INVENTORY ANALYSIS The Plan inventories and evaluates existing park and recreation areas and assesses the needs for acquisition, site development and operational improvements. Specific site recommendations and management considerations are provided to guide future park enhancements.

GOALS The Plan reinforces the City’s vision for its park and recreation system, proposes updates to park service standards, and addresses departmental goals, objectives and other management considerations.

STRATEGIES & ACTIONS This Plan outlines a framework for the improvement and growth of the City’s outdoor recreation facilities, amenities and parks to the specific needs of the community.
WELCOME TO THE 2018-2028 CITY OF CRESWELL PARK MASTER PLAN

The Park Master Plan was developed through extensive input from the community as well as careful consideration of industry standards and trends.

The Plan represents a collaborative effort of our residents, community stakeholders, and staff who together believe in a strategic direction to achieve our goals. The Plan aims to provide a sustainable and balanced Park system that is accessible and inclusive for each and every one of our residents to enjoy. We also believe this Plan will continue our commitment to shape the character of Creswell and enhance the quality of life for our residents.

Many of the ideas found within this document mirror emerging needs that citizens believe are important. Our collective challenge is to use this plan as a foundation to build upon to ensure future generations will have an opportunity to enjoy an outstanding park and open space system. It is our responsibility to strategically evaluate our facilities and operations to meet our future vision. This plan will allow us to focus on maintaining and improving our community assets and be better equipped to meet the challenges of the future.

As staff, we feel privileged to serve this tremendous community and honored to support the Parks and Tree Advisory Board with the development of the Park Master Plan. Creswell values its parks and deserves a thoughtful plan to enhance its open space.

We are especially grateful to our residents who have voiced their opinions and attended our public meetings. Our promise to the community is to use this plan to continue our efforts to create a community that offers quality of life while anticipating future community needs.

Michelle Amberg, City Manager

ON THE COVER
Park site design exercise at Creswell City Hall on December 1, 2018

Photo credit: Martha McReynolds, Jr.
6 COMMUNITY PROFILE
Provides an overview of Creswell and its demographics.

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Highlights the methods used to engage the Creswell community in the development of the Plan.

14 RECENT PLANNING
Offers an overview of past community planning efforts in Creswell.

16 INVENTORY & CLASSIFICATIONS
Describes the existing parks and recreation system in the City.

26 GOALS & OBJECTIVES
Provides a policy framework for the parks and recreation system grouped by major functional area.

30 NEEDS ASSESSMENT
Discusses survey results, recreation trend data and provides context to the identification of potential system enhancements.

49 ACTION STRATEGIES
Describes a range of strategies to consider in the implementation of the Plan.

54 CAPITAL PLANNING
Details a 10-year program for addressing park and recreation facility enhancement or expansion projects.

APPENDICES
Provides technical or supporting information to the planning effort.

PLANNING PROCESS
This citywide Parks and Open Space Master Plan is a reflection of the community’s interests and needs for parks, recreational facilities and trails. The planning process was aimed to encourage and enable public engagement in the choices, priorities and future direction of the City’s park and recreation system. The Plan project team conducted a variety of public outreach activities to solicit feedback and comments, in concert with a review of the open space system inventory, level of service review and the current and future needs assessment.

Current community interests surfaced through a series of public outreach efforts that included open house
meetings, stakeholder discussions, online engagement, website content and Parks and Tree Advisory Committee meetings. An assessment of the park inventory became the basis for determining the current performance of the system to potential standards for parks. An overarching needs analysis was conducted for recreational facilities, parks and trails to assess current demands and project future demand accounting for population growth and land development.

To guide the implementation of the goals of the Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was developed with a set of strategies that identified costs and potential funding sources. Together, this process is represented in this planning document, which has been reviewed by the public, Parks and Tree Advisory Committee and City Council. Upon adoption, the Plan can become a component of the City’s Comprehensive Plan and direct park system service delivery for the next 5 to 10 years.

**PURPOSE OF THE PLAN**

- This citywide Parks and Open Space Master Plan is an update to the Master Plan adopted in 2005.

- It is a document that guides City elected and appointed officials, management and staff when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing or implementing parks, open space or recreational facilities. The Plan is intended to be updated periodically to remain current with the community’s recreational interests.

- The purpose of this Master Plan is to create a vision for an innovative, inclusive and interconnected system of parks, trails and open spaces that promotes outdoor recreation, health and environmental conservation as integral elements of a thriving, livable Creswell. The Plan will establish a path forward to guide the City’s efforts to provide high quality, community-driven parks, trails, natural areas and recreational opportunities across Creswell.

- The 2018 Parks and Open Space Master Plan considers the park and recreation needs of residents citywide. It provides updated inventories, demographic conditions, needs analysis, management considerations and capital project cost estimates. The Plan establishes specific goals, recommendations and actions for developing, conserving and maintaining high-quality parks, amenities and open spaces across the City.
OVERVIEW

Creswell is a small city of residential neighborhoods, a small downtown district, and local businesses.

It is located in the South Willamette Valley along Interstate 5 and State Route 99, between the cities of Eugene and Cottage Grove. The city’s small-town atmosphere, affordability, rural character, and proximity to the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area has attracted many young families with children as well as older adults and retirees.

Creswell is conveniently located with access to the Cascade Mountains and amenities throughout the Valley.

Local attractions include the Hobby Field Airport, owned by the City of Creswell, which is one Oregon’s busiest general aviation airports, and the Emerald Valley Golf & Resort, a public 18-hole championship course and event center.

The Southern Willamette Valley, including the area around present-day Creswell, was home to the Kalapuya people. However, European exploration of the area brought diseases that decimated the local indigenous population.

White settlement began in 1872, when Alvin Hughes and James Robinett settled along the Oregon-California Railroad.

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOAL 8

Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goal 8 states:

“The requirements for meeting such needs, now and in the future, shall be planned for by governmental agencies having responsibility for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities: (1) in coordination with private enterprise; (2) in appropriate proportions; and (3) in such quantity, quality and locations as is consistent with the availability of the resources to meet such requirements. State and federal agency recreation plans shall be coordinated with local and regional recreational needs and plans.”

The City of Creswell has included these elements into this Plan, which provides a framework for addressing capital development and funding in the near-term.
opening of both the Emerald Valley Golf Course and Hobby Field airport. Creswell has continued to grow, spurred in part by its proximity to the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area, I-5 and its rural, small-town character.

ECONOMY

Creswell’s economy is built on a foundation of small businesses.

The city’s main streets, small-town atmosphere, educated population, and the economic development focus on retaining, and growing, local businesses makes the city attractive to both business owners and employees. The City’s proximity to I-5 and the larger Eugene-Springfield region also provides ready access to transportation, potential employees, supplies, and services.

Creswell has a diverse economy – residents are employed in education and health care (36%), retail (16%), and manufacturing (12%) and many other sectors. Creswell’s residents also have easy access to employment opportunities in the Eugene-Springfield area. Approximately six in ten residents over 18 are employed, though 6% are unemployed, and the remaining 37% are out of the work force. Median household income is over 16% higher than the average for Lane County. Residents are generally well-educated; over 95% of those over 25 years of age have completed a high school degree, and 67% have some college or higher-level education.

POPULATION

The City of Creswell was home to 5,410 residents in 2017, according to the Portland State University Center for Population Research.

Creswell’s population is expected to grow at a modest pace in the coming decades, and the population is forecast to be approximately 7,500 by 2035, equivalent to a 2.2% annual growth rate.

AN AFFORDABLE, FAMILY-FRIENDLY COMMUNITY

Creswell is home to many families with children, which represent over one-third of households. Residents are relatively young, particularly when compared to the remainder of Lane County. However, this may be changing. Since 2000, the city has seen growth in the percentage of residents over 45 and a decline in the number of young children.

Single-family homes make up the vast majority of the city’s housing stock. Home prices have generally been affordable as compared to the Eugene area, though prices have been rising.
Age Group Distribution

The average Creswell resident is 35.7 years old.

This is slightly younger than the average resident in Lane County (39.0) and Oregon (38.4). The age distribution of City residents also is slightly younger than that of County residents – approximately 27% of the population is under 18 years of age, 61% is 18 to 64 years, and 12% is over 65 years old. Even with Creswell’s steady population growth over the past 18 years, the population has remained relatively consistent with regard to the distribution of age groups.

The community has larger percentages of youth (ages 5 to 14) and adults (ages 25 to 44) than other age groups. Figure 3 illustrates the age distribution characteristics of these cohorts and provides a comparison between the 2010 and 2000 Census data.

Households

In 2015, the average Creswell household included 2.62 people.

This was larger than the average household in Lane County (2.39), Oregon (2.51) and the nation (2.51). Average household size has declined slightly since 2000, when it was 3.77 people. Of the 1,919 households in the City, more than one-third (43%) have children under 18.
A number of organizations and non-profits have documented the overall health and wellness benefits provided by parks, open space and trails. The Trust for Public Land published a report in 2005 called *The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space*. This report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and assisting with stormwater control.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.

