond with a proposal that includes price, proposed program, financials, and credentials to execute the project.
  - The City could seek a development partner to purchase the site and own and operate the retail building. The City may also consider a long-term ground lease instead, where the City retains ownership of the land and receives annual lease payments. Ground leases are typically for 50 or more years plus extensions. However, ground leases are less desirable for developers, are more difficult to finance, and will result in a lower price to the City, all else being equal.
  - Given the small size of the parcel, it is assumed the development will utilize the Center for the Arts parking lot as well as on-street parking.
- **Development Agreements & Negotiation:** Once a preferred developer has been selected, the City would enter into negotiations with the developer to agree upon purchase and sale terms.
  - Memorandum of understanding (MOU) is a common first step following developer selection, incorporating a broad outline of a deal structure. While typically nonbinding, an MOU provides

enough certainty for both parties to begin the more expensive process of negotiations, architectural design, and financing. For a small site such as this, an MOU might not be necessary, and the City and developer can move directly to the next steps.

- Development and disposition agreement (DDA) or purchase and sale agreement (PSA) will be the primary legal document that executes the terms of the sale and conveys the property to the developer. This document will specify the terms of the conveyance, such as design and use requirements, parking agreements, entitlements, timeline of project completion, remedies for nonperformance, termination clauses or mechanisms of resolving any dispute, and any other specifications determined throughout the negotiation process. For a site of this size, this process may take up to six months to complete, which should include time for the buyer to develop architectural plans.
- Clawback terms or a first right of refusal may be part of the DDA/PSA terms. The City may wish to include terms by which the City can ‘claw back’ ownership of the property if the developer does not meet other terms of the agreement. The City may also wish to include a first right of refusal as a deed restriction to give the City the opportunity to purchase the property if it is ever sold again in the future.

### Level of Investment

The table below estimates the level of new investment through construction that would result from the development of a single-level retail pad on the Arts Center site.

Retail Square Footage	Cost of Construction per Square Foot	Total Estimated Value of Investment
5,000	\$315*	\$1,575,000

*\*Based on conservative estimate of construction costs for similar projects in the Portland-metro*

### Timing

This site is ready for development, and there is adequate market support for the small amount of retail that this project would add to the downtown marketplace. The City can begin the development offering process as soon as it is ready.

### Action Steps

Action Step	Timing
<b>Finalize vision and desired terms for a development offering</b>	ASAP
<b>Draft and release development offering for bid</b>	Fall 2026

<b>Evaluate developer proposals</b>	Fall 2026
<b>Development agreement negotiations (MOU, DDA/PSA)</b>	Winter / Spring 2027
<b>Execute agreement</b>	Spring 2027
<b>Development begins</b>	Spring / Summer 2027

### Development Strategy- City Builds, Owns, and Operates Option

- **Contract for Development Feasibility Study:** Procure a qualified consultant (or consultant team) to complete a feasibility study that includes:
  - Program confirmation: preferred uses (e.g., retail/restaurant pad and/or mixed-use option), target square footage, tenancy assumptions, and operational needs.
  - Site planning & design parameters: massing, frontage activation, access, service/loading, and compatibility with Old Town character.
  - Market and financial feasibility: demand, achievable rents/leases, pro forma, public return, lifecycle/operating costs, and risk analysis.
  - Delivery approach: recommended procurement pathway (design-bid-build, design-build, CM/GC, or DDA-style development services with City ownership).
  - Parking and access strategy: confirm shared use of the Center for the Arts lot and on-street parking.
  - Implementation plan: cost estimate, schedule, phasing, and required entitlements.
- **Select Development Team (Qualifications-Based):** Issue an RFQ/RFP and select a design and construction team. The City may procure design first and contractor second, or procure a combined design-build/CM-GC team, depending on feasibility findings.
- **Negotiate and Execute City-Led Agreements:** execute City-led contracts that secure scope, cost, and performance for a City-owned asset. This includes agreements with the architect/engineer and construction team (and, if needed, a developer-advisor), with provisions that set final program and design standards, lock in pricing and milestones, control changes, and protect the City through clear remedies and approval points..

## Level of Investment

The table below estimates the level of new investment through construction that would result from the development of a single-level retail pad on the Arts Center site.

Retail Square Footage	Cost of Construction per Square Foot	Total Estimated Value of Investment
5,000	\$315*	\$1,575,000

*\*Based on conservative estimate of construction costs for similar projects in the Portland-metro*

## Timing

This site is ready for development, and there is adequate market support for the small amount of retail that this project would add to the downtown marketplace. The City can begin the development offering process as soon as it is ready.

## Action Steps

Action Step	Timing
<b>Develop and issue feasibility study</b>	ASAP
<b>Consultant selection and feasibility study</b>	Spring / Fall 2026
<b>Council review and direction</b>	Winter 2026
<b>Prepare RFQ/RFP and select development team</b>	Spring 2027
<b>Concept refinement and entitlements</b>	Spring 2027
<b>Construction documents</b>	Spring / Fall 2027
<b>Permitting and approval</b>	Fall 2027 / Early 2028
<b>Bid and contractor mobilization</b>	Winter 2027 / Early 2028
<b>Major construction phase and finishes, systems &amp; inspections</b>	Spring 2028 / Early 2029
<b>Closeout and handover</b>	Spring 2029

## Public Works Site (“Site G” & “Site H”)

### Site Description

A total of 4.58 acres across multiple parcels, this site consists of largely vacant land that is being partially used for storage and staging by Public Works. With potential for future redevelopment of the Public Works site directly adjacent to these parcels, and improved connectivity in becoming a major gateway into Old Town if the proposed SW Columbia Street extension is completed, this area represents the most significant opportunity to add walkable, mixed-use development into Old Town.



Source: First Forty Feet

## Recommended Program

Adding more residents will help drive activity to Old Town public spaces, events and businesses, and as a City-owned site, offers the best opportunity for the City to catalyze development of new housing, and retail mixed-use within Old Town. Particularly if Columbia Street is extended to Oregon Street, improving circulation and access, this area will be prime for new residential and mixed-use development. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be developed with a diversity of medium- to high-density housing and some retail

In addition, between one and two acres of Site G directly adjacent to and northeast of Cannery Square is recommended as a boutique hotel. Its unique location on the Square and easy walkability to Old Town restaurants and services make it an ideal location for a hotel unlike any in Sherwood. A boutique hotel of approximately 75 rooms would be able to serve multiple customer segments including nearby businesses, visiting friends and family of Sherwood residents, and tourists looking for a convenient jumping off point to wine country.

## Development Strategy

The size and existing uses of the Public Works site makes it far more complex than the Arts Center site. Additionally, current market conditions are unlikely to support market-rate housing or hotel development in the immediate term (largely due to rising construction costs and high interest rates). Unless the City is interested in developing affordable housing on the site (the only type of housing development penciling for most developers currently due to the availability of affordable housing subsidies), it is best to wait for the market to improve before moving forward. Even so, the proposed development strategy outlined below remains sound for when market conditions improve.

- **Visioning & Design:** While waiting for the market to improve, the City should undertake a more detailed visioning and design process for the Public Works site. By establishing a more specific vision for the area, the City will be better informed when soliciting development proposals in later stages. The visioning and design process would require the assistance of a design-led consultant team to evaluate the physical and market opportunities and constraints of the site and to develop more specific program ideas such as the type of housing, affordability targets, financial feasibility, and other details. In particular, deeper market research into the feasibility of a boutique hotel is needed, helping to determine what size and concept would work best at this location. The process should also include outreach to the local/regional development community, which would help test the feasibility of ideas while also having the added benefit of pre-marketing the site and generating interest, while also helping to determine the ideal form of development offering (see below).

This more detailed design process can also include considerations about the relocation of Public Works, or strategies to reduce their footprint on the site, the timing of which will determine development potential and phasing of the site. For example, the site directly adjacent to Cannery Square is not big enough to accommodate a hotel, and doing so will likely require using some portion of the Public Works staging area currently occupied today. In addition to the Public Works site, the City may also want to incorporate the adjacent sites to the south (E and F within project documents) into the detailed design process and future development offering.

- **Development Offering & Developer Selection:** Similar to the development offering outlined above, the City should seek a development partner(s) through a competitive process. However, due to the size and potential phasing of the site, this may take the form of multiple requests for qualifications (RFQs), and the City may end up partnering with multiple developers.

- Depending on the outcomes of visioning and design, the City may want to pursue various options in phasing the development offering. These may include:
  - Boutique hotel site next to Cannery Square as an initial offering
  - Waiting for the market to improve and include the entire program of hotel and residential development in a larger offering
  - If further market research determines a boutique hotel offering is unlikely to solicit developer response, the City may convert the entire program to housing and pursue a development an exclusively residential offering.
- An RFQ process will allow the City to cast the widest net possible for the site. As opposed to an RFP, the RFQ should not require the developer to submit detailed drawings of the proposed project or make a price proposal for a land purchase. Instead, the City will select a partner based on their developer's demonstrated track record of successfully building similar urban projects, combined with their expressed vision for the site. Once a preferred developer has been selected, the City would enter into a public-private partnership with the developer to refine the vision and design the project in sufficient detail to arrive at a price and transaction terms. At a minimum, the RFQ should ask for:
  - Firm profile
  - Resumes of principals
  - Project examples
  - References
  - Financial capacity
  - Project vision
- RFQ evaluation should be informed by criteria developed during the preliminary visioning and design process. After evaluating initial proposals, the City may invite one or more submitters to present their qualifications in person, and the City may request additional information to assist in the decision making.
- An optional modification to the selection process would be to conduct a two-step selection process whereby a short list of finalists is developed from the RFQ and no more than three respondents (and ideally only two) are invited to prepare a full proposal complete with architectural drawings, a phasing and financing plan, a purchase price, and pricing terms.
- **Development Agreements & Negotiations:** Once a preferred developer is selected, the process of negotiation will begin much in the same way as outlined above for the Arts Center site. However, due to the nature of the Public Works site, it is likely the negotiation phase will be much longer, incorporating many additional terms and conditions, including potential public-private partnership terms.
  - Similar to the Cannery Row project, this project will likely include some form of public-private partnership to support successful development. This may take the form of public investment in infrastructure, particularly if the development is contingent on the extension of Columbia Street.

## Level of Investment

The table below estimates the level of new investment through construction that would result from the development of a 75-room boutique hotel, 130 residential units as well as retail on the pad on the Arts Center site Block G and Block H (Public Works)

Number of Residential Units / Hotel Rooms/ Retail	Cost of Construction per Unit / Room	Total Estimated Value of Investment
<b>130 units*</b>	\$350,000**	\$45,500,000
<b>75 rooms</b>	\$225,000**	\$16,875,000
<b>Retail (14,000 SF)</b>	\$315/SF**	\$4,400,000

*\*Based on First Forty Feet diagrammatic drawings*

*\*\*Based on conservative estimate of construction costs for similar projects in the Portland-metro*

## Timing / Phasing

As noted above, due to current market conditions, it is better to wait for the market to improve before attempting to develop the Public Works site. Uncertainty in timing for when Public Works may relocate gives more reason to wait. The City has indicated Public Works may not vacate their current location for another 5 to 10 years. If this is the case, it may behoove the City to request Public Works move some of their storage off of portions of the site so development can begin on part. For example, the hotel site closest to Pine Street may make sense as a first phase while the remainder of the site waits for Public Works to vacate and the completion of the Columbia Street extension. However, the process of undertaking more detailed design and visioning for the future of the site can begin right away and will be a good way to build market momentum and developer interest in the coming years.

## Action Steps

Action Step	Timing
<b>Detailed design and visioning</b>	Spring / Summer 2027
<b>Begin developer selection process</b>	Fall 2027 / Winter 2028, depending on market conditions
<b>Evaluate developer proposals</b>	Winter 2028
<b>Development agreement negotiations (MOU, DDA/PSA)</b>	Spring - Fall 2028
<b>Execute agreement</b>	Fall 2028

<b>Development begins</b>	Winter 2029
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# MEMORANDUM

## Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan

To: Sean Conrad (City of Sherwood); Eric Rutledge (COS)

From: Jason Graf, (First Forty Feet); Tyler Sauter, (FFF); Sijin Sun, (FFF)

Date: July 1, 2025

Subject: Business Retention Survey findings and considerations for non-financial and financial incentives or programs to support Old Town Businesses.

