

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

A. INTRODUCTION

This document, the City of Bandon Parks Master Plan (the “Plan”) has been developed by the Parks and Recreation Commission to serve as a guiding philosophy as well as a practical guide for creating a parks and recreation system capable of meeting the current needs of Bandon residents, leading the way towards a better quality of life for future generations, and attracting tourism to Bandon. The Plan assesses the physical attributes of the City, the needs and desires of the residents, and establishes goals, policies and specific actions for developing a cohesive and interconnected system of parks and recreational areas in which the community can take pride, including a City (community) Park, neighborhood parks, mini parks, waysides, special-use parks, natural resource areas and greenways, plus bicycle and walking trails.

The City's commitment to park system development began in 1912 when the City Council approved Ordinance Number 203 which requested voter approval for the authorization to purchase 15 acres of land for the sum of \$6,000. The citizens of Bandon approved the acquisition to create a public park. Since the original creation of the City Park, the City has continually enhanced and improved the amenities to reflect the community's needs.

The City of Bandon has also strived to enhance public access points to the beach, while creating trails and mini parks that provide connectivity to these access points. Due to budget restrictions in the past, however, funds and resources intended for such purposes have often had to be used elsewhere. As a result, the City's park system (although rich in history and forward thinking in its commitment to greenways and floodplain natural areas) has not continued to grow to meet the recreational and park area needs of the City's expanding residential neighborhoods.

Bandon's population has been growing at a faster rate than the rest of Coos County and, as such, demands for local and accessible parks is high. In developing this Plan, the Parks & Recreation Commission, with the support of the City Council, the Planning Commission, and citizens of Bandon, is dedicated to meeting the goals contained within this Plan so progress can now be made to meet the needs of a growing population.

B. PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Parks Master Plan is divided into six chapters.

Chapter 1 (Introduction) provides general information about the organization and purpose of the Parks Master Plan.

Chapter 2 (Regional Context) assesses the community within its regional setting, and includes local demographic information.

Chapter 3 (Park Inventory) inventories all parks and recreational facilities within the City, as well as assessing current conditions. This chapter also identifies parks and recreational resources provided by other agencies within the community.

Chapter 4 (Community Needs Analysis) identifies community needs, specific park system needs and key findings from the community as well as challenges and opportunities for the City's park system.

Chapter 5 (Parks System Goals and Policies) is comprised of goals which establish an overall vision of Bandon's system of parks and recreation opportunities; and policies which support and implement these goals.

Chapter 6 (Funding Strategies) has information on the current parks budget, estimates future funding requirements, and provides recommendations and strategies for funding the proposed park system.

C. PURPOSE

This planning document has several purposes, including to:

1. Identify and preserve remaining City-owned properties and public rights-of-way appropriate for future park and recreational use.
2. Develop a comprehensive plan which includes a variety of park types and recreational uses to meet the needs of all of our citizens; and to protect and enhance the beauty of our environment for the enjoyment of everyone.
3. Evaluate the present state of parks and recreation services in Bandon to identify those which need improvement, those which are fulfilling their purpose, and those which need to be developed.
4. Coordinate the provision of parks and recreation resources with other entities, such as the State of Oregon, Coos County, Bandon School District, Hospital District, Port of Bandon, Chamber of Commerce, local non-profits as well as private recreation providers.
5. Meet Statewide Planning Goals.
6. Provide a means for citizens and interest groups to participate in parks and recreation planning and services to the public.

7. In addition to recreational activities, to provide a wide range of other activities, including informational, educational, historic, and cultural.
8. Identify special projects which provide an opportunity for citizens to help improve or develop parks and recreation areas and services through volunteer work.
9. Provide an overview and framework for park development and maintenance for citizens, city officials, staff and developers.
10. Identify methods to ensure adequate short-term and long-range funding for parks development, acquisition, and maintenance.

D. PROCESS

The Parks and Recreation Commission was charged by the City Council to update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Together with City Staff and community input, it was developed in a team effort with the City Council, Planning Commission, and other City entities.

E. SCOPE

1. Update of Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Upon adoption, this Plan will amend the 1991 Bandon Comprehensive Plan, (incorporated herein by reference), and replace the current Parks Master Plan. [See Appendix]. This plan provides goals and policies that will guide park and recreation decisions for the foreseeable future.

This updated Parks Master Plan contains: A community overview which includes a review of Bandon's population needs along with current local and regional park system provisions; an evaluation of future needs and issues facing Bandon's park system; definitions and standards for use in evaluating and developing Bandon's future park system; and goals, policies and specific recommendations that can be used to guide decision making in this process.

This Plan will be reviewed annually by the Parks & Recreation Commission and if changes and/or additions are deemed desirable or necessary, and funding options are available, such recommendations will be made to the City Council for approval.

2. Relationship to Other Plans

This Plan supports the Statewide Planning Goals, specifically Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces, Goal 8: Recreational Needs and the 2008-2012 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). [See Appendix]

This Plan addresses parks and recreation planning within the City of Bandon and its Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). Other City of Bandon plans or ordinances address trees in public rights-of-way, bicycle and pedestrian transportation, storm water, neighborhood beautification, cultural services and other related topics. Any references to these other planning areas are made solely in terms of how they relate to parks and recreation planning.

CHAPTER 2

REGIONAL CONTEXT

CHAPTER 2

COMMUNITY & PARK SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The following section provides an overview of Bandon -- its history, development patterns, natural characteristics, and current population statistics. Bandon's recreational system -- including types and facilities, non-governmental opportunities, finance, and surrounding recreational opportunities -- are also included in this overview.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

1. Introduction

The City of Bandon is on the Southern Oregon Coast, in southern Coos County, approximately 100 miles north of the California border. Bandon is the only city in the county that has direct access to Oregon beaches. Accesses to the beaches include: Bullards Beach State Park; The Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (Coquille Point); Bandon Beach State Park; the City's access located at the Beach Loop Neighborhood Park (on Beach Loop just north of Seabird Dr.); and the South Jetty.

The Southern Oregon Coast, particularly Bandon, has experienced a shift in its economic base. Impressive scenic qualities, unique recreational opportunities, and a charming coastal village atmosphere have attracted tourists in increasing numbers. When asked, many new residents have stated that they visited Bandon many times before moving here. Historically, Coos County was dependent upon natural resource industries, including logging and fishing, but that changed when the economy was affected by the recession of the early 1980s. Bandon's historic reliance on fishing, agriculture, and timber-related industries recently has spurred an economy increasingly shaped by tourism and related retail and commercial service businesses. Tourism and recreation opportunities are credited with fueling in-migration, especially by retirees.

2. Natural Environment

Waterways:

Bandon has numerous natural waterways which include the Coquille River, Ferry Creek, Gross Creek, Johnson Creek, Simpson Creek, Spring Creek and Tupper Creek. These natural waterways give the City much of its distinctive character and have contributed to the City's history. The waterways also include many of the City's reflective recreation areas, historic sites and corridors for both human and wildlife travel.

Ocean:

The Pacific Ocean has given Bandon a very distinct character. Bandon is the only city in Coos County which is located on the ocean shores. The visual experience of the ocean and the offshore rocks, reefs and islands from a number of points within the City is excellent. The physical setting, the biological balance, the economy, the social life, and even the weather are dominated by the presence of the Pacific Ocean.



It is the ocean with daily tides which turns the Coquille River into an estuary with its accompanying economic and ecological values; it is the ocean which makes the South Jetty and Bluff such unique and desirable residential, recreational, and commercial areas.

Topography:

Bandon occupies what can well be described as a natural town site, a marine terrace of high, flat ground overlooking the mouth of the Coquille River and the estuary of Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge. Natural bluffs throughout Bandon afford beautiful views of the ocean, river, and coastline. The long sandy beach below the bluff, the high rocks and islands offshore and the mouth of the river flanked by rock jetties are features that help give Bandon its special quality.

Flora and Fauna:

The mild, moist climate supports a rich natural ground cover of salal, wild rhododendron, pine, alder, cypress and gorse. The City of Bandon has adopted a tree ordinance protecting trees in the public rights-of-way; with an emphasis on protecting the Monterey Cypress.



Gorse, a member of the pea family, allegedly brought here from Bandon, Ireland, grows 3-9 feet in height with large stiff thorns and dense growth. Gorse often forms large impenetrable stands to the exclusion of most other species. Many residents feel this plant is less a flower and more a fire hazard. Gorse has been declared noxious vegetation by the City of Bandon.

With the Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge and Oregon Island National Wildlife

Refuge animals of all kinds and distinctions can be found in Bandon. There are sea gulls, surfbirds, pelicans, puffins, and Canada Geese, as well as harbor seals and sea otters. Gray whales can be seen during the migration season.

City Sections:

Bandon is split into four sections by Highway 101; north, south, east and west. While there are several access points off the highway, at this time there is only one collector street, 11th Street, which allows for access from the east side to the west side. Fillmore Avenue intersects with 11th Street and also allows for crossing Highway 101 to the north and south.

3. Demographic Profile

The size and characteristics of Bandon's population help determine the number and type of parks needed. This chapter discusses key demographic and economic characteristics as well as recent development trends in the City. Demographic factors like population and age trends will help the City understand and plan for present and future park needs. Development trends provide information on the amount, location, and type of growth currently occurring and expected in the City. All of these factors should be considered when siting future park facilities, developing existing parklands, and prioritizing capital improvement projects.

Population Trends:

The population and demographics in Bandon have been changing over the past 25 years. The population declined with the loss of industry and industry-related jobs and then rebounded due to increasing tourism and resulting job opportunities coupled with a greater influx of retirees. The latest steady growth rate was interrupted by the recession that began in late 2008. [See Appendix: Population Trends]

The population increase of 233 individuals between the two censuses (2000 and 2010) is 8%. However, this increase has not continued but has slowed to .5% since 2010. Population projections vary, but there has been a steady annual rate of growth over the past several years as illustrated below:

Population:

2000 census:	2833
2001 PSU	2880
2002 PSU	2870
2003 PSU	2960
2004 PSU	2990
2005 PSU	3067
2006 PSU	3115
2007 PSU	3235

This depicts a population increase of 402 people since 2000 which represents a 14% increase in the past 7 years; or 245 more people since 2004, representing an 8% rate of growth in the past 4 years.

Growth in Bandon is expected to continue at a rate higher than that experienced in the county during the last decade. A growth rate of 1.76% per year will be used for projections within this Master Plan over the next 15 years (to the year 2023), as suggested by the Revised Coos County Population Report for 1997. This is the growth rate used for the Wastewater System Master Plan prepared in 2003 and for other planning reports prepared for Bandon, including the Water Master Plan Addendum. Growth occurs through infill of existing land in the City limits or through annexation of property in the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The most recent population projections are shown in the following table.

Bandon Population Growth Rates

ITEM	Year							
	1990	1995	2000	2003	2008	2013	2018	2023
City of Bandon Population	2215	2610	2833	2985	3257	3554	3878	4231
Growth Rate %	N/A	3.25	2.01	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76

Source: City of Bandon, Water Master Plan Addendum, 2003

The 2010 Census records the population for the City of Bandon as 3,066 and records the 97411 zip code (Bandon and surrounding area) population as 6,814. This Plan focuses mainly on residents and visitors of the City of Bandon, however, the City's park system also serves the surrounding county residents. In 2010, the population of the entire 97411 zip code was up only 176, or 2.7%, from the previous census, indicating a decline outside the city limits, but a far greater increase inside city limits. [See Appendix: Population Data]

Age:

The increasing median age shows the population getting progressively older. In 1990, 26.2% of the population in Coos County was under 18, in 2000 that figure dropped to 21.9%, and in 2010 dropped even further to 20.3%, below the state average of 23.7%. Year 2000 census figures show that 19.1% of the population of Bandon was less than 18 years of age. By 2010 this segment of the population decreased to 15.3%, causing declining school enrollment. [See Appendix: Population by Age]

Relevant to parks planning, the City can expect a substantial growing senior (over 65) population in the foreseeable future and thus, the specific recreational needs of the senior population must be addressed in addition to the needs of children and non-senior adults. However, particular emphasis must be placed on the recreational needs of individuals

under 18 to prevent a lack of recreational opportunities that may contribute to the decline in numbers of this population

Income Level of Residents:

The table in the Appendix labeled “Annual Income Levels of Residents” [See Appendix: Annual Income Levels of Residents], shows income and poverty data for Bandon, Coos County and Oregon averaged from 2006-2010 (most current census information). The data indicate that the median household income for Bandon residents was lower than that of residents of Coos County and the State of Oregon. Additionally, Bandon had a higher percentage of families (11.9%) and individuals (16%) living below the poverty level than either the county or the state.

Lifestyle Effects on Recreation Participation:

The 2008-2012 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identified that access to parks and trails consistently is related to activity levels. The SCORP also stated that the more distant recreation facilities are from an individual’s residence, the less likely they are to be used. Therefore, it is more likely that an individual will walk in parks that are in close proximity, large, and have a variety of features.

4. Parks & Recreation System

The City of Bandon owns over 30 acres of land which is included within this Plan as part of its overall Park and Recreation System, including: a City (Community) Park; four proposed neighborhood parks; four proposed mini-parks and waysides; several special-use parks; and numerous natural areas and greenways. Also included within the Plan is a connecting system of bicycle and walking trails, and a category of Other Parks and Recreation Opportunities within the community.

Chapter 3

PARK INVENTORY

Introduction

The type of park, its location, facilities and special features all help the City with park planning, development and maintenance. The identification of local “minimum” standards establishes a "baseline" for parks development and strengthens communication between various entities that are concerned with the future of the parks system.

The City of Bandon will utilize its own standards for park development and location criteria. These standards will be reevaluated and altered periodically to meet the specific, changing, and ongoing needs of Bandon. Characteristics specific to Bandon that are factors in this consideration include: geography; proximity to parklands managed by other jurisdictions and surrounding population; the substandard number of neighborhood, mini, and other parklands now existing within the city; and the desire to preserve as much of our open and natural spaces as possible for a growing population. The following chapter defines the types of parks considered for Bandon, including its City (Community) Park, neighborhood parks, special use parks, mini parks, waysides, natural resource parks and greenways, along with connecting bicycle and walking trails.

The purpose, location, criteria, size, service area, recommended amenities, and the respective parks identified within each park type are listed below. Each section concludes with summary comments regarding future planning and development of that type of park within the City’s parkland and recreation system.

In order to make decisions affecting future park services, it is important to inventory and analyze the existing resources in terms of service characteristics, development potential and possible limitations. What follows is an inventory and evaluation of park and recreation sites in the Bandon area.

SUMMARY TABLE

The following is a list of the different parks categories that have been identified within the Plan. Under each category is a list of the different parks that have also been identified and inventoried within the Plan.

