2.2 SYSTEM AT A GLANCE



SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

OVERVIEW

As of the writing of this plan in the fall of 2023, the City of Hillsboro Parks and Recreation System currently occupies 1,702 acres of land within the city, approximately 10% of the City's land area overall. As a whole, this system provides essential resources to Hillsboro's residents and visitors: facilitating play and recreation, providing access to nature, hosting diverse programs, improving health and wellness, and creating welcoming public spaces for all of Hillsboro's diverse communities. Parks also provide habitat for non-human neighbors

and ecosystems services such as natural cooling during hot weather and stormwater management.

The Parks and Recreation System is made up of three primary classes; Parks, Green Connections and Centers. Parks are divided into 9 sub-classes: Nature Parks, Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Dog Parks, Gardens, Historic Cemeteries, Sports Complexes, Urban Plazas, and Future Parks. Green Connections are divided into 4 sub-classes:

Greenways, Trails, Open Spaces and Preserves. Centers are divided into 6 sub-classes: Community Centers, Cultural Arts Centers, Recreation Centers, Nature Centers, Aquatic Centers, and Sports Facilities.

In addition to City owned and managed resources, certain extra-jurisdictional sites could contribute to the overall amenitiy and performance of the system. These include schools with public recreational access and and sites owned and operated by other public agencies.

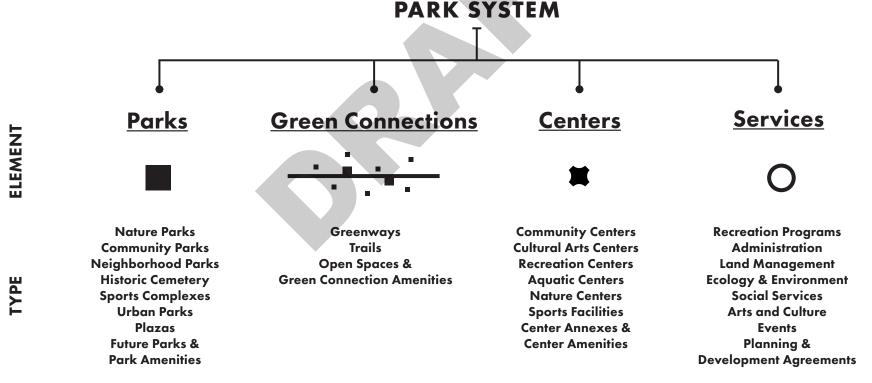


FIG. 2.2-1: PARK SYSTEM CLASSES

PARK SYSTEM ELEMENTS

The following definitions describe the character of each element within the Hillsboro Parks and Recreation System.

PARKS

Parks are publicly accessible outdoor spaces which provide a range of passive and active recreational opportunities for communities to enjoy. Parks are also defined by their ability to provide essential environmental and ecological benefits that support native species and mitigate environmental burdens common in urban areas. They are comprised of sub-classes which exist across the full range of the development spectrum.

Nature Parks: Primarily natural open space areas which provide habitat for native flora and fauna while also allowing access for people to connect with nature. Nature parks are primarily organized around significant natural features and are differentiated from greenways in that they are usually non-linear. Nature parks typically support nature-oriented outdoor recreation, such as wildlife viewing, environmental interpretation and education, small-scale picnicking, and trail use. The amenities provided typically include pathways and/or trails, parking areas, restrooms, and picnic facilities.

Community Parks: Parks which offer unique sets of recreational amenities intended to serve community from a further reach. These parks are larger in scale than a neighborhood park. They may support a mix of organized, active recreation and large-group activities with facilities such as sports fields, outdoor courts,

skate parks, group picnic shelters, large playgrounds, water play features, watercraft launches, disc golf, festival space, and pathways. Convenience related amenities, such as restrooms, off-street parking, and water fountains are also provided at these sites. In addition to developed park areas, community parks may include community gardens, dog park areas, natural landscapes or natural areas.

Neighborhood Parks: Neighborhood parks are smaller than community parks and provide access to basic recreation opportunities for nearby residents. A standard threshold is that neighborhood park functions generally serve people who live within a 10-minute walk, or a half mile. These places should be easily accessible for people of all ages to walk or ride a bicycle. Designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities, neighborhood parks often include amenities such as playground equipment, outdoor sports courts, picnic tables, pathways, and multi-use open grass areas. Some larger sites provide additional amenities and facilities. In general, neighborhood parks support close-to-home recreation opportunities, provide a neighborhood gathering space, enhance neighborhood identity, and preserve open space. They represent a minimum yet essential level of service for every resident.

Historic Cemetery: Historic burial sites that generally no longer support active burials. These places provide opportunities for passive recreation and often provide habitat for native flora and fauna.

Sports Complexes: A specialized park with dedicated amenities for multiple organized sports, and that are meant to have a broader community or regional draw.

Urban Parks and Plazas: Spaces within highly developed urban zones which offer opportunities for gathering. These places often have infrastructure to support programming and events, and should balance hardscape with landscape elements such as trees and planting to provide environmental benefits within the urban context.

Future Parks: An undeveloped piece of land that the parks department has formally approved for development into another park type.

PARK INVENTORY

Class	Acres	Number
Park	1120.06	37

PARK TYPES

Subclass	Acres	Number
Neighborhood Parks	108.58	19
Community Parks	149.15	7
Nature Parks	728.80	3
Sports Complexes	116.66	2
Urban Parks and Plazas	1.42	2
Historic Cemetery	8.40	1

TABLE 2.2-1: OVERALL PARKS INVENTORY

PARK TYPES 200 8 KEY ◆ Community Parks Historic Cemetery Nature Parks X Neighborhood Parks ▼ Rose Garden ■ Sports Complex * Urban Park and Plaza Parks **////** Future Parks Green Connections Urban Growth Boundary Expansion Areas +-- MAX Light Rail service

MAP 2.2-1: PARK TYPES

CENTERS

Centers are city-owned public facilities (buildings) within the parks and recreation system which provide a range of community facing amenity and programs. They may occur both within or outside of parklands.