**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BENEFITS**

Residents in communities with increased access to parks, recreation, natural areas and trails have more opportunities for physical activity, both through recreation and active transportation. By participating in physical activity, residents can reduce their risk of being or becoming overweight or obese, decrease their likelihood of suffering from chronic diseases, such as heart disease and type-2 diabetes, and improve their levels of stress and anxiety. Nearby access to parks has been shown to increase levels of physical activity. According to studies cited in a 2010 report by the National Park and Recreation Association, the majority of people of all ages who visit parks are physically active during their visit. Also, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that greater access to parks leads to 25% more people exercising three or more days per week.

**COMMUNITY BENEFITS**

Park and recreation facilities provide opportunities to engage with family, friends, and neighbors, thereby increasing social capital and community cohesion, which can improve residents’ mental health and overall well-being. People who feel that they are connected to their community and those who participate in recreational, community and other activities are more likely to have better mental and physical health and to live longer lives. Access to parks and recreational facilities has also been linked to reductions in crime, particularly juvenile delinquency.

**ECONOMIC BENEFITS**

Parks and recreation facilities can bring positive economic impacts through increased property values, increased attractiveness for businesses and workers (quality of life), and through direct increases in employment opportunities. In Oregon, outdoor recreation generates $12.8 billion in consumer spending, creates 141,000 direct jobs and results in $955 million in state and local tax revenue. Preserving access to outdoor recreation protects the economy, the businesses, the communities and the people who depend on the ability to play outside. According to the Outdoor Recreation Economy Report published by the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy through management and investment in parks, waters and trails as an interconnected system designed to sustain economic dividends for citizens.
Throughout this planning process, the public provided information and expressed opinions about their needs and priorities for parks and recreation facilities in Creswell. This feedback played a crucial role in updating policy statements and prioritizing the capital facilities project list contained within this Plan.

A variety of public outreach methods were used, including... an online community survey, two community meetings, four stakeholder discussions and online engagement and website content.

Community Survey. The development of this Plan included the administration of a community survey between December 2017 and late February 2018. The purpose of the survey was to gather input to help determine park, trail, open space...
Local input played a crucial role in updating policy statements and prioritizing the projects in the Plan and recreation priorities of the community. In collaboration with staff, the project team designed a 16-question survey to assess residents’ recreational needs, preferences and priorities. This allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively plan the future of the parks and recreation system.

The survey was administered as an online survey and was posted to Creswell’s website. Information about the survey was provided on the City’s website home page and on the Park and Open Space Master Plan project subpage. It was promoted via multiple local basketball games, City email blasts, Facebook postings and the project’s online engagement platform. A public open house meeting was held on February 15, 2018 that served as the first public meeting for the Parks & Open Space Master Plan. The survey was closed on February 28th, and 346 responses were recorded. Since the survey was open to the general public and respondents were not selected solely through statistical sampling methods, the results are not necessarily representative of all Creswell residents.

Major survey findings are noted below, and a more detailed discussion of results can be found in the Needs Assessment (page 32). The survey instrument and a summary of the response data from the survey is provided in Appendix A.

Major Findings. Respondents generally are satisfied with parks and recreation opportunities in the City, but many indicated an interest in additional or expanded services and facilities.

- Nearly all respondents (97%) felt that public parks, recreation opportunities and open space opportunities are important or essential to the quality of life in Creswell.
- A majority of survey respondents (83%) agreed that the City does not have enough parks and recreation opportunities.
- A slight majority of respondents (51%) said that they are very satisfied with the quantity of parks in Creswell.

Figure 4: Satisfaction Levels for Quantity of Parks
satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the overall value they receive from Creswell parks.

- There is strong park usage in Creswell. Sixty-three percent of respondents replied that they, or member of their household, visited a park or recreation facility at least once per month in the past year. More than one-in-six visited at least once a week.

- Over half of respondents gave top or high priority to building trails, protecting natural areas, and developing new active use parks

- Nearly all respondents (95%) were supportive of expanding and improving walking and hiking trails. Large majorities of respondents were very or somewhat supportive of providing large active parks, recreational access to the Coast Fork Willamette River, picnic shelters, fishing opportunities, and nature/wildlife watching opportunities.

- More than two-thirds of respondents would like to see more special events, teen activities, and instructional art programs.

- The survey asked residents what the maximum amount they’d be willing to pay to develop and operate the types of parks and recreation programs most important to their household. Nearly half of respondents (46%) would be willing to pay $10 or more per month. Another 26% would be willing to pay between $6 and $9 per month.

Public Meetings. The project team aimed to get feedback from local residents at two community events. Newsletter articles, social media and email announcements were used to publicize the events and encourage participation. Summary responses from each of the meetings are provided in Appendix B.

Community Open House Meeting #1. Community members were invited to an open house on Thursday, February 15, 2018 from 4:30 - 6:30 p.m. at Creswell Coffee. As the first of two public sessions for the Plan, the project team prepared informational displays covering three major themes for parks and recreation. These display stations included Recreation Opportunities,
Walking & Biking Trails, and Parks & Outdoor Recreation. Attendees were encouraged to talk with staff, record their comments and complete a written comment card. City staff and project team staff engaged with approximately 25 participants to explore current issues, needs and interests related to park, trail and recreation opportunities and needs.

Community Open House Meeting #2. Community members were invited to a second open house for Creswell Parks & Open Space Master Plan on Thursday, May 3, 2018 from 4:30 - 6:30 p.m. at My Boys Pizza. Approximately 15 people participated at the meeting, and informational displays included a project summary, survey results and project recommendations.

Parks & Tree Advisory Committee Meetings. The Parks and Tree Advisory Committee provided feedback on the Plan during three regularly scheduled public sessions. Early in the project, the Board heard an overview of the project scope and timeline, and they offered comments regarding current issues and challenges. The Board also received a project update and overview of the draft Plan that included an overview of the planning process, key themes and draft recommendations for parks, recreation and trail opportunities.

Stakeholder Discussions. Four stakeholders, Ed Gunderson, Hannah Bader, Dr. Arnoldo Padilla, and Jeff Warner, were identified by the City for involvement in phone interviews to represent different perspectives on park facilities, programs and future opportunities. These local residents shared ideas and considerations for Creswell’s park, trail and recreation system through individual phone conversations with the project team during the week of April 9, 2018. Stakeholder comments were specific to the particular perspective or interest of the stakeholder. Specific recommendations are reflected in the Needs Assessment section, and stakeholder discussion summaries are provided in Appendix C.

Other Engagement Methods. In addition to the direct outreach opportunities noted above, the community was informed about the planning process through a variety of media. A project webpage was posted on the City’s website to provide background information, meeting announcements and project materials such as meeting notes, displays and summary reports.

In addition, the project team utilized the mySidewalk platform as an integrated, ongoing online community discussion. Linked to the City’s website, the tool allowed for integration with the traditional public meetings, and it enabled residents to submit ideas about key issues and topics.
Add trails and bike lanes that connect around town for looper walk / hike / ride”
- from attendee at the February Open House Meeting

The City of Creswell provides leadership in local planning and is now embarking on updates to municipal plans to address the changing needs and circumstances of a community.

Comprehensive Plan (1982)
Creswell’s existing Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 1982 to guide the City’s future development. In addition to providing goals and policies for the city’s environment and future housing, economic and public utility development, the Plan included the following goals for parks, recreation and open space:

- Parks and Recreation: Provide for public and privately developed park and recreation facilities, which incorporate area-wide recreation opportunities and meet the diverse needs of residents and visitors to the city.

- Open Space, Scenic and Historical Sites and Natural Resources: Maintain the open-space character of a small community.

The Plan’s policies called for the development and improvement of parks and recreation facilities, the development of trails for bicyclists (road and mountain), pedestrians and equestrians, as well as the provision of parks and recreation programs to meet the needs of disabled, minority and senior community members.

Creswell is currently updating its Comprehensive Plan with revised goals and policies to guide the City’s next generation of growth.

Transportation System Plan (1998)
Creswell’s 1998 Transportation System Plan (TSP) identifies guiding policies for, and desired improvements to, the City’s transportation system. The Plan included recommendations for a system of on-street bicycle lanes and three off-street, paved multi-use trails. These recommended trails,
which have not been developed, would connect Art Lott Lane with Garden Lake Park; the west-end of D Street with Oregon Avenue through Creswell Middle School; and Oregon Avenue with Nieblock Lane.

The City is currently overhauling its Transportation System Plan to establish a new 20-year framework for improvements to the city’s bicycle, pedestrian, automobile, public transportation, air and rail systems. Draft sections of the plan update were available to the project team during the course of developing this Parks and Open Space Master Plan.

**Lane County Parks Master Plan (2015)**

The Lane County Parks Master Plan sets a vision for the development and management of the County’s 4,300 acres of parkland and open space. This inventory includes the 56-acre Cinderella Park, located immediately east of the City of Creswell between Cloverdale Road and the Emerald Valley Golf Course. This former landfill site is currently undeveloped but has the potential for natural resource restoration and improved river access along the Willamette Water Trail, including the potential for temporary short-term camping.

The Lane County Parks Master Plan identifies community needs for the park system, which include trails – both paved multi-use trails and unpaved hiking, mountain biking and equestrian trails; water-related activities, including motorized and non-motorized boating, fishing, and swimming; nature-based, cultural, and historic resource educations and programs; and areas for unstructured gathering and recreation, such as picnic areas, playgrounds and informal sports fields.