Community Park	
(C-1) City Park at 11th Street	
Neighborhood Parks	
Harvard Street Neighborhood (N-1) Park	(N-3) Ohio Street Neighborhood Park
(N-2) Beach Loop Neighborhood Park	Bandon Heights Neighborhood (N-4) Park
Mini Parks	
(M-1) 10th Street SW Linear Park	(M-3) Ferry Creek Mini-Park

(M-2) Tewksbury Mini-Park	(M-4) North Avenue Mini-Park
Special Use Parks	
(S-1) City Hall Park	(S-4) Sports Park
(S-2) Fillmore History Park	(S-5) Community Garden
Park Manager Station and (S-3) Education Center	(S-6) South Jetty Park
Waysides	
(W-1) Garfield Wayside	(W-5) Alex Linke Wayside
(W-2) Chicago Wayside	(W-6) Madison Wayside
(W-3) Redmon Pond	(W-7) Edison at 1st Street
(W-4) 8th Street Wayside	
Natural Resource Areas and Greenways	
(NR-1 and 2) Spring Creek	Gross Creek Youth Center (NR-11) Triangle/Pond Island
(NR-3 and 4) Ferry Creek	(NR-12) Redmon Pond
(NR-5 and 6) Woolen Mill	(NR-13) Rogers Place Wetland
(NR-7) Gross Creek behind City Hall	(NR-14) Periwinkle Wetland
Gross Creek Waterway and (NR-8) Wildlife Corridor	(NR-15) Johnson Creek
(NR-9 and 10) Gross Creek School Parks	(NR-16) Johnson Creek Wetland
Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways	
(BP-1) Spruce Grove Trail	(BP-7) Table Rock Pathway
(BP-2) Riverside Trail	(BP-8) Old Town Walking Trail
(BP-3) City Park Perimeter Trail	(BP-9) Sports Park Path
(BP-4) Woolen Mill Walking Trail	(BP-10) City Hall Trail
(BP-5) Jetty Walkway	(BP-11) The Commons Walking Trail
(BP-6) Portland Avenue Linear Park	(BP-12) Ocean Bluff Trail

COMMUNITY (CITY) PARKS

Community (City) parks provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities for all city residents as well as the surrounding area and visitors. Community parks often include facilities for organized groups, individuals and family activities. Bandon has one community park, commonly referred to as our City Park, which is the focus of this section.

Purpose:

- To serve as a central gathering site for a wide array of community-based recreation activities. It currently consists of approximately 24 acres of land and is considerably larger in size --with broader recreational amenities-- than any of the proposed neighborhood parks.

Location, Size and Service Area:

- Served by arterial and collector streets and trail networks.
- Geographically centered.
- Services provided by nearby school-parks and other proposed park services (especially bicycle and walking trails) are factored into the proposed improvements to this park.
- Size is currently limited to existing perimeters.
- All new additions to the park are carefully screened, including additional trees and shrubs, in order to maximize as much recreational area as possible.

Facilities and Features may include:

- Informal and programmed active recreation facilities:
 - ❖ Large play structures
 - ❖ Game courts
 - ❖ Disc golf course
 - ❖ Informal ball fields for youth play
 - ❖ Low impact recreation options (i.e. horseshoes, outdoor chess tables)
 - ❖ Climbing wall, skate park, and other similar popular activities
 - ❖ Jogging and walking trails
 - ❖ Meeting space
 - ❖ Public bathrooms
 - ❖ Park host
 - ❖ Reader Board
 - ❖ Drinking fountain
 - ❖ Exercise Equipment along trail
 - ❖ Security cameras

- **CITY PARK**

The City Park is on the west side of Bandon off of 11th Street. As the main access to the park, 11th Street creates an island in the center of the park with one-way traffic on both sides.

The City Park offers numerous amenities to meet a variety of needs: play structures for both younger and older individuals; game courts;



ball fields; public restrooms; a park host; a dog park; a BMX/pump track; a disc golf course; a perimeter walking trail and much more.

Integral parts of the City Park are the City Library, the Sprague Theater, and The Barn (a community center which also houses the Senior Center).

❖ **Sprague Theater**



In November 1996 the Bandon Lions Club initiated the design phase of the Sprague Theater construction. Ground breaking began in July 1999 and the theater auditorium was ready for its first stage play, "South Pacific," a Bandon Playhouse production, in September 2000. This facility has been used on average every other night since its opening. The following are just some of

the uses of the theater: community concerts, youth theater productions, cultural events, children's dance recitals, high school events and conventions. It is governed by an "Arts Council" (a board with representatives from the Parks and Recreation Commission, along with primary users: Bandon Showcase, Bandon Playhouse, the Bandon School District, New Artists (a youth group), the Chamber of Commerce and Marlo Dance Group.

❖ **The Barn**

This building was known as "The Barn" because it was used to house Coast Guard horses for beach patrol during World War II.

The Barn has undergone a major renovation. It serves as a community center providing space for meetings and special events. The Barn also houses the Senior Center, and is accessible for a variety of activities, including weddings and receptions, throughout the year. An advisory committee meets bimonthly and is available as a resource to the manager.



❖ **Bandon Library**



The Bandon Library was constructed in 2004 and is approximately 16,000 square feet. The Library has a variety of books, magazines, audio and video collections; reference resources; and Inter library Loan services. The Bandon Library is a member of the Coos County Library Service District and provides service to all residents of Coos County. It is governed locally by a board of directors. Staff

includes a full-time librarian.

The Library offers a variety of children's programs for area toddlers, preschool, and school age youngsters throughout the year in the children's wing of the Library. Local artists are also provided exhibit space all year long. And a large Community Room is available for workshops, special events, and other community activities.

Summary:

- The City Park is approximately 24 acres in size.
- Included within the park is the City Library, the “Barn” (a community center which includes a Senior Center), and the Sprague Theater, all of which are used by the community and visitors to Bandon.
- City Park facilities include: a playground; a dog park with pet waste disposal system; an outdoor basketball court; several ball fields with scoreboards and concession stands; signage; a bicycle “pump” trail; a walking trail; picnic tables; barbecue stands; horseshoe pits; a gazebo; benches; an outdoor stage; natural and open spaces; and walking and connecting trails.

A full description of the goals and policies for improvements to this park are included in Chapter 5.

City Park Improvements

An important improvement to City Park included in this Plan is ongoing control and eradication of the ever-present gorse infestation. Another improvement that has been completed is the renovation of the existing restrooms to make them ADA compliant. The baseball and softball fields will be improved annually to facilitate soccer on the softball field. The baseball fields will be reconfigured to accommodate more soccer or other sports activities in the outfield(s). The children's playground equipment will be replaced as necessary for safety. A fence has been erected to provide a safer barrier between the playground and 11th Street. A walking trail that follows the park perimeter will be

maintained and landscaped as appropriate. Two dog exercise parks have been added and are frequented by local and visiting canines and their owners. A gazebo has been erected to overlook the baseball field and dog parks. An outdoor amphitheater has been developed for summer events such as concerts and theater performances. The recently completed disc golf course will have course and information signs.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Bandon's Neighborhood Parks provide access to basic recreation opportunities to nearby residents and are intended to accommodate the needs of a wide variety of ages and user groups. There is a proposed neighborhood park for each of the four sections of the city; they are located within walking and biking distance of neighborhood residents and are accessible by sidewalks, trails, and/or low traffic volume streets.

Purpose:

- Neighborhood parks are a basic unit of the park system and serve as a recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. The intent of the parks is to provide informal, as well as both active and passive recreational amenities for all ages.
- Each site is intended to provide a sense of "neighborhood" -- to help nearby residents develop a sense of community with other residents of the area.

Location, Size, and Service Area:

- All Neighborhood Parks are interconnected to trails/sidewalks/low-volume streets and within walking/biking distance of most residents; these parks have an open, high visibility to surrounding streets and include standard safety measures important for public safety (such as adequate lighting).

Facilities and Features:

- The physical capability for both active and passive (or "reflective") recreation, in an approximately even balance between the two:
- Active recreational features may include:
 - Children's playground
 - Basketball hoop(s)
 - Tetherball
 - Unstructured open hard or grassy surface areas for unstructured play
 - Low impact recreation options (such as horseshoes, outdoor chess tables, etc.)
- Passive (reflective) recreational features may include:

Internal trails that connect to adjacent greenways, pathways, or city sidewalks
Picnic tables
Benches
Public art
Natural features such as waterways

- For a complete list of all recommended amenities and special policy requirements, see the chart in Chapter 5 for Neighborhood Parks.

Currently the City of Bandon does not have any developed Neighborhood Parks. The Parks and Recreation Commission have identified properties in each of the four sections of the City for development as Neighborhood Parks.

- **(N-1) Harvard Street Neighborhood Park**

The Parks and Recreation Commission has acquired property at the intersection of Harvard Street and Bills Creek Road as an appropriate parcel to meet the needs of a Neighborhood Park in the southeast section of Bandon. This parcel is located in Coos County, directly adjacent to the City limits and in the midst of a fairly dense residential area, with nearby homes as well as a large apartment complex. Currently the property has no improvements or amenities. The City has extended water service to this parcel as part of developing the property for recreation. It is targeted as one of the first Neighborhood Parks to be developed. A proposed conceptual plan currently includes playground equipment, a picnic area, water fountain, small soccer field, and basketball courts. Minimal off-street parking is being considered. A bus shelter has been erected on the Northwest corner of the intersection of Harlem and Harvard Streets.



- **(N-2) Beach Loop Neighborhood Park**



This future Neighborhood Park is located on City owned property on the east side of Beach Loop Drive, approximately 100 yards north of Seabird Drive, and across the street from the access road to the beach. This parcel is just over one acre in size, and is currently used primarily as a parking area. It is

surrounded by residential development, with small creeks adjacent to it on the south side.

With very little on-street parking allowed along Beach Loop, there is a strong need for off-street parking in this area. The conceptual plan for this park, therefore, will include a significant parking space, including prominent signage alerting drivers to the “Public Parking” aspect of the park. To accommodate the users accessing the beach nearby, the plan as currently envisioned includes amenities such as pet waste disposal systems, picnic tables, as well as bicycle and surfboard racks.

A City sewer line is located adjacent to one boundary of this parcel, which could allow for development of public restrooms.

- **(N-3) Ohio Street Neighborhood Park**

Located in the residential area surrounding North Avenue NE and Ohio Street NE (east of Hwy. 101 and north of Hwy. 42), this Neighborhood Park will serve the residents of that portion of the City by including, at this writing, a bicycle rack, play equipment for children such as: swings, teeter totter, jungle gym, tetherball, and basketball, and other amenities including, drinking fountain, trash/recycle receptacle, pet waste disposal, picnic table (s), benches, and barbeque stands.



This neighborhood park will require land to either be acquired or leased on a long-term basis.

- **(N-4) Bandon Heights Neighborhood Park**



At this writing, the concept for the Bandon Heights Neighborhood Park involves finding appropriate land, for purchase or lease, within the Southwest quadrant of the City. This park will provide play equipment for children, bicycle racks, basketball hoops, amenities such as a drinking fountain, trash/recycle receptacles, pet waste disposal, picnic tables, benches, and barbecue stands. A bus shelter has been erected at the intersection of June and First streets.

Summary

- Neighborhood parks have been identified for each of the four sections of the City (SE, SW, NE, and NW).
- The goal of these parks is to provide a sense of neighborhood with park and recreational facilities, both active and passive, for its residents.
- Among the amenities included in these parks: picnic tables, benches, drinking fountains, barbeque stands, play equipment and bicycle racks.
- A full description of the goals and policies for each of these parks is included in Chapter 5.

MINI PARKS

Mini Parks provide passive or limited active recreational opportunities and are located within biking and walking distance of users and should be accessible by sidewalks, trails, and/or low volume streets. Mini parks add activity and character to a neighborhood as well as providing a place for neighborhood gatherings.

The Parks and Recreation Commission has identified four Mini Parks, one in each distinct section of the city. All four of the Mini Parks are undeveloped at this time but will be constructed under the guidelines of a conceptual plan.

Purpose:

- To provide limited, isolated, or unique recreational and aesthetic needs of a specific area or site.
- To serve as a recreational and beautification space where larger parks are not feasible.
- Beautification sites may include landscaped areas with special natural features, smaller parks which serve as community gateways, plazas or picnic area.
- To serve as destination picnic and viewing locations along or between bicycle and walking trails.
- To enhance natural resource areas and pathways by providing places for rest and reflection.

Location, Size and Service Area:

- These parks may vary in size and are often adjacent to greenways and pathways.

Facilities and Features may include:

- Play area for young children.
- Benches and small picnic facilities.
- Beautification features (i.e. community flower bed, mature tree).
- Scenic viewpoints
- Natural Features
- Signage and/or informational boards
- For a complete list of all recommended amenities and special policy requirements, see the chart in Chapter 5 for Mini Parks.

- **(M-1) 10th Street SW Linear Park**

This area is the City's platted 10th Street and is located two blocks west of the City Park and west of Beach Loop Drive.

Originally, a developer requested the vacation of the 10th Street right-of-way. 10th Street was not a necessary street as there was adequate street connectivity present in this area. The City decided not to extend 10th Street, but would allow the developer to install water and develop a mini-park in this area. The park was to be developed and maintained by the developer or the homeowner's association.



This park consists of .38 acres and has numerous trees already planted.

While appropriate for pedestrians and bicyclists, there is no vehicle access or off-street parking located at this park. There is minimal on-street parking available.

Signage should be installed in the City Park directing pedestrians/bicyclists out of the park and down 10th Street, which already has existing side walks and again more signage at the park itself.

With water available, a drinking fountain should be installed. Also, landscaping could easily be planted and established with available water allowing for healthy growth. This park will be an integral part to the connectivity of other park sources throughout Bandon. A gravel trail with benches and possible picnic tables would provide easy access and a place for rest and recreation. Bicycle racks should be provided as well as a dog waste disposal system.

- **(M-2) Tewksbury Mini-Park**

Tewksbury Mini Park will be located on the east side of Grand Avenue in the vicinity between 5th and 6th Streets providing a mini park in the southeast portion of the City.

Access will be provided by the Grand Avenue right-of-way which is uphill-downhill in nature and will be limited to pedestrians and bicyclists. The natural terrain will limit the usage of those with disabilities and the elderly at this time. In order to make the park more accessible, access would have to be graveled which may alter the natural feel of the area.



Signage will need to be installed at the entrance to the park at 4th Street and Grand and at 9th Street and Fillmore.

The area is appropriate for picnic tables and benches, bicycle racks and limited recreational amenities.

- **(M-3) Ferry Creek Mini-Park**



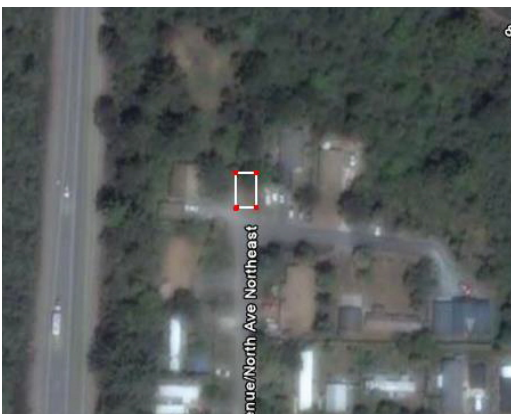
This mini park is located in the City's platted North Street SE right-of-way off of Ohio Avenue SE, south of Highway 42S.

The park is currently an undeveloped natural area. The park location would have to be cleared of existing brush and undergrowth to be usable for pedestrian access. Ferry Creek runs on the south

side of the park; and a drainage swale, which can also serve as a walking path, has recently been added leading to the creek.

Currently the only City water available is at the entrance to the park, should a drinking fountain be put in. Signage should be located at the corner of 6th Street and Ohio Avenue. Parking is limited, although a parking easement may be possible on the city right of way.

- **(M-4) North Avenue Mini Park**



The park is located in the North Avenue right-of-way north of 6th Street NE.

The area, of unknown size and terrain, is currently undeveloped in a heavily wooded area with much undergrowth.

This park was conceived primarily to provide an off-street play area for a densely populated neighborhood with lots of children.

Due to the tight configuration of the intersection of 6th Street and North Avenue there is very limited vehicle parking.

Summary

- Four mini parks have been identified for each of the four sections of the City (SE, SW, NE, and NW).

- Because of the location near streets, these parks will have limited parking and equipment.
- To provide limited recreational needs for specific neighborhoods.
- A full description of the goals and policies for each of these parks is included in Chapter 5.

SPECIAL USE PARKS

Special Use Parks are facilities that provide for a variety of civic functions and community gatherings. Special Use Parks can also provide cultural, historic or educational facilities.