Community Centers: These facilities offer a range of amenities which may include: community rooms, classrooms, gymnasiums, fitness studios and outdoor sports courts. They support many different types of programming and events. Community centers also include senior centers and senior programming. These facilities bring together community groups for a wide range of activities and programs.

Cultural Arts Centers: Facilities which focus on providing access to visual and performing arts resources. These spaces may include; performance and event space, art galleries, and classrooms. They should accommodate live performances, exhibitions, lectures, workshops and classes.

Recreation Centers: These facilities offer opportunities for community to host events such as birthday parties, youth events, family reunions and other special events. They offer amenities to support food service, play activities and fun and games. These facilities are focused on recreation-oriented activities and have more limited function and programming than community centers.

Aquatic Centers: These places are oriented around pool facilities and provide opportunities for swimming, water therapy, and swim related

programming. They may also include spas, saunas, workout facilities, locker rooms and childcare.

Sports Facilities: Large facilities (buildings) with amenities specifically focused on sports activities (including baseball, football, soccer, and lacrosse) with spectator amenities (for example covered seating, scoreboards, and consession stands).

Nature Centers: These facilities provided opportunities to support community connection to nature through interpretive programming and education. They are usually adjacent to nature preserves or nature parks.

CENTERS INVENTORY

Class	Sq. Feet	Number
Centers	247,613	11

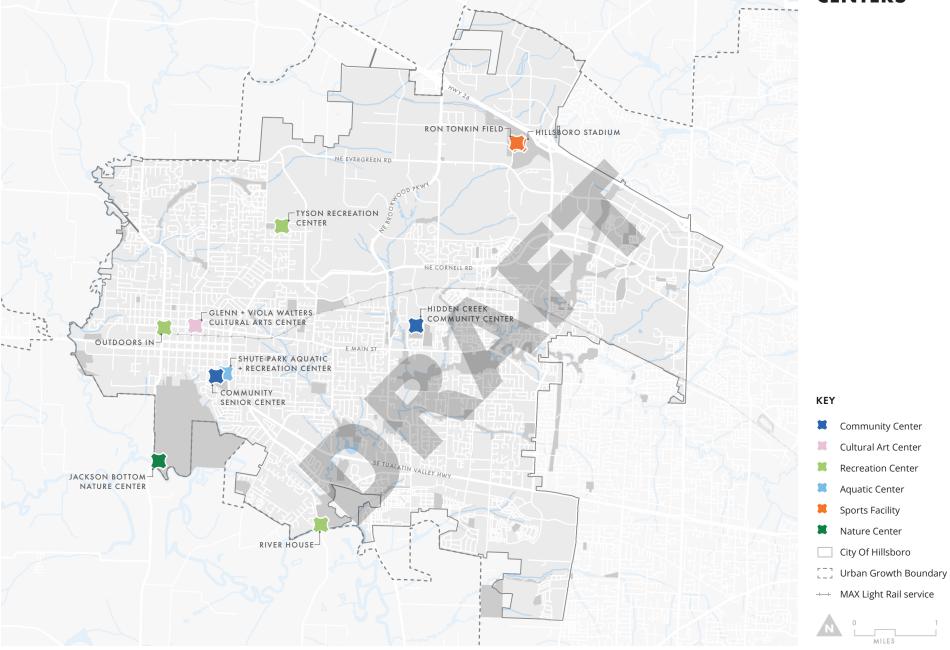
CENTER TYPES

Subclass	Sq. Feet	Number
Community Centers	62,621	2
Cultural Arts Centers	16,986	1
Recreation Centers	10,022	3
Aquatics Centers	50,159	1
Sports Facilities	87,112	2
Nature Centers	8,218	1

TABLE 2.2-2: CENTERS INVENTORY



CENTERS



MAP 2.2-2: CENTERS

GREEN CONNECTIONS

Green Connections provide opportunities for geophysical, ecological and anthropogenic connectivity throughout the parks system and the city overall.

These places are primarily linear outdoor spaces which function as corridors between parks and other destinations. They may also be patches of nature within an urban matrix which act as ecological stepping stones between larger habitat anchors. They serve two primary functions within the parks system; the preservation of habitat and ecological function, and the provision of non-motorized human transportation opportunities (bikes, running, walking, wheeling).

Greenways: Developed and natural corridors which tie park components together, provide people with trail-related outdoor recreation opportunities, and allow for uninterrupted and safe pedestrian and bicycle movement throughout the community. Greenways may include abandoned railroad lines, vegetated corridors along creeks, transportation or utility rights-of-way, easements, public dedications or other elongated natural areas defined by drainage or topographical changes. These corridors often contain trails and supporting facilities, such as viewing areas or trailheads. These places are occasionally programmed with park amenities and can serve a dual function in the system.

Trails: Developed linear public pathways which may serve multi-modal, pedestrian or bicycle functions. These features may occur in a range of settings including; in nature, within existing parks, along existing streets, within utility rights-of-way, along greenways or within other public easements.

Open Space: Includes undeveloped areas that preserve significant natural resources, such as rivers and streams, wetlands, steep hillsides, environmentally sensitive areas, and wildlife habitats. They do not include any user amenities and serve to preserve green space, tree canopy and native species within the City of Hillsboro.