**Hill Creek Management Plan (2015)**

The Hill Creek Management Plan sets goals and priority actions for the management and improvement of Hill Creek, which runs through the City of Creswell. The Plan includes a recommendation to “reduce the water need at Garden Lake” Park by reducing the area of the ponds, deepening the fishing area or creating wetlands in shallow areas which could have additional hydrologic and ecological benefits.

**Rivers to Ridges - Metropolitan Regional Parks and Open Space Study: Visions & Strategies (2003)**

The Vision and Strategies Plan was jointly compiled by representatives from the cities of Eugene and Springfield, Willamalane Park and Recreation District, Lane County, and Lane Council of Governments. The goal of the effort was to craft a regional parks and open space vision and identify strategies for implementing the vision. The plan was rooted in a number of local plans that give direction and set policy regarding parks, open space, and recreation for the metropolitan region. A set of common themes were used as guiding principles for the vision, and vision map was produced as a guide for future park and open space planning and protection. Within the immediate area of Creswell, the Camas Swale and the Coast Fork Willamette River were identified as linkages and opportunities to secure and expand recreational connections to the larger regional network of open spaces.
PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

The Creswell park system is composed of a hierarchy of various park types, each offering recreational and/or natural area opportunities.

PARKLAND IS CLASSIFIED TO ASSIST IN PLANNING FOR THE COMMUNITY’S RECREATIONAL NEEDS.

Each park type may serve only one function, but collectively the system will serve the full range of community needs. Classifying parkland by function allows the City to evaluate its needs and to plan for an efficient, cost-effective and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users and adjacent uses. The classification characteristics are meant as general guidelines addressing the intended size and use of each park type. The following five classifications are in effect in Creswell and are defined as follow:

- Community Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Pocket Parks
- Special Use Facilities
- Natural Resource Areas / Open Space

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks are large park sites developed for organized play that generally contain a wide array of both passive and active recreation facilities and appeal to a diverse group of users. In general, community parks are designed for active and structured recreational activities and sports, although complementary passive components such as pathways, picnic areas and natural
areas provide non-organized opportunities for individual and family activities.

Community parks are generally 10 to 40 acres in size, should meet a minimum size of 15 acres when possible and serve residents within a 2-mile drive, walk or bike ride from the site. In areas without neighborhood parks, community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks. Since community parks serve a large geographic area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks, on-site parking and restroom facilities should be provided.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks are generally considered the basic unit of traditional park systems. They are small park areas designed for unstructured, non-organized play and limited active and passive recreation. They are 3-5 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity.

Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residential areas within close proximity (up to 1/2-mile walking or biking distance) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Access to neighborhood parks is mostly pedestrian, and park sites should be located such that people living within the service area can reach the park safely and conveniently. Neighborhood parks should be located along road frontages to improve visual access and community awareness of the sites. Connecting and frontage streets should include sidewalks or other safe pedestrian access. Additionally, street plans should encourage maximum connectivity and public access to park sites.

Generally, developed neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as pedestrian paths, picnic tables, benches, play equipment, open field area for informal play, sport courts or multi-purpose paved areas and landscaping. When neighborhood parks are designed in conjunction with school sites, these sites typically include multi-use sport fields. On-site parking and ADA-accessible parking may be provided.

POCKET PARKS

Pocket parks are small parks that provide limited opportunities for active play and passive recreation. They are generally less than a 1/2-acre in size and provide some recreational amenity to residents within a 1/4-mile walking distance. Developed pocket parks may include lawn or other vegetation, a place to sit, and possibly a small feature, such as a play area, public art, or a historic or cultural marker. While pocket parks can bring additional recreational amenities to a community, they cannot provide the range of experiences and activities of neighborhood and community parks due to their small size.
PARK CLASSIFICATIONS & INVENTORY

SPECIAL USE AREAS
Special use facilities include single-purpose recreational areas or stand-alone sites designed to support a specific, specialized use. This classification may include stand-alone sport field complexes, recreation or community centers, golf courses, sites of historical or cultural significance, such as museums, historical landmarks and structures, and public plazas in or near commercial centers. Specialized facilities may also be provided within a park of another classification. No standards exist or are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS & OPEN SPACE
Natural resource areas are undeveloped lands primarily left in a natural state and typically places that are geographically or geologically unique, with passive recreation use as a secondary objective. Natural resource areas may serve as trail corridors, and low-impact or passive activities. Natural areas can provide for connected or linked corridors that can support broader ecological functions than stand-alone properties. Open spaces are individual or isolated tracts of open space that are not connected to a larger natural area network. No standards exist or are proposed for natural resource areas or open spaces.

LINEAR PARKS
Linear parks include developed connections or natural corridors that link parks together. A linear park generally is developed to provide public access to trail-oriented activities, which may include walking, running, biking and/or skating. Linear parks may include active play areas.

PARKLAND INVENTORY
Creswell provides and maintains a growing system of parks that supports a range of active and passive experiences.

The park and open space inventory identifies the recreational assets within Creswell. The City provides 9 developed parks and special facilities totaling nearly 40 acres public recreation sites. The following table summarizes the current land inventory in Creswell. The map on the following page shows the location of existing parks, trails and open spaces within the City.

As part of the development of this plan, the City's existing park properties were inventoried to identify existing conditions and to document opportunities for future site improvements. A summary of site assessment recommendations is included as Appendix A.
### Table: City-owned Parks & Open Space

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<th>Park Type / Name</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
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<td>Community Park</td>
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<td>Harry Holt Park</td>
<td>Neighborhood Park</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Neighborhood Park</td>
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<td>Cobalt Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dale Kuni / Cloverdale</td>
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<td>Wise Woman Herbals</td>
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<td><strong>39.75</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 7: Existing Inventory of City-owned Parklands

### Figure 8: Map of Existing Parks & Open Spaces
HARRY HOLT PARK

Size: 2.27 acres
Location: South of A Street between N 4th & N 5th Streets
Classification: Neighborhood Park

AMENITIES

- Parking along street frontage
- Restrooms
- Picnic shelter with picnic tables
- Basketball court (6 hoops)
- Tennis court
- Park signage
- Benches
- Drinking fountain (disconnected)

- Playground area (play structures, swing sets, balance beam, climbing net, merry go-round, climbing rock, spring toys, tire swing)
- Trash receptacles
- Volleyball grass court
- Large shade trees along perimeter
- Open grass lawn
GARDEN LAKE PARK

Size: 33 acres
Location: On the east side of Creswell along Melton Road

Classification: Community Park

AMENITIES

- Pathways & trails
- Parking
- Restrooms
- Ron Petitti pavilion with interpretive signage
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Interpretive signs
- Park identification sign
- Pond
- Fishing Pier

- Historic Applegate Trail plaque with flag, rock & plantings
- Foot bridges (2)
- Kiosk
- Trash receptacles
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Natural areas
- Grass lawn
- Restoration plantings
COBALT ACTIVITY CENTER

Size: 1.2 acres
Location: 364 Cobalt Lane

AMENITIES

- Parking
- Building with activity center & food pantry
- Site sign
- Free library kiosk
- Memorial “Rock 2 Rock”
- Bus shelter
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Open grass lawn
- Shade trees
- Lighting

CRESWELL COMMUNITY CENTER

Size: 0.26 acres
Location: 99 S 1st Street

AMENITIES

- Community building
- Free library kiosk
- Bench
- Parking
- Landscaped beds
- Grass lawn
- Lighting
DOWNTOWN POCKET PARK

Size: 0.01 acres
Location: Across S 1st Street from Fire station

AMENITIES

- Small shelter
- Picnic table
- Bench
- Trash receptacle
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Landscaped beds

OTHER RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Given budget and staffing constraints, the City of Creswell is limited in the number and type of recreational opportunities it can offer to residents. Fortunately, Creswell’s park and open space inventory is supplemented by other existing assets on the City’s immediate periphery and within a short driving distance. For example, large, multi-field sports facilities are difficult to fund and maintain for a city of just over 5,000 residents. However, such facilities are available in Eugene within a 20 minute drive. This section is a non-exhaustive summary of recreational opportunities that complement Creswell’s parks system.

COUNTY PROPERTY

A 56.1-acre, Lane County community park property immediately adjacent to the City of Creswell, known as Cinderella Park, is currently undeveloped. The land has undeveloped and unofficial river access at Coast Fork Willamette Bridge on Cloverdale Road. The site also serves as a Lane County Waste Management Division transfer site. Historically operated as a landfill site, the county recognizes that the park could accommodate development to support Willamette Water Trail infrastructure, including temporary short-term camping and non-motorized water access. Opportunities for riparian restoration could expand the exceptional Western Pond Turtle habitat.

In the current on-going Lane County Parks and Open Space Master Plan Update, the recreation concepts focused on nature-based activities and experiences identified that Cinderella Park could be developed to “pursue site improvements that enhance natural habitat (Western Pond Turtles) and access to nature including a non-paved...
parking area and trails that connect to the Willamette River, including amenities for non-motorized boating.” Additional “cross concept” activities could include adventure activities, nature play, wildlife viewing, habitat protection, environmental education, restoration/stewardship, and art/interpretation.