Purpose:

Special Use Parks are facilities that provide for a variety of civic functions and community gatherings. Special Use Parks can also provide cultural, historic, natural, sporting, or educational facilities. Restrooms may or may not be available at Special Use Parks.

Location, Size and Service Area:

- There are no typical service areas or sizes associated with Special Use Parks.

Facilities and Features may include:

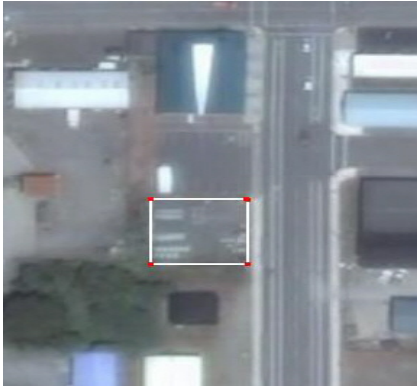
- Historic and educational information
- Natural features
- Meeting facilities
- Workshop and storage facilities
- Sports facilities
- Other active and passive-recreational activities for all ages
- For a complete list of all recommended amenities and special policy requirements, see the chart in Chapter 5 for Special Use Parks.

- **(S-1) City Hall Park**

Located just to the north of City Hall, City Hall Park is designed to connect “Old Town” with uptown and serve as a viewing area during local parades. When benches are installed, pedestrians, bikers, and visitors will be able to use the park as a resting area.



- **(S-2) Fillmore History Park**



This park abuts to the south of the Bandon Historical Museum. The property had been used as a storage facility for the electric department and currently is unoccupied.

This park will complement and coincide with the adjacent museum and will provide a new structure for historic and educational purposes. The structure will be ADA accessible and will have restrooms. An outside exhibit area may also be included. Other amenities will include picnic table(s), bench (es) and Bicycle rack(s).

- **(S-3) Park Manager Station and Educational Center**

The site for this park has not yet been identified, but it has been recognized that there is a need for such a facility. When developed, this park will serve as a Park Manager Station (providing office space and storage facilities), and will provide a Nature (educational) Center for children and adults alike. It is envisioned that this park will also have structures that will provide workshop and educational activities as well as a nature study area and will include amenities such as picnic tables, benches, barbeque stands, playground equipment and Bicycle racks.



- **(S-4) Sports Park**



This proposed park is in the SW section of the city off 12th Street close to the Elementary, Junior High, and High schools, and the Youth Center. Recommended amenities include facilities for sports such as tennis, soccer, handball, bocce ball, and shuffle board. Other recommendations are: a miniature golf course; a variety of children’s play equipment; picnic tables; barbecue stands; benches; and bicycle racks. A pathway connecting the park with a nearby Natural Resource Area is planned.

A goal is to develop a Special Use Sports Complex for all ages but not to duplicate sports activities already provided for in other parks. Although primarily focusing on active

recreational endeavors, the complex will also include adjunct activities such as picnic facilities and the recommended pathway.

- **(S-5) Community Garden**



The Community Garden is on two separate lots on the west end of 8th Court SW, which is a dead-end street. Community members grow vegetables and tend the gardens diligently and thus enjoy a unique recreational experience.

- **(S-6) South Jetty Park**



This park encompasses the end of Jetty Road and approximately four acres of raw, undeveloped ocean- and river- front land. It consists of a very large parking area, restrooms, and a park host. Coos County has recently given Jetty Park to the City of Bandon with the provision that the City take over maintenance of the area. The land is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Coquille River on the north, and residential neighborhoods on the east and south.

Sea stacks and a great expanse of beach are the major attractions of this area. In one relatively small area, an abundance of natural interactions are possible; from bird-watching to whale watching, from river fishing to surf fishing, from hiking along the beach to hunting for agates, from engagement with to observation of people and wildlife. Frequently harbor seals are visible and fishing and pleasure boats often cross the bar. Jetty Park is unprotected from the elements so when strong, winter storms occur the parking area can be overrun with ocean water and foam. Winds and blowing sand may obstruct one's vision and burn the paint off of vehicles and buildings. Nonetheless, Jetty Park is a popular place to storm watch.

The Parks and Recreation Commission was challenged to come up with a plan to organize South Jetty Park to make access and use more resident- and visitor- amenable. A Conceptual Plan was created and public meetings and forums were held. Adjustments to the Plan were made to reflect public concerns and comments.

Areas of concern are traffic flow for day-use-only activities, including parking for all types of vehicles, connectivity to existing walking paths and trail systems, ADA

compliant restrooms, picnic areas, play areas, and beach access. The Plan recommends interpretive signage and ADA compliant paths along the river front. The Plan strives to keep the area as natural as possible, for example, providing storm water drainage and a safe place for seabirds to rest during stormy weather.

Urban Renewal monies have been earmarked to help fund these improvements. Improvement of South Jetty Park will take an estimated 3 to 5 years from start of actualization of the Conceptual Plan.

Summary

- These parks are determined by special needs within the community.
- Other than the minimum requirements specified in Chapter 5, amenities for Special Use Parks will be determined by the specific site and use.
- A full description of the goals and policies for each of these parks is also included in Chapter 5.

WAYSIDES

Waysides are small parks that provide views of special features, such as the Pacific Ocean, and other scenic or historical sites. These parks offer passive recreational opportunities and have limited facilities, mainly benches. Waysides generally have limited parking and, therefore, are used primarily as a rest area for bicyclists and pedestrians; vehicular traffic is discouraged.

Purpose:

- These parks serve walkers and bikers as destination locations for viewing opportunities mainly of, but not limited to, the Coquille River and Pacific Ocean, as well as local flora and fauna, including bird watching.

Location, Size and Service Area:

- Typically these parks are located on the bluff areas with unobstructed views.
- There are no typical service areas or sizes associated with Wayside Parks.

Facilities and Features may include:

- Scenic viewpoints
- Natural features
- Historic and cultural sites.
- For a complete list of all recommended amenities and special policy requirements, see the chart in Chapter 5 for Waysides.

- **(W-1) Garfield Wayside**

North End of Garfield Avenue

This wayside is located on the north end of Garfield Avenue, a dead end street.

Adjacent property owners on the west side have agreed that, in exchange for the opportunity to landscape the Wayside in accordance with their own, they will continue to maintain the site to ensure public accessibility and to ensure that the view is not compromised. There is no off street parking available with minimal on street parking. Therefore, as with other waysides, this park is primarily attractive for pedestrians and bicyclist. Bicycle racks and appropriate signage are recommended. A memorial bench has also been approved for the site with appropriate landscaping to protect the bluff and to provide a safe viewing area.



- **(W-2) Chicago Wayside**

North End of Chicago Avenue



This wayside is located at the north end of Chicago Avenue, a dead end street.

There is currently a guardrail and a bench located at this wayside. There is limited off street parking with difficulty for a vehicle to turn around. As a result, this park is also primarily intended for pedestrians and bicyclist.

For safety reasons, a guardrail or other landscaping is needed in the area. Because this wayside is located between two residential dwellings, signage needs to be erected to ensure that all individuals know that it is a public wayside. New benches need to be installed as well as a bicycle rack.

- **(W-3) Redmon Pond Wayside**

Viewing platform off Jetty Road

This wayside is located along the Jetty Road Walkway as it approaches Redmon Pond. Currently the site is undeveloped. Plans include investigating possible partnership with the Port of Bandon to create a viewing area for watching birds and other wildlife. The Plan recommends limited off street parking, bicycle racks, benches, and an information board relevant to Redmon Pond.



The Jetty Walkway is part of a larger trail system that connects the City of Bandon, South Beach Loop, and other areas of parkland such as Redmon Pond and South Jetty Park.

(W-4) 8TH Street Wayside



This wayside is at the west end of 8th Street SW, which is a dead-end street. It currently provides drivers the opportunity to park and enjoy the outstanding ocean views from their vehicles. Persons not in motor vehicles can use the two benches located adjacent to the parking area and enjoy the same views.

In addition to providing automobile, pedestrian and bicycle access, this park connects with Table Rock Pathway, 9th Street SW pathway, and the 8th Street Stairs, the latter of which allows direct pedestrian access to the Coquille Point Unit of Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and the beach. There is minimal off-street parking in this area and because of this, caution should be used when entering or leaving the wayside.

A parking plan and appropriate directional signage will make Wayside ingress and egress safer. Educational interpretive panels will allow wayside users to enhance their understanding of the views. At this wayside, bicycle racks, a picnic table, and a pet waste disposal center are recommended amenities.

- **(W-5) Alex Linke Wayside**

This wayside is located along First Street in Old Town. Currently, there is a single Shore Pine in the wayside with a picnic bench.

Minimal parking is available along the street. Plans include an informational board that details shorebirds that frequent the area and clams that live under the sand. Birds that can be seen from this location include many types of sea and bay ducks, Canada geese, bald eagles, ospreys, western grebes, loons, brown pelicans, swans, gulls, migrating terns, sandpipers, hawks and many songbirds.



Directional signs are recommended to show locations of available restaurants and restrooms. This is a natural stop for bikers and pedestrians coming into Bandon from Riverside Drive.

- **(W-6) Madison Avenue Wayside**



This wayside is located at the top of Madison Avenue and extends in a westerly direction for the length of the bluff top. Plans for this wayside include placing benches in strategic locations so that the public's nature viewing will cause the least amount of disturbance to adjacent landowners. Low profile signage descriptive of sights and cautionary of bluff fragility will be located strategically along the trail near the benches. A

pedestrian pathway, Ocean Bluff Trail (BP-12), will be located within the Madison Avenue Wayside.

- **(W-7) Edison at 1st Street**

This Wayside is located at the beginning of the Jetty Walkway near the intersection of Edison and 1st Street. This Wayside provides views of both the Coquille River and the Coquille Lighthouse.



Plans include a three sided structure with seating capacity and an observation telescope, bicycle rack and trash receptacle.

There is parking for several automobiles at the side of the road. Signage will include directions and distances. A brochure and map holder may be attached to the shelter.

Summary:

- These parks mainly serve walkers and bikers as destination locations for viewing opportunities.
- Waysides have little or no off-street parking
- There are no restrooms available at any of the waysides
- A full description of the goals and policies for each of these waysides is included in Chapter 5.

NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AND GREENWAYS

Natural Resource Areas and Greenways are undeveloped land often located in environmentally sensitive areas including wetlands, riparian corridors, steep hillsides and plant/wildlife habitats and provide nature based recreational activities. Greenways allow residents to experience the natural environment close to home.

Purpose:

- To conserve and protect natural areas and their resources for the future: These areas contain streams and wetlands, and mature ecosystems of several types, which provide wildlife habitat, oxygen production, flood protection, fish spawning potential, and green spaces to maintain and augment the natural beauty of Bandon.

To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation for all ages.

To enhance publicly owned land by providing areas for residents and tourist to enjoy and learn about plants and wildlife and their natural habitats

To form partnerships with School, Hospital and Port Districts for heightened use and maintenance of some of these areas by the public, including students, patients, and staffs and residents in general.

To provide citizen groups with the opportunities to become involved in planning, restoring, enhancing, developing, and maintaining these areas.

Location, Size, and Service Area:

- These natural resource areas vary in size. They are located in all parts of the City.

Facilities and Features May Include:

- Functioning ecosystem components
- Riparian Corridors
- Wetlands
- Water bodies (streams, rivers, estuaries)
- Forests/woodlands
- Geologic features
- Wildlife habitat and corridors
- Interpretive exhibits
- Trails
- Historic and cultural sites
- For a complete list of all recommended amenities and special policy requirements, see the chart in Chapter 5 for Natural Resource Areas and Greenways.

- **(NR 1 and 2) Spring Creek**

9th and Ohio NE extending to 9th and North Avenue

The combined parcels have a mature evergreen forest located on it and are 1.75 acres in size, much of which is steep riparian banks and streambeds.



6th Street and Ohio NE



This parcel is approximately .90 acres, beginning at the intersection and extending west approximately 300'. This natural resource area has a low, deciduous forest wetland covering of willow, red alder and skunk cabbage. Most of these parcels are shallow and marshy riparian banks and streambeds.

Both of these natural resource areas have minimal on-street parking with no off-street parking provided. These sites are mostly appropriate for

pedestrians and bicyclists.

To improve this area for viewing purposes, educational and directional signage and bicycle racks should be provided as well as a bench installed.

- **(NR 3 and 4) Ferry Creek**

Ferry Creek flows through and near two parcels owned by the City in the Southeast area.

One parcel extends from Ohio SE between 4th Street and 5th Street SE where there are low alders and willows on the banks of the flowing stream, and westward to Michigan where there is a grove of huge conifers. This parcel is about 70 lots, almost all of which are in the wetland delineation with Ferry Creek flowing through it, and the rest of which are steep slopes.



The second parcel, the Ferry Creek Overlook, extends from 6th St SE and North Street, towards the southwest, to the upper bank of Ferry Creek. There are many very large spruce trees here. The parcel is 4 lots, two of which are wetlands and two of which are on the banks overlooking the creek.

Minimal on street parking is available. These areas are very suitable for walkers, and could also be used by bicyclists. They are not far from the Oregon Coast Bike Route.

Short access paths, a bench or picnic table, one or two in each parcel, and some signs, would help people appreciate and use these areas while still preserving them.

In the larger parcel, two access points could be established on the highest ground, one at Ohio and 5th Court, and the other at North and 4th St, and eventually these two points could be connected to each other by a loop walking trail which would cross the creek on a small wooden footbridge.

- **(NR 5 and 6) Woolen Mill**

The Woolen Mill Addition is on part of the Ferry Creek drainage area, and contains a flowing stream with steep banks, from 10th to 9th Streets. SE, on the east side of Fillmore, and two wetland areas between 6th and 5th Streets. There are also many large cypress trees on the upper part of the property, and lots of willows and alders around the wetland areas. The lower part of the property, from 5th to 4th is fairly flat and cleared.



This is a large parcel, one block wide and four blocks long, presently owned by the City. Much of it is planned to be developed for high density housing and light industrial with shops, and some parking and roadways.

Conserving some of the upper part where the big cypress trees and the flowing stream are located, as a passive use Nature Park, could be accomplished with the addition of signage, safety fencing, a few access paths and a few benches or picnic tables.

A greenway trail connecting the upper area to the lower area would be a nice use of the natural features of the middle area. It could pass between the two wetland areas and be surfaced with dirt or gravel. Directional signs in this area would be needed. This Greenway will be an integral part of the connectivity to other park areas and points of interest, such as the Museum and Old Town on the north end and the 11th St. sidewalk and the Hospital on the south end.

- **(NR 7) Gross Creek Behind City Hall**



The natural resource area is adjacent to the Gazebo Park. This area is lush woodland, full of birds. It has steep banks, a flowing stream, a wide variety of plant life, and is entirely in the wetland and riparian zones. It is located east and north of Hwy 101 and west of Baltimore Ave, SE. This parcel is owned by the City.

There is some off street parking in the City Hall Parking lots, and is also easily viewed by people walking on the sidewalks along Highway 101.

There is a picnic table there already. Some signs, a couple of benches, and safety fencing (at the place where the creek flows into the culvert to go under the highway) would be important additions to this area.

- **(NR 8) Gross Creek Waterway and Wildlife Corridor**

The main stem of Gross Creek flows from about 18th St. SW in a northerly direction until it empties into the Coquille River. Historically, it was a spawning stream for fish. Wetland vegetation and mature trees have grown along portions of the creek.

Much of this waterway is owned by public entities, such as the Bandon School District and the City. We



encourage the City and School District to designate all of their properties along Gross Creek as Natural Resource areas.