## Summary of Survey Findings

A business retention survey was conducted from early May to early June and received nine responses from Old Town businesses. The results reveal common challenges and opportunities tied to daily operations and long-term goals. Respondents expressed a need for simplified permitting, targeted incentives, infrastructure upgrades, and better communication with the City. Parking and trash management were also highlighted as key issues affecting Old Town.

Key themes from the survey include:

### 1. City Support for Businesses (Q17)

Survey respondents emphasized the need for:

- Streamlined permitting and development review
- Improved communication between the City and businesses
- Financial assistance or incentives (e.g., grants, fee waivers)
- Improved safety, lighting, and trash management

### 2. Policy and Regulatory Barriers (Q20)

Responses indicated the need for:

- Simplified permitting processes for small improvements
- Reduced or waived permit and development fees
- Better coordination across City departments
- Flexibility to allow outdoor uses such as displays and dining
- Clearer guidance and expectations for applicants

### 3. Preferred Financial Incentives (Q21)

- Businesses identified the following as the most useful forms of financial support:
- Tenant improvement grants or loans (75%)
- Façade improvement grants or loans (75%)

- Permit fee reductions or waivers (62.5%)
- System Development Charge (SDC) waivers (25%)
- ADA and accessibility compliance support

#### **4. Preferred Non-Financial Incentives (Q22)**

Top responses included:

- Expedited or streamlined permitting processes
- Zoning and design standard flexibility
- Job fairs and contractor connections
- Courtesy meetings with City staff
- Event coordination that supports customer foot traffic

#### **5. Infrastructure Needs (Q23)**

Businesses indicated that the following improvements would be most beneficial:

- Additional parking
- Paved alleys and improved drainage (especially behind buildings being renovated)
- Better signage and wayfinding to direct visitors

#### **6. Networking and Collaboration (Q24)**

- 56% of businesses expressed interest in participating in City-organized networking or collaboration events
- 33% indicated "maybe," suggesting opportunity to increase engagement with targeted programming

#### **7. Attracting New Businesses (Q26)**

Respondents recommended the following strategies:

- Improved marketing and promotion of Old Town as a destination
- Incentives for new businesses (grants, loans, tax breaks)
- Events and activities that draw foot traffic
- More affordable commercial space

#### **8. Trash Management (Q35)**

Respondents supported:

- Shared dumpsters in alleys or enclosures
- More frequent trash pickups
- Recycling options and better street bin placement
- Addressing visual clutter and safety concerns from improperly stored containers

## Recommendations for the Strategic Action Plan

In response to these findings, the following recommendations are designed to strengthen business retention, support small business vitality, and attract new investment in Old Town. The proposed strategies reflect a mix of financial and non-financial tools, infrastructure upgrades, and programmatic initiatives that align with the needs identified by survey participants.

### A. Financial Incentives

1. **Façade and Tenant Improvement Program:** Consider appropriating some city funds to the existing Façade Grant program by prioritizing low-cost, high-visibility improvements—such as signage, lighting, and minor façade repairs—that enhance Old Town’s appearance. Focus limited funds on projects that improve public-facing elements or address code compliance and accessibility. The City could also explore partnerships with local lenders or regional programs to offer low-interest loans or in-kind support. Clear criteria and promotion can help maximize the impact of available funding while maintaining momentum.
2. **Permit & SDC Relief:** Provide fee reductions or waivers for small businesses or targeted use types. Focus fee relief on areas the City directly controls, such as local building permit fees and planning application fees. Consider offering partial waivers or temporary reductions for small businesses making minor improvements, occupying long-vacant spaces, or opening in targeted sectors (e.g., retail, food service). While full System Development Charge (SDC) waivers may be limited, the City could explore deferrals or phased payments for eligible projects to ease upfront costs without reducing total revenue.
3. **Alley Activation Mini-Grants:** Support property owners investing in alley-facing entries and infrastructure. Eligible investments could include exterior lighting, signage, painting or murals, new door or window openings, landscaping, paving, drainage fixes, or trash enclosure upgrades.

### B. Non-Financial Support

1. **Develop a “Starting a Business in Old Town” Guide:** Create a clear, user-friendly guide or checklist that outlines the steps, forms, fees, and contacts required to open or expand a business in Old Town. Include diagrams, timelines, and FAQs to reduce confusion—especially for first-time business owners.
2. **Publish Permit Timelines and Process Flowcharts:** Develop and share visual process flowcharts for common project types (e.g., signage, interior remodels) with estimated timelines for review and approval. This improves predictability and helps applicants plan accordingly.
3. **Launch a “Quick Permits” Pathway for Minor Improvements:** Create a simplified, fast-track permitting process for low-impact upgrades such as paint, signage, lighting, window replacements, and interior finish work. Consider over-the-counter or expedited reviews for qualifying projects.

4. **Assign a Permit Coordinator or Business Liaison:** Designate a staff member to act as a single point of contact for Old Town business applicants. This person can help coordinate reviews across departments (planning, building, fire) and provide consistent information throughout the process.
5. **Clarify Eligibility and Timing for Fee Reductions:** If the City offers fee reductions or waivers under specific conditions, publish a clear summary of what is available, who qualifies, and how to apply. Include this information in the business guide and on the City's website to ensure transparency and promote uptake.

## C. Programs and Services

### 1. Quarterly Networking & Mentorship Series

Facilitate regular gatherings for Old Town business and property owners to connect, share resources, and mentor new entrepreneurs. Each session can feature a rotating topic—such as funding, hiring, or digital marketing—and include guest speakers from successful local businesses or service providers.

- **Lead:** City of Sherwood Economic Development or designated Business Liaison
- **Partners:** Sherwood Chamber of Commerce, WorkSource Oregon, Small Business Development Center (SBDC)
- **Addresses:** Networking, business mentorship, workforce development, ongoing support for entrepreneurs

### 2. Retail and Hospitality Recruitment Campaign

Develop and implement a targeted marketing campaign to attract new businesses that meet local demand and complement Old Town's character—such as cafés, family-friendly services, or evening entertainment.

- **Lead:** Economic Development Department
- **Partners:** Local commercial brokers, Business Oregon, property owners
- **Actions:**
  - Create promotional materials featuring available spaces and incentives
  - Promote Old Town's walkability, events, and community culture
  - Conduct targeted outreach to priority business types
- **Addresses:** Marketing, incentives for new businesses, affordable commercial space

### 3. Old Town Business Welcome Package + Incentives Toolkit

Create a resource kit for prospective businesses that includes available properties, startup guidance, local demographic data, and a menu of available incentives—such as reduced permit fees, small grants, or referral-based bonuses for opening a desired use.

- **Lead:** Economic Development Department
- **Partners:** City Planning and Building Divisions, Sherwood Chamber

- **Addresses:** Incentives for new businesses, streamlined support

#### 4. Co-Working and Incubator Feasibility Study

Explore the potential for a small co-working hub or business incubator space in Old Town, possibly using underutilized City-owned or privately-owned buildings. The goal is to support startups, remote workers, and service businesses that need flexible space.

- **Lead:** City of Sherwood (in collaboration with regional economic development partners)
- **Partners:** Private property owners, Business Oregon, Mid-Valley SBDC
- **Addresses:** Affordable space, support for incubators

#### 5. Integrated Old Town Event Strategy

Enhance City-sponsored and partner events (e.g., Cruisin', Wine Festival, Holiday Tree Lighting) with business-friendly features that increase foot traffic inside stores.

Tactics could include:

- In-store specials tied to event maps
- "Shop local" passports or prize raffles
- Temporary vendor spaces inside vacant storefronts
- Sidewalk activations during markets or parades
- **Lead:** Assistant City Manager (City of Sherwood) and Economic Development
- **Partners:** Sherwood Parks & Recreation, Sherwood Police Department, Public Works, Parks & Recreation, Chamber of Commerce, Sherwood Center for the Arts, and local businesses or nonprofits depending on the event, Washington County- Explore Tualatin Valley
- **Addresses:** Foot traffic, visibility, marketing of Old Town

#### D. Infrastructure and Public Realm Improvements

1. **Parking Solutions:** Explore shared parking options, improved signage, and assessment of underutilized lots.
2. **Wayfinding Plan:** Improve directional signage and entryway visibility for visitors arriving from major roadways.
3. **Trash Consolidation:** Develop shared dumpster facilities or enclosures in strategic alley locations to reduce clutter and improve appearance.



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# MEMORANDUM

## Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan

To: Sean Conrad (City of Sherwood); Eric Rutledge (COS)  
From: Jason Graf, (First Forty Feet); Tyler Sauter, (FFF); Sijin Sun, (FFF)  
Date: July 1, 2025  
Subject: Wayfinding Plan Recommendations

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## Wayfinding Plan Recommendations

Based on the findings of the **Existing Conditions Memo**, specifically the **Wayfinding Assessment for Old Town Sherwood**, the following recommendation outlines a **Signage and Wayfinding Plan** to improve visibility, strengthen the sense of arrival, and enhance visitor navigation. The recommendation includes an **action plan** with key steps, potential partners, and a **12-month timeline** to guide plan development and adoption.

### Key Findings from the Wayfinding Assessment

- **Lack of visibility from Highway 99 and Tualatin-Sherwood Road:** Few signs reference “Old Town,” and most are destination-specific (e.g., Railroad Street Antique Mall).
- **Disconnected signage at decision points:** Critical intersections and roundabouts lack clear directional signage into Old Town.
- **Inconsistent or outdated signage within Old Town:** Most signage is for City Hall, the library, or the Field House—not for commercial or visitor destinations.
- **High potential to attract regional traffic:** Old Town is less than a mile from major arterials and surrounded by neighborhoods within walking distance, but underutilizes its proximity due to limited signage.

### Action Plan: Initiating a Signage and Wayfinding Plan

#### Step 1: Identify and Convene Core Partners (Month 1)

- **Lead Department:** Community Development
- **Key Partners:**
  - Public Works (implementation and maintenance)
  - Sherwood Chamber of Commerce
  - Sherwood Main Street or Historic Committee (if active)
  - Explore Tualatin Valley (for regional branding support)
  - Local business/property owner representatives

- **Actions:**
  - Form a working group or task force to guide development of the plan
  - Identify local and regional funding opportunities (e.g., tourism grants)

**Step 2: Write Scope of Work & Prepare RFP (Months 2–3)**

- Draft a scope focused on:
  - Entry signage from major arterials
  - Pedestrian and bicycle wayfinding
  - Historic and visitor destination branding
  - Hierarchy of signage types (gateway, directional, identity)
  - Integration with City branding and placemaking goals
- Include assembly of an advisory group of Old Town businesses, organizations and groups marketing the Old Town

**Step 3: Release RFP and Select Consultant (Months 4–5)**

- Release RFP publicly and to targeted planning/wayfinding consultants
- Use a qualifications-based selection process (QBS)
- Select and contract with a consultant by end of Month 5

**Step 4: Planning & Public Engagement Phase (Months 6–10)**

- Consultant conducts:
  - Site inventory and analysis
  - Stakeholder and public engagement
  - Concept development (signage families, materials, locations)
  - Coordination with ODOT (for Hwy 99 signage placement)
- Deliverables: Draft wayfinding strategy with signage hierarchy and location plan

**Step 5: Final Plan, Adoption & Next Steps (Months 11–12)**

- Present draft to stakeholders and Council
- Finalize plan based on feedback
- Identify implementation phases and prepare cost estimates
- Begin design and permitting for first phase, pending funding

### Suggested 12-Month Timeline

Task	Timeframe
Partner coordination & task force formed	Month 1
Scope of work & RFP drafted	Months 2–3
RFP issued, consultant hired	Months 4–5
Planning, analysis, engagement	Months 6–10
Final plan review and adoption	Months 11–12

## Implementing the Signage and Wayfinding Plan

### 1. Prioritize Signage Types and Locations

- **Action:** Use the plan’s location map and signage hierarchy to identify the highest-impact improvements.
- **Focus areas:**
  - Gateways at Hwy 99, Tualatin-Sherwood Road, and Sherwood Boulevard
  - Key local connectors (e.g., Pine Street, 1st Avenue)
  - Internal pedestrian and bike navigation to destinations (library, Cannery Square, etc.)
- **Deliverable:** Implementation phasing plan (short-, medium-, long-term)

### 2. Identify Funding Sources

- **Action:** Develop a funding strategy using a mix of public and private resources.
- **Potential sources:**
  - City general fund (capital improvement allocation)
  - Tourism and economic development grants (e.g., from **Explore Tualatin Valley** or **Business Oregon**)
  - TIF/URA funding if available
  - Local business improvement partnerships (Main Street-style collaboration)
- **Deliverable:** Implementation budget and funding strategy

### 3. Final Design and Engineering

- **Action:** Select a signage fabricator and, if needed, a design consultant for detailed construction drawings and materials specs.