CRESWELL BUTTE CONSERVATION EASEMENT (PRIVATE)

The Creswell Butte, a prominent 968-foot high forested outcropping, is located just south of the Creswell urban growth boundary. The McKenzie River Trust holds a conservation easement on 72 acres on the Butte. The goal of all McKenzie River Trust conservation easements is to preserve clean water, abundant habitat for fish and wildlife, and productive natural landscapes. The easement limits new development and protects unique conservation values. The conservation easement preserves open space but does not currently provide for public access. The easement is on private property that remains under the management of the landowner. Although the City and the McKenzie River Trust both desire to facilitate public access at some point in the future, significant habitat restoration and a detailed management plan are needed to meet and maintain the conditions outlined in the conservation easement.

LYNX HOLLOW PARK

A five minute drive from Creswell to the south, Lynx Hollow Park is a small day-use area operated by Lane County. The park borders the Coast Fork of the Willamette River upstream of Creswell, and is recognized as a part of the Willamette River Greenway. It offers river access for fishing and swimming, as well as picnic tables and large grassy areas for recreation. The park contains a hard-packed dirt road and small footpaths that enter the wooded areas. The park is open for day-use between May 1 and September 30.

WILLAMETTE RIVER GREENWAY

The Greenway was established by the State legislature in 1967 to promote the maintenance and enhancement of the scenic, recreational, historic, natural and agricultural qualities of the Willamette River and its adjacent lands. Public land ownership has facilitated the implementation of a number of trails along the greenway. The Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 15 Willamette River Greenway promotes the cooperative efforts of state and local units of government to conserve, establish and manage the Greenway to provide for agricultural lands, recreation, public access to the river, scenic qualities, habitat and natural resources. Numerous local and county governments, federal land management agencies and the state manage public lands within the Greenway.

MT PISGAH

As a 1,531-foot elevation volcanic butte in the Willamette Valley, a few miles east of Eugene, Mt Pisgah is the site of the 2,363-acre Howard Buford Recreation Area, the largest of Lane County’s parklands. Lane County Parks maintains 17 miles of hiking trails on Mt Pisgah. The trail to the summit offers a bald hilltop with 360 degree views of the Southern Willamette Valley and beyond. The recreation area also includes the 210-acre Mt Pisgah Arboretum. The Arboretum contains seven (7) miles of trails through Pacific Northwest habitats and has been operated by a
non-profit Friends organization since 1973. The Arboretum also contains a small visitor’s center and reservable pavilion that frequently host community events and provide educational opportunities to visitors and members. The Arboretum is open to the public and charges a small parking fee. The Lane County Sheriff’s Mounted Posse operates a 20-acre horse arena in the north end of the recreation area that is used for riding events.

EMERALD VALLEY GOLF CLUB
Located at 83301 Dale Kuni Road, Emerald Valley Golf Club is a privately-owned, 170-acre championship public golf course with practice facilities and resort amenities. The facility is home to the Oregon Ducks Golf Team, includes a restaurant and bar and its event center can host significant gatherings from weddings, corporate dinners, conferences and banquets, accommodating 50-300 guests. Built in 1964, Emerald Valley provides an 18-hole golf course for a variety of skill levels and ages.

WILLAMALANE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT
The Willamalane Park and Recreation District, established in 1944, is a separate tax district from the city of Springfield with its own boundaries and governance. The District provides five recreation facilities and 46 parks and open spaces comprising more than 1,500 acres. Recreation programming for children and adults, special events are offered by the District as well as 29 miles of hiking and biking trails and a number of waterfront areas.

CITY OF EUGENE
Since its first park in 1906, the City of Eugene has been building and park system and recreation facilities for its residents and visitors. The City’s parks and open spaces include 3,890 acres of natural areas, 575 acres of developed parks, 315 acres of future (currently undeveloped) parks. Over 78 miles of paved and unpaved trails complement the 31 miles of rivers and streams. Six community centers, three pools and 52 sports fields help provide the recreation infrastructure for the over 6,000 programmed classes, events and trips.

RIDGELINE TRAIL SYSTEM
The Ridgeline system rings the southern edge of Eugene with a series of large, semi-connected parklands. Easily accessible just north of Creswell, the Ridgeline system is accessed through a network of over 12 miles of trail starting at seven main trailheads—none of which is as close as Dillard Road.

Spencer Butte, the city’s highest point, crowns the Ridgeline at 2,058 feet in elevation. Other Ridgeline natural areas include Suzanne Arlie Park, Amazon Headwaters, Mt. Baldy, Blanton Ridge, Moon Mountain, South Eugene Meadows, and Wild Iris Ridge.

Douglas fir forests, Oregon white oak savannas, hilltop prairies, and riparian headwaters can all be found along the Ridgeline. Spencer Butte is host to rocky outcrop and herbaceous bald plant communities, rare in the Willamette Valley. Hiking, trail running, and mountain biking are all popular activities on the Ridgeline trail system. In addition, the Ridgeline is a great place for bird watching and botanizing year-round. Dedicated community volunteer groups help with trail maintenance and improvements, and treating invasive species.

ROW RIVER TRAIL
A twenty minute drive from Creswell, and just outside Cottage Grove, the Row River Trail is maintained by the Bureau of Land Management. This 14-mile, paved, multi-use trail follows the route of the now-abandoned Oregon Pacific & Eastern Railroad line, along the scenic shores of the Row River and Dorena Reservoir. The trail provides an excellent opportunity for an off-street bike ride that is safe enough for families with young children and long enough for riders seeking a workout. There are many trailheads and places to stop and enjoy views of Dorena Lake and the surrounding farm country. Several quaint, covered bridges are located nearby, as is the historic Bohemia Mining Area, which features remnants of late 1800s gold mines. Parking and restroom facilities are located at two-to-three mile intervals all along the trail.
GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives described in this chapter define the park and recreation services that Creswell aims to provide. These goals and objectives were derived from input received throughout the planning process, from city staff and officials and community members.

Taken together, the goals and objectives provide a framework for the city-wide Parks and Open Space Master Plan. A goal is a general statement describing an outcome the City wishes to provide. Goals typically do not change over time unless community values shift. Objectives are more specific statements that describe a means to achieving the stated goals and may change over time. Recommendations are specific actions intended to implement and achieve the goals and objectives and are contained in other sections of the Plan. This Plan supports those policies addressing Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 5: Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources, and Goal 8: Recreation Needs.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT & INFORMATION

Goal 1: Encourage and support public involvement in park and recreation issues.

1.1 Support the Parks and Tree Advisory Board as the forum for public discussion of parks and recreation issues, as charged by the mayor, and conduct joint sessions as necessary between Board and City Council to improve coordination and discuss policy matters of mutual interest.

1.2 Involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning and design in order to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and engender public support.

1.3 Continue to promote and distribute information about recreational activities, programs, community services and events, and volunteer activities sponsored by the City and partner agencies and organizations.

1.4 Use a variety of methods, such as the City’s website, social media and news articles, to publicize and increase resident awareness about recreational opportunities available in local neighborhoods and citywide.

1.5 Prepare, publish and promote a park and trail facilities map for online and print distribution to highlight existing and proposed sites and routes.

1.6 Promote volunteer park improvement, beautification and clean-up projects from a variety of individuals, service clubs, churches and businesses and partners.

1.7 Promote and expand special events and recreational programming to enhance community identity, community activity and environmental education.
PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Goal 2: Acquire and develop a high-quality, diversified system of parks, recreation amenities and open spaces that provides equitable access to all residents.

2.1 Identify and prioritize lands for inclusion in the parks system based on factors such as contribution to level of service, connectivity or recreational opportunities for residents.

2.2 Utilize a capital improvements-based approach for determining need and level of service standard for parks, open spaces and trails.

2.3 Strive to provide a distributed network of parks and trails, such that all city residents live within one-half mile of a developed community or neighborhood park. Seek opportunities to connect parks and trails to create a park system for Creswell and reduce barriers within park walksheds.

2.4 Prioritize park acquisition and development in underserved areas where households are more than 1/2-mile from a developed park.

2.5 Explore partnership with local utilities, public agencies and private landowners for easements for parkland, trail corridors and recreation facilities.

2.6 Pursue low-cost and/or non-purchase options to preserve open space, including the use of conservation easements and development agreements.

2.7 Coordinate with public agencies and private landowners for the protection of valuable natural areas and sensitive lands through the purchase of development rights, easements or title and make these lands available for passive recreation as appropriate.

2.8 Preserve distinctive natural features and viewsheds for their scenic, recreation and habitat value, as well as their contribution to Creswell’s rural atmosphere, including Creswell Butte and the Willamette River Greenway.

2.9 Preserve and sustain natural drainage ways and areas that are flood-prone areas and, where appropriate, convert them into open use areas.

2.10 Coordinate with the McKenzie River Trust and landowners to explore the potential for future public access and usage of conservation easement lands, to include interpretive signage, wildlife/bird viewing and walking trails, and to continue to acknowledge usage restrictions or maintenance obligations noted as conditions in conservation easement(s).

2.11 Work with Lane County, the City of Eugene, City of Cottage Grove, local land trusts, Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Council, private landholders, and other potential partners to preserve key natural areas that surround Creswell and give the city uniqueness and a sense of place. Special attention should be paid to preserving Creswell Butte, Camas Swale, Hill Creek and the Coast Fork Willamette River.