Fish-friendly culverts are recommended when replacement of any culverts along the waterway is necessary.

We encourage public-private partnership to open the mouth of Gross Creek to the daylight and to provide ready access for fish to spawn in the upper reaches of the creek.

- **(NR 9 and 10) Gross Creek School Parks**

These areas along the creek between 11th St. SW and 8th Street SW extensively have been used by students studying the biology and ecology of the area. Annually, for many years, students have planted trees, tested water quality, made maps of plant colonies, grown and released baby fish, and cut invasive non-native plants. They have built benches for the outdoor classroom and cut trails through the brush to facilitate their studies. A greenhouse at the elementary school allows students a place for practical application of their knowledge. A butterfly garden and birdhouses were constructed as Gross Creek projects. Students have put up educational signs to identify their biological and ecological projects.



With help from a grant received through the Coquille Indian Tribe, one of the biology teachers has had two concrete block amphitheater classrooms and a gravel trail constructed, complete with signage, in the section of the park between 8th and 9th Streets SE. In this area, the City owns part of the east bank of Gross Creek and the School District owns the west bank of Gross Creek.

Off-street parking is available in the school parking lots, mainly used by students, teachers, and school volunteers at this time.

In order to maximize maintenance, liability insurance, and conservation and restoration efforts, a partnership between the School District, the City, and citizen groups such as Friends of Gross Creek is recommended.

- **(NR 11) Gross Creek Youth Center Triangle/Pond and Island**



This parcel is City owned and is south of 11th St SW behind the Youth Center. It should be conserved as a part of the Natural Waterway, with development as a natural park at a later date: Signage, picnic tables and benches, a wooden foot bridge to the island would be good additions, with low safety fencing at certain areas.

- **(NR 12) Redmon Pond**

Redmon Pond is a wetland pond which is listed in the Bandon Wetland inventory as a part of Tupper Creek (which flows off the top of the Coquille Point headland to the north, west and southwest). The pond is located just north of Jetty Road, south of the Coquille River and it is under the jurisdiction of the Port of Bandon. It is mostly surrounded by willows and some pine, and it hosts a gaggle of introduced geese, year round.



- **(NR 13) Rogers Place Wetland**

This natural resource area wetland was created as a part of the Ocean Trails Subdivision and is located on the north and south side of Rogers Place, a street located a few blocks north of Seabird Avenue in the SW section of Bandon.

These two areas show many signs of being a functioning wetland, such as wetland plants: reeds, rushes and willows. There are also a few small shore pines growing here. In order to restore these wetland areas, some of the water which is currently being unnaturally drained off should be left there and be made available to allow for planting and growth of native plants. Add a couple of small berms in the right places



for holding the rainwater through the summer months, and plant many more willows on both sides of the street. Within a few years there will be lots of birds and small aquatic animals to see.

Benches for observation and relaxation near the sides of the lots and a short path on each parcel are recommended along with a picnic table near the edge of one parcel.

Some on-street parking is available. Signage directing walkers to the connecting paths going to the ocean by way of Lincoln and Spruce Grove Trail is recommended.

- **(NR 14) Periwinkle Wetland**

This natural resource area is located off Fairway Court SW. These two lots have been set aside by the developer who plans to do some additional work to make them into attractive natural area parks, for public use.



- **(NR 15) Johnson Creek**



Johnson Creek is a stream which flows from east of Hwy 101, through a golf course, and out into the Ocean. It is recommended that future efforts be made to designate a walking trail along the stream with benches and picnic tables placed along side of it.

- **(NR 16) Johnson Creek Wetland**

This wetland is located on Beach Loop Drive at the corner with Pelican Place (a private road). These two City owned lots are listed as Johnson Creek Wetland, and are good examples of wetland habitat. There are lots of skunk cabbage and willow, sedges and rushes, and standing water in the winter. There are two large dead spruce snags here also, where neighbors report seeing eagles resting. There are also several baby spruce trees along one edge.



There is no off street or on-street parking available. However, Beach Loop Drive is a part of the State Bicycle Route, and is planned to have a concrete sidewalk for pedestrians in the near future. This viewing and resting opportunity is ideal for hikers and bikers.

Suggestions for improvements include a small wooden viewing platform, bench, educational sign, and safety railing.

SUMMARY

- One of the main reference texts which were consulted in developing this Natural Resource Inventory of the Parks Master Plan is the Wetland and Riparian Inventory¹. This reference documents all the creeks, wetlands, and riparian areas of Bandon, including maps and a list of soils, vegetation, and hydrology for each site.
- These natural resource areas (i.e., all the streams, wetlands and riparian areas in Bandon) hold keys to our future. Fresh water, air, and soil, fish and other wild life, and plants are all important contributors to the quality of human life. As a result, it is the intent of this plan to protect and enhance them as best we can for future generations.
- Bandon's Comprehensive Plan also endeavors to protect wetlands and streams. State and Federal regulations regarding waterways, wetlands, riparian edges (banks) for fish and wildlife habitats are also required.
- A full description of the goals and policies for each of these natural areas is included in Chapter 5.

BICYCLE & PEDESTRIAN TRAILS AND PATHWAYS

Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails and Pathways provide community recreation and connectivity between parks and other recreational opportunities or points of interest. They usually offer limited motorized access, if any, and may be single or multi-use.

Purpose:

- Trails and pathways are used for walking, jogging, hiking, biking and wildlife viewing.
- They offer meaningful destinations reducing auto dependency.

¹ The Wetland and Riparian Inventory was completed by Pacific Habitat Service in 2001-2003. This document is available for review at City Hall.

Location, Size and Service Area:

- Trails and pathways may vary in length and provide connectivity between parks and recreational opportunities throughout the city.

Facilities and Features:

- Interpretive signs
- Maps
- Benches
- Trash cans
- For a complete list of all recommended amenities and special policy requirements, see the chart in Chapter 5 for Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways.

- **(BP 1) Spruce Grove Trail**

This trail provides connectivity with the Beach Loop Neighborhood Park and runs east for approximately 350 feet where it connects into the sidewalk system of the Ocean Trails Subdivision. This portion of the trail system provides the opportunity to view a mature grove of Spruce trees. Educational and directional signs will need to be installed as well as minimal improvements to the trail to allow for safe and easy access.



(BP 2) Riverside Trail



This trail system is a part of the Oregon Coast Bike Route. The Riverside Trail (Bandon Bypass) allows pedestrians and bicyclist to exit Highway 101 via Riverside Drive, turning onto 1st Street SW in Old Town to Edison Avenue, turning onto Ocean Drive/7th Street and eventually onto Beach Loop Drive where it ultimately connects back with Highway 101.

This trail system allows numerous opportunities for recreational activities including visiting the Port walkway, Old Town, viewing locations of the Pacific Ocean and the shoreline, Coquille River and Lighthouse. There are public restrooms available on this trail as well as beach access. There are numerous

National, State and Federal Parks along this route.

This trail system is well established using improved streets as the route. The Oregon Coast Bike Route map shows this entire route as having shoulder width less than 3 feet and caution should be taken by both pedestrians and bicyclist when traveling on this section of the route. Additional bicycle racks and trash receptacles should be installed.

- **(BP 3) City Park Perimeter Trail**

This trail system is located within the City Park and ranges in length from less than 1/2 mile to over a mile, depending on which route is used. Three phases of the trail were completed through financing from the former Beautification Committee and the help of numerous volunteers.



The trail system winds through the entire City Park. Exercise equipment, mileage markers and directional signage installation is planned along the pathway. Several access points lead to other trail systems throughout the City, including Beach Loop, the 10th Street Linear Park and the National Wildlife Refuge - Coquille Point.

- **(BP 4) Woolen Mill Walking Trail**



This trail will provide pedestrian and bicyclist connectivity from the east side of Bandon to Highway 101 through the Woolen Mill Overlay Zone using the Grand Avenue right-of-way. This area has been earmarked for development at which time if Grand Avenue is constructed to City Street standards, a sidewalk system in this right-of-way is encouraged which will provide for this trail system to be continued and maintained.

This trail system will connect to 10th Street SE and Grand Avenue and extend north to 5th Street SE, which will connect into the City's sidewalk system and the Old Town Pedestrian Trail as well as other trail systems.

Appropriate signage will need to be installed, including educational, directional and mileage markers. Some improvements may be needed.

- **(BP 5) Jetty Walkway**

This trail system is approximately .50 mile and starts at the intersection of Edison Avenue and Jetty Road. This walkway follows the north side of Jetty Road for approximately .20 miles and then crosses to the south side, via a pedestrian crosswalk, and continues for approximately another .20 miles to the intersection of Lincoln Avenue SW. The trail system will extend north connecting with South Jetty Park and south connecting with Madison Avenue and continuing to the Oregon Coast Bike Route. This walkway also provides connectivity with the Jetty Wayside and viewing of the Redmon Pond Natural Resource Area.



Currently the walkway is covered with gravel but recommended improvements are to asphalt the walkway and to install appropriate directional educational and informational signage along the walkway. Application for grant funding has been made.

- **(BP 6) Portland Avenue Linear Park**



This pathway is located at the west end of 9th Street SW and runs north to south between 8th Street SW and 9th Street SW.

This section of Portland Avenue is an unimproved 50' wide unopened right-of-way.

The City entered into an agreement with the neighboring property owners to the east, allowing them to landscape the area, and construct and maintain a walking path for the public.

While appropriate for pedestrians and bicyclists, there is a boulder located on the 9th Street SW end making the pathway appear to be more residential than public. Therefore, signage should be installed at both ends of the pathway indicating that it is for public use. The boulder should be removed and some other means (landscaping or rail) of obstructing vehicle access should be placed in this area.

- **(BP-7) Table Rock Pathway**



This pathway offers a nature viewing area and connects pedestrian traffic from the Madison pathway to the 8th Street Wayside via the pedestrian bridge to the north. The pathway is

approximately 300 feet long with full views of the Pacific Ocean, beaches, and numerous sea birds and wildlife. Notable among the bird and wildlife viewing opportunities are the nesting areas of Western Gulls, Cormorants, Common Murres, Tufted Puffins, Pigeon Guillemots, and Canadian geese. In early spring, Harbor Seals inhabit the rocks and shallows around the sea stacks to give birth and baby seals can be spotted resting on the beach while their mothers are searching for food.

- **(BP 8) Old Town Walking Trail**

This trail circles Old Town and connects with other trails at the perimeters. Starting points can occur on the south at the Gazebo Park, the north at the Alex Linke Wayside, or the west at the First and Edison Wayside. Brochures will be developed to guide tourists around the trail and describe the interesting sites.



- **(BP-9) Sports Park Path**



This trail will encircle the new Sports Park and will be an ideal resource for joggers and exercise enthusiasts. In addition, the trail may extend and connect to other nearby parks so that walkers/joggers might be able to travel from Highway 101 to Franklin Street within park trails.

- **(BP-10) Gazebo Park Trail**



This trail will begin at City Hall Park to the north of City Hall and will traverse the green wildlife corridor along the creek behind City Hall. Walkers will have many opportunities to view the natural beauty of the creek and its variety of vegetation and birds. Installation of benches is recommended to enable users of this trail to sit and enjoy the natural space.

- **(BP-11) The Commons Walking Trail**



The Commons is an approved Planned Unit Development (P.U.D.) east of Beach Loop Drive near Queen Anne Court. Dedicated open space was required for approval of the P.U.D. The developer has installed a meandering sidewalk, including two park benches and views of the existing wetland at the south end of the P.U.D.

- **(BP-12) Ocean Bluff Trail**

This pathway will run through the Madison Avenue Wayside, in the Ocean Drive right-of-way, and will function as an integral part of the proposed Bandon pedestrian loop by providing a scenic, continuous, off-street pedestrian connection between the Madison Avenue/Jetty Walkway (BP-5) (with its links to the South Jetty Park and Old Town), and the Table Rock Pathway (BP-7) (with its links to the 8th Street Wayside (W-4) and the adjacent Oregon Islands Wildlife Refuge at Coquille Point).



Summary:

- Bicycle and pedestrian trails provide connectivity between neighborhoods, parks, and recreational opportunities throughout the city.
- Additional trails and pathways may be expanded by using existing rights-of-way to connect underserved areas.
- Signage needs to be provided to indicate public access and whether the paths are for pedestrian use only or for both pedestrian & bicycle traffic.
- A full description of the goals and policies for each of these trails or pathways parks is included in Chapter 5.

OTHER RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

OCEAN AND BEACHES

The Pacific Ocean and coast lines are unarguably the greatest recreational amenities in Bandon. They provide both passive and active recreational opportunities.

With more than 3 ½ miles of beach frontage, residents and visitors can participate in activities such as beach combing, whale watching, bird watching, surfing, surf fishing, jogging and leisurely walks.



The beach characteristics change with the tide, making agate and shell hunting exciting with every new day. Bandon's coast offers views of rock formations including Face Rock, Table Rock, Sisters, Black Rock, Cat and Kittens Rock and Haystack Rock. Some of these rock formations are covered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife (USF&W) Service regulations which prohibit climbing on them. This rule is to protect the sea birds and seals that use these rocks for nesting, resting and caring for their young. They are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The land-based part of the refuge, Coquille Point, is the only one in the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge system. U.S.F & W. is developing Coquille Point and has placed helpful interpretive signs along the paved paths. This is a good place to view tufted puffins and other sea birds.

During certain months of the summer and winter, whale watching offers an exciting view of these spectacular mammals. Careful viewing of the ocean horizon will reveal whale spouts (as high as 14'). A pair of binoculars is recommended for closer viewing.

SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES

The Bandon School District has numerous sites and facilities that help to expand the park and recreational opportunities for students and citizens alike. The School District has allowed public use of certain facilities during off school hours. It is noted that the School District has the right to refuse use, or limit use, to the public as warranted by the School Board.

School Parks & Recreation Facilities

- **Bandon High School**

Bandon High School is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of 9th Street SW and Franklin Avenue. The High School has a football field, two softball fields, tennis courts and track. The football field and track are adjacent to 11th Street SW. The tennis courts are located south of 9th Street SW, near the Administration Office.



- **Harbor Lights Middle School**



Harbor Lights Middle School is located in the center of the block of 9th Street SW. This facility has swings, basketball hoops, blacktop and an open field used for games and as a practice field for youth soccer and baseball. These facilities are not available to the public during school hours or during special events. 8th Street SW is closed to vehicular traffic from 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM during the school year.

Harbor Lights Middle School abuts Gross Creek, where a portion of the Gross Creek

Interpretive Trail is located.

- **Ocean Crest Elementary School**

Ocean Crest Elementary School is located near the intersection of 10th Street SW and Allegheny Avenue. This school has a large playground, Castle Crest Playground, which includes slides, rings, climbing poles, swings and a sandbox. There is also a play shed which has covered basketball hoops, foursquare and hopscotch courts, a playing field for youth soccer and baseball practices. The play shed is also used for dog training classes.



- **Bandon Heights**

The School District owns the property located at Bandon Heights, between Harlem and June and abutting 1st Street NW. This property is 3.51 acres and has a baseball field and Quonset hut located on it. The School District has determined that the baseball field and hut are not available for public use; however, they have allowed a public use walking path to be constructed around the perimeter of the baseball field.



- **Gross Creek Interpretive Trail**

This entire trail is located on School District property and extends from 11th Street SW to 8th Street SW and borders the High School football field and Harbor Lights Middle School.

This interpretive trail was funded by a grant given by the Coquille Indian Tribe and through an agreement with the School District to allow for the trail on their property. The school will use this trail and Gross Creek for educational purposes. Youth from these schools have also provided volunteer hours for maintaining the trail and interpretive signs.