GREEN CONNECTIONS INVENTORY

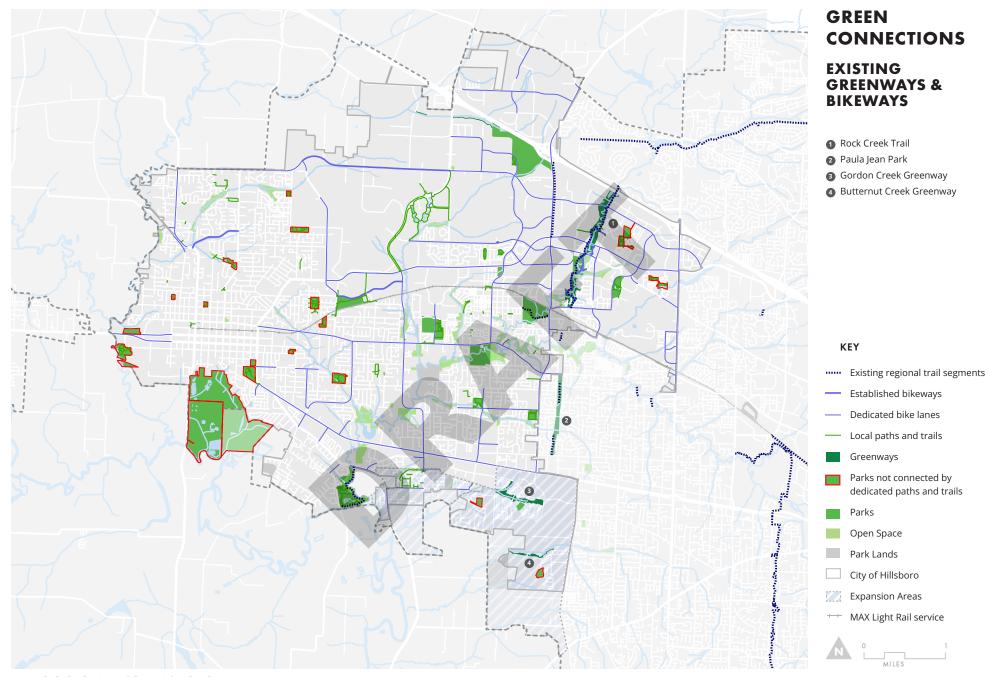
Class	Acres	Number
City Owned Green Connections	442.642	47

GREEN CONNECTIONS TYPES

Subclass	Acres	Number
Greenways and Trails	126.33	5
Open Spaces	316.36	42

TABLE 2.2-3: GREEN CONNECTIONS INVENTORY





MAP 2.2-3: GREEN CONNECTIONS

ADDITIONAL PARK RESOURCES

Within the City of Hillsboro, a number of non-agency owned and operated sites have the potential to provide additional park and nature access to Hillsboro residents. These resources include schools with public recreational access, home owners association properties and other non-Hillsboro agency owned and operated sites. Other agencies with jurisdictional overlays within the city include; the State of Oregon, Metro, Washington County, Clean Water Services, and the Tualatin Soil and Water Conservation District.

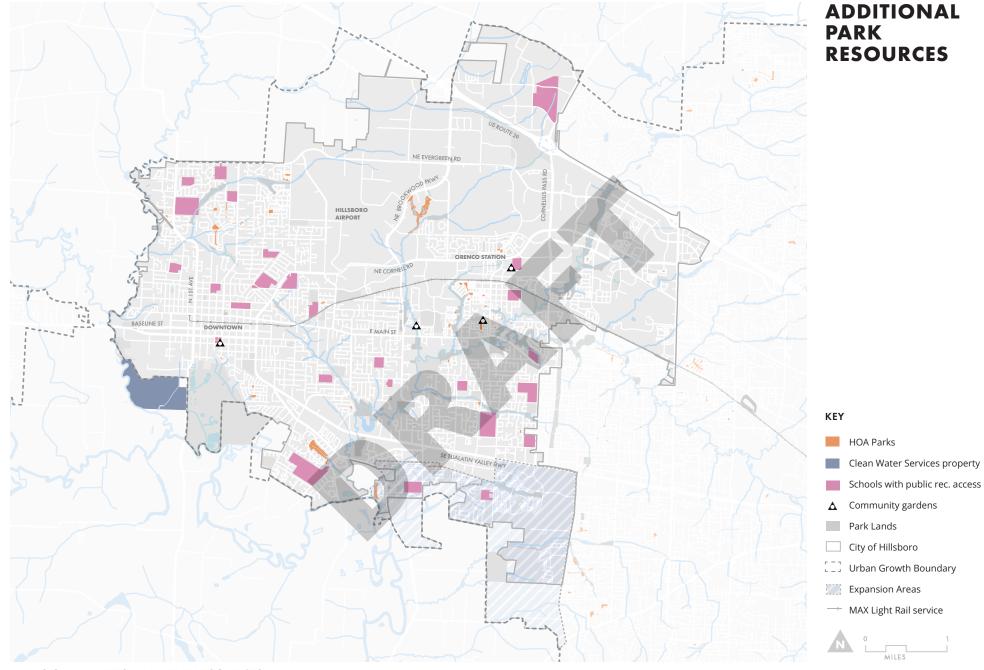
Schools: Schools can provide outdoor public green space, play and recreation, community garden space, dog parks and opportunities for programming. These places have great potential to offer value to the community in that they are ubiquitous and broadly distributed. Their value to the public as a recreational resource is limited based on their primary need to serve a student population, but during time periods where there are no students in school (such as evenings, weekends and during summer break) they have the potential to provide additional public open space, especially within gaps in the system.