2.12 Maintain and apply annually for Tree City USA status.

2.13 Manage vegetation in natural areas to support or maintain native plant species, habitat function and other ecological values; remove and control non-native or invasive plants as appropriate.

2.14 Periodically review and amend the Creswell Development Code pertaining requirements for dedication of parkland and system development charges.

2.15 Periodically review and update the Parks system development charges to reflect growth-driven changes to the capital improvements plan and to meet the improvements-based service approach.

2.16 Pursue alternative funding options and dedicated revenues for the acquisition and development of parks and facilities, such as through private donation, sponsorships, partnerships, state and federal grant sources, among others.
3.1 Develop and maintain all parks and facilities in a manner that keeps them in safe and attractive condition. Repair or remove damaged components immediately upon identification. Maintain and update an inventory of assets including condition and expected useful life.

3.2 Establish and utilize design standards to provide continuity in furnishings (e.g., signage, trash cans, tables, benches, fencing) and construction materials to reduce inventory and maintenance costs and improve park appearance.

3.3 Formulate illustrative master plans for the development or redevelopment of each City park, as appropriate, to take advantage of grant or other funding opportunities.

3.4 Design and maintain parks and facilities to offer universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels and age as appropriate; assess planned and existing parks and trails for compliance with the recently adopted Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design for requisite upgrades.

3.5 Incorporate sustainable development and low impact design practices into the design, planning and rehabilitation of new and existing facilities; consider site design that facilitates public safety, conservation of energy, water and other resources, and low maintenance plant materials.

3.6 Estimate the maintenance costs and staffing levels associated with the acquisition, development or renovation of parks or open spaces, and pursue adequate long-term maintenance, lifecycle replacement and operation funding.

3.7 Develop and maintain minimum design and development standards for park and recreation amenities within private developments to address community facility needs, equipment types, accessibility and installation procedures.

3.8 Update this comprehensive Parks and Open Space Master Plan periodically to ensure facilities and services meet current and future community needs.

3.9 Prepare and review with the Parks and Tree Advisory Board guidelines and process information related to site master planning and development.

3.10 Promote professional development opportunities that strengthen the skills and engender greater commitment from staff, Commission members and key volunteers, to include trainings, materials and/or affiliation with the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) and the Oregon Recreation & Parks Association (ORPA).
RECREATIONAL TRAILS & PATHWAYS

Goal 4: Develop a network of shared-use trails and corridors to enable connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and public amenities.

4.1 Coordinate recreational path and trail system planning and development with the City’s Transportation System Plan to provide a comprehensive pedestrian and bicycle network to improve long-term connectivity and access.

4.2 Coordinate with Lane County, ODOT and neighboring jurisdictions to enable an integrated trail network, as well as coordinated trail alignments that provide continuous walking and biking access between parks and other key destinations.

4.3 Integrate the siting of proposed path and trail segments into the development review process. Require development projects along designated routes to be designed to incorporate path and trail segments as part of the project.

4.4 Provide safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access to all new and existing park and open space areas, including over Interstate 5, and prioritize connectivity projects in the capital improvements plan.

4.5 Provide trailhead accommodations, as appropriate, to include parking, wayfinding signage, restrooms and other amenities.

4.6 Plan for and implement a water trail amenities along the Coast Fork Willamette River in coordination with Lane County.

4.7 Partner with local utilities, public agencies and private landowners to secure easements and access to open space for path and trail connections.

4.8 Implement trail, route and wayfinding signage for trails and associated facilities, informational maps and materials identifying existing and planned trail facilities.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING

Goal 5: Facilitate and promote a varied suite of recreation programs that accommodate a spectrum of ages, interests and abilities.

5.1 Implement and support special events, festivals, concerts and cultural programming to promote arts, health and wellness, community identity and tourism, and to foster civic pride.

5.2 Leverage City resources by forming and maintaining partnerships with other public, non-profit and private recreation providers to deliver recreation services and secure access to existing facilities for community recreation.

5.3 Emphasize programming for children, teens, seniors, and other populations with limited access to market-based recreation options.

5.4 Partner and coordinate with the Creswell School District for access to existing facilities (e.g. schools gymnasiums, tracks, fields) for community recreational use, and to encourage provision of community education programming at schools.

5.5 Coordinate with public, private and non-profit providers, such as organized sports leagues, to plan for projects to expand facilities for athletic fields.
Local Recreation Trends & Interests

Local recreation demands and needs were explored through a variety of public engagement to gather feedback on strengths and limitations of existing park and recreational resources available to Creswell residents. Public outreach notification to generate interest in the master plan project included a two-month long online community survey, four stakeholder interviews, an open house to review opportunities across the park system, meetings with city leaders and staff and another open house to gather feedback on draft recommendations.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

The project team sought feedback from local residents. The feedback and comments focused on trail connection for walking and biking and more active uses in parks and more access to existing waterways. Specific trail ideas included: trail access to Creswell Butte; safe bike route to Eugene/Springfield and Cottage Grove; connecting east & west sides of I-5 and linking Garden Lake Park to west of freeway and east to Coast Fork Willamette River. Proposed improvements included sports fields (baseball/softball), dog parks (off-leash areas for both small and large dogs), skate spots, splash pads and additional playgrounds and picnic shelters.

On the Investing in the Future display board, participants were directed to select their top three priorities for future improvement in the park system. Trail connections ranked the highest...
priority with sports courts and fields, respectively as the second and third priority park improvement.

Comments from display boards notes and comment cards also reinforced the desire for additional baseball/softball fields and a dog park. Additional ideas were suggested as notes on various display boards and included:

- Outdoor Tai Chi
- Skate park / space
- Get brownfields cleaned up (Bald Knob)
- Dances / potlucks
- Commercial kitchen at Cobalt Center
- Yurt / campground
- Fishing
- Hiking / Butte access
- Spray play / water park
- Bike lock-up areas with restroom access
- Mixed use pathways to parks
- Fitness path / trail
- Play structure for under 5 year olds
- Walking / riding paths

**STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK**

Through a series of questions covering existing activities and park uses, concerns and future considerations and opportunities, the stakeholders provided their perspectives on how the park system could respond to current and future community needs. The stakeholders were all generally satisfied with what the City has been able to provide through the park and recreation system but also noted that more park spaces and amenities would be beneficial to meet current and future recreation needs. The top priorities for potential park and recreation improvements included additional park spaces, better and safer biking connections, additional gathering places (picnic shelters), BMX/bike/skate park facilities to accommodate older youth and family recreation, and expanded community-wide events.
COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

A community online survey was conducted from mid-December 2017 thru February 2018, accessed from the City's website and promoted through local sports events, email blasts, an online engagement platform and during the February community open house. While the survey is not necessarily representative of all City residents since respondents were not selected through statistical sampling methods, the response provides some insight into local opinions and community preferences.

When asked about the value of public parks, recreation opportunities and open spaces nearly all respondents (97%) confirmed the relationship as important or essential to the quality of life in Creswell. The majority of survey respondents (83%) agreed that the City of Creswell does not have enough parks and recreation opportunities.

In rating their level of satisfaction with the overall value received from the City for parks and recreation, only a slight majority of residents (51%) are somewhat to very satisfied with the value they receive from the City of Creswell for parks and recreation amenities.

RESIDENTS VISIT PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES, AND SPECIAL EVENTS FREQUENTLY.

Nearly two-thirds of residents visit parks or recreation facilities at least once a month. Holt Park and the 4th of July Parade are the most popular parks/events, with nearly all residents having attended. Garden Lake Park and Movies in the Park are also very popular.

RESIDENTS ARE GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES.

Just over half of residents are very or somewhat satisfied with the value they receive from the City for parks and recreation services. The vast majority of residents rate the condition of all parks and recreation facilities as either good or fair. Renovating existing parks was the lowest priority for residents among a set of generalized park improvement options.

RESIDENTS WOULD LIKE TO SEE IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO THE PARKS & RECREATION SYSTEM AND ARE WILLING TO PAY MORE TO FUND IT.

Approximately 85% of residents think the City does not have enough park and recreational opportunities. A majority of residents are supportive of improving or expanding all park and recreational opportunities that were included in the survey, especially trails for walking and bicycling and providing opportunities for nature-based activities, like wildlife watching, fishing, and access to rivers and natural areas. Nearly half of respondents (46%) would be willing to pay $10 or more per month to support these improvements.

KEY THEMES FROM COMMUNITY OUTREACH

CRESWELL RESIDENTS STRONGLY VALUE THEIR PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES.

- Nearly all residents think parks and recreation are important to quality of life in Creswell. Three in four residents consider them essential.

RESIDENTS VISIT PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES, AND SPECIAL EVENTS FREQUENTLY.

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When asked which parks and recreation improvements they would like to see the City focus on, over half of residents gave top or high priority to building trails, protecting natural areas, and developing new active use parks.

Nearly all respondents (95%) were supportive of expanding and improving walking and hiking trails. Large majorities of respondents were very or somewhat supportive of providing large active parks, recreational access to the Coast Fork Willamette River, picnic shelters, fishing opportunities, and nature/wildlife watching opportunities.