- **Bandon Community Youth Center**



The Bandon Community Youth Center is a 501c (3) nonprofit organization that offers programs and activities at its recreational facility. Located at 101 11th Street SW, across the street from Ocean Crest Elementary School and adjacent to the Gross Creek Natural Area, the facility includes a large activity room. The Youth Center programs are primarily geared to youth from 5th through 12th grade, but offer some additional programs for younger children. Youth visiting the Bandon area

during the summer and holidays are welcome in the Center.

- **GO NATIVE PROJECT**

This project endeavors to teach youth about native plant species, transplanting and plant growth techniques, and includes a program of wholesale and retail sales of plants to help fund the project.

PORT OF BANDON

Port Facilities

The Port of Bandon provides numerous recreational opportunities for citizens and visitors. Working with City administration and utilizing various federal and private grant funding channels, the Port of Bandon has transformed the City's waterfront area into a 90-slip full marina facility with the following representative amenities: a double-lane boat launch ramp; sport fishing; crabbing; a waypoint stopover for commercial fishing and recreation vessels; a fueling facility and a pump-out station; a scenic boardwalk with a nature pathway and observation areas; a gathering place for holiday and family events; and a companion attraction to Bandon's Old Town shops, galleries and restaurants. Additionally, the building that was formally used for seafood processing has been converted to a weekend marketplace that provides local vendors space to sell their foods, vegetables, fruits, and artisan crafts.



The Port of Bandon Boardwalk has many nature kiosks, gardens, and vistas. Along the Boardwalk are: original wood carvings; inlays of artistic tiles made with rocks, pottery, and glass; and, to exhibit the community's artistic spirit, dedication paving bricks donated by the general public and engraved with messages. A glass-enclosed picnic shelter and an amphitheater are available for public

use.

The Port offers off-street parking for vehicles, RVs and boat trailers. The Port also has public restrooms and several nearby shops sell bait, lures, hooks and crabbing licenses. Life jackets are available to the public who are using the Port's docks for crabbing and fishing.

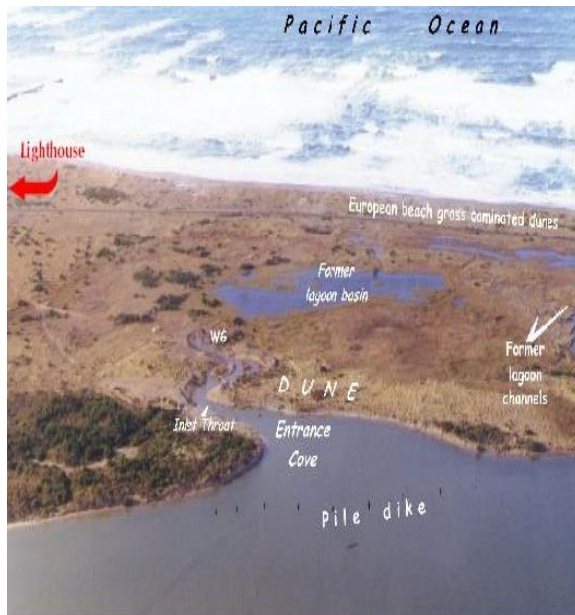
Redmon Pond

The Port of Bandon has ownership of Redmon Pond. Redmon Pond has been listed in this plan as a natural resource area for viewing wildlife. The Port has indicated that Redmon Pond will remain in its natural state. This area is habitat for a variety of songbirds (including several types of sparrow, finches, kingfishers and migrant visitors), pond and ocean ducks, egrets, herons, introduced geese and, of course, sea gulls.



Lagoon Restoration

The Port of Bandon, under the design and supervision work of Natural Resources Consultant, Michael J. Scalici, is restoring tidal functions to a portion of a former lagoon basin on the Coquille River's ocean spit. The project, originally conceived by Port Director Alex Linke, was funded by monies from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Restoration and Enhancement Program (ODFW R&E # 99-104).



In 2000, the Port received additional funding from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Restoration and Enhancement Program to extend the channel network to connect with the former lagoon basin. This would restore tidal flooding to this basin.

During the summer, and well into the autumn, a number of juvenile marine school fish were seen entering and feeding in the project channels during high tides. These fish included Pacific saury, northern anchovy, and whitebait smelt. Pacific saury remained in the project waters until late November.

Waterfowl such as bufflehead, Canada geese, and mallards use the marsh to rest and feed, and green winged teal have been seen spending the night in the newly flooded lagoon waters. Shorebirds feed along its banks, and birds of prey like osprey, northern harrier hawks, and even bald eagles can be seen flying overhead searching for prey.

Hikers, kayakers, birders, and equestrians are welcome to visit the site. In order to maintain the viability of the wetland's sensitive shorelines, equestrians are asked to restrict their horses to the trails and away from the project shorelines.

CITY

OLD TOWN

Old Town is the historical and sentimental heart of Bandon. This is the site of the original town. Its old-style buildings house many gift and clothing shops, art galleries, craft stores, candy shops and restaurants. The board walk and dock off First Street are popular for crabbing and fishing. Old Town is “the place” to visit for tourists.



BANDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



The Chamber office and Visitor’s Information Center are located in the heart of Old Town. The center maintains a wealth of information on everything that Bandon has to offer from restaurants and lodging to shopping opportunities to local sites and recreational opportunities. It also hosts frequent events for business people and the community, including the annual Cranberry Festival which promotes Bandon’s role as the Cranberry Capital of Oregon.

CITY OF BANDON SUMMER RECREATION PROGRAM

This program is funded by the Parks and Recreation Commission for children ages 8-12. Among the many activities provided are swimming lessons, arts and crafts, bowling, golf, skating, plus outings to local beaches, lakes. Although local park and school facilities have been used for this program, the children are also bussed to Coos Bay and North Bend for swimming, bowling, and skating activities.



CITY OF BANDON BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE

The Bandon Beautification Committee works closely with the Parks and Recreation Commission in support of park projects. Current projects are creating the City Park Trail and the City Hall Gazebo Project. Through the franchise fee received from Bandon Disposal and Recycling program, the Beautification Committee has helped develop and fund other beautification projects as well, such as providing attractive benches and trash receptacles throughout the city, lamp posts and hanging flower baskets at City Hall; "Welcome to Bandon" Signs at both the north and south entrances to the city, landscaping at numerous sites, including the City Library, "Clean-up Bandon" Days (including trash, metal, and brush pickups), among many others.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SITES:

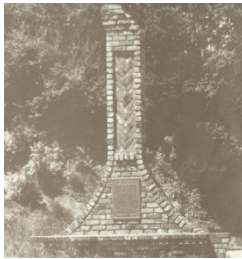
Bandon Historical Museum

The museum is located in the Old City Hall, the second building constructed after the disastrous 1936 fire. It was built as temporary quarters for the City, and remained as the City Hall until 1970, when the current facility was constructed.

The museum has more than 4,000 square feet of exhibit and display space and well over 1,600 photographs depicting the city's past. Exhibits include collections from local Native Americans, the Na-So-Mah, now known as the Coquille Indian Tribe; local industry exhibits from various stages of Bandon's history, including logging, fishing, mining, dairy farming, cheese making and cranberry farming; a Maritime Room housing exhibits of shipbuilding on the Coquille



River; shipwrecks and shipping commerce; a Military section honoring local servicemen and women; Pioneer Room showcasing early businesses with exhibits including a doctor's office, a bedroom and a music area; and a school exhibit with pictures of historic old school houses, along with a wide array of student pictures and memorabilia.



Fire Monument

Located north of the intersection of Highway 101 and Baltimore Avenue, across from the Visitor's Information Center, the brick monument recalls the 1936 fire.

Quonset Hut

The Quonset hut located by the ball field and walking trail in Bandon Heights... Grades one, two and three were taught there from 1949 to 1975.



The Coast Guard Building

The Coast Guard Building was built in 1939 and is a registered historical building. The building has its original shutters and its original color scheme. It is still being used as a Port office and other office space is utilized as well.

Sidewalk Plaque – First Street

This plaque commemorates the site of the old Gallier Hotel prior to the Bandon Fire.

The Old “Masonic Hall”

This is the only building in Old Town that has survived both Bandon fires. Originally serving as a bank, later



as the site of the Western World newspaper and following that the first site of the Bandon Historical Society. It is currently used as a Masonic Hall with retail space below.

Breuer Building

Known today as the “Bandon Historic River House”, this beautiful 1905 Colonial



Revival style house stands as Bandon’s oldest commercial structure. This structure survived both the fires of 1914 and 1936 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Na-So-Mah Memorial

The people by the deep water – 3000 years – Historical Marker dedicated January 2013. This site is dedicated to indigenous cultural history and sits diagonally across from the Port Office on 2nd Street. It is a reflective, quiet place to memorialize the Na-So-Mah.

COUNTY

BANDON SOUTH JETTY PARK

Bandon South Jetty is located near the mouth of the Coquille River at Madison Avenue



and 3rd Street. Facilities include a large gravel parking area, public restrooms and beach access. Recreational activities include beachcombing, fishing, whale watching, kite flying, agate hunting, picnicking, and swimming for the hearty.

Due to budget constraints Coos County was considering closing this park. Understanding the need for this park, the City of Bandon received permission from Coos County to oversee the maintenance and operation of it. The City will negotiate with the County for possible ownership in the near future.

STATE

BULLARDS BEACH STATE PARK

Bullards Beach is a large, family-oriented park located on the north side of the Coquille River and is accessed from Highway 101 approximately two miles north of Bandon. Facilities include a campground, showers, dump station, wildlife watching, bicycle trail, horse trail, and boating and beach access.



COQUILLE RIVER LIGHTHOUSE



The historic Coquille River Lighthouse is located at the end of the beach access road in the park. It is staffed from May through October with park volunteers who interpret the history of the area. From this point, there are 4.5 miles of open beach to explore to the north.

The Coquille River Lighthouse received some much needed restoration in late 2007. The project included removing damaged stucco, repainting the exterior, replacing the roof, adding a false chimney, and repairing copper flashing.

BANDON OCEAN STATE WAYSIDE – FACE ROCK

Located along Bandon's Beach Loop Road, there are several locations with beach access, picnicking and unsurpassed views. This wayside managed by Oregon State Parks also provides public restrooms and parking is ample at all locations. A nicely maintained stairway for beach access is available at this site.



BANDON STATE PARK - DEVIL'S KITCHEN



Located along Bandon's Beach Loop Road, there are several locations with beach access, picnicking and unsurpassed views. Parking is ample at all locations.

Devil's Kitchen is especially popular within this State Park because of its secluded coves ideal for picnics and sunbathing, long sandy beach line, and meandering creek which is a favorite place for children. Restrooms, picnic tables and barbeque facilities are available and located in a tranquil, wooded setting.

ODFW BANDON FISH HATCHERY

The hatchery was designed and built in the 1920's and '30s to enhance the cutthroat trout population. Additional buildings and ponds have been added to accommodate the needs of the fisheries, reflecting the facility's change in focus from cutthroat trout to its current emphasis on rearing salmon and steelhead and providing eggs for other programs in the Coquille and Coos River systems.



The main hatchery building has egg incubators and starter tank facilities on its ground floor. Egg season is from November to April, when the now-adult steelhead and salmon that were released as smolt return after two years or more at sea. Spawning season is from October through March. Each spring, the small fish are relocated to tanks.

The hatchery is located off of Highway 42S on Fish Hatchery Road. Visitors are welcome to look around the hatchery even if no staffer is available. Fish food is usually kept at the ponds where the trophy trout are contained. Information and brochures are available at a kiosk on the main grounds.

FEDERAL

BANDON MARSH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Bandon Marsh Wildlife Refuge is located to the west of Riverside Drive near the north city limits. The Bandon Marsh protects the largest remaining tract of salt marsh within the Coquille River Estuary.

The expansive mudflats at the Bandon Marsh Unit are teeming with an assortment of clams, crabs, worms, and shrimp, which provide a nourishing meal for migrating shorebirds.



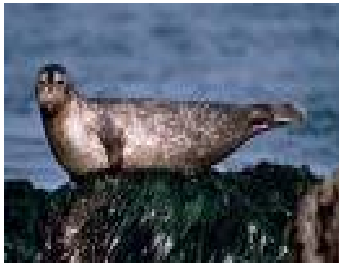
Brown Pelicans at Bandon Marsh

Photo by David Ledig/USFWS

The refuge is renowned for its excellent shorebird viewing opportunities. Birdwatchers visiting in the spring or fall can expect to see thousands of western and least sandpiper, semi-palmated plover, black-bellied plover, whimbrel, dunlin and those rarities like Ruff.

Waterfowl, herons, eagles and falcons can also be viewed from the Bandon Marsh observation area located on Riverside Drive. Other public use opportunities include environmental education, photography, and clamming. The viewing area includes an accessible elevated viewing platform, a small parking area, and stairs leading to the mudflats. The marsh and observation deck are open daily from sunrise to sunset. Due to the sensitivity of wildlife, pets are not allowed on refuge lands. Waterfowl hunting is allowed outside of the city limits during regulated hunting seasons.

OREGON ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE - COQUILLE POINT



Coquille Point can be reached from US Highway 101 by turning west onto 11th Street in Bandon

Coquille Point, a mainland unit of Oregon Islands Refuge and managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is a spectacular place to observe sea birds and harbor seals as well as exploring Bandon beaches. The point overlooks the refuge's offshore rocks of every shape and size that provide habitat for common murre, tufted puffin, western gull and Brandt's cormorant as well as harbor seal and rocky intertidal invertebrates. A paved trail winds over the headland and features interpretive panels that share stories about the area's wildlife and its rich Native American history. Stairways to the beach are located on opposite sides of the headland and allow visitors to make a loop on the beach (when tide levels permit).

OTHER

THE BANDON COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL

The Bandon Community Swimming Pool Development Corporation is a 501(c) 3 non-profit organization which has been in existence since October 2005. If constructed, a community swimming pool would provide swimming and water programs that meet the needs of residents of Bandon and surrounding communities. A community swimming pool may provide recreational opportunities for a wide variety of people. Examples of programs



include exercise classes for all ages and pool parties for special events. Community swimming pools may offer a variety of educational classes including swimming lessons and scuba diving.

LOCAL GOLF COURSES



Bandon has become a golf destination due to its proximity to popular courses; significantly Bandon Dunes Golf Resort, which includes five well-reviewed courses, and Bandon Crossings. These courses attract golfers worldwide. Noteworthy events such as the Curtis Cup, the US Mid-Amateur Tournament, and various local tournaments have been held at these courses.

OTHER COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

This list is by no means complete in terms of other recreational activities provided in the community by individuals, special interest groups, and/or service organizations. For example, Little League groups, 4-H clubs, other sports and youth groups; dance and exercise groups; church and community organizations, etc., all contribute to activities for all ages.

CHAPTER 4

COMMUNITY NEEDS ANALYSIS

A key step in the parks planning process is to identify and address community needs. In order to identify specific park system needs, public input was gathered from Bandon residents through two community surveys by the Parks and Recreation Commission, along with an open house. Additional input was gathered during review of the Comprehensive Plan update. In addition, information from the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) was analyzed to assess regional recreation trends.

According to the survey distributed to residents in 2004, 78% of respondents used the City (Community) Park. In the 2007 survey, 80% of the respondents used the City Park. Currently the City Park is the only developed park for Bandon residents. Both surveys indicated the need for additional parks throughout the community with the two highest ranking being small Neighborhood or Mini Parks and Walking or Bicycle Pathways. However, residents that participated, by survey or through one of the public involvement activities offered, also pinpointed areas that could be improved. This chapter summarizes community needs as they relate to each of the identified park system goals:

Park System Design

Maintenance

Land Acquisition

Environmental Considerations

Development of Parks and Recreation Facilities

Community Involvement

Accessibility

Funding

1) Park System Design

Bandon residents expressed the need to create a variety of park types that serve a diverse group of park users. Survey results indicated that providing park services to senior citizens, families, and the disabled is important for a comprehensive park system. This includes improvements specific to all users. Some of these improvements may include play structures for children, skate parks for teenagers, wildlife viewing areas, and walking trails for adults and seniors.