Community Gardens: Land used by multiple users for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers, or herbs for personal use, consumption, donation, or limited occasional sale, often arranged into individually-managed plots. People with limited access to private greenspace can benefit from shared

garden spaces which they can use to grow and harvest vegetables. Within the City of Hillsboro there are currently four City managed community garden spaces: Calvary, Sonrise, Orenco and David Hill.

Home Owners Association Facilities: Private developments with open space intended to serve members of the home owners association. These parks can be well resourced and well amenitied but are not generally open to the general public.



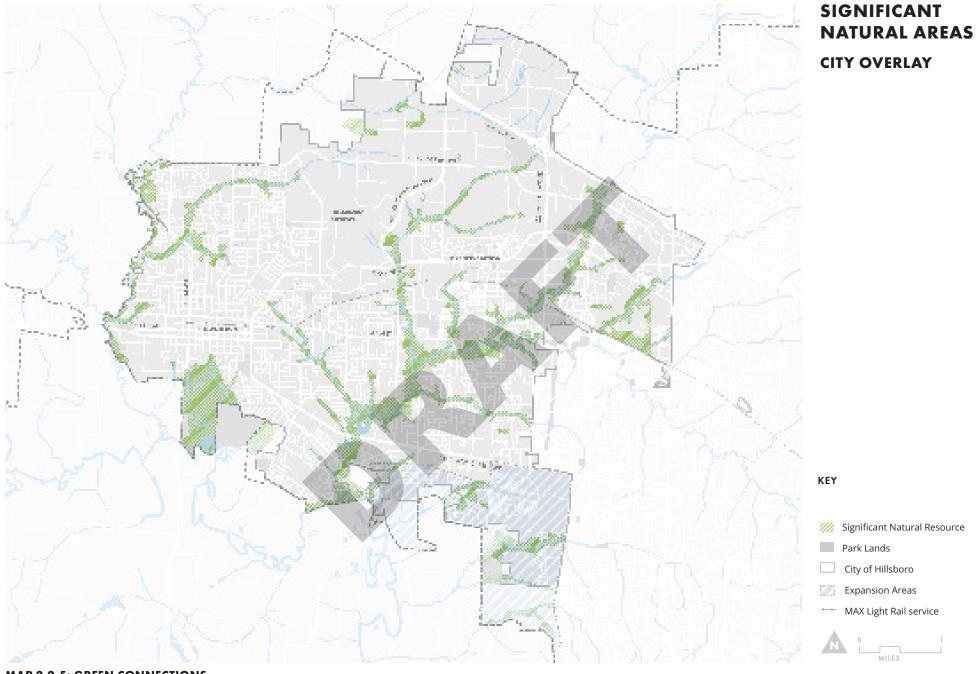


MAP 2.2-4: ADDITIONAL PARK RESOURCES

SIGNIFICANT NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural areas protected from development centered on native habitat and traditional land relationships. They have a natural maintenance regime which prioritizes native flora and fauna and have little to no amenities for human comfort. These places offer important opportunities to protect and conserve the ecological integrity, biodiversity, and natural processes. These areas may have active conservation and habitat restoration programs, research and monitoring. Preserves are especially important considerations within urban and developing environments, where loss of habitat and accumulation of anthropogenic environmental burdens threaten quality of life for people and native species.





MAP 2.2-5: GREEN CONNECTIONS

SERVICES

Programs

Programs are an essential component of the service provided by the City of Hillsboro. They connect community members to the parks and recreation system in an active, vital and unique manner, providing opportunities for skill development, exercise, exploration of hobbies, science education and more. Hillsboro provides a wide range of programs for residents of all ages and abilities. Program offerings within the city are dynamic and change between seasons and across years. Iln order provide a snapshot of the programs offered by the City, data from the Summer 2023, Fall 2023, Winter/Spring 2024 Program Guidebooks was compiled and analyzed.

Program Types

Aquatics: Aquatics programs involve water-based activities at pools or aquatic centers. These include swim lessons for different age groups, recreational swimming, water aerobics, and competitive swim programs. The programs emphasize water safety, physical fitness, and offer a range of activities from beginner lessons to advanced swimming.

Arts: Arts programs provide opportunities for individuals to engage in creative expression through various forms of art, including visual arts (painting, drawing), performing arts (theater, dance), and cultural arts (spoken word). Programs may include classes,

workshops, and community arts events designed to foster creativity and cultural enrichment.

Camps & Clinics: Camps and clinics are short-term, focused programs that offer specialized instruction or activities. Camps typically run during school breaks and cover a variety of themes, such as sports, arts, or nature. Clinics provide intensive, skill-specific training in activities like sports or performing arts, often designed to improve specific abilities in a condensed time frame.

Fitness & Exercise: Fitness and exercise programs are designed to promote physical health and well-being through structured activities. These programs include group fitness classes such as yoga, Pilates, aerobics, and strength training and aim to enhance participants' overall fitness, flexibility, and cardiovascular health.