Approximately three in four residents are also supportive of improving access to large ‘wild’ natural areas and small neighborhood parks, as well as on- and off-street biking opportunities, sports fields, indoor fitness equipment, and water play features. Fewer respondents, though still a majority, were supportive of expanding opportunities for more specialized activities, including community gardening, off-leash dog parks, disc golf, and skateboarding.
Outdoor Recreation Amenities

The City of Creswell currently owns and manages three parks and two special use sites totaling 36.76 acres. In addition to the city-owned facilities, Lane County owns a site known as Cinderella Park, a former landfill site, which is intended to be developed as parkland in the future and does not yet have developed public access. The Creslane Elementary, Creswell Middle and High Schools also contain outdoor recreation facilities that are available for public use during non-school hours.

Within the city, additional local, private park and open spaces are owned by Homeowners Associations (HOA) in the Emerald Valley residential neighborhoods. These HOA properties provide outdoor recreation facilities specifically for the residents within those neighborhoods.

The current availability of Creswell’s parks and special use areas within the city boundaries are listed in the table to the right along with the other public open spaces and private HOA parks and open spaces.

Conditions Assessment

During February 2018, the existing conditions within parks and natural areas were assessed by the consultant landscape architect to identify issues and concerns and opportunities for future improvements. Several maintenance and facility considerations were identified as needed to ensure that park and outdoor recreation facilities were safe and attractive for Creswell’s residents and visitors. The following general summary offers an overview of site conditions in Creswell Parks. The overview is categorized by overarching and related characteristics.
Master Planning and Design

- In particular, Garden Lake Park would benefit from undergoing a master plan process to engage the community and envision the site’s future enhancement for outdoor recreation as well as the existing ongoing restoration activities.
- A master plan for development of a potential neighborhood park at the Cobalt Activity Center site could provide needed outdoor recreation amenities in the northern Creswell residential area.
- While Harry Holt Park currently contains a reasonable quantity of park amenities, when replacements or additions are being considered, a holistic master plan design could help create a unique sense of place and character for the park and enhance the park user’s experience by tying the elements together and ensuring universal access to all features in the park.

Shade and Shelters

- Consider adding amenities to provide for a small neighborhood park at the Cobalt Activity Center, with play feature(s), picnic table, bench, small shelter and paved loop path.
- Add more shade trees throughout park sites, where feasible.

- Consider a small seating area in the back of the site and near the parking area as additional “pocket park” at the Creswell Community Center.

ADA Accessibility

As with many older parks, some architectural barriers were present in the park system. ADA accessibility and compliance should be part of a regular capital repair schedule to ensure the updating of older pavements, parking, playgrounds, picnic amenities, restrooms and recreational elements.

- The restroom at Garden Lake Park needs Women’s sign (missing) and ADA-compliant signage.
- At Garden Lake Park, a sign should be added to the existing paved handicapped parking to help delineate the designated handicapped parking stall.
- ADA-compliant signs should be added to restrooms at Harry Holt Park.
- Handicapped parking stall requires sign at Cobalt building. (Painted asphalt is not sufficient for ADA compliance.)
- Existing benches are not ADA-compliant. Connect some benches with interior and/or loop path to provide universal access to park amenities.
- The City should develop an ADA Compliance Checklist to identify and prioritize these deficiencies and develop a methodology for bringing the parks into compliance. Any new park and recreation facilities should be planned with ADA compliance as a design/development requirement.

Walking Opportunities

- Existing perimeter sidewalks on three sides of Harry Holt Park do not provide a safe loop path around or into park. Connect these sidewalks with better walking and park access opportunities.
- At Garden Lake Park, add ADA access to water’s edge and to an additional bench and picnic table that is ADA-compliant.

Arboriculture Practices

Shade trees form the backbone of any public park by bringing natural functions and microclimates to public spaces. Ensuring that the investment in trees as capital assets is protected, Creswell’s parks should consider adopting intentional arboricultural practices as outlined below.

- A tree succession plan should be considered for ensuring that
every park site retains good shade tree canopy into the future.

- Native tree species should be the focus of plantings for park shade, buffering and ecosystem functions.
- Larger-diameter mulch rings should be maintained at the base of shade trees to encourage tree growth and protect from mower damage.
- Replacement shade trees should be planned for the Callery pears as they age, split and decline in the rear of the community center building.
- Shade trees should be added to parking lot at the community center.
- Coordinate shade tree planting and maintenance efforts with the goals of the Tree City USA program.

Level of Service & Standards

A level of service (LOS) review was conducted to further understand the distribution and acreage needs for parkland to assess how well the community can access and enjoy parks, recreation and open space. Traditionally, the application of numeric standards for the provision of parks has applied an acreage of parkland per thousand residents as a target measurement for adopted standards. Service standards are the adopted guidelines or benchmarks the City is trying to attain with their parks system; the level of service is a snapshot in time of how well the City is meeting its adopted standards. This assessment also provides the future direction for ensuring adequate provision of parks for the community based on current and potential future gaps in this community infrastructure.

Many communities are developing guidelines that are customized to their community and its unique and often changing park and recreation demands, rather than solely applying the historic National Recreation and Park Association’s (NRPA) published park standards that primarily focused on parkland acres per capita. The use and application of standards continues to evolve and develop diverse approaches. This Plan evaluates the City current parkland level of service through a variety of characteristics and offers recommendations for the consideration of an adopted set of contemporary standards.

Parkland Acreage

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) prepared a report in 2015 using their Park and Recreation Operating Ratio and Geographic Information System (PRORAGIS) database that reflects the current levels of service of park agencies across the country based on population density per square mile. The table below indicates the range of
acres per 1,000 population from jurisdictions with less than 500 residents per square mile up to urban communities with over 2,500 persons per square mile. Based on its current estimated population of 5,360 residents, Creswell’s 2016 population density is 3,116 persons per square mile for its 1.72 square miles of land area.

It should be noted that diverse approaches are used to classify park lands when applied to meeting a level of service standard. Since the PRORAGIS database relies on self-reporting by municipalities, some agencies only include developed, active parks while others include natural lands with limited or no improvements, amenities or access. The comparative standards in the table below should be weighed with this variability in mind.

Creswell’s four developed parks were combined for a comparative 36.5-acre park total, providing 6.8 acres per 1,000 population. When combining the public park and special use sites with the county property, there is a total of 95.8 of accessible parklands. The acreage per thousand level of service reaches 55.6 acres per 1,000 population. In reviewing the PRORAGIS data, Creswell’s level of service would be above the median for communities (with population densities above 2,500 per square mile) with either its 6.8 acres per 1,000 population for developed parkland or 55.9 acres per 1,000 population for total parkland.
Creswell’s current core parks’ level of service (LOS) of 6.7 acres per 1,000 population is within the recommended guideline from the Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The SCORP guidelines for total parkland ranged from 6.25 - 12.5 acres per thousand. When segregated by park type, Creswell’s community park LOS of 6.2 exceeds the state median and the NRPA range and fits within the recommended SCORP range. Creswell neighborhood park LOS of 0.6 is below the state recommended guidelines.

While Creswell currently contains adequate park acreage based on existing recommended state-based levels, the Oregon SCORP recognizes that acreage alone does not necessarily provide for the outdoor recreation needs of the community.

Considering the future growth of Creswell to ensure adequate provision of parkland for the community, additional park acreage may be warranted for the estimated 2035 population of 7,867 residents (PSU Population Research Center forecast). Creswell is forecasted to grow at a slow but steady pace in coming decades, nearly doubling in size by 2055. Comparing the existing level of service to the future 4.6 acres/1,000 for a forecasted 2035 population reveals that Creswell will need approximately 17 acres of additional parkland to remain within both NRPA and the State’s recommended guidelines.

The City should utilize these metrics to develop and amend the parks capital improvements plan to put forward and execute on projects that aim to expand the capacity of the system and meet the needs from local growth.

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### Figure 16: Future projected Level of Service (LOS) for Creswell based on current metrics

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**Park Proximity & Distribution - Gap Analysis**

In 2014, the Trust for Public Lands produced the City Park Facts Report, which defines park access as the ability to reach a publicly owned park within a half-mile walk on the road network, unobstructed by freeways, rivers, fences and other obstacles. This metric can be evaluated by using a geographic information system (GIS) and Census data to determine the percentage of households that are within walking distance from a park or the geographic area that is within walking distance of an existing park. Walking distance is most commonly defined as a half-mile or a ten-minute walk. Of the 100 largest cities in the U.S. that have explicit park distance goals, over 60% use a half mile measurement. Determining the ‘walksheds’ for each existing Creswell (and HOA) park demonstrates the areas within the community that do not have the desired proximity to a local park.

From that walkshed mapping, primary target areas for future community and neighborhood parks should be the focus of acquisition efforts to ensure adequate provision of outdoor recreation facilities and equity in distribution for Creswell residents. Two new neighborhood and two community parks are recommended to improve overall distribution and equity and promote recreation within walking distance for all Creswell residents. While the targeted acquisition areas do not identify a specific parcel(s) for consideration, the targeted ‘gap’ area represents a general location where a future local park would be desirable. These acquisition targets encompass a long-term vision for improving parkland distribution. An aggressive acquisition program should be actively pursued in Creswell to capture opportunities that will be continually diminishing as residential growth consumes developable land.