Most survey respondents in 2004 used parks that included playgrounds for recreational activities with children. In the 2007 survey, the majority of respondents used the City Park for special events and walking. According to the 2004 survey 75% of respondents favored creating small neighborhood parks around the City; while the 2007 survey indicated 71% of respondents still favored the creation of more neighborhood-type parks, 58% preferred walking trails and greenways.

2) Land Acquisition

One of the primary motivations in developing this Plan was to identify and preserve what remaining public properties there are within the City which is suitable for park and

recreational purposes. The City is fortunate that almost all of the parkland included in this Plan is currently available as designated, with only a couple exceptions. The Parks and Recreation Commission recognizes, however, that as the city continues to grow and parks within this plan are developed, there may come a time when additional acquisitions may be needed (either to expand existing park boundaries or to create new parks). There will also be an ongoing need for maintenance and improvements to existing parklands, all of which are addressed within this Plan.

The three parks which will specifically require the purchase (or lease arrangement) of additional land prior to development are: The Ohio Street and Bandon Heights Neighborhood Park (N-3 and N-4) and the Park Manager Station (S-3). Sites are yet to be determined for all three of these parks. Additional property adjacent to the Harvard Street Neighborhood Park (N-1) has already been acquired for that park. Otherwise, as necessary funds become available, all of the other parks which are described within are ready for development. As indicated in the Goals and Policies Chapter of this Plan, once a decision is made to move forward with a new park, the next step is to develop a Conceptual Plan for it.

3) Development of Parks and Recreation Facilities

Parks should be designed so that they are enjoyable, safe, efficient, and sensitive to natural systems and the environment. Research indicates that park design greatly affects park use. Throughout the process, the Parks and Recreation Commission identified a number of design issues for each individual park category. One of the issues of concern is the balance of active-use activities and passive-use activities.

In both the 2004 and 2007 surveys undertaken by the Parks and Recreation Commission, a majority of residents thought that the city needed extra parks with the highest priority being given to Neighborhood or Mini Parks and Pedestrian or Bicycle Pathways.

Expressed concerns included ADA accessibility (when possible), appropriate safety measures, adequate drainage, appropriate landscaping and signage and recreational amenities suitable to the park.

Facilities and amenities are noted in the goals and policies in the charts at the end of Chapter 5.

4) Accessibility

Creating accessibility for a variety of park users and a variety of modes of transportation helps maximize the enjoyment of a park system.

Pedestrian accessibility appears to be good in Bandon, based on the high percentage of residents who walk as indicated in the 2007 survey. However, a low percentage of people ride bikes to the parks. This may be due to the quality of the bicycle infrastructure

in the community, weather constrictions, and proper facilities such as bicycle racks, and easy access to bicycle shops, or purely based on preference.

Based on public input, the Parks and Recreation Commission concluded there was a need for greater ADA accessibility, more bicycle racks, and additional parking, including the at the City Park.

It was also determined there was a need for more trail access. This includes better signage at trails and natural areas indicating public access. Similarly, there is a need for more ADA accessibility in both parks and natural resource areas.

5) Maintenance

Bandon residents agree that parks should be maintained in such a way that satisfies the leisure expectations of both residents and visitors. According to the survey, 73% of respondents felt that park maintenance of the City Park was adequate. However, 20% felt maintenance was inadequate. Some responded by saying the City should not create additional parks until maintenance of the current (and only) park could be adequately provided.

Another issue that was brought up was the need for more trail development and maintenance. Other maintenance concerns for the City Park included the need to repair parts of the skateboard park, to resurface the basketball court, to resurface and drain the children's playground, to repair or remove damaged equipment, and to continually remove and maintain the gorse.

6) Environmental Considerations

Natural areas and open space are key elements of a park system. They provide environmental benefits, such as flood control, water purification, and wildlife habitat, as well as an opportunity to create trails and increase connectivity. In addition, many people enjoy natural areas because they facilitate passive use activities like walking and picnicking.

Through the public input process of the comprehensive plan updates, Bandon residents expressed interest in safer and more enjoyable natural areas. During a community workshop, participants mentioned how much they enjoy the natural areas at the 8th Street SW mini-park and Garfield wayside. Specifically, they enjoy the openness, trails, wildlife, and the views of the ocean, river, lighthouse and Redmon Pond.

With no formal parks, other than the City Park, the 2007 survey showed 71% of the respondents would like to see the acquisition and development of additional park areas throughout the community. Specifically, residents expressed an interest in obtaining or enhancing more natural areas for walking and viewing wildlife. Many indicated these areas should be near the bluff or near Ferry, Gross, Johnson and Simpson Creeks.

During the process of creating this Parks Master Plan, the need to create a well connected park system was identified. Connecting trails and pathways to existing parks, future parks, and the rest of the community can enhance enjoyment and increase overall park system use. According to the SCORP, connectivity was one of eight recreation issues that will affect future outdoor recreation in Oregon.

In addition, walking is the most common activity in Bandon's City Park. The 2007 survey results indicate that 22% of respondents use the City Park for walking. Findings from the survey indicate that residents want more trails for walking, jogging and bicycling. These results also align with statewide and regional trends identified in the SCORP. According to the SCORP survey, running and walking for exercise are the most popular activities in the State of Oregon. Creating trails is an important part of connectivity, and many residents identified the need for a local and regional trail network. Statewide surveys also indicate that state residents feel that trails and connectivity are important. The Parks and Recreation Commission concluded that paved and unpaved trails were important, which highlights the perceived need for trails.

7) Community Involvement

Many respondents from the survey expressed the need to raise awareness about waysides and natural resource areas within the community. Some citizens were unaware that the City owned and maintained waysides, mini-parks and natural resource areas. To raise awareness of these different park types, the Parks and Recreation Commission, City staff and residents have tried to encourage community participation and involvement. This could be accomplished by creating volunteer opportunities and providing brochures and other educational literature. Another strategy that was identified was to create educational and interpretive trails with signage indicating public access and ownership.

8) Funding

Both residents and City staff expressed the need to research funding options in order to diversify funding sources and reduce reliance on the City's General Fund. These funding options may include grants, fundraising activities, private donations, and/or private-public partnerships.

One way to increase revenue for capital improvements would be to create System Development Charges (SDCs) for new development as well as creating a flat monthly fee charged to residents. Funding strategies are included in this plan within Chapter 6.

CHAPTER

5

PARKS SYSTEM GOALS AND POLICIES

A. Introduction

The following chapter discusses Bandon's current park system as well as goals and policies for its future. The future park system analysis is divided into the following sections: parks system design, acquisition, park development, facility development and accessibility. Park system management covers the following items: maintenance, public safety, environmental protection, community involvement, City resource expansion, economic development and funding. Implementation policies and recommendations for specific actions are then delineated for each identified goal.

B. Parks Philosophy

Bandon strives to provide its citizens a safe and healthy environment in which to live, work and play. The City promotes the physical, mental and economic wellness of the community through recreational activities by improving existing and developing future park and recreation opportunities for all ages, abilities and interests while preserving the community's natural, cultural and historic environment.

C. Future Park System

1) Park System Design

Goals:

- Develop active and passive recreational facilities located within close proximity of all residences.
- Develop educational, informational, historic, and cultural park facilities.
- Develop and ensure that existing and future parks meet the City's minimum park design standards.
- Establish a coordinated process for park and recreation planning, park acquisition and development.
- Develop a system of different types of parks, some with interconnecting trails, providing connectivity throughout the community.

Policies:

- Develop parks in underserved areas.
- Develop public and private partnerships to create educational opportunities.
- Develop minimum standards for development of a variety of parks.
- Develop multi-use trails that provide walking and biking that connect with a variety of parks.
- Develop parks with emphasis on minimizing required maintenance.

Summary:

This Plan identifies and establishes parks within each of the four sections of Bandon providing residences and visitors a variety of recreational opportunities. Through the process of inventorying existing and proposed parks, trails, and natural resource areas minimum standards were identified for the development of each park type. These standards include policy requirements for a conceptual plan for each designated park, ADA accessibility, standard safety measures, adequate drainage, suitable landscaping, appropriate signage, and recreational amenities to help better serve those individuals using the park system. All newly created parks should be designed to minimize required maintenance.

2) Land Acquisition

Acquire appropriate parklands to ensure all areas of the City are adequately served.

Goals:

- Acquire lands in areas that are underserved.
- Acquire lands to allow for natural resource areas.
- Acquire lands for Special Use Parks as needed.

Policies:

- Acquire land to establish parks in all four sections of Bandon.
- Consider the acquisition of parks and conservation lands that have community-wide significance, such as historic, cultural, archaeological, natural or other meaningful features.
- Identify and/or acquire parkland identified in the plan as land and money become available.
- Secure public recreational access via recreation and conservation easement agreements with private landowners or other entities.
- Pursue agreements for first right of refusal for identified properties.

Summary:

This Plan identifies lands that would be suitable for acquisition for neighborhood parks and special use parks. This Plan encourages the City to enter into agreements with other units of government, and other non-profit entities allowing for first right of refusal on parcels where recreational facilities are located or are being proposed.

3) Development of Parks and Recreation Facilities

Goals:

- Develop parks that meet the community's recreational needs and are safe, efficient and easy to maintain.
- Acquire, develop and encourage the development of parks according to the goals, policies, and recommended amenities in this plan. All development will at least meet the minimum standards identified for each park type.
- Continue to enhance the existing City Park on 11th Street.

Policies:

- Develop a variety of parks throughout the City providing active and passive recreational opportunities.
- Improve current park conditions within the City Park.
- Form a partnership between the City and the School District to develop joint use parks.
- Form partnerships with private property owners, as well as State, Federal and non-profit entities to continue to enhance and develop a variety of park systems.
- Protect, maintain and enhance places for both wildlife and people.
- Continue to identify and enhance accessibility to publicly owned lands.

Summary:

This Plan outlines goals and policies and recommends amenities for developing a wide range of parklands – City (Community), neighborhood, mini, and special use parks; waysides, natural resource areas and greenways; and bicycle and pedestrian trails -- with minimum standards identified for all such development. All parks require a conceptual plan to be prepared that meets the specific policies of the respective park type. In addition to the conceptual plan, safety, drainage, landscaping, signage and maintenance of each identified park must also be addressed as outlined in the goals and policies charts listed at the end of this chapter.

4) Accessibility

To provide accessible park and recreation services to all residents, where appropriate.

Goals:

- Ensure parks are easily accessible.
- Make park and recreation services available to all residents.
- Comply with American Disabilities Act standards in the development of parks, recreation facilities, trails and natural areas.

Policies:

- Wherever appropriate and possible, develop or redesign park and recreation facilities to improve accessibility for all citizens.

- Centrally locate neighborhood and mini parks to encourage access by foot or bicycle.
- Whenever appropriate install ADA compliant benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains and other suitable amenities.
- Make sidewalk improvements along streets connecting to parklands or trails.

Summary:

This plan recognizes the importance of accessibility for all citizens to the various park systems outlined. Where warranted, this plan requires ADA accessibility to be met when creating and designing new park facilities. With increased signage, access to parks by individuals will improve.

By developing a conceptual plan, appropriate landscaping and surfacing measures will need to be met to ensure parks are safe and enjoyable for all users.

D. Management of Park System

1) Maintenance

Goal: Ensure adequate level of maintenance for all park areas and facilities.

Policies:

- Secure funding for additional maintenance staffing, including but not limited to a part-time or full-time Parks Manager with supervisory responsibility for parks maintenance.
- Concentrate on developing and maintaining parklands designated in the Plan.
- Design and develop facilities to maximize determined usage while minimizing the operation and maintenance costs.
- Maintain park and recreation facilities in such a way as to make them safe for all users.
- Coordinate maintenance operations with other agencies and other non-profit recreational providers.
- Maximize partnerships and the use of volunteers to reduce maintenance costs.
- Work to reduce vandalism and other unsafe or undesirable behavior by installing appropriate lighting and landscaping.

Summary:

This plan acknowledges the need to be able to maintain any parkland developed in the future. Current and future funding will need to be secured prior to development of any new parks.

Current and future partnerships with private property owners and other non-profit organizations will allow for continued park maintenance levels and provide for additional park maintenance and development.

2) Community Involvement

Goal: Involve the community in parks and recreation facilities planning.

Policies:

- Continue to involve the public in parks and recreation planning to increase community ownership of parklands and widen recreation services.
- Encourage volunteer groups to take part in appropriate periodic maintenance and facilities improvements.
- Support volunteer efforts of non-governmental recreation providers.

Summary:

This plan acknowledges the importance of community involvement in the process of creating, maintaining and utilizing the park systems. This plan encourages maximizing public involvement and recruiting and retaining volunteers to help maintain existing and future park systems.

3) Funding

Goal: Pursue diverse sources of funding to assure consistent availability of funds to acquire, develop and maintain parks outlined in this Plan.

Policies:

- Increase City general fund support for parks, recreational facilities and programs, including a dedicated revenue source for parks development and maintenance.
- Implement park-related System Development Charges (SDCs).
- Use SDCs to acquire and develop neighborhood, mini, special use and other identified park lands.
- Seek support from nontraditional sources such as foundations and corporations.
- Ensure that the costs of specialized and limited-use facilities are supported by reasonable user fees wherever feasible and equitable (e.g. Community Center in City Park).

Summary:

This Plan recognizes the need to secure dedicated funding for maintenance and staffing. Currently, maintenance for the City Park and other park systems are funded through the General Fund. Staffing is currently made available through the Public Works Department. The General Fund does not have the resources to fund additional staff for maintenance of any newly created parks.

In order to develop and enhance additional parks a source of dedicated funding for parks acquisition, development and maintenance will need to be established. It is

recommended that a parks utility fee be established to help fund additional park maintenance, and that Parks System Development Charges be imposed to ensure that future development pays its fair share of the capital costs of new parks.

Conclusion:

The following charts outline goals and policies identified for each park category as well as individual parks.

Park Type: Community Park					
Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Improvements Amenities
City Park	To enhance and improve the existing community park.	To provide enhanced recreational opportunities, both passive and active, to residents, neighboring communities and visitors of all ages.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the neighborhood park while minimizing required maintenance of it.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping, including Gorse control ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational improvements 	New basketball backboards New basketball hoops Resurface (reline) basketball courts New restrooms Gorse removal: ongoing Planting grass (in conjunction with gorse removal) Sprinkler system Improved dugouts New concession stand Permits and Miscellaneous Drainage plan Rest of park New playground equipment New adult exercise equipment (20-station) New frisbee park Complete and connect walking trails Dog Park Leveling and Resurfacing Skateboard park (improvement) BMX bike trail Professional contract Picnic benches Amphitheater and seating

For planning purposes, including cost analysis, specific policy requirements and desired amenities are as follows:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE CITY (COMMUNITY) PARK:

Policy Requirements:

Conceptual Plan

ADA Accessibility

Standard Safety Measures (where necessary)

Adequate Drainage and site preparation

Suitable landscaping, including Gorse control

Appropriate Signage

Appropriate surfacing (playgrounds, parking, etc.)