- **Key tasks:**
  - Ensure signage complies with MUTCD (Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices) and ODOT rules (for state highways)
  - Coordinate installation logistics with Public Works and permitting agencies
- **Deliverable:** Final design package and installation-ready documentation

#### 4. Coordinate with Agencies and Property Owners

- **Action:** Obtain necessary permissions for signs placed on or near private property or along ODOT rights-of-way.
- **Partners:**
  - ODOT (Hwy 99)
  - Private property owners (for wall-mounted or sidewalk signs)
  - Sherwood Public Works and Planning for encroachment permits
- **Deliverable:** Signed agreements or permits

#### 5. Fabricate and Install Phase 1 Signage

- **Action:** Begin fabrication and installation of the first wave of signage.
- **Phase 1 suggestions:**
  - Entry/gateway signs on Hwy 99 and Tualatin-Sherwood Road
  - Directional signage into Old Town from Sherwood Blvd and Langer Farms Parkway
  - Pedestrian signs around Cannery Square and key public parking areas
- **Deliverable:** Completed installation of Phase 1 signs

#### 6. Promote and Monitor Impact

- **Action:** Publicize the new signage through City and tourism channels.
- **Optional:** Conduct a brief post-installation survey or foot traffic analysis to evaluate success and gather feedback.
- **Deliverable:** Marketing campaign and evaluation summary

#### Ongoing Maintenance and Updates

- Assign maintenance responsibility (likely Public Works or a designated City department).

- Review signage conditions annually and plan for updates or expansions based on growth, tourism, or business changes.

### Signage and Wayfinding Plan – Implementation Schedule

Phase	Timeframe	Milestone / Task	Lead & Partners	Notes
<b>1. Prioritization &amp; Phasing Plan</b>	Month 1	Confirm priority locations and signage types for Phase 1	Community Development, Public Works, Task Force	Focus on high-visibility gateways and core wayfinding needs
<b>2. Cost Estimating &amp; Funding Strategy</b>	Months 1-2	Develop cost estimates and identify funding sources	Economic Development, Finance, Explore Tualatin Valley	Consider grants, tourism funds, and phased budget requests
<b>3. Final Design &amp; Engineering</b>	Months 2-4	Prepare construction-ready plans and specs	Consultant or Sign Fabricator, Public Works	Include materials, dimensions, mounting details, and permitting needs
<b>4. Agency Coordination &amp; Permitting</b>	Months 3-5	Secure approvals (ODOT, City departments, property owners)	Planning, Public Works, ODOT	Necessary for installations on public right-of-way and gateways
<b>5. Fabrication</b>	Months 5-7	Fabricate Phase 1 signage	Sign Vendor	Allow lead time for manufacturing and quality checks
<b>6. Phase 1 Installation</b>	Months 7-9	Install gateway and directional signage	Public Works or Contractor	Coordinate with ongoing public projects, utilities, and access needs
<b>7. Public Launch &amp; Promotion</b>	Month 9	Announce and promote signage completion	Economic Development, Explore Tualatin Valley	Ribbon cutting, press release, and regional tourism promotion
<b>8. Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	Months 10-12	Collect feedback and assess early impacts	Community Development, Business Stakeholders	Include surveys, photo audits, or pedestrian/visitor counts
<b>9. Phase 2 Planning</b>	Month 12+	Identify next signage priorities and funding	City Staff, Stakeholder Task Force	May include interpretive signs, trail connections, or parking signage



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# MEMORANDUM

## Sherwood Old Town Strategic Plan

To: Sean Conrad (City of Sherwood); Eric Rutledge (COS)

From: Jason Graf, (First Forty Feet); Tyler Sauter, (FFF); Sijin Sun, (FFF)

Date: July 2, 2025

Subject: Considerations for a Trash Management Program and Implementation Plan

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## Trash Management Program – Implementation Plan

The city and Old Town businesses have identified trash collection as an issue to be addressed in the Strategic Action Plan. Old Town's alleyways provide an opportunity to improve aesthetics and functionality of Old Town by relocating trash/recycling containers from sidewalks to shared, well-managed enclosures in alleyways or designated rear-lot areas.

### ***Step 1: Needs Assessment and Site Inventory***

#### ***Timeframe: Month 1–2***

- *Conduct a walk audit to identify where trash bins are currently stored (e.g., sidewalk, curbside, alley).*
- *Document problem areas (e.g., blocked sidewalks, visual clutter, smell complaints).*
- *Identify suitable alley or rear lot locations for potential shared enclosures.*
- *Evaluate ownership and access constraints (public vs. private property).*

***Lead: Public Works and Community Development***

***Partners: Property/business owners, trash haulers (e.g., Pride Disposal)***

### ***Step 2: Stakeholder Outreach and Engagement***

#### ***Timeframe: Month 2–3***

- *Meet with impacted property and business owners to review findings and collect input.*
- *Coordinate with trash haulers to confirm pick-up access, container needs, and service options.*
- *Address concerns about responsibility, cleanliness, access, and cost sharing.*

***Deliverables:** Stakeholder feedback summary; commitment from initial pilot participants*

### **Step 3: Site Selection and Enclosure Design**

***Timeframe:** Month 3–4*

- *Select 1–2 pilot locations for shared enclosures in high-priority areas.*
- *Develop simple, attractive, and durable design templates that fit Old Town's character (e.g., fencing, gates, screening).*
- *Ensure designs meet fire, health, and ADA codes.*
- *Estimate costs for construction and maintenance.*

***Lead:** Public Works with Planning and design consultant (if needed)*

### **Step 4: Funding Strategy and Cost-Sharing Model**

***Timeframe:** Month 4–5*

- *Explore funding options:*
  - *City general fund or capital budget*
  - *Façade or improvement grant alignment*
  - *Cost-sharing with property owners (e.g., monthly maintenance fee)*
- *Develop a draft maintenance and operations agreement for participating businesses.*

***Lead:** City Finance and Economic Development*

### **Step 5: Construction and Rollout of Pilot Sites**

***Timeframe:** Months 6–8*

- *Construct or install shared enclosures.*
- *Transition participating businesses to shared service.*
- *Provide signage and outreach on proper usage.*

***Lead:** Public Works*

***Partners:** Contractor or in-house crew, trash hauler*

### **Step 6: Monitor and Evaluate Pilot**

***Timeframe: Months 9–10***

- *Survey participating businesses and hauler for feedback.*
- *Monitor cleanliness, use, and any complaints.*
- *Evaluate cost, functionality, and potential for expansion.*

*Lead: Public Works and Community Development*

***Step 7: Plan for Expansion***

***Timeframe: Months 11–12***

- *Identify additional locations for future phases based on pilot success.*
- *Adjust designs, policies, and funding model as needed.*
- *Create a long-term trash enclosure strategy for Old Town.*

*Lead: City Manager's Office and Community Development*

***Optional Enhancements***

- *Add alley lighting and wayfinding near enclosure locations to improve safety and visibility.*
- *Coordinate with alley activation grants to support cohesive improvements.*
- *Include recycling and compost options where feasible.*



## Trash Consolidation Program Implementation Plan

Improve sanitary conditions shared dumpster enclosures in alleyways to reduce cleanliness and aesthetics.



### Needs Assessment and Site Inventory Months 1-2

Identify problem areas and assess potential locations for shared enclosures.



### Stakeholder Outreach and Engagement Months 2-3

Consult with property and business owners, and trash haulers.



### Site Selection and Enclosure Design Months 3-4

Choose pilot sites and develop appropriate enclosure designs.



### Funding Strategy and Cost-Sharing Model Months 4-5

Explore funding sources and establish cost sharing principles.



### Construction and Rollout of Pilot Sites Months 6-8

Build and transition participants to the new enclosures.



### Monitor and Evaluate Pilot Months 9-10

Assess effectiveness and gather feedback from stakeholders.



### Plan for Expansion Months 11-12

Identify future locations and update strategy for expansion.

## Q1 Name of Business Owner or Property Owner

Answered: 10 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Christy Goodwin	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	Ann Brucker	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Ann and Brad Brucker	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	Lary watson	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	Treetop Preschool	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
6	Christie Cobb	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
7	Deidre sabo	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
8	Eleanor Simon	5/11/2025 11:25 AM
9	Gardner Team Real Estate / And landlord to three other Old Town tenants	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
10	Kevin and Amanda Bates; Jacob Pflug	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q2 Email address

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	christy@cedarandstoneshop.com	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	mosaicartsloft@yahoo.com	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	brad.brucker@hotmail.com	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	Lwbarber123@gmail.com	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	christie@escapetoyoga.com	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
6	Truesalonnw@gmail.com	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
7	elliesi@gmail.com	5/11/2025 11:25 AM
8	amber@gardnerteam.net	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	Kevin@symposiumcoffee.com	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q3 Business Name

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Cedar & Stone	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	Mosaic Arts Loft	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Mosaic Arts Loft - Brucker Heritage	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	Lary's Barbershop	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	Treetop Preschool	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
6	Escape To Yoga	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
7	True salon	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
8	Gardner Team Real Estate	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	Symposium Coffee	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

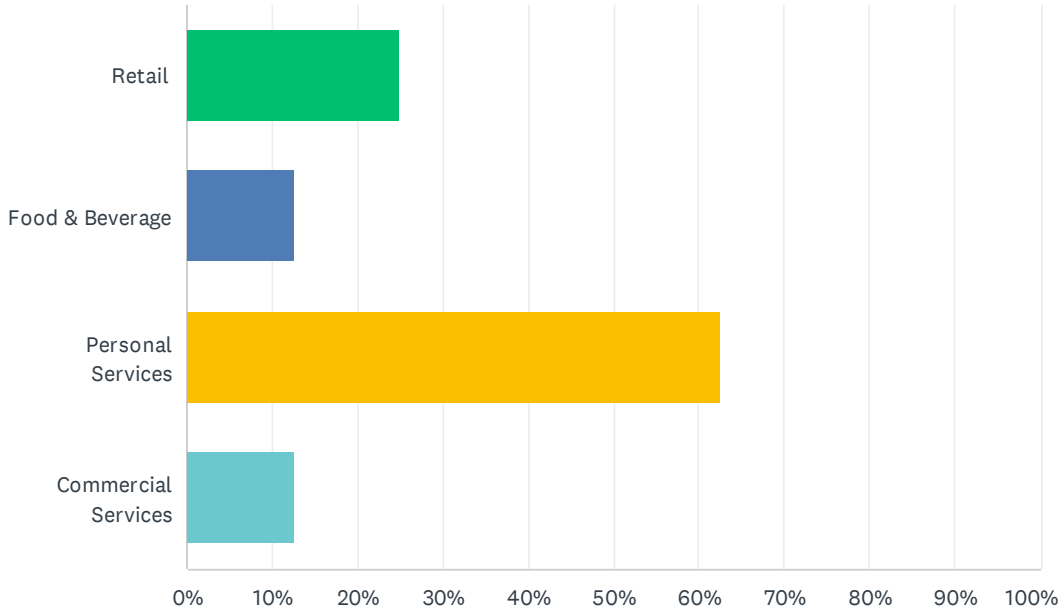
## Q4 Business/Property Address

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	22485 SW Main St	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	16017 SW First St	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	16017 SW 1st St	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	22415 sw Pine st. Sherwood Or. 97140	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	16067 SW 1st St.	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
6	15922 2nd st	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
7	16027 SW 2ND ST	5/11/2025 11:25 AM
8	16227 SW 1st Street	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	22461 SW Pine St	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q5 Type of Business

Answered: 8 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Retail	25.00% 2
Food & Beverage	12.50% 1
Personal Services	62.50% 5
Commercial Services	12.50% 1
Total Respondents: 8	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Arts Educational Classes	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
2	Art training and Gallery	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Cutting hair	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
4	yoga studio	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
5	Residence	5/11/2025 11:25 AM
6	And residential also	4/25/2025 4:21 PM

## Q6 Square Footage of Business Space:

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	2,000	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	4,000	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	4000	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	560	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	2500	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
6	2400	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
7	1500	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
8	Combined 4,300 sf (approx)	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	1675	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