In concert with the search for developable park land, the City should continue to coordinate with proposed residential land development projects to consider when and how a public park can be incorporated into the planning of new residential communities. The City should also welcome private land owners who wish to leave a legacy through sale or donation of their property for future public park use.

**Park Pressure**

Park pressure refers to the potential demand on a park. One method of exploration examines the proximity of residential populations to a park and assumes that the residents in a ‘parkshed’ use the park closest to them and that people visit their closest park more often than those farther away. Using GIS, the ‘parkshed’ is defined by a polygon or a park service
area containing all households having the given park as their closest park. The population within this park service area can then calculated, providing an estimate of the number of nearby potential park users. The acreage of the subject park is then used to calculate the number of park acres available per 1,000 people within the parkshed. This measure of probable park use and population pressure identifies the adequacy of the park land (in acres per 1,000) rather than simply the location and ‘walkability’ determined by the park accessibility metric. Depending on the amenities and attractions within the park, the higher the population within a parkshed will result in greater the use and potential increased maintenance and wear and tear.

Harry Holt Park currently serves as the primary core park for residents. Since it primarily serves residents within an easy walk or drive, it appears to be in good condition and not suffering from overcrowding or visitor pressure. However, additional park locations would help alleviate future pressure on this central community park and provide more accessible amenities to residents beyond the parkshed.

**Park Amenity Mix**

Providing unique outdoor experiences, while working to fulfill basic recreational park amenities, will result in parks with a variety of amenities. The variety and location of amenities available within a community's parks and recreational facilities will create a range of different preferences and levels of park usage by residents. Park systems should ensure an equitable distribution and quantity the most common amenities like playgrounds, picnic shelters, restrooms, sports courts, sports field and trails to help distribute the potential usage of load on individual parks. Park planners should also consider that many park users, particularly families, look for a variety of amenities in a park that will provide a range of outdoor recreation activities for every visit.

The Oregon SCORP points to priorities for public parks to provide adequate and clean restrooms, additional picnic shelters and enhanced waterfront access. The site conditions assessment and public input noted the opportunity to add park amenities in several existing special use facilities. For example, the Cobalt building grounds could provide neighborhood park amenities rather than open grass lawn. As Creswell acquires needed additional park land for development, the quantity and variety of park amenities can help provide more unique outdoor recreation opportunities. The public input for this planning process indicated a strong desire for more walking trails and trail connections, sports court and fields, playgrounds, bike parks, skate spots, splash pads, dog parks and picnic shelters.

**Park Amenity Condition**

In addition to understanding the quantity of park amenities, communities must also assess the condition of each park’s general infrastructure and amenities. The condition or quality of park amenities is a key measure of park adequacy and a required assurance of public safety. General park infrastructure may include walkways, parking lots, restrooms, drainage and irrigation, lighting systems and vegetation. Amenities can include picnic shelters, play equipment, site furnishings, sports courts, sports fields and other recreational assets. Deferred maintenance over a long time period can result in unusable
amenities when perceived as unsafe or undesirable by park patrons. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines can also provide a measure of acceptable condition. Older park facilities may lack universal accessibility limiting the value of the recreational assets by inadvertently excluding some park users. The Oregon SCORP places a priority on ensuring there are accessible routes for seniors as well as ADA compliance in public parks and other facilities.

The assessment of park conditions for Creswell indicated a need to renovate and update some existing amenities, address universal access for park recreation features as well as added value to be gained from upgrading and enhancing areas within the existing park facilities. Consideration should also be given to managing and maintaining the park shade trees.

Recreational Trails

Creswell has pedestrian facilities primarily provided through sidewalks. Public outreach has identified the need for safer and more connected biking opportunities, particularly connections across the Interstate corridor, linking east and west sections of the city.

The 2016-2025 statewide trails plan, entitled Oregon Trails 2016: A Vision for the Future, provides information and recommendations to guide federal, state, and local units of government, as well as the private sector, in making policy and planning decisions. The state trail plan also recognized the need for more trail signs to provide wayfinding for users that provide direction, distance and difficulty as well as destinations and locational information.

The 2013-2017 Oregon SCORP LOS Site Guidelines suggests a range of 0.5-1.5 miles of trail/1,000 population. Creswell would need to develop and formalize 2.7 to 8 miles of trails to fall within that range of trails’ level of service.

Stakeholders and open house participants have identified key locations where safer accessible connections could create a viable trail system for Creswell residents. Improving highway interchange crossing or providing an alternative trail underpass/overpass for I-5 has been identified as an important target. Re-connecting Melton Road’s north-south bike/pedestrian access through the Creswell Airport Hobby Field could improve walkability and ‘bikability’ for citywide circulation. Parkways within parks, such as Garden Lake Park could be improved to support bike use. The future development of the County property offers another opportunity to create trail opportunities for the Creswell community.
Recreation Programming

The City of Creswell currently does not provide any direct recreation programming at the community center or Cobalt building due to staffing and budget constraints. The City does partner with Willamalane Park and Recreation District to host community events, such as the movie nights in Holt Park and movies at the Cobalt building. Public outreach has shown appreciation for those programs and urges the expansion of opportunities, particularly for winter indoor recreation activities. Stakeholders have suggested additional family-based recreation events such as fun runs, bike rides and non-competitive multi-aged outings. A local softball league currently conducts a girls’ softball program through the use of school sports fields and has expressed the desire for land to develop a dedicated field for their growing program.

Trails for Walkable Communities

Parks are known to contribute to a healthier community by providing accessible outdoor recreation particularly through the walking trail within each park. But getting to the park can also offer a healthier choice integrated with the park destination and its amenities. In the NRPA publication Safe Routes to Parks, the elements of walkable, healthy community design are outlined as convenience, comfort, access & design, safety and the park itself.

Sidewalks, bikeways and trails should provide an integrated alternative transportation system for residents to access parks and other destinations within their community. As further emphasis for the importance of a walkable community to promote public health, the Surgeon General has issued a Call to Action to “step it up” and promote more walking and build a more walkable world. A more connected network of trails, sidewalks, and bike lanes with links to public transit also provides economic values.
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Map 3: Target Acquisition Areas

Legend:
- City Limits
- 1/4-mile Walkshed to Park
- 1/2-mile Walkshed to Park
- Creswell City Parks
- Lane County Parks
- Private HOA Parks
- Private HOA Open Space
- Trails / Pathways
- Golf Courses
- City-owned Parcels
- Schools
- School District Parcels
- Creswell Butte
- Creswell Butte Conservation Easement
- Non-Residential Zoning
- Interstate 5
- Streets
- Railroads
- Water
- West Boundary
- South Boundary
- East Boundary
- North Boundary

Potential Acquisition Area

Creswell High School
Creslane Elementary School
Creswell Middle School

Creswell Butte Conservation Easement
- No Public Access

Creswell Airport
Hobby Field

Emerald Valley Golf Course
Cinderella Park
Creswell Butte
Conservation Easement

City Parks
Private HOA Parks
Private HOA Open Space
Trails / Pathways
Golf Courses
City-owned Parcels
Schools
School District Parcels
Creswell Butte
Creswell Butte Conservation Easement
- No Public Access

City Limits
1/4-mile Walkshed to Park
1/2-mile Walkshed to Park
Creswell City Parks
Lane County Parks
Private HOA Parks
Private HOA Open Space
Trails / Pathways
Golf Courses
City-owned Parcels
Schools
School District Parcels
Creswell Butte
Public Parks
Non-Residential Zoning
Interstate 5
Streets
Railroads
Water

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE
Park Improvement / Enhancement
Potential Acquisition Area
Coast Fork Water Trail

Encourage the development of additional public access to the Coast Folk to promote paddling, fishing and water play opportunities.

Overpass Enhancement
Along Dale Kuni Road at I-5 overpass, create bike-friendly road design to increase safe cycling with an additional highway crossing option.

I-5 Interchange Bike Lane Enhancement
Re-align vehicle travel lanes over the highway with removal of center lane and widening of bike lanes with incorporation of barriers for added bike safety. Reduce posted travel speed. Enhance bike/pedestrian crossings at either end of interchange.

Re-connect Melton Road
Create a bike/pedestrian pathway for north-south access along the former Melton Road alignment through the Creswell Airport Hobby Field. Connection should connect from Cloverdale in the south to Dale Kuni Road in the north.

Cinderella Park Master Plan
Partner with Lane County to create a master plan for the park’s development that includes the incorporation of trails for biking, hiking, BMX facility and more public access to the Coast Folk River.

Garden Lake Park Crossing
In conjunction with the development of a master plan for the park and the restoration of the lake/wateryway with improved natural hydrology, the existing footpath could be re-developed to provide a more substantial bike/ped trail crossing from east-west through the park.

Coast Fork Water Trail
Follow the Route 99/N Pacific Highway corridor from Creswell south to Cottage Grove and north to Springfield with a multi-use shared pathway or separated bikeway.

North – South Bikeway
Follow the Route 99/N Pacific Highway corridor from Creswell south to Cottage Grove and north to Springfield with a multi-use shared pathway or separated bikeway.