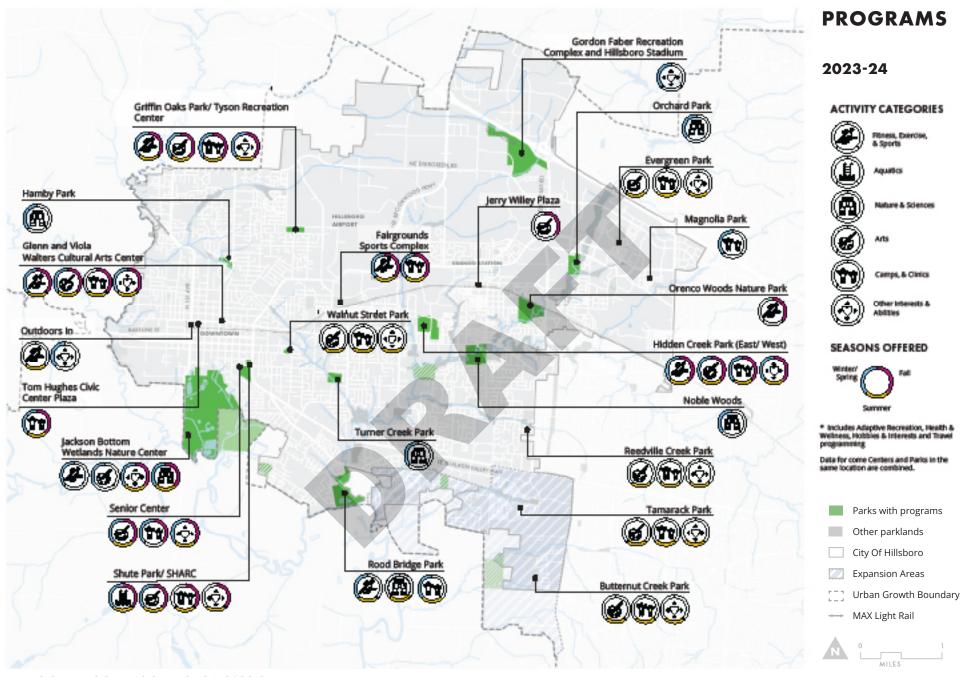
Adaptive Recreation: Adaptive recreation programs are designed to be inclusive, offering modified activities that cater to individuals with disabilities. These programs ensure that all community members have access to recreational opportunities, providing specialized equipment, trained staff, and tailored activities that accommodate a wide range of abilities.

Health & Wellness: Health and wellness programs focus on enhancing overall well-being by addressing physical, mental, and emotional health. These programs may include workshops on nutrition, stress management, fitness classes, and wellness coaching aimed at improving participants' quality of life through healthy lifestyle choices.

Hobbies & Interest: Programs that support hobbies and personal interests offer opportunities for participants to explore and engage in activities such as gardening, cooking, photography, crafts, and travel. These programs are designed to foster learning, social interaction, and personal fulfillment through shared interests.

Nature & Science: Nature and science programs aim to connect participants with the natural world and promote environmental education. These programs often include guided nature walks, wildlife observation, environmental stewardship activities, and science-related workshops, encouraging an appreciation for nature and sustainability.

Sports: Sports programs offer structured opportunities for physical activity, skill development, and competitive play in various sports. These programs may include youth and adult sports leagues, instructional clinics, and recreational games in sports like soccer, basketball, baseball, and tennis. The focus is on promoting teamwork, physical fitness, and community engagement.



MAP 2.2-5: PROGRAMS SNAPSHOT, 2023-24

11 1

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS BY LOCATION & TYPE

Location Name	Aquatics*	Arts	Camps & Clinics	Fitness & Exercise	Adaptive Rec	Health & Wellness	Hobbies & Interest	Nature & Science	Sports**	Total Programs
Eastwood Elementary School			6							6
Gordon Faber Recreation Complex							1			1
Griffin Oaks Park		3		2					16	21
Hamby Park								2		2
Hidden Creek Community Center		34	18	64	87	6	47		166	509
Hillsboro Community Senior Center		23	1	4		11	59		2	100
Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve		2		3			20	93	3	121
Multiple Locations			21							21
Noble Woods Park								2		2
Orchard Park								2		2
Orenco Woods Nature Park								2	1	3
Outdoors In				1						1
Rood Bridge Park				4				3	1	8
SHARC	9*	8	4	37		8	40	7	13	126
Turner Creek Park								2		2
Tyson Recreation Center		16		1		1	13		26	57
Walnut St Park								4	1	5
Walters Cultural Arts Center		277	7	8		18	19			329

^{*} Counts do not reflect swim lessons and other aquatics programs not included in the Programs Guidebook.

TABLE 2.2-4: PROGRAMS BY LOCATION & TYPE

^{**} Counts do not reflect the full extent of sports programs and are limited to those identified in the Program Guidebook.