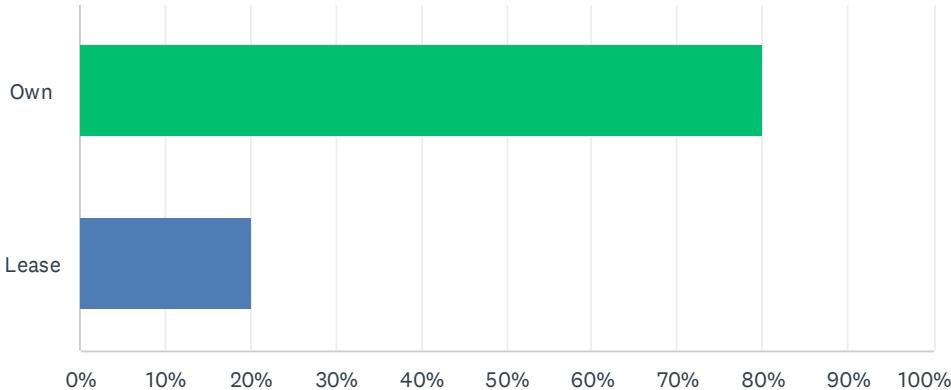
## Q7 Number of Employees (Include full and part time)

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	3	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	1 Full Time	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	2	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	0 one lessee	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	3	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
6	18	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
7	6	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
8	5	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	11 PT and 6FT	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

### Q8 Do you own or lease your space?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Own	80.00% 8
Lease	20.00% 2
Total Respondents: 10	

## Q9 Hours of Operation

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	10-5	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	MTW, Sat, City and Private Events	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	9am to 7pm	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	Tuesday-fri. 7-5:30. Sun. And mon. Vary	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	8 am - 2 pm	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
6	8-11 am and 5-8 pm most days	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
7	By appointmnet	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
8	9-5 m-f	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	M-Sat 7-6, Sunday 8-3 (Friday Whiskey Night Open till 10pm)	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

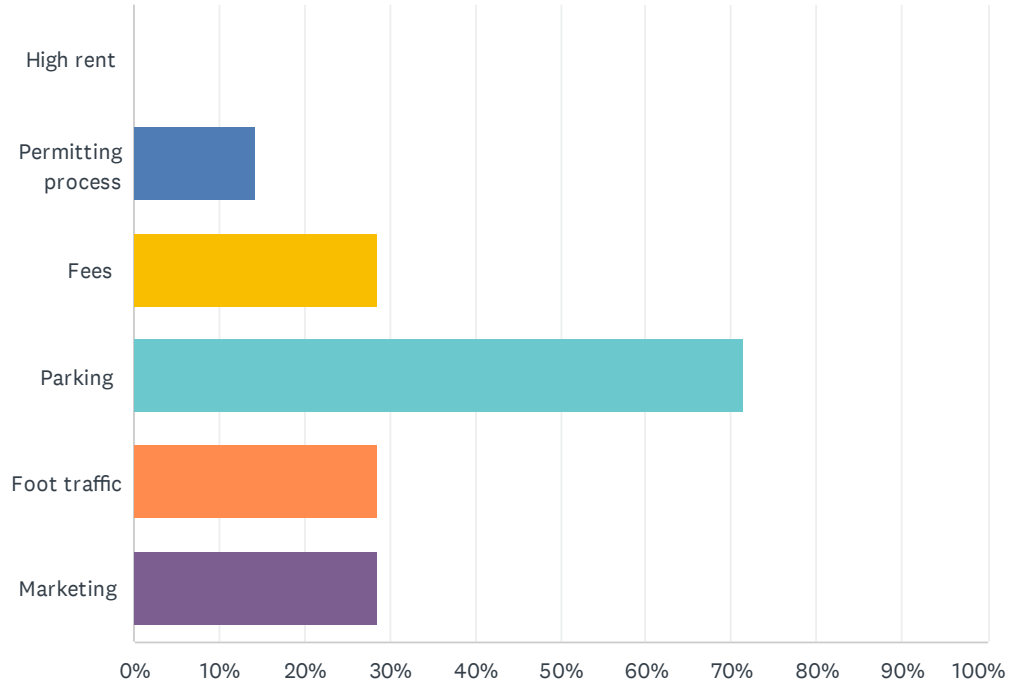
## Q10 What do you enjoy about operating a business or owning property in Old Town?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The community	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	Community Impact: Enriching the lives of my Art students and their families, the Sherwood Community, Artists, and enriching City and Mainstreet Events	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Central location and OT ambiance	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	I love the clients, the police dept., foot traffic, family oriented	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	People walking about, walks to lunch, library, etc	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
6	It is a vibrant, walkable community with a good variety of offerings, coffee shop, library, wine bar, restaurants, yoga, art	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
7	I love all the events, community feel, and walkability	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
8	Location close to all	5/11/2025 11:25 AM
9	Quaintness and sense of community	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
10	Live in and invested fully in Old Town which adds financial security and value to our establishment. Love having a village of business owners and residents to support each other.	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q11 What challenges did you face when starting your business in Old Town? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 7 Skipped: 3



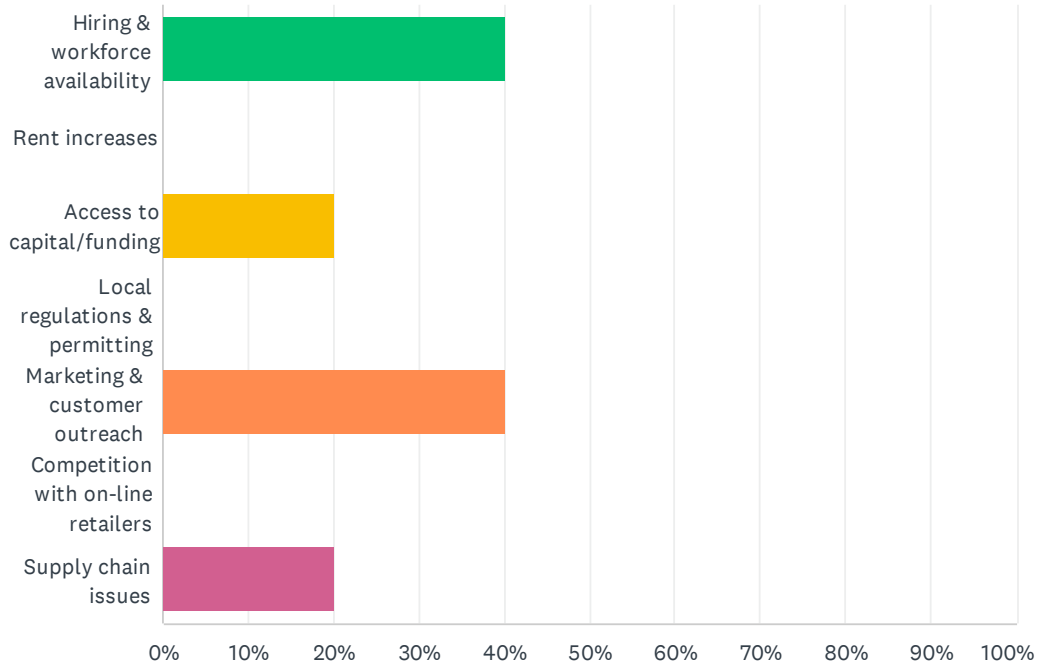
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
High rent	0.00% 0
Permitting process	14.29% 1
Fees	28.57% 2
Parking	71.43% 5
Foot traffic	28.57% 2
Marketing	28.57% 2
Total Respondents: 7	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	None, parking is worse than anywhere	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
2	I am a new owner in the area and did not find any of these to be overly burdensome	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
3	The new building on pine has been a challenge. I spent my summer in meetings with the city and pge etc.. to stop the giant cherry tree from being cut to put a guide wire right across the front of my building blocking my sign and ruining the atmosphere.... I ended up spending 4500.00 to install a new electric box next door... it was supposed to be hooked up end of street and the pole removed in front of salon.. pole is still there 3 years later and they have dug up my bark dust easily 15 times!! I am not sure what the disconnect is.. but it has been a PAIN! I am not putting bark dust down until they finally remove it	5/23/2025 3:55 PM

4	Signage to Old Town	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
5	City didn't have a clear communication strategy for businesses opening in Sherwood. No effective Main Street program or Chamber of Commerce to partner with for marketing and resources. No city grants or incentives to remove barriers for establishing small businesses. Scott the building inspector was really the only city employee to help us get established.	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q12 What are the biggest challenges your business is currently facing? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 5 Skipped: 5



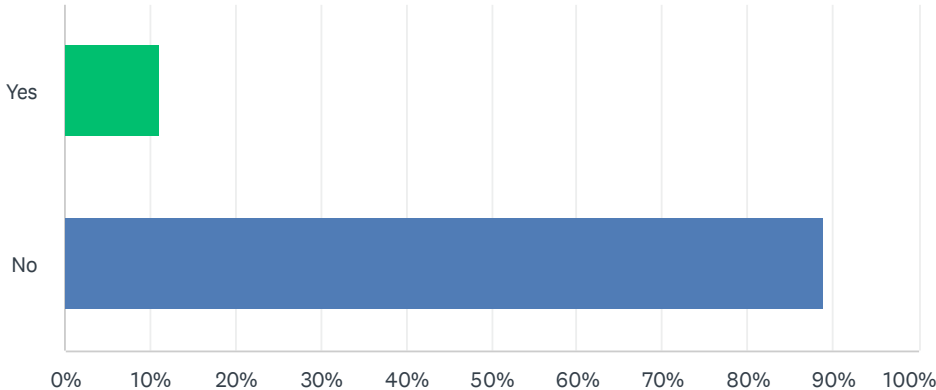
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Hiring & workforce availability	40.00% 2
Rent increases	0.00% 0
Access to capital/funding	20.00% 1
Local regulations & permitting	0.00% 0
Marketing & customer outreach	40.00% 2
Competition with on-line retailers	0.00% 0
Supply chain issues	20.00% 1
Total Respondents: 5	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Foot traffic	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	City of Sherwood proposing more art classroom spaces in proposed new building construction that will compete with my small business clientele. I've poured my own personal resources into renovating an eye sore right in heart of old town, and need sustained growth which an additional art and pottery wheel studio would undermine. I support SCA building designed for theater and art gallery needs, with my tax dollars, but do not want further competition from the city I live and do business in.	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Competing with City Subsidized Art Center	5/28/2025 10:51 AM

4	Parking is the worst.	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	a slowing economy. people seem to be spending less money especially on non-necessities	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
6	Every time a turn around there is another salon in old town! Lol. Not helpful... parking is also an issue.. there is limited street parking and thaf lot behind gets full fast! Especially since removing some of the spots in the gravel (that is now beutiful but holds less cars) there is ZERO lighting on thr street. Clients are nervous. Had to install my own lighting..	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
7	Threat of tariffs create instability in supply	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

### Q13 Have you considered relocating?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	11.11%	1
No	88.89%	8
TOTAL		9

## Q14 If you answered yes, what were the factors? (Open ended)

Answered: 1 Skipped: 9

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	If Sherwood doesn't establish a clear Old Town Sherwood's strategy we will have to review our long term plan and development.	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

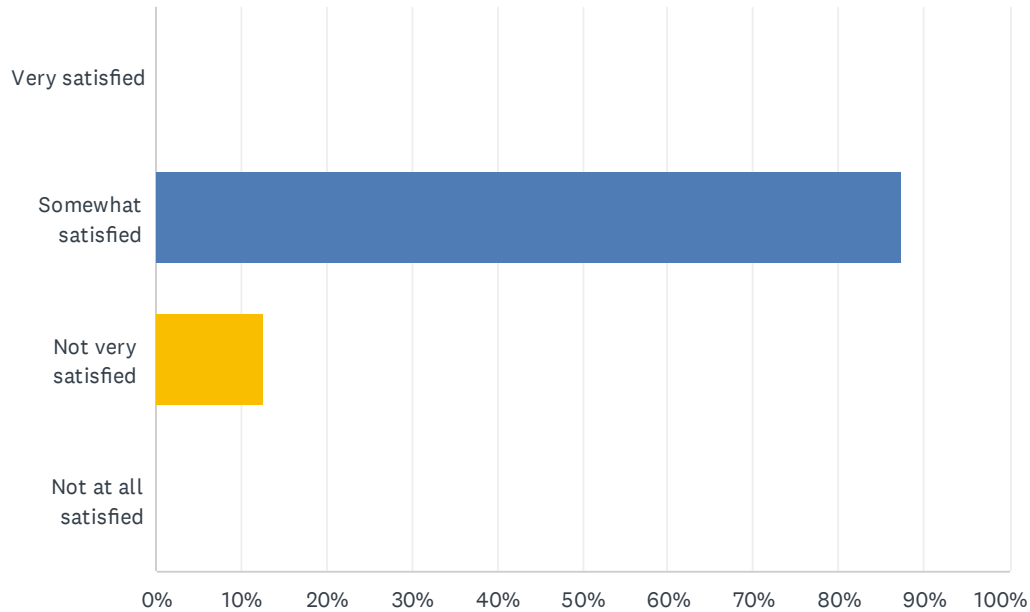
## Q15 What resources or support would help your business grow?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	City events	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	Keeping the Art Walks and Trick 'n Treat events focused on coming into individual businesses vs turning them into event based/central tent locations.	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Mentioning Mosaic in the same lines as SCA	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	Reversal of male pattern baldness 🤔	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
5	More family friendly retail, less businesses like taxes, law, insurance	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
6	not sure. I am new as a business owner and to the area	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
7	Better communication. I am not even sure who I contact about what. Seems there is a zillion committees? Main street, sherwood business, chamber of commerce lol.	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
8	Master planned old town concept	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	An Established OT Strategy to increase development and establishment of boutique retail and restaurants—increasing pedestrian traffic	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q16 How satisfied are you with the city's support for small businesses?