Amenities:

Recreational amenities as recommended above

Park Type: Neighborhood Park					
Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Improvements/Amenities
Harvard Street Neighborhood Park	To develop a neighborhood park in the southeast portion of the City.	To provide park and recreation opportunities in nearby residents of all ages in an attractive wooded setting.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the neighborhood park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Bicycle rack 1 drinking fountain 1 trash receptacle 1 pet waste disposal system 1 picnic table 2 benches 1barbeque stand 2 swings 1 basketball hoop 1 teeter totter 1 tetherball 1 jungle gym
Beach Loop Neighborhood Park	To develop a neighborhood park in the southwest portion of the City.	<p>To provide park and recreation opportunities to nearby residents and tourists of all ages - including beach enthusiasts.</p> <p>To develop a recreation area that will focus on adjacent creeks and natural areas, while maintaining an enhancing current public access to the beach and existing trails to the east and west.</p>	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the neighborhood park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 bicycle rack 1 drinking fountain 1 pet waste disposal system 1 trash receptacle 2 barbeque stands 2 benches along each pathway/trail 2 swings 1 teeter totter 1 jungle gym Outside shower Picnic tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 at west end of beach access 2 or more in central park area Restroom facilities Surfboard rack Viewing area of nearby creeks

Park Type: Neighborhood Park					
Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Improvements/Amenities
Ohio Street Neighborhood Park	To develop a neighborhood park in the northeast portion of the City	To provide park and recreation opportunities to nearby residents of all ages, including a walking trail from Highway 42 and Ohio Street. [Note: There are two options for this park, each requiring negotiations with another entity.]	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the neighborhood park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities 	1 bicycle rack 1 drinking fountain 1 trash receptacle 1 pet waste disposal system 1 picnic table 2 benches 2 swings 1 barbeque stands 1 teeter totter 1 jungle gym 1 tetherball 1 basketball hoop *Land acquisition and/or lease option
Bandon Heights Neighborhood Park	To develop a neighborhood park in the northwest portion of the City	To provide park and recreation opportunities to nearby residents of all ages, which compliment existing facilities in this area, including a ball field and walking trail.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the neighborhood park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities 	1 trash receptacle 1 pet waste disposal system 1 bicycle rack 1 drinking fountain 1 picnic table 2 benches 1 barbeque stands 1 basketball hoop 1 tetherball 2 swings 1 jungle gym 1 teeter totter *Land acquisition and/or lease option

For planning purposes, including cost analysis, specific policy requirements and desired amenities are as follows:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK:

Policy Requirements:

- Comprehensive Conceptual Plan
- Survey and Engineering Plan
- ADA Accessibility
- Standard Safety Measures
- Adequate Drainage
- Suitable landscaping
- Appropriate Signage

Amenities:

- 3 children's play activities
- 1 picnic table
- 2 benches
- 1 trash receptacle
- Bicycle Rack

Park Type: MINI-PARK

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
10th Street SW Linear Park	To develop a mini-park in the southwest portion of the City.	To develop an off street pedestrian link between Beach Loop, City Park and Coquille Point. To provide a quiet retreat area close to scenic views and nearby beach access.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the mini-park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant a variety of trees Maintain existing trees and shrubs ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities (limited) 	2 picnic tables 2 benches 1 trash receptacle 1 drinking fountain feature 1 dog waste disposal system 2 bicycle racks
Tewksbury Mini-Park	To develop and enhance a mini-park in the southeast portion of the City in a natural wooded setting.	To provide visitors and residents a picnic and play area within natural surroundings and trail access.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the mini-park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing trees and shrubs ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities (limited) 	1 picnic table 2 benches 1 trash receptacle 1 bicycle rack
Ferry Creek Mini-Park	To develop a mini-park in the southeast portion of the City.	To provide residents and visitors a picnic area and the opportunity to view nature.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the mini-park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing trees and shrubs ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities (limited) 	1 picnic table 2 benches 1 trash receptacle 1 bicycle rack

Park Type: MINI-PARK					
Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
North Street Mini-Park	To develop a mini-park in the NE portion of the City	To provide basic recreation opportunities to nearby residents and tourists and to maintain and enhance current public access.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the mini-park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable landscaping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing trees and shrubs ◦ Appropriate signage ◦ Recreational amenities (limited) 	1 picnic table 2 benches 1 trash receptacle 1 bicycle rack

For planning purposes, including cost analysis, specific policy requirements and desired amenities are as follows:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A MINI PARK:

Policy Requirements:

- Conceptual Plan
- Survey and Engineering Plan
- ADA Accessibility
- Standard Safety Measures
- Adequate Drainage
- Suitable Landscaping
- Appropriate Signage
- Appropriate Surfacing

Amenities

- Bicycle rack(s)
- 3 children's play activities
- 1 picnic table
- 2 benches
- 1 trash receptacle

Park Type: SPECIAL USE

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Facilities/ Amenities
City Hall Park	To provide an attractive link between "Old Town" and uptown.	To serve as a viewing area for local parades; a resting area for walkers and bikers.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the special use park while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan will be required.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures, including adequate lighting ◦ Adequate drainage and site preparation ◦ Suitable Landscaping including sidewalks and pathway ◦ Appropriate signage (of local sites and points of interest; City services, and other information) ◦ Appropriate surfacing of parking areas 	Drinking fountain North and south parking lots Picnic table 2 Bicycle racks 4 Two-way benches 3 Regular benches Bench pad(s) 3 sided brochure kiosk 1 dog waste disposal center 3 Trash receptacles 4 "Old Town" lamp posts
South Jetty Park	To develop a Special Use Park at the South Jetty.	To provide a place on the South Jetty for residents and visitors to enjoy the confluence of the ocean and river.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the special use park while minimizing required maintenance.	To implement the conceptual plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Paved and graveled parking area ◦ ADA accessibility to restrooms and beach ◦ Drainage swale ◦ Standard safety measurements ◦ Suitable Landscaping 	Picnic tables Barbeque stands Benches Bicycle racks Foot Wash Restroom View Area Trash Receptacles

For planning purposes, including cost analysis, specific policy requirements and desired amenities are as follows:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A SPECIAL USE PARK:

Policy Requirements:

- Comprehensive Conceptual Plan
- ADA Accessibility
- Standard Safety Measures
- Adequate Drainage and Site Preparation
- Suitable Landscaping
- Appropriate Signage

Amenities:

- Bicycle Rack
- 1 Picnic Table
- 2 Benches
- 1 Trash receptacle
- Special Use facilities and amenities for specific site

Park Type: Waysides

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Facilities/ Amenities
GARFIELD WAYSIDE	To develop and enhance a wayside at the north end of Garfield Avenue	To enhance a publicly-owned right of way by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy scenic views of the Coquille River Lighthouse, Coquille River and expansive views of the Pacific Ocean and beach shoreline.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the wayside parks while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (natural when possible) ◦ Recreational amenities (limited-mainly passive) 	1 bench 1 bicycle rack
CHICAGO WAYSIDE	To develop and enhance a wayside at the north end of Chicago Avenue	To enhance a publicly-owned right of way by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy scenic views of the Coquille River, Pacific Ocean, Coquille River Lighthouse, Old Town Bandon and the Bandon Harbor.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the wayside parks while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (natural when possible) ◦ Recreational amenities (limited-mainly passive) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	2 benches 1 bicycle rack

Park Type: Waysides

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Facilities/ Amenities
REDMON POND WAYSIDE	To develop a wayside along the Jetty Road Pathway	To provide a viewing area for citizens and tourists to have the opportunity to observe native shorebirds and develop resting and picnicking areas.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the wayside parks while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (natural when possible) ◦ Recreational amenities (limited-mainly passive) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	1 viewing platform 1 bicycle rack
8th STREET WAYSIDE	To develop, enhance and expand the wayside at the west end of 8th Street SW.	To provide residents and tourists the opportunity to enjoy views of the National Wildlife Refuge, Coquille River, Lighthouse, Pacific Ocean and shoreline.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the wayside parks while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (natural when possible) ◦ Recreational amenities (limited-mainly passive) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	1 picnic table 3 benches Observation telescopes Pathway to beach 2 bicycle racks 1 dog waste disposal system
ALEX LINKE WAYSIDE	To develop, enhance and expand the wayside located at 1st and Elmira near the boat basin.	To provide residents and tourists the opportunity to enjoy views of the Coquille River and the Harbor.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the wayside parks while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ADA accessibility ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (natural when possible) ◦ Recreational amenities (limited-mainly passive) 	1 picnic table 1 bench 1 bicycle rack

For planning purposes, including cost analysis, specific policy requirements and desired amenities are as follows:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR A WAYSIDE PARK:

Policy Requirements:

- Comprehensive Conceptual Plan
- Surveying and Engineering Plan (when necessary)
- ADA Accessibility
- Standard Safety Measures (as necessary)
- Adequate Drainage (natural when possible)
- Suitable landscaping (natural when possible)
- Appropriate Signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards)
- Appropriate surfacing (as necessary)

Amenities:

- Bicycle Rack(s)
- Bench(es)
- Recreational amenities (limited-mainly passive)

NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AND GREENWAYS

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
Simpson Creek 9th St and Ohio NE NR-1	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation within the northeast portion of the city.	To enhance publicly-owned land by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary) 	Create and enhance a foot path Create a foot bridge 1 picnic table
Simpson Creek Ohio and 6th St NE NR-2	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation within the northeast portion of the city.	To enhance publicly-owned land by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary) 	Create and enhance a foot path Create a foot bridge 1 picnic table
Ferry Creek Ohio SE between 4th and 5th Streets NR-3	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation within along Ferry Creek.	To enhance publicly-owned land on Ferry Creek by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary) 	1 bench 2 points of access to be created with a foot path and bridge connecting the two points. Short trail and bench to the overlook area through the trees.
Ferry Creek Overlook at the end of North and 6th St NE	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation within along Ferry Creek.	To enhance publicly-owned land on Ferry Creek by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary) 	1 bench Create and enhance a footpath.

NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AND GREENWAYS

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
Ferry Creek (Continued) NR-4			engineering plan may be needed.		
Woolen Mill from 10th to 9th St SE NR-5	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation	To enhance publicly-owned land on Ferry Creek by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary). 	1 bench Create and enhance a footpath. Create a foot bridge. 1 picnic table
Woolen Mill wetlands between 6th and 5th St SE between Grant and Fillmore NR-6	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation	To enhance publicly-owned land on Ferry Creek by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary). 	1 bench 1 picnic table
Gross Creek behind City Hall NR-7 Gross Creek behind City Hall (Continued) NR-7	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation near the natural resource area along the tributary of Gross Creek	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area behind City Hall by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats.	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary). 	1 bench 2 points of access
Gross Creek Natural Resource Area 18th St SW north to the Coquille River	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation near the natural resource area along Gross Creek	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area along Gross Creek by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary). 	Encourage creation and establishment of the Gross Creek Waterway. Encourage the city to designate all city owned properties along Gross Creek as a Natural Resource Area. Encourage the school

NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AND GREENWAYS

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
(Continued) NR 8, 9, 10					district to designate school properties along Gross Creek as a Natural Resource Area. Encourage fish friendly culverts when replacing any culverts in the NR. 2 points of access Foot paths as possible.
Gross Creek Youth Center Triangle/Pond and Island At 11th St behind the Youth Center NR-11	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation near the natural resource area along the tributary of Gross Creek near and around school facilities.	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area along Gross Creek by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary).	1 bench Create and enhance a foot path Create a foot bridge 1 picnic table
Redmon Pond On Jetty Road NR-12	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation.	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area along Gross Creek by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary).	2 benches Create a foot path
Rogers Place At Lincoln and Rogers near Seabird	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation near two separate wetlands located on the north and south side of Rogers Place.	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and	To implement the plan by providing; ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary).	2 benches 1 picnic table short foot path

NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AND GREENWAYS

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
(Continued) NR-13			engineering plan may be needed.		
Periwinkle Wetland at Fairway Court SW NR-14)	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) ◦ Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary).	1 bench short footpath
Johnson Creek south of the Inn at Face Rock NR-15	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary).	2 benches walking trail
Johnson Creek Wetland near Pelican Place NR-16	To develop environmental and/or educational facilities for wildlife viewing and passive recreation	To enhance publicly-owned land near the natural resource area by providing residents and tourists an area and opportunity to enjoy and learn about plant and wildlife habitats	To develop a Conceptual Plan which maximizes the goals of the Natural Resource areas and Greenways while minimizing required maintenance. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing; ◦ Appropriate signage (where needed) ◦ Safety measures for the public (where needed) Protective measures for Natural Resources Areas and wildlife (where necessary).	1 bench short footpath.

For planning purposes, including cost analysis, specific policy requirements and desired amenities are as follows:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AND GREENWAYS:

Policy Requirements:

Appropriate Signage
(where needed)

Safety measures for the public
(where needed)

Protective measures for Natural Resource Areas and wildlife
(where necessary, including landscaping, drainage and site preparation)

Amenities:

Benches
(if and where appropriate)

Park Type: Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
Spruce Grove Trail (BP-1)	To develop a trail in harmony with nature from Beach Loop Drive east to Lincoln Avenue and Rogers Place.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement between Beach Loop Neighborhood Park and Rogers Place Natural Resource Area and to effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	1 Bicycle rack 1 Picnic table 1 Bench 1 Trash receptacle 1 Pet waste disposal system
Riverside Trail (BP-2)	To develop a trail in harmony with nature from Bullards Bridge to Beach Loop Drive.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian/bicycle movement on the identified Oregon Coast Bicycle Route and throughout the community.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Benches Numerous benches along the route Bicycle Racks Numerous Bicycle racks along the route Trash Receptacles Numerous receptacles along the route

Park Type: Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
City Park Perimeter Trail (BP-3)	To expand natural and partially developed trails within the City Park in harmony with the park setting.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement within the City Park while providing connectivity to other trails within the community to form a continuous park environment.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Picnic tables Trash receptacles Bicycle racks Dog waste disposal systems "Fit Trail" work-out stations
Woolen Mill Walking Trail (BP-4)	To develop a trail in harmony with nature using the Grand Avenue right-of-way from 10th Street SE to 4th Street SE.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian/bicycle movement within the Woolen Mill Overlay while providing connectivity to other trail systems within the community to form a continuous park environment.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Bicycle Racks North and South end

Park Type: Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
Jetty Walkway (BP-5)	A trail to expand natural and partially developed trails from Edison Avenue to 3rd Street which is an additional expansion of the trail system to include Madison Avenue.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian/bicycle movement between parks throughout the community, including the Oregon Coast Bicycle Route and the Jetty County Park, while providing connectivity to other trail systems within the community to form a continuous park environment.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Benches Numerous benches along the route Bicycle Racks Numerous Bicycle racks along the route Trash Receptacles Numerous receptacles along the route
Portland Avenue Linear Park (BP-6)	To develop a trail in harmony with nature from 8th Street SW to 9th Street SW via Portland Avenue right-of-way.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement between parks throughout the community. To effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	To enable the continued private property owner maintenance of the facility
Table Rock Pathway (BP-7)	To develop a trail in harmony with nature from Beach Loop Road to 8 th Street Wayside.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement between the proposed bicycle and pedestrian trail system and the 8 th Street Wayside and other recreational opportunities	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (public property for pedestrians only) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Natural pathway

Park Type: Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
Old Town Walking Trail (BP 8)	To create a trail system throughout Old Town that will connect with other proposed trail systems.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement between historic areas in Old Town and allowing for connection with other trail systems.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (of sites/sights) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Brochure racks Benches (if not already available)
Sports Park Path (BP-9)	To create a trail through the Park which connects with an adjoining Natural Resource Area as well as other possible trails.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement in the park, connecting with the Community Swimming Pool, adjoining NR and other community trail systems.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (informational and educational) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	2 Benches 1 Drinking fountain "Fit Trail" workout station
City Hall Trail (BP-10)	To develop a trail in harmony with nature from the City Hall Park north parking lot to the south end of the City Hall. It will also connect other proposed trail systems.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement to afford the pedestrian an opportunity to view the different flora and fauna within the area.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails. A survey and engineering plan may be needed.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (informational educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Benches