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS BY LOCATION AND TYPE

AS LISTED IN THE HILLSBORO PROGRAM GUIDEBOOKS 2023-2024

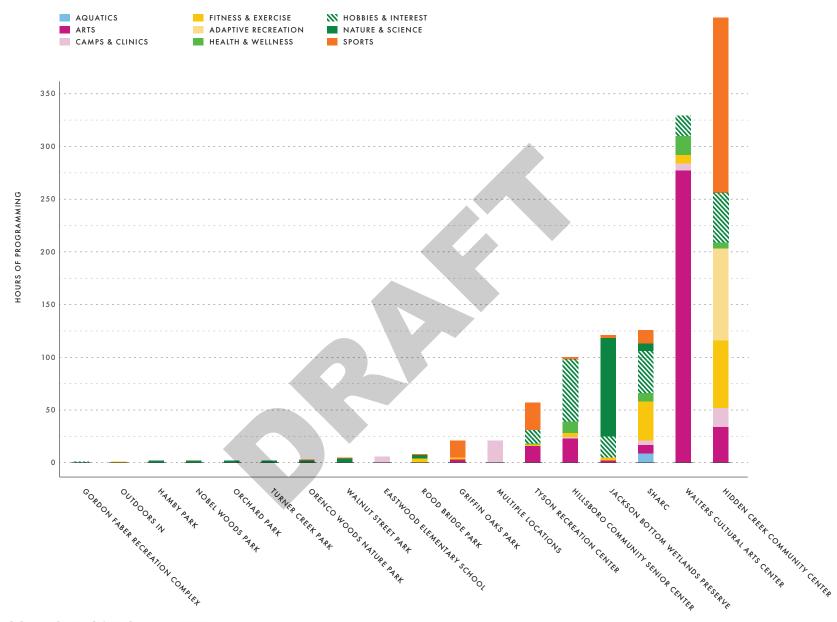


FIG. 2.2-2: PROGRAMS BY LOCATION AND TYPE

ANNUAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING BY LOCATION & TYPE

Location Name	Aquatics*	Arts	Camps & Clinics	Fitness & Exercise	Adaptive Rec	Health & Wellness	Hobbies & Interest	Nature & Science	Sports**	Total Hours
Eastwood Elementary School			45							45
Gordon Faber Recreation Complex							1			1
Griffin Oaks Park		15		2					47	64
Hamby Park								8		8
Hidden Creek Community Center		79	97	102	163	4	207		841	1,655
Hillsboro Community Senior Center		149	2	5		8	212		13	389
Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve		3		3			29.5	162	9	206.5
Multiple Locations			102							102
Noble Woods Park								10		10
Orchard Park								8		8
Orenco Woods Nature Park								***	1	1
Outdoors In				13.5						13.5
Rood Bridge Park				7				3	3	13
SHARC	84*	25	36.5	***		9	71	23.5	96	357
Turner Creek Park								10		10
Tyson Recreation Center		80		4.5		3	45		79.5	212
Walnut St Park								4	3	7
Walters Cultural Arts Center		2,360	40	40.5		21	147			2608.5

^{*} Counts do not reflect swim lessons and other aquatics programs not included in the Programs Guidebook.

TABLE 2.2-5: PROGRAM HOURS BY LOCATION & TYPE

^{**} Counts do not reflect the full extent of sports programs and are limited to those identified in the Program Guidebook.

^{***} Incomplete data on hours

HOURS OF PROGRAMMING BY LOCATION AND TYPE

AS LISTED IN THE HILLSBORO PROGRAM GUIDEBOOKS 2023-2024

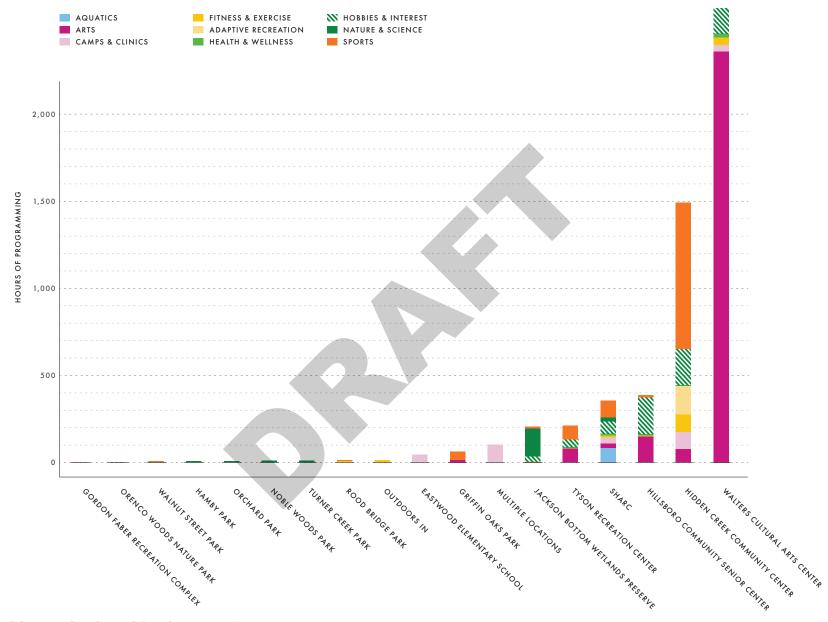


FIG. 2.2-2: PROGRAM HOURS BY LOCATION AND TYPE

COST OF PROGRAMS

Understanding the average cost of programs delivered across the city is an important metric because it impacts accessibility of programs to community members. Based on data included in the Summer 2023, Fall 2023 and Winter/Spring 2024 guide books, the average annual cost of programs delivered was determined for both Residents and Non-residents, and counts of programs delivered within \$5 cost bins were determined.

The average cost of programs for City of Hillsboro residents is \$10.24 per hour of program for all types combined. The average cost of programs for City of Hillsboro non-residents is \$14.25 per hour of program for all types combined.

When viewed in \$1 increments, there are more free programs offered than any other \$1 class for both residents and non-residents. The second most frequent cost per hour in single dollar classes is \$10-11 for residents and \$14-15 for non-residents. When viewed in \$5 increments, as illustrated by the bar graph on the adjacent page, the most common cost is between \$10-15 for residents, and \$15-20 for non-residents.

A key takeaway here is that the city has a good practice of offering free program opportunities for both residents and non-residents, but for the fee-based programs continuing to provide easy to navigate financial assistance opportunites will be important.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

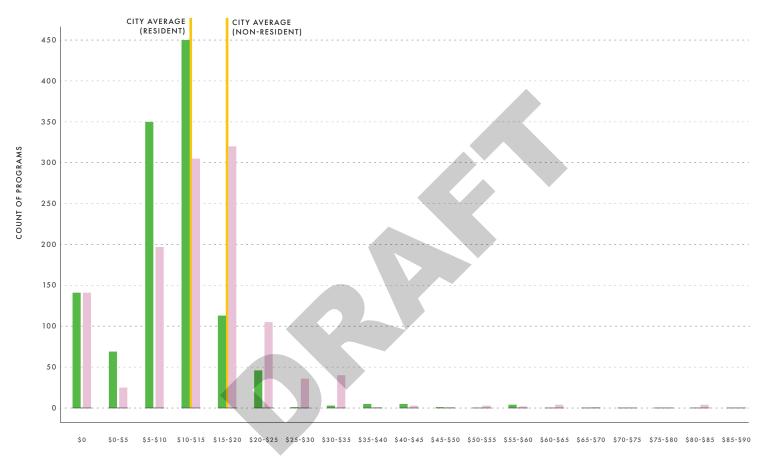
The City currently offers financial assistance for residents with qualifying incomes which are based on the annual Federal Meal Guidelines and are measured by monthly income against household size. The program will pay for up to 50% of the total program cost for qualifying households. For residents in need, the 50% threshold may still create barriers to access, especially for program types on the higher end of the cost scale.