Answered: 8 Skipped: 2



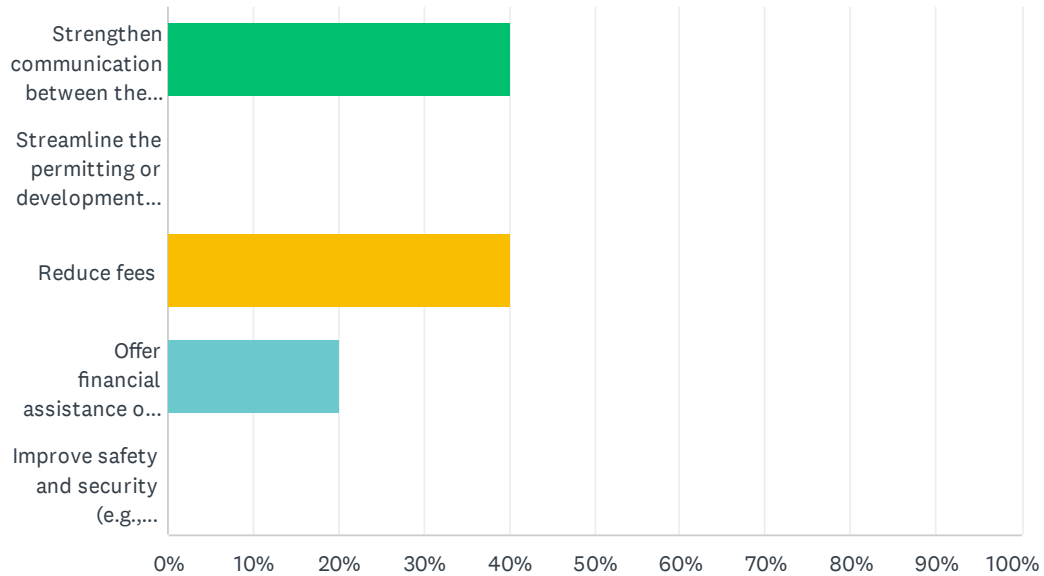
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Very satisfied	0.00%	0
Somewhat satisfied	87.50%	7
Not very satisfied	12.50%	1
Not at all satisfied	0.00%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Please remember for City Events total number of attendees is the goal, but for small businesses traffic into our physical building promoting sales is our goal. Two different realities. Events that become large gatherings where participants do not need to go door to door actually hurts small businesses. I know this is not intentional but our city needs to understand from a business perspective what helps and what hurts the small businesses. Crusin and Robinhood are great examples that are event focused, with hardly and attendees actually entering small business buildings, as they are there for the event. If there was a way to integrate into buildings that would be a HUGE help to small businesses.	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
2	No added parking in the 15 yrs. I've been here. However, the city has added many businesses , making parking even worse	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
3	not sure. I am new as a business owner and to the area	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
4	Until now there wasn't much engagement but we didn't feel we were personally lacking. Moreover I hear complaints of people saying the process is very confusing and expensive to open here	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
5	I believe the some of the city staff and council frequent old town business which is positive, yet what city and council have said about old town businesses has been quite damaging over	4/25/2025 11:42 AM



## Q17 How can the city better support your business?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 5

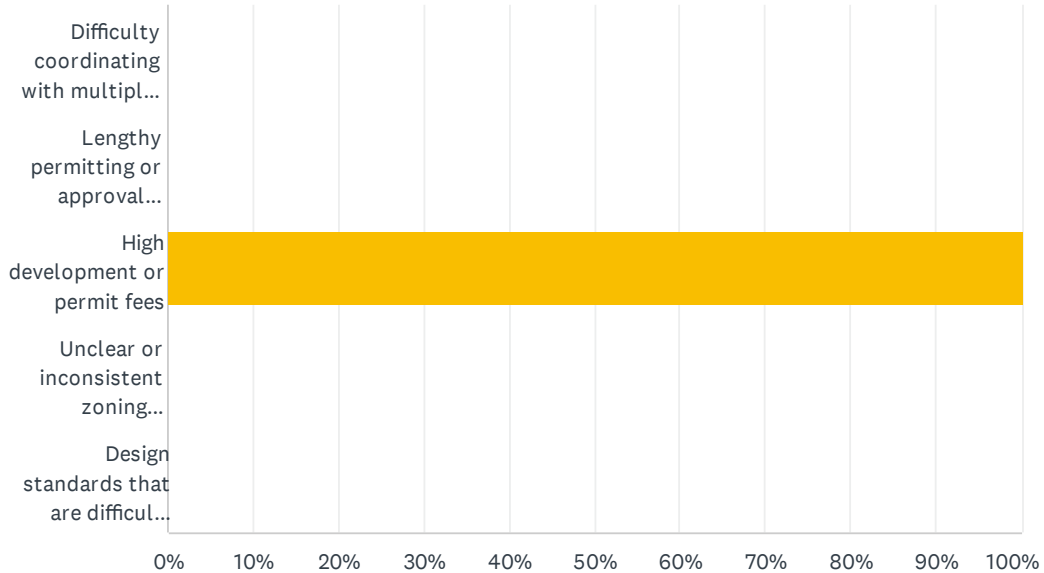


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strengthen communication between the City and businesses	40.00%	2
Streamline the permitting or development review process	0.00%	0
Reduce fees	40.00%	2
Offer financial assistance or incentives (e.g., façade grants, low-interest loans, fee waivers)	20.00%	1
Improve safety and security (e.g., lighting, patrols)	0.00%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Get Clancy's to remove trash receptacles from street	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
2	We need parking	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
3	not sure. I am new as a business owner and to the area	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
4	Seven these questions don't directly apply to me as they do to people who utilize us in Real Estate as a resource for direction.	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
5	All of the above for new businesses	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q18 Are there current city policies that make it difficult to start a business or expand? (Please explain)

Answered: 3 Skipped: 7

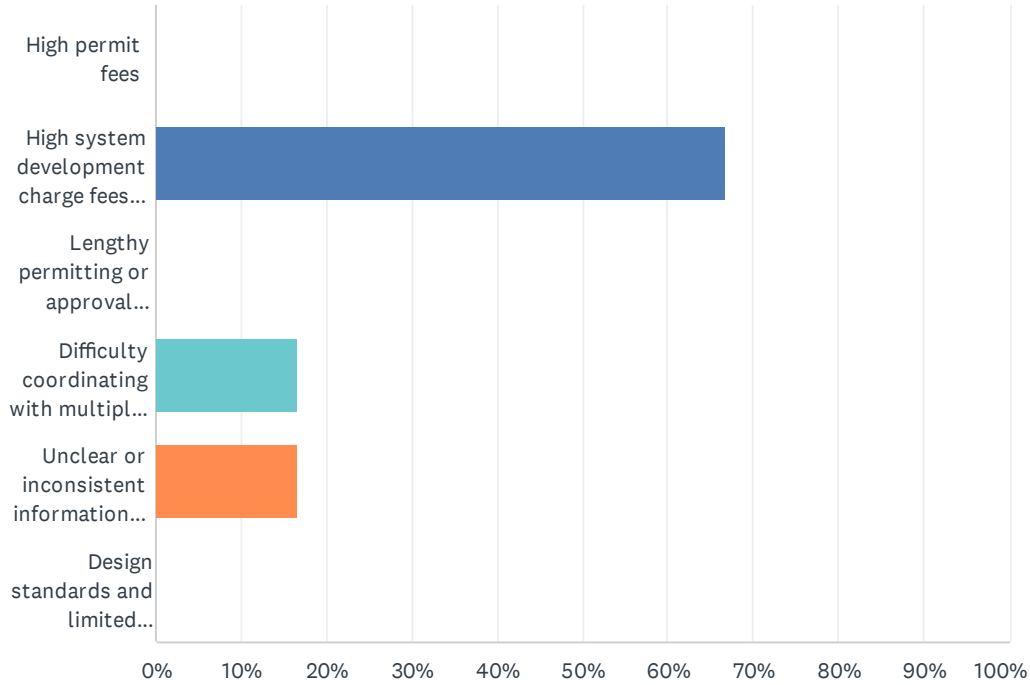


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Difficulty coordinating with multiple City departments	0.00% 0
Lengthy permitting or approval processes	0.00% 0
High development or permit fees	100.00% 3
Unclear or inconsistent zoning regulations	0.00% 0
Design standards that are difficult to meet or interpret	0.00% 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Again, parking is the ONLY issue I face	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
2	It was actually pretty simple for me.. unless I talked to the wrong person, but since this was already a salon.. I didn't have to do to much	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
3	While we need a master plan concept, we all have many other areas to tackle, we need an accessible process for people to even open a business in old town	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
4	The building next to us shows difficulty in design standards	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q19 What city policies or regulations make doing business harder? (Please explain)

Answered: 6 Skipped: 4

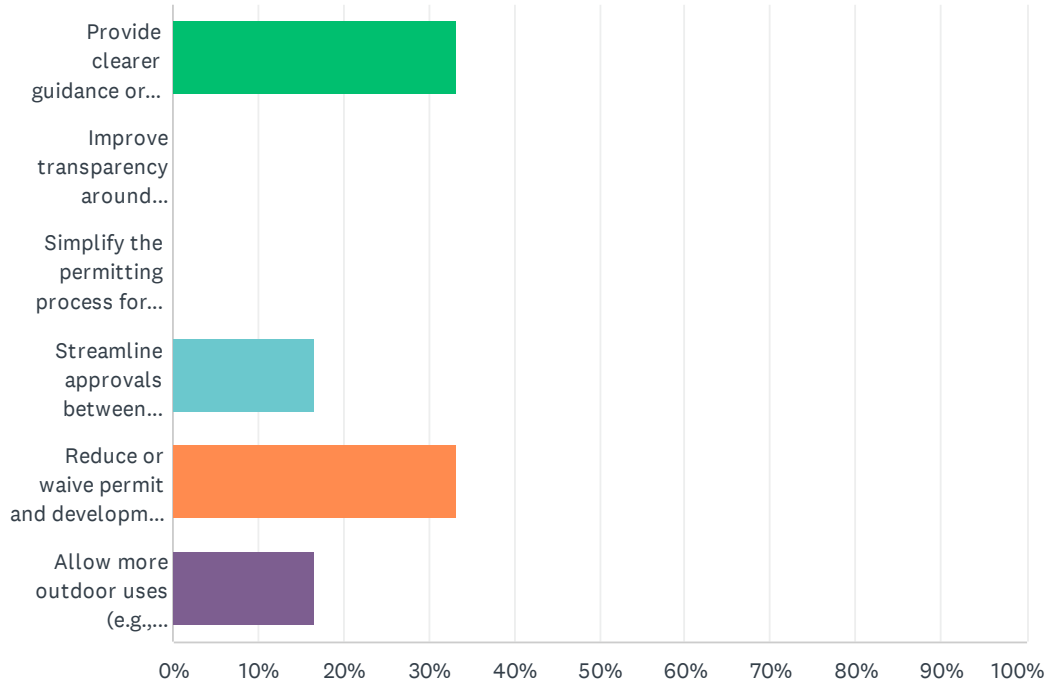


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
High permit fees	0.00% 0
High system development charge fees (SDCs)	66.67% 4
Lengthy permitting or approval processes	0.00% 0
Difficulty coordinating with multiple City departments	16.67% 1
Unclear or inconsistent information from City departments	16.67% 1
Design standards and limited flexibility with historic building requirements	0.00% 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Not enough parking	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
2	I am mostly referring to tree/electrical issues.. honestly I LOVE the idea of every staying old looking and hate the new giant monstrosity that went in on pine! This is one vote for keep historic building requirements!	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
3	Multiple areas above apply however I'm only allowed to select one based on the form	4/25/2025 4:21 PM