Park Type: Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways

Park Name	General Goals	Specific Goals	General Policy	Specific Policy	Desired Amenities/ Facilities
THE COMMONS WALKING TRAIL (BP-11)	To develop a trail system that will connect with other proposed trail systems.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement to afford the pedestrian an opportunity to view the different flora and fauna within the area.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (informational educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Benches (if not already available)
OCEAN BLUFF TRAIL (BP-12)	To develop a trail system that will connect with other proposed trail systems.	To provide uninterrupted and safe pedestrian movement to afford the pedestrian an opportunity to view the different flora and fauna within the area.	To develop a conceptual plan which maximizes the goals of the trail system while minimizing required maintenance of those trails.	To implement the plan by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Standard safety measures (as necessary) ◦ Adequate drainage (natural when possible) ◦ Suitable Landscaping (natural when possible) ◦ Appropriate signage (informational educational boards) ◦ Amenities (limited) ◦ Appropriate surfacing (as necessary) 	Natural pathway

City of Bandon Coastal Bicycle and Pedestrian Pathway Plan	<p>Extends from the North end of Bandon to the South end of Bandon and is the backbone to the trail system of the City. This plan will address improvements needed to ensure safe bicycle and pedestrian paths are created. The Coastal Bicycle and Pedestrian Pathway Plan will interconnect with all created trails within this plan as well as the Oregon Coastal Bicycle Plan.</p> <p>The Coastal Bicycle/Pedestrian Path plan has been approved and is adopted as appendices to this plan and can be inspected at the City Hall.</p>
---	---

For planning purposes, including cost analysis, specific policy requirements and desired amenities are as follows:

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR TRAILS:

Policy Requirements:

- Conceptual Plan
- Standard Safety Measures (as necessary)
- Adequate Drainage (natural when possible)
- Suitable landscaping (natural when possible)
- Appropriate Signage (mileage markers, informational, directional and educational boards)
- Recreational amenities (limited)
- Appropriate surfacing (as necessary)

Amenities:

- As needed for specific site

CHAPTER

6

FUNDING

STRATEGIES

FUNDING STRATEGY

This chapter provides information on the current parks budget, estimates of future funding requirements, and recommendations and strategies for funding the proposed park system. Funding recommendations are based on specific improvements, system-wide improvements, and parkland acquisition and development, as outlined in the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP), a financing tool that the City will use to implement projects and actions identified in this Plan.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The City of Bandon does not currently have employees solely assigned to parks maintenance. The Public Works crew currently performs these tasks as part of their regular job duties. The annual parks budget is prepared by the Public Works Superintendent and the City Manager each year as part of preparing the overall City Budget for the ensuing July 1 through June 30 fiscal year, which is then reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Commission with final review and approval by the Budget Committee and City Council. The Parks and Recreation Commission is a Standing Committee of the City and consists of seven members appointed by the Mayor with concurrence of the City Council. Its primary function is to plan for both long-range and immediate improvements and development of city parks and recreation programs. The Parks and Recreation Commission may solicit funds for work projects, for park improvements and recreational program. Any plans for the development of new parks shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission before submission to and final approval by the Council.

OPERATING BUDGET

This section discusses the current operating budget for the City of Bandon Parks and Recreation Department.

Revenue Sources

The Parks and General Maintenance Department is funded primarily by the General Fund, with Capital Improvements funded through the Parks and Recreation Development Fund and the Community Beautification Fund. The budget also includes subsidies to the Summer Recreation Program by the Electric Fund.²

General Fund

The primary sources of General Fund revenues include the transient occupancy tax, utility sales taxes, utility in-lieu taxes, and direct utility payments for administration and accounting services. Other resources include property taxes, franchise fees, liquor tax, cigarette tax, 911 tax, and miscellaneous permits and fees.²

Expenses

The parks budget is divided into three primary expenses: personal services; materials and services; and capital outlay, which includes minimal capital expenditures related to improvements.

² Source: 2008-2009 City Budget – City Manager’s Budget Summary

The City has a fiscal year 2008-2009 budget of \$208,300 for operation and maintenance of the park system. This budget includes personal services and materials and services.

The Summer Recreation Program costs for related activities are also included in the parks budget. Program expenditures consist of payroll, and materials and supplies for the City sponsored recreation programs. (Table 6.1).

Expenditure Detail	2005-2006 (Actual)	2006-2007 Actual	2007-2008 Budget	2008-2009 Budget
Personal Services*	87,190	89,880	106,900	109,100
Materials and Services*	55,662	55,256	71,200	99,200
Total O&M Budget	142,852	145,136	178,100	208,300

*Includes Community Center and Summer Recreation Program Expenses
Source: City of Bandon, Adopted 2008-2009 Budget

In addition to the operation and maintenance of parks, the City is responsible for capital improvements to parks. The City utilizes general funds as the primary source to fund these improvements. Capital outlay represents capital improvements totaling approximately \$339,000 for the 2008-2009 fiscal year. (Table 6.2)

Expenditure Detail	2005-2006 (Actual)	2006-2007 Actual	2007-2008 Budget	2008-2009 Budget
Materials and Services	6,897	49,740	37,000	28,000
Capital	13,244	0	282,100	309,000
Contingency	0	0	19,900	2,000
Total O&M Budget	20,141	49,740	339,000	339,000

Source: City of Bandon, Adopted 2008-2009 Budget

Recommended Funding Strategies

Before the City of Bandon can expand its park system, additional funding will be necessary for parkland acquisition, development and maintenance. The City should work to obtain the needed funding from diverse sources in order to maintain and expand its park system.

Table 6.3 summarizes the range of funding and support strategies available. Although Bandon currently utilizes a variety of these strategies to maintain existing parks, any new or additional park systems will require additional funding.

Table 6.3 Potential Park System Funding and Support Strategies

Funding Source	Time Frame	Duration	Current Use	Pros	Cons
System Development Charge	Ballot measure targeted for March or May, 2009	Ongoing	No	Development helps pay for the capital improvements, which will be necessary to provide residents with adequate park services.	Can only be used for capital improvements, not for deferred or ongoing maintenance needs. SDC Plan must be prepared. Requires voter approval
Parks Utility Fee for Maintenance (i.e. \$1 to \$3.00 monthly parks Utility Fee)	Ballot measure targeted for March or May, 2009	Ongoing	No	Would provide a stable stream of funding for maintenance. Addresses indentified maintenance funding issue. Several Oregon cities have adopted fees.	Requires passage by City Council. May receive some resistance from some citizens and businesses. Although it was strongly supported through two community surveys.
Partnerships	Whenever feasible (Currently intended for two of the proposed Neighborhood Parks)	Varies	Yes	Builds cooperation. Increases ability to pursue projects through sharing of resources.	Requires ongoing coordination. No guarantee of success.
Donations	Currently a substantial part of the Gazebo Park & City Park Trail and will be solicited for others as well.	Ongoing	Yes	Can be a win-win situation. May include, labor, materials, cash, and land.	Requires continuous time and effort.
Grants	One currently submitted for the Gazebo Project. Others determined by specific park development.	Varies and limited	Yes	Good track record with grants often leads to more grants. Often support new, one-time expenditures.	Requires staff time and/or volunteer time for applications (with no guarantee) and ongoing reporting. Often short-term and only for specific projects.
Parks and Recreation District	Long process if decided by Commission.	Ongoing	No	Provides ongoing source of funds. All area park users (not only City residents) would pay for services. Fund source would directly and only benefit parks.	Long time to form. Some citizens may oppose. Could mean loss of control for City. Requires voter approval.

Table 6.3 Potential Park System Funding and Support Strategies

Funding Source	Time Frame	Duration	Current Use	Pros	Cons
Land Trusts	Once donated would remain permanent.	Ongoing	No	Good way of working with landowners.	Often have very specific projects in mind. Lengthy process. Land trusts may have limited resources
Bonds	Could be targeted to meet long and short term goals.	Limited	No	Distributes cost over life of project. Can generate substantial capital.	Debt burden must not be excessive. Requires voter approval.
Levies	Would need to be closely explored to meet needs.	Limited	No	Can generate reduced-interest funding. Can provide substantial funding for short-term (under 10 year) projects.	Requires voter approval Capital levy limit: 10 years Maintenance levy limit: 5 years

Operations and Capital Projects

The following funding sources are for operations and maintenance as well as capital projects.³

- **General Fund:** The Parks and Recreation Budget receives funding through the General Fund. If additional parks are created, the City will need to explore alternate funding sources for continued maintenance and operations.
- **Local Option Capital Levy:** A local option capital levy for capital improvements provides for a separate property tax levy outside the City’s permanent rate limit. This levy may be used to fund a capital project or a group of projects over a specified period of time, up to ten years. Revenues from these levies may be used to secure loans or bonds for projects or to complete one or more projects on a “pay as you go” basis.
- **Local Option Operation and Maintenance (O & M) Levy:** A local option O&M levy provides for a separate property tax levy outside the City’s permanent rate limit. This levy may be used to fund operation and maintenance expenses over a specified period of time, up to five years.
- **Public/Government Grant Programs:** This can include grants administered by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and other state or federal agencies. The City should pursue grant funds for the developing the proposed bicycle and pedestrian trail systems within this Plan.
- **Private Grants and Foundations:** Donations of labor, land, or cash by service agencies, private groups or individuals are a popular way to raise small amounts of

³ Source: Community Planning Workshop

money for specific projects. Two key motives for donation are philanthropy and tax incentives. The typical strategy for land donations is to identify target parcels and then work directly with landowners. Soliciting donations takes time and effort on the part of City staff, and it is more appropriate to set up, or work with, a nonprofit foundation to accept and manage them. Generally, donations are not stable sources of land or finances and should not be relied upon as major portion of funding.

- **Public/Private Partnerships:** Partnerships play an important role in the acquisition of new park and recreation facilities and in providing one-time or ongoing maintenance support. Public, private and non-profit organizations may be willing to fund outright, or work with the City to acquire additional parks and recreation facilities and services.
- **Fees and Charges:** On-going maintenance is the largest long-term cost to the City when considering development of new parklands. As parklands increase, the City will need to identify a dedicated source of funds to supplement the maintenance and operation of those facilities. For example, a monthly parks utility fee added to each utility bill could help to provide funds for improving, operating and maintaining parks and recreation facilities.

Capital Improvements

The following funding sources are for capital projects only.⁴

- **System Development Charges (SDC):** The City of Bandon currently does not have a Parks System Development Charge in place. This fee is charged to all new developments within the city limits. The following is a list of other cities of similar size and the amounts levied for System Development Charges.

6.4 SDC Residential Park Fee Comparisons – 2007			
City	Population	Average Residential SDC	
		Improvement Fee	Reimbursement Fee
Waldport	2130	\$379	
Dayton	2495	\$82	
Lakeview	2730		\$25
Harrisburg	3300	1297	
Philomath	4530	\$684	
Creswell	4650	\$1,539	

Source: League of Oregon Cities, 2008 and Individual City Survey

- **Donations:** Donations of labor, cash, services, or land provide the opportunity to increase the value of capital projects. The City should review the creation of a nonprofit parks foundation, a parks improvement fund, and/or a stewardship committee.

⁴ Source: Community Planning Workshop

- **Local Improvement District (LID):** Under Oregon Law, communities can create LIDs through which private property owners pay all or part of the cost of capital projects through assessments against their properties. The creation of such a special district is most appropriate for an area that directly benefits from a new development such as a neighborhood park.
- **General Obligation Bond:** This type of bond is a tax assessment on real and personal property and can only be levied with a double majority voter approval unless the vote takes place during a general election held on an even year, in which case a simple majority is required.
- **Public/Government Grant Programs:** These include Community Development and Block Grants (CDBG), Land and Water Conservation Grants, Federal Transportation Grants, State of Oregon Local Government Grants, Urban Forestry Grants, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grants, etc.
- **Other Options:** These include land trusts, exchange of property, conservation easements, lifetime estates and the National Tree Trust programs.

SUMMARY

To create a healthy, well-funded park system, the City of Bandon must pursue a funding strategy including a variety of sources. Grants, donations, partnerships, as well as bonds, levies, and fee/permit revenues all play a part in a diverse funding strategy. Specifically, the City's funding strategy should involve:

- **SDC assessment rates.** Currently the City does not have any SDC rates in place. The City will need to have SDCs that will allow the City to expand and develop its park system while meeting its park goals and objectives. SDC methodology does not incorporate acquisition or development costs when calculating rate charges.
- **Create a Parks Utility Fee.** The General Fund cannot sufficiently support any newly created parks. The City will need to evaluate the improvement, operation and maintenance costs of any new parks, and ensure that adequate funding resources, such as a Parks Utility Fee, are available.
- **Pursue grant opportunities for capital improvement projects, trails, and land acquisition.** State, regional, and federal grants can provide funding for a variety of park, open space, and trail projects. The City should balance the potential application's competitiveness with required outlays of staff time when considering applying for grant funds.
- **Develop partnerships.** The City should work to develop partnerships with local recreation service providers to improve operational efficiencies and leveraging of funds.

- **Develop relationships with landowners.** The City should cultivate relationships with landowners who may be interested in donating land to the City or allowing purchase at a reduced cost.
- **Evaluate the feasibility of bond measures.** The City should investigate submitting a bond measure for public vote with a defined development plan as outlined in this Plan.
- **Explore measures to reduce acquisition, development, and operational costs.** The City should explore ways to reduce operational costs, potentially through cost-efficient design and facilities; development costs, through the use of volunteers and donations; and land acquisition costs, by exploring alternative means of acquiring lands and including lands outside the urban growth boundary (UGB) when assessing potential parklands.

Appendix

Population Trends:

Population:

2000 census:	2833	2007 PSU	3235
2001 PSU	2880	2008 PSU	3,300
2002 PSU	2870	2009 PSU	3,295
2003 PSU	2960	2010 PSU	3,066
2004 PSU	2990	2011 PSU	3,085
2005 PSU	3067	2012 PSU	3,100
2006 PSU	3115		

Population Data:

Population Data

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	% Change (2000 to 2010)
Coos	56,515	64,047	60,273	62,779	63,043	+0.4
Bandon	1,832	2,311	2,215	2,833	3,066	+8.2
Coos Bay	13,466	14,424	15,076	15,374	15,967	+3.8
Coquille	4,437	4,481	4,121	4,184	3,866	-7.6
Gold Beach	1,554	1,515	1,546	1,897	2,035	+7.2
Myrtle Point	2,511	2,859	2,712	2,451	2,514	+2.5
North Bend	8,553	9,779	9,614	9,544	9,695	+1.6
Port Orford	1,037	1,061	1,025	1,153	1,133	-1.8

Source: **2010** Census

Population by Age:

The population also is getting **progressively** older, as evidenced by the increasing median age.

1990:	47
2000:	49.3
2010:	53.4

Income Levels of Residents:

Annual Income Levels of Residents

ITEM	City of Bandon	Coos County	State of Oregon
	1999	1999	1999
Median Household Income	\$ 33,623	\$ 37,491	\$ 49,260
Per Capita Income	\$ 24,515	\$ 31,771	\$ 25,561
% of Individuals whose family is below poverty level	11.917.4	11.116.4	7.914.0
% of individuals whose family is in extreme poverty (50% of poverty level)	167.79	157.41	11.6.18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2010 American Community Survey