Some of the most popular programs carry the highest cost per hour. Pickleball clinics, special photography classes, basketball tournaments and early childhood activities are among the highest cost per hour programming the city offers. Making these activities more accessible to all residents would be a worthwhile goal for the future system.

COST OF PROGRAMS PER HOUR

AS LISTED IN THE HILLSBORO PROGRAM GUIDEBOOKS 2023-2024

RESIDENT
NON-RESIDENT



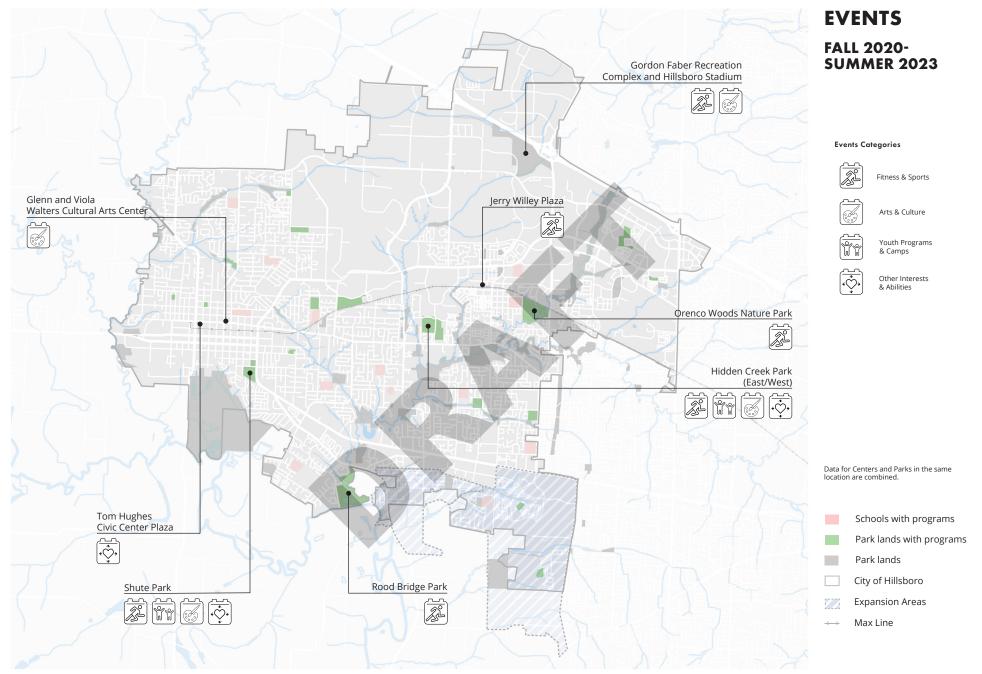
COST OF PROGRAM PER HOUR

FIG. 2.2-3: PROGRAM COSTS

NUMBER OF EVENTS BY LOCATION & TYPE

Park	Arts & Culture	Fitness & Sports	Youth	Other Interests & Abilities	Total Programs
Gordon Faber Recreation Complex	1	2			3
Hidden Creek Community Center	3	14	1	8	26
Jerry Willey Plaza at Orenco Station		2			2
Orenco Woods		3			3
Outdoors In				6	6
Rood Bridge Park		5			5
Shute Park	2	4	1		7
Walters Cultural Arts Center			1		1





MAP 2.2-6: EVENTS SNAPSHOT

AMENITIES TYPES

Amenities within parks are an important dimension of their quality. They provide for a wide range of experiences for community and allow visitors to engage with the parks system in a unique way. Popular amenities become destinations on their own, and therefore, the way amenties are distributed across the system is an extremely important aspect of an equity based system plan. Sports courts, playgrounds, water features and restrooms are examples of amenity types that the community cares deeply about (not to mention, the Troll!), and ensuring that these features are considered during planning is a prioritiy.

In order to summarize amenity distribution across the system, three amenity classes were defined: recreation amenities, convenience amenities and aesthetic amenities. These amenity classes allow us to see how specific types of features aggregate at a park level and are distributed across parks.

Aesthetic amenities are features which add quality to the visual and experiential character of a park. These features include works of art, water features, interpretive signage, and memorial plaques.

Convenience amenities are features that provide some of the most basic but essential functions of the park. They include elements such as benches, picnic tables, shelters, restrooms and waste receptacles.

Recreation amenities are features that accommodate play, sports and exercise. This category includes playgrounds, sports courts, and exercise equipment.