## Q20 What changes to policy and regulatory processes would make it easier to do business? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 6 Skipped: 4

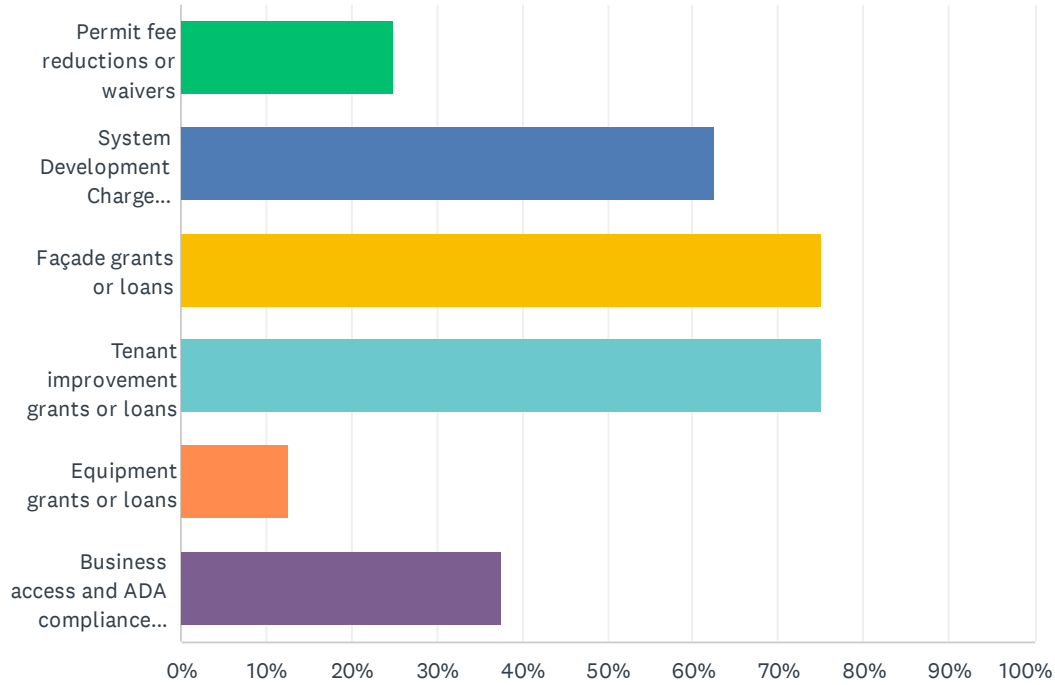


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Provide clearer guidance or checklists for starting or growing a business	33.33% 2
Improve transparency around timelines and review processes	0.00% 0
Simplify the permitting process for small improvements	0.00% 0
Streamline approvals between departments (e.g., planning, building, fire)	16.67% 1
Reduce or waive permit and development fees for small businesses	33.33% 2
Allow more outdoor uses (e.g., displays, dining, events)	16.67% 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Parking is the issue	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
2	Again, there are areas of improvement with each of these answer answers	4/25/2025 4:21 PM

### Q21 If the city provided financial assistance or incentives, what types would be most useful? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 8 Skipped: 2

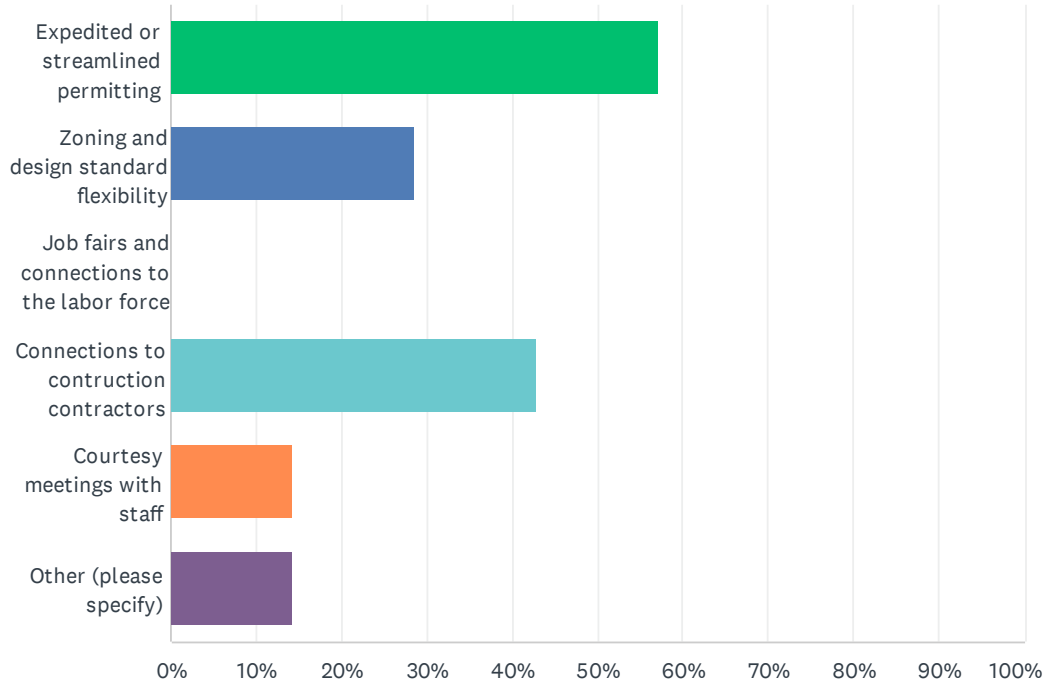


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Permit fee reductions or waivers	25.00% 2
System Development Charge reductions or waivers	62.50% 5
Façade grants or loans	75.00% 6
Tenant improvement grants or loans	75.00% 6
Equipment grants or loans	12.50% 1
Business access and ADA compliance grants and loans	37.50% 3
Total Respondents: 8	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Pave alleyway behind our building as we are creating retail space entryway at the back of our building this summer! 16017 SW First St	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
2	Build a parking structure	5/23/2025 8:11 PM
3	You could potentially offer higher incentives framed around industry that we are trying to target to encourage people to open businesses and services that we are seeking limiting repetition. In addition, if those businesses and services refer another business and service to the city, and they also open the process to bring a business to old town, they could receive an additional incentive. This would encourage community engagement in helping build old town.	4/25/2025 4:21 PM

## Q22 If the city provided non-financial assistance or incentives, what areas would be most useful? (select all that apply)

Answered: 7 Skipped: 3

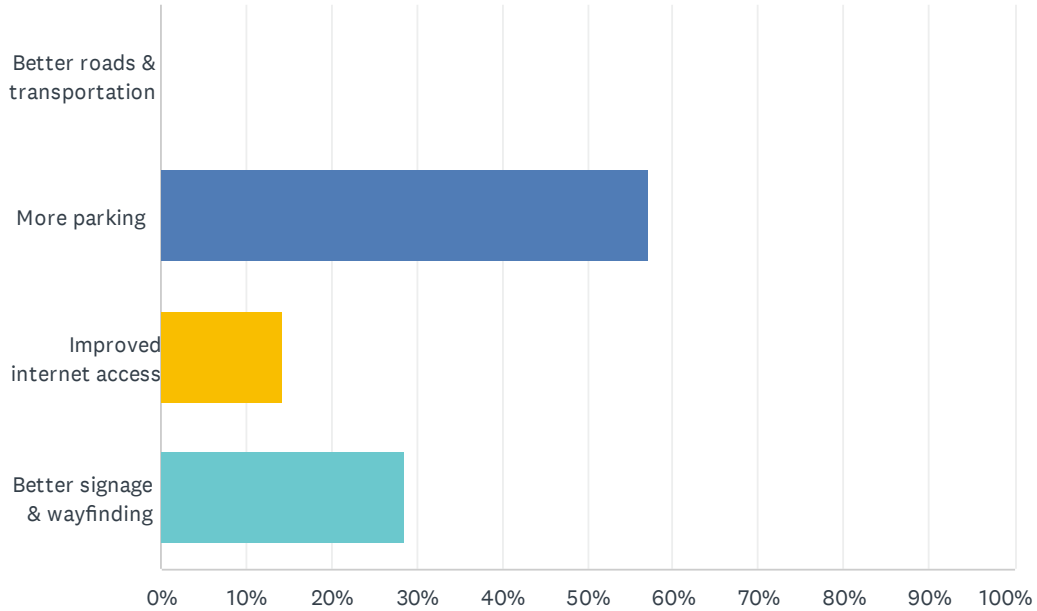


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Expedited or streamlined permitting	57.14%	4
Zoning and design standard flexibility	28.57%	2
Job fairs and connections to the labor force	0.00%	0
Connections to construction contractors	42.86%	3
Courtesy meetings with staff	14.29%	1
Other (please specify)	14.29%	1
Total Respondents: 7		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Find a way to have all old town events integrated into guests actually entering small businesses on those event days.	5/28/2025 10:51 AM

### Q23 What improvements in local infrastructure would benefit your business the most? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 7 Skipped: 3

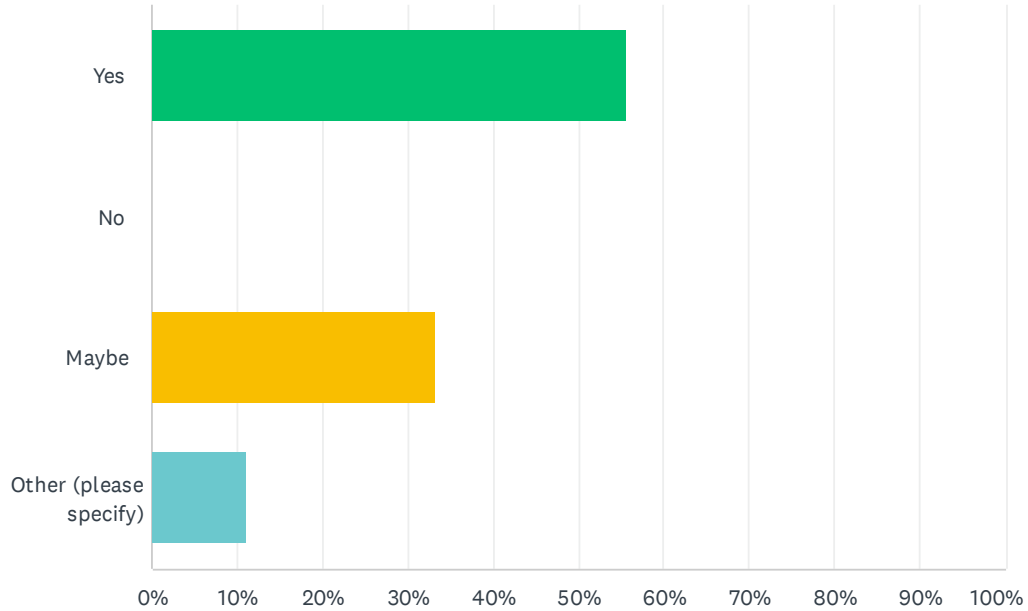


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Better roads & transportation	0.00% 0
More parking	57.14% 4
Improved internet access	14.29% 1
Better signage & wayfinding	28.57% 2
Total Respondents: 7	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Pave the alleyway and clean up the sewer water drainage in our alley as we have funds and are adding a Retail Frontage on the back of our building to the alley way this summer!	5/28/2025 10:51 AM

## Q24 Would you be interested in city-organized networking or collaboration events for local businesses?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	55.56%	5
No	0.00%	0
Maybe	33.33%	3
Other (please specify)	11.11%	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	SMS can satisfy this.	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