Map 4: Recreational Trail Network
The following is a summary of key project recommendations which will require commitment from the City and its residents to continue to support a healthy park and recreation system that preserves and enhances the safety, livability and character of the community.

**LAND ACQUISITION TO MEET GROWING NEEDS & FILL GAPS**

The City should acquire additional parkland to serve its growing population and provide more accessible outdoor recreation for the community. As growth and expansion continue, opportunities to acquire large park sites will be more difficult. The near term goal is to acquire sufficient acreage for one community park and two to three neighborhood parks to fill identified gaps and have sufficiently large sites for future park development. Specific target acquisition areas are noted on Map 3 on page 45.

**PARK & TRAIL CONNECTIONS**

Recreational path and trail connections, improvements and relationships to streets, sidewalks and bike lanes should be planned and developed as Creswell grows. The Transportation System Plan identified several regional and local trail projects to be accomplished to address existing gaps for bicycle and pedestrian access. The City should coordinate trail-related projects with transportation system planning or related public works projects. There may also be opportunities to explore trail development partnerships with local user groups and pursue additional trail segments and connections, as appropriate.

**RECREATION PROGRAMMING**

Expanded recreational and community programming has been an identified need as the City grows and develops. Exploration is warranted for potential partnerships and arrangements with the school district and contract vendors.
for the provision of recreation programs focusing on youth, teens and seniors. The development of youth summer and school break camps are current needs. The City could foster agreements or partnerships with potential programming partners as it considers its role in providing recreation services for the community and maximize the utilization of the Cobalt Center and the Community Center as potential venues for indoor recreation.

**ADA ENHANCEMENTS & PARK ENHANCEMENTS**

Minor improvements to access, such as providing ramped entrances for site furnishings, are necessary to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and ensure universal accessibility. Also, the City should evaluate the play equipment and its signage for code compliance and replace outdated equipment, as appropriate. The Capital Improvement Plan includes a line item for covering small upgrades and improvements to remove barriers and improve universal access. In general, the City should make improvements to existing parks as needed to ensure proper maintenance, usability and quality of park features and grounds.

**SPORTS FIELDS ENHANCEMENTS**

Sport fields, particularly all-weather turf fields that allow more reliable scheduling through spring and fall, will be desirable as families continue to locate in Creswell. The proposed new community park should include sports fields in its mix of outdoor recreation amenities. Coordination with the school district for field usage and improvements may provide for some of the local sports leagues’ needs for practice and game play.

**WAYFINDING & SIGNAGE**

Parks, trails and other public open spaces are the primary targets for unifying an urban environment into a cohesive, accessible and connected community through an identifiable wayfinding program. The need for design standards for a unifying wayfinding system have been identified in this Plan at large. Creswell should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards. Colors, sign types and information can help park and trail users navigate the outdoor recreation experiences offered by the City.
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

A number of strategies exist to enhance and expand park and recreation service delivery for the City of Creswell; however, clear decisions must be made in an environment of competing interests and limited resources. A strong community will is necessary to bring many of the projects listed in this Plan to life, and the recommendations for park and recreation services noted in this Plan will trigger the need for funding beyond current allocations and for additional staffing, operations and maintenance responsibilities.

**System Development Charges**

Park System Development Charges (SDCs) are imposed on new development to meet the increased demand for parks resulting from the new growth. SDCs can only be used for parkland acquisition, planning and/or development to expand system capacity. They cannot be used for operations and maintenance of parks and facilities. The City should periodically update the methodology and rate structure, as appropriate, to be best positioned to obtain acquisition and development financing from future residential development. The City should prioritize the usage of Parks SDCs to secure new park properties and finance park or trail development consistent with the priorities within this Plan.

**Parks Utility Fee**

A parks utility fee is an ongoing fee (often billed monthly) that provides revenue for the needs of the park system. When charged by a city, such a fee can be an additional line item on an existing utility bill. The revenue earned can be used for both operational and capital needs, and it can be pledged to the debt service of revenue bonds. Establishment of a parks utility fee in Oregon requires compliance with legal requirements at both state and local levels. Several jurisdictions across Oregon have implemented and utilized a parks utility fee as supplemental funding to maintain and enhance their park systems. Creswell should consider enacting a parks utility fee for the purpose of providing for the operation and maintenance of parks and facilities within the City and to ensure adequate resources are available for the sound and timely maintenance of existing recreation amenities.

**Volunteer & Community-based Action**

Volunteers and community groups already contribute to the improvement of park and recreation services in Creswell. The City should maintain and update a revolving list of potential small works or volunteer-appropriate projects for the website, while also reaching out to the high school to encourage student projects. While supporting organized groups and community-minded individuals
continues to add value to the Creswell parks and recreation system, volunteer coordination requires a substantial amount of staff time, and additional resources may be necessary to enable a volunteer coordinator position to more fully take advantage of the community's willingness to support park and recreation efforts.

**General Obligation Bonds**

According to the City budget, Creswell maintains reserve debt capacity for bonds and voter approved debt. Based on the community feedback conducted as part of this Plan, the City should explore and assess community support for utilizing bonded debt as a means to secure a suitable site for a future community park before residential development pressure precludes it or for large capital improvement projects, such as the development of the county open space along the Coast Fork Willamette River.

**Grants & Appropriations**

Several state and federal grant programs are available on a competitive basis, including Oregon State Parks, LWCF and Fast-Act. Pursuing grants is not a panacea for park system funding, since grants are both competitive and often require a significant percentage of local funds to match the request to the granting agency, which depending on the grant program can be as much as 50% of the total project budget. Creswell should continue to leverage its local resources to the greatest extent by pursuing grants independently and in cooperation with other local partners.

Appropriations from state or federal sources, though rare, can supplement projects with partial funding. State and federal funding allocations are particularly relevant on regional transportation projects, and the likelihood for appropriations could be increased if multiple partners are collaborating on projects.

**Partner Coordination & Collaboration**

Internal coordination with the Public Works and Planning Departments can increase the potential of discrete actions toward the implementation of the proposed recreational trail and path network, which relies heavily on street right-of-way enhancements, and in the review of development applications with consideration toward potential parkland acquisition areas, planned path corridors and the need for easement or set-aside requests.

The City should participate in discussions with local sport leagues and staff from the school district for the purposes of sport field usage, planning and development. If Creswell can secure land for a future community park to accommodate a complex of four fields or more, it could provide revenue from field rental, as well as additional tourism revenue, from leagues or sport clubs interested in hosting tournaments.

Developing or strengthening these types of partnerships will be essential for reaching the goals of the
Plan and meeting the needs of the future park system. Partnerships, like many relationships, require time to develop and establish the mutual values that keep the partners at the table, leverage all accumulated resources and lead to successful project or program implementation. City staff may need to grow to allow for the capacity to capture stronger partnerships.

Other Implementation Tools

Appendix F identifies other implementation tools, such as grants and acquisition tactics, that the City could utilize to further the implementation of the projects noted in the CIP.

From the winter 2015 issue of the National Association of Realtors (NAR) magazine, the direct link between how communities are built and grow is tied to health and quality of life. More walkable and bike-able environments with better access to nature and parks have become essential for personal well-being and needs to be integrated into community planning. The NAR articles identify walkable communities as a prescription for better health.

Even the U.S. Surgeon General sounded a call to action challenging communities become more walkable to allow more Americans to increase their physical activity through walking. The Center for Disease Control and its Healthy Community Design Initiative focuses on walkability and the need to better integrate into transportation planning.

The NAR magazine issue also reported on the value of bicycle-friendly communities and the direct tie to healthy and sustainable living. Access to healthy, locally-grown food choices is reported with the value of community gardens and urban food hubs for healthy diets, as well as connection to community engagement.

Realtors have long been aware that housing near a good system of parks and trails will hold strong appeal to buyers. The winter NAR issue illustrates the recognition that community design for healthy living goes beyond the single house location. People want choices, and these healthy community design traits of walking, biking, trails and parks all play an important role in housing prices, sales and re-sales.
It assigns proposed time frames and estimated costs for specific projects. A summary of proposed project categories and scopes is described below. The CIP on the following page lists the park and facility projects considered for the next five to ten years. The majority of these projects entail the acquisition and development of parks, renovating or enhancing existing amenities, and expanding path and trail corridors. The CIP provides brief project descriptions for those projects with priority ranking to assist staff in preparing future capital budget requests.
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<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
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<th>2023-25</th>
<th>2025-27</th>
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<td>Enhance park tree canopy</td>
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<td>Garden Lake Park</td>
<td>Retrofit existing shelter to provide for picnicking</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Systemwide</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Minor Repairs &amp; Renovations</td>
<td>Playground equipment, paved pathways, parking areas, restrooms, etc.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>SF</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Systemwide</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>ADA Compliance Upgrades</td>
<td>ADA-compliant benches, picnic tables, ramps, signs, access</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>SF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sum**: $250,000 $1,010,000 $650,000 $870,000 $380,000 $3,160,000

NOTE: This CIP identifies planning-level cost estimates and does not assume the value of volunteer or other non-City contributions. Detailed costing may be necessary for projects noted. This CIP is not an official budget and intended as a guiding document for City staff in the preparation of departmental budgets. Funding sources noted represent those that may be viable given the specific project activities considered, and the order they are listed does not signify relevance.