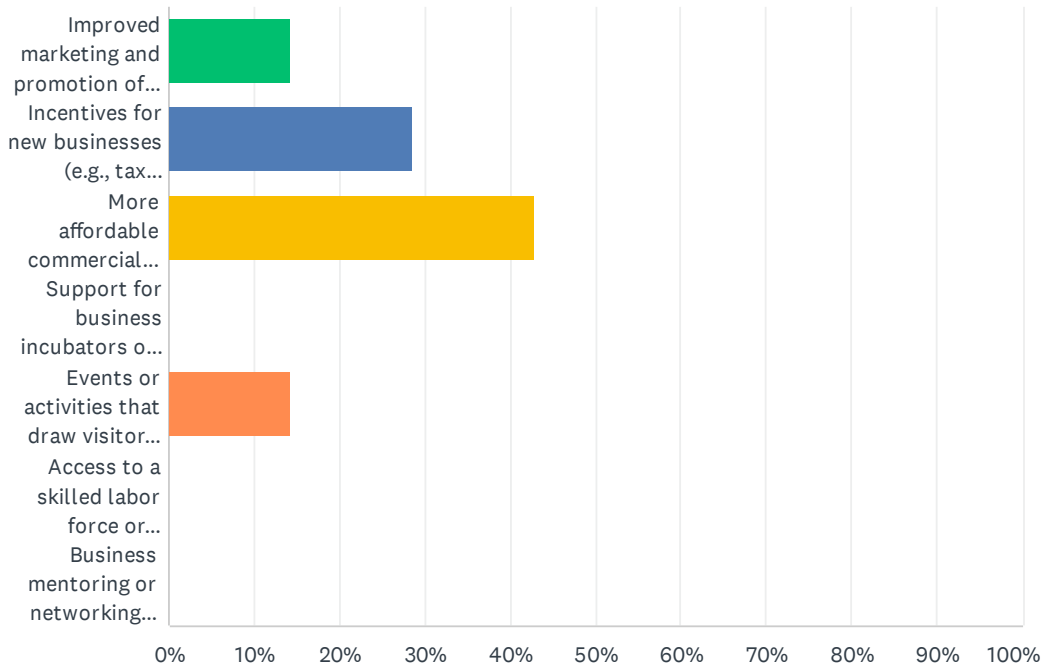
## Q25 What types of business are important to recruit into the Old Town?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Retail and restaurants	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	Deli/Bakery	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Food trucks	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	Retail shopping, like home goods, book store, clothing. Things that bring family or friends out to shop and eat around all of old town	5/23/2025 6:30 PM
5	small businesses - non-commercial	5/23/2025 4:01 PM
6	More food, things for kids. Love the library, farmers market etc..	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
7	Quality pizza, local transportation, medical clinics, ethnic food outlets	5/11/2025 11:25 AM
8	I would find it very valuable to have a general store, more dining and retail options. In addition to other areas for activities, such as expanding on cannery Square into a central Park type destination. At the same time, encouraging more walking and biking options by having infrastructure that promotes that.	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
9	Boutique retail, restaurant, hospitality	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

## Q26 What is needed to attract new businesses?

Answered: 7 Skipped: 3

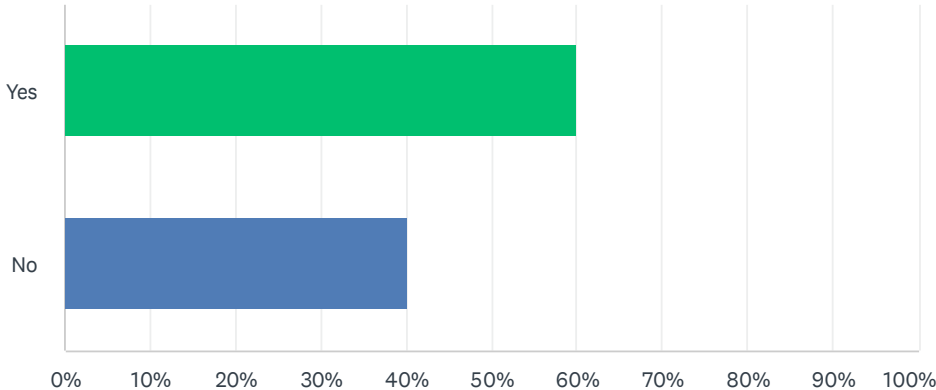


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Improved marketing and promotion of Old Town as a business destination	14.29% 1
Incentives for new businesses (e.g., tax breaks, grants, or loans)	28.57% 2
More affordable commercial space for rent or lease	42.86% 3
Support for business incubators or co-working spaces	0.00% 0
Events or activities that draw visitors to the area (e.g., markets, festivals)	14.29% 1
Access to a skilled labor force or workforce development programs	0.00% 0
Business mentoring or networking opportunities	0.00% 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	More parking, improved signage off Tualatin Sherwood and 99W	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
2	This is another question where multiple boxes above should be checked however, the form only allows me to choose one	4/25/2025 4:21 PM
3	Also incentives in grants and advertising as a destination	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

### Q27 Do you have any plans for renovations in the next 1-3 years?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 0

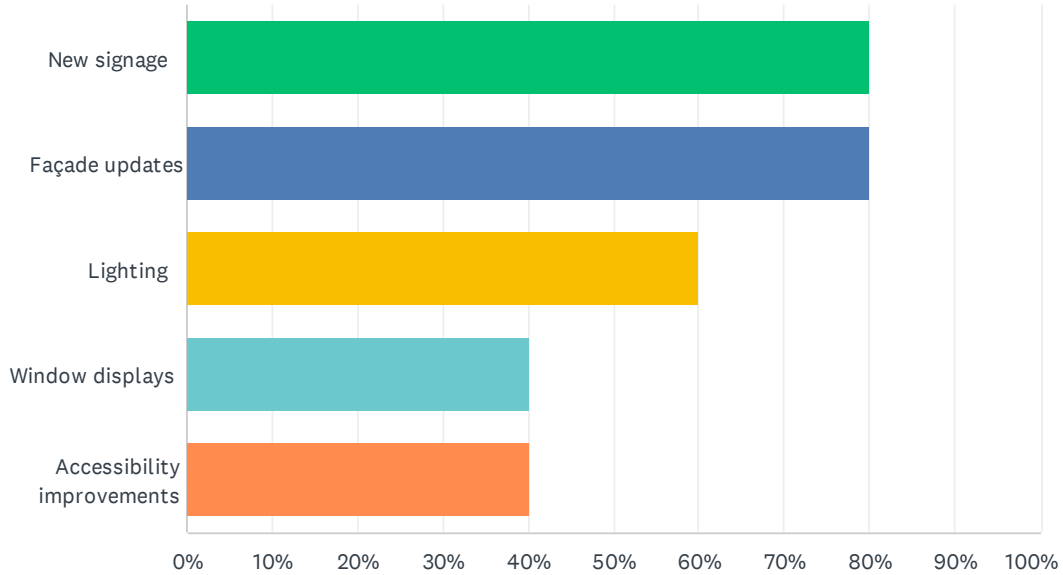


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	60.00% 6
No	40.00% 4
TOTAL	10

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
	There are no responses.	

### Q28 If yes, what types of renovations are you considering? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 5 Skipped: 5

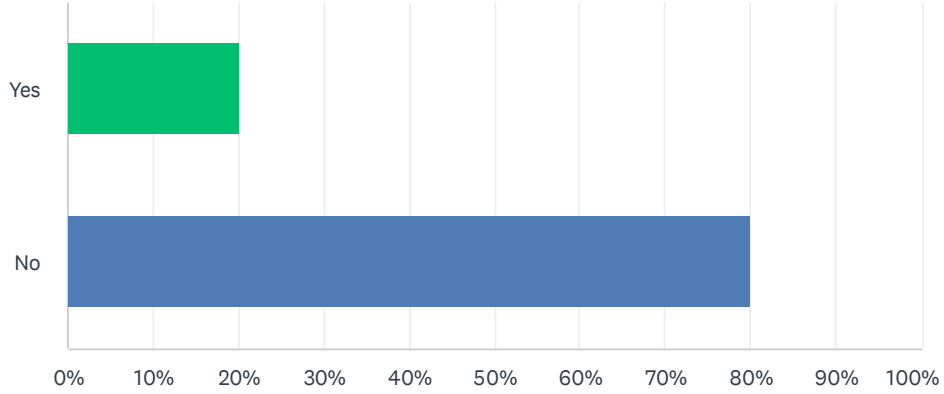


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
New signage	80.00% 4
Façade updates	80.00% 4
Lighting	60.00% 3
Window displays	40.00% 2
Accessibility improvements	40.00% 2
Total Respondents: 5	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Renovation of historic building in heart of old town entrance	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
2	Rear of building renovation	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Likely interior improvements. Our building was built in the late 1800s.	4/25/2025 4:21 PM

## Q29 Are the City's system development charges competitive with those in neighboring jurisdictions?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 5

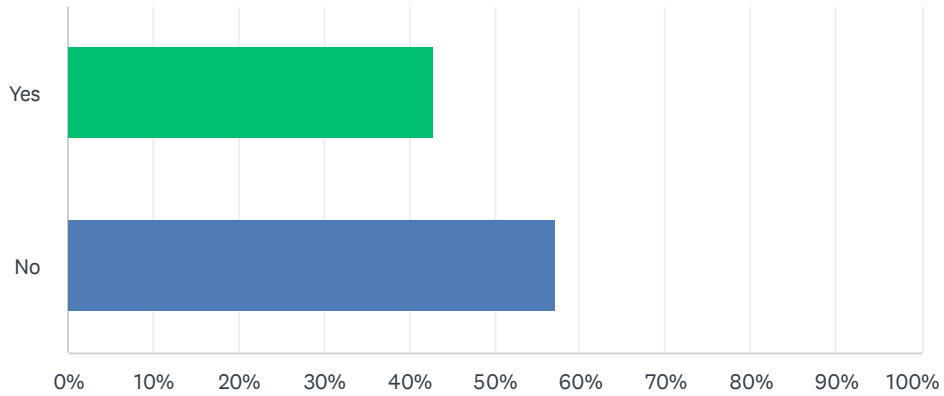


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	20.00%	1
No	80.00%	4
TOTAL		5

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
	There are no responses.	

### Q30 Are parking issues impacting your business? [Yes/No]

Answered: 7 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	42.86% 3
No	57.14% 4
TOTAL	7

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Not at the moment	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	3-4 spots need to be opened up across from my building on first st next to the new city plaza - they are used daily but have no parking signs posted so my clients cannot use them. And garbage bins block sidewalk for use.	5/28/2025 10:51 AM

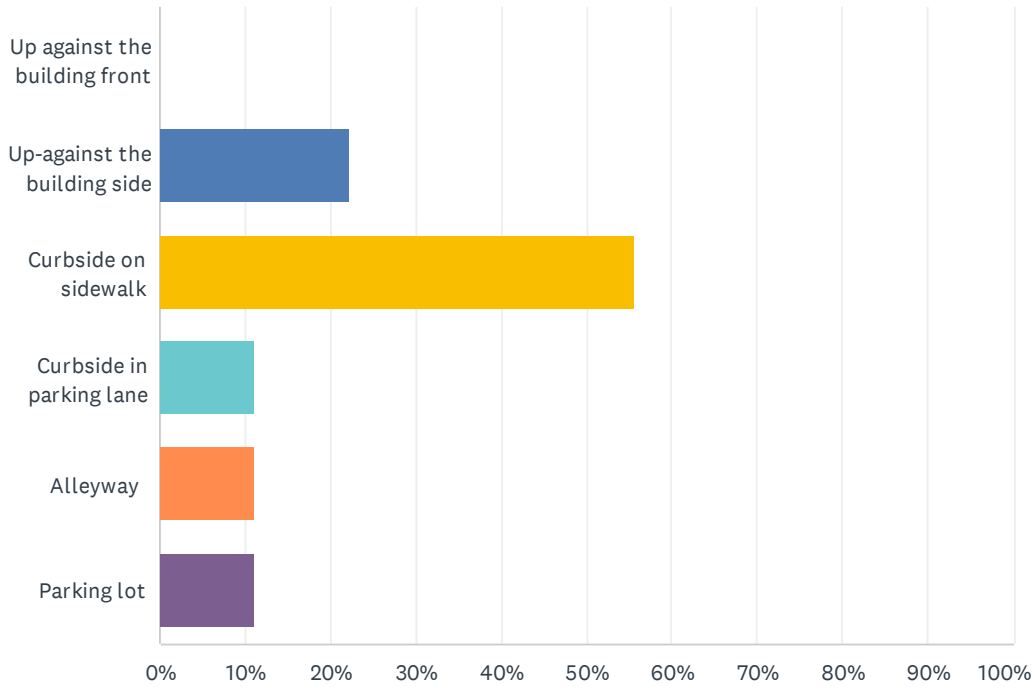
### Q31 If yes, what are the key challenges?

Answered: 3 Skipped: 7

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Need one more city parking lot in old town	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
2	Need more	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	N/A	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

### Q32 Where is trash and recycling being collected? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

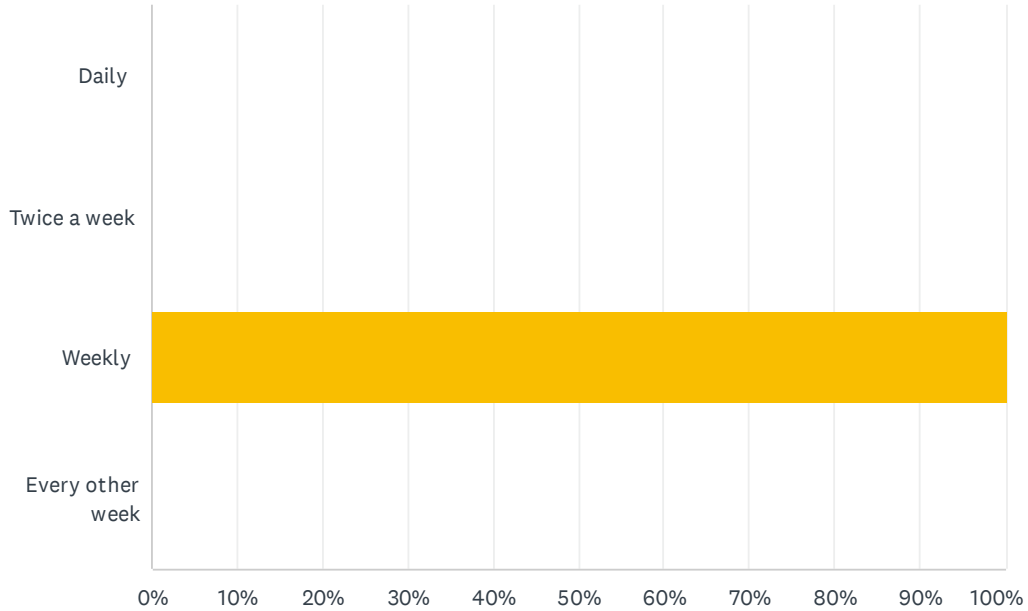


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Up against the building front	0.00% 0
Up-against the building side	22.22% 2
Curbside on sidewalk	55.56% 5
Curbside in parking lane	11.11% 1
Alleyway	11.11% 1
Parking lot	11.11% 1
Total Respondents: 9	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	I actually would LOVE to have garbage collected in the back. It is an eyesore for clients to walk by thr trash at the front of the bulding.	5/23/2025 3:55 PM

### Q33 How frequent is trash collected? (Dropdown Daily, twice a week, weekly, every other week, other (please specify))

Answered: 8 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Daily	0.00% 0
Twice a week	0.00% 0
Weekly	100.00% 8
Every other week	0.00% 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
	There are no responses.	

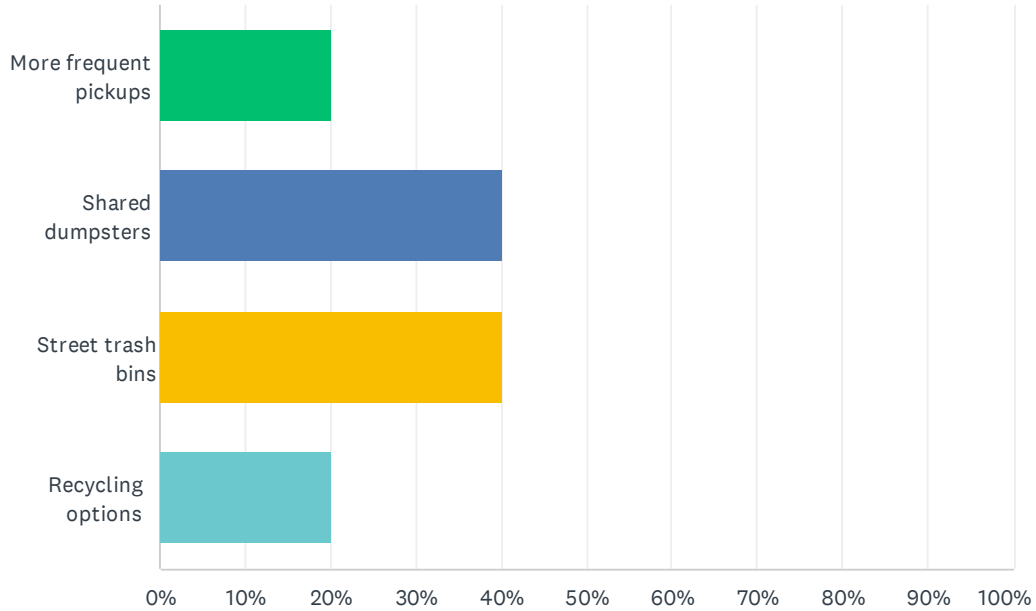
### Q34 Are there any trash management challenges that need to be addressed in Old Town? (Please explain)

Answered: 5 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	None	6/2/2025 5:45 AM
2	Yes, businesses not returning containers off sidewalk on city plaza property lot. Embarrassing eye sore and smell in warmer months. Also visual danger for people crossing over out of parking lot as containers create visual barrier.	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
3	Clancy's - it's the Center of OT Sherwood and they make it look like a ghetto	5/28/2025 10:51 AM
4	I need more recycling options.. maybe weekly...	5/23/2025 3:55 PM
5	Trash Dumpsters on street. The amount of totes that are clogging the alleys.	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

### Q35 What trash management methods should be considered for Old Town?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 5

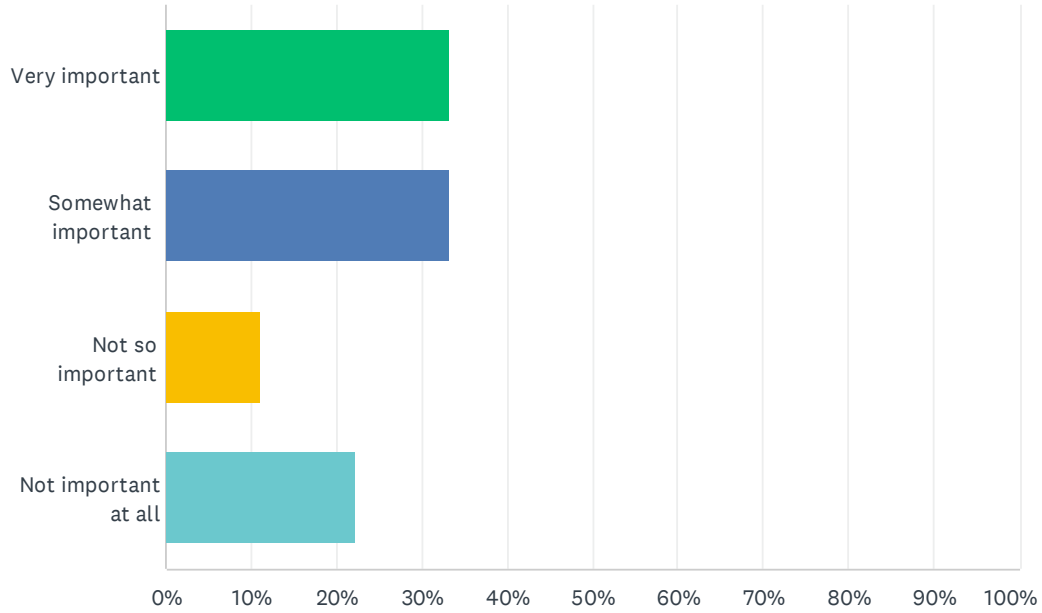


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
More frequent pickups	20.00% 1
Shared dumpsters	40.00% 2
Street trash bins	40.00% 2
Recycling options	20.00% 1
Total Respondents: 5	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Dumpsters in alley or in covered gated areas on business property off alleyways.	5/28/2025 10:51 AM

### Q36 How important is having additional housing in the Old Town? (Open ended)

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

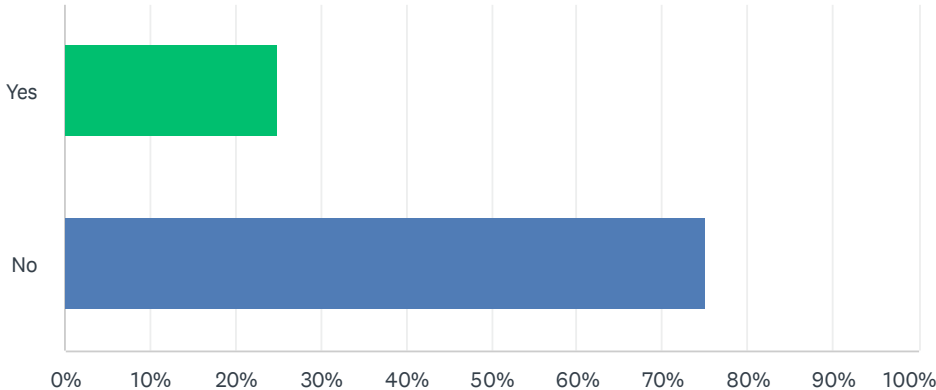


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Very important	33.33% 3
Somewhat important	33.33% 3
Not so important	11.11% 1
Not important at all	22.22% 2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Affordable	4/25/2025 11:42 AM

### Q37 Are you aware of the outdoor seating program?

Answered: 8 Skipped: 2

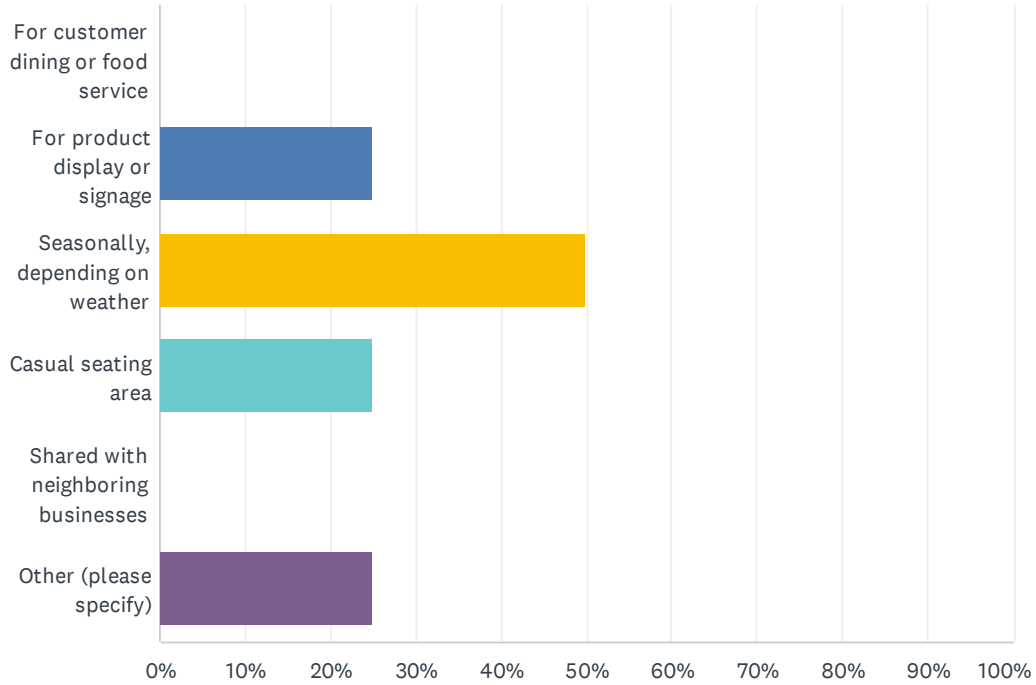


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	25.00% 2
No	75.00% 6
TOTAL	8

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
	There are no responses.	

### Q38 If so, how are you using outdoor seating areas at your business?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
For customer dining or food service	0.00% 0
For product display or signage	25.00% 1
Seasonally, depending on weather	50.00% 2
Casual seating area	25.00% 1
Shared with neighboring businesses	0.00% 0
Other (please specify)	25.00% 1
Total Respondents: 4	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	?	4/25/2025 11:42 AM