NUMBER OF AMENITIES BY TYPE

	Park Name	Recreation	Convenience	Aesthetic
	Amberglen Park	4	34	14
	Bagley Park	14	28	
	Bicentennial Park	7	27	
	Butternut Creek Park	11	40	16
	Central Park		38	18
	Century Oaks Park	10	34	
	Cornell Creek Park	3	19	
	Evergreen Park	4	43	22
	Frances Street Park	4	36	22
	Glencoe Creek Park	7	13	
	Magnolia Meadows Park	4	13	
	Magnolia Park	12	30	25
	McKinney Park	20	20	25
S	Rosebay Park	5	21	26
Park	Shadywood Park	8	63	
poc	Tamarack Park	9	37	28
orho	Turner Creek Park	16	27	30
Neighborhood Parks	UJ Hamby Park	9	26	31
Z	Walnut Street Park	11	34	32

	Park Name	Recreation	Convenience	Aesthetic
	Dairy Creek Park	38	33	
	Griffin Oaks Park	15	40	
rks	Hidden Creek Park (East/West)	27	62	9
Community Parks	Orchard Park	35	18	
unit	Reedville Creek Park	14	46	10
JE L	Rood Bridge Park	12	104	23
Ö	Shute Park	26	149	13
	Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve		6	5
Nature Parks	Noble Woods Park		25	4
Nature	Orenco Woods Nature Park	13	31	11
10	Fairgrounds Sports Complex	18	51	
nnection:	Gordon Faber Recreation Complex and Hillsboro Stadium	50	188	38
en Coi	Harold Eastman Rose Garden		3	35
Gre	Jerry Willey Plaza		15	45
Other Parks and Green Connections	Tom Hughes Civic Center Plaza	1		43
Parl	Hamby Open Spaces	1		
her	Paula Jean Park	5	9	
Q	Rock Creek Trail	12	22	43

TABLE 2.2-7: AMENITIES BY TYPE

AMENITIES

In addition to evaluating the distribution of different amenity types, it is also important to consider the distribution of specific amenities. The following tables report the counts of each individual amenity across the City.

Aesthetic amenity types found in Hillsboro parks include: artwork, decorative water features, memorial plaques, bird feeders, wildlife viewing and fire pits.

Convenience amenity types include: picnic shelters, picnic tables, barbeques, restrooms, drinking fountains, waste receptacles, pavilions, benches, bike racks and electric car chargers.

Recreation amenity types include: play structures, swings, baseball fields, basketball courts, disc golf, soccer fields, tennis courts, pickleball courts, other courts and tables, skate parks and fitness equipment.



NUMBER OF AESTHETIC AMENITIES

	Park Name	Artwork	Decorative Water Feature	Interactive Water Feature	Memorial Plaque	Bird Feeder	Wildlife Viewing Area	Fireplace or Pit
	Amberglen Park	1	1					
	Butternut Creek Park			1				
	Central Park				2			
	Evergreen Park	1				2		
	Frances Street Park	1			1			
	Magnolia Park	1		1				
S)	McKinney Park	1						
Neighborhood Parks	Rosebay Park							1
poc	Tamarack Park							1
orha	Turner Creek Park	1			1			
ghb	UJ Hamby Park	1			1			
Z	Walnut Street Park	1		1				
>	Hidden Creek Park (East/West)	4		1				
Community Parks	Reedville Creek Park		1		1			
mm rks	Rood Bridge Park		1		10		2	1
Co	Shute Park	1						2
	Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve	1					3	
Nature Parks	Noble Woods Park				2			
Nat Par	Orenco Woods Nature Park	3			5			
SI	Gordon Faber Recreation Complex and Hillsboro Stadium	1			2			
nd ctior	Harold Eastman Rose Garden	1			3			
ks a nne	Jerry Willey Plaza	2		1				
Other Parks and Green Connections	Tom Hughes Civic Center Plaza			2				
94	Rock Creek Trail				1	2		

TABLE 2.2-8: AESTHETIC AMENITIES COUNTS

NUMBER OF CONVENIENCE AMENITIES

	Park Name	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Table	Barbeque	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Waste Disposal	Pavillion	Bench	Bike Rack	Electric Car Charger
	Amberglen Park		16				10		5	3	
	Bagley Park	1	4		1	1	10		10	1	
	Bicentennial Park	1	5	1	1		12		6	1	
	Butternut Creek Park	1	14	1	1	1	9		11	2	
	Central Park	2		1		2	4		25	4	
	Century Oaks Park	1	10		1	1	10		9	2	
	Cornell Creek Park		3				10		4	2	
	Evergreen Park		3	1		2	18		18	1	
	Frances Street Park	1	7			2	10		8	8	
	Glencoe Creek Park	1	2				5		5		
	Magnolia Meadows Park			3			5		5		
	Magnolia Park	1	9			1	9		9	1	
	McKinney Park	1	1	2	1	1	5		6	3	
S	Rosebay Park		2	1		1	5		10	2	
Park	Shadywood Park	1	36	1	1	1	11		12		
Neighborhood Parks	Tamarack Park	1	4		1	1	6		18	6	
orh	Turner Creek Park		6			1	4		13	3	
ighb	UJ Hamby Park		9	1		1	10	1	4		
Z	Walnut Street Park	1	5		1	1	10		16		
	Dairy Creek Park	3	4			1	12		11	2	
	Griffin Oaks Park	1	8		2	2	14		11	2	
rks	Hidden Creek Park (East/West)		3		1	2	27		22	5	
у Ра	Orchard Park		2	1	1	1	7		5	1	
Community Parks	Reedville Creek Park	2	4	5	1	4	12		16	1	
ШШ	Rood Bridge Park	3	32	6	3	3	33	1	22	1	
0	Shute Park	2	78	1		3	21		42	2	

TABLE 2.2-9: CONVENIENCE AMENITIES COUNTS

NUMBER OF CONVENIENCE AMENITIES

	Park Name	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Table	Barbeque	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Waste Disposal	Pavillion	Bench	Bike Rack	Electric Car Charger
	Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve	3			1				2		
Nature Parks	Noble Woods Park	1	7		2	2	10		3		
Nat Par	Orenco Woods Nature Park	2	10		1	1	5		11	1	
	Fairgrounds Sports Complex		1		1	4	20		20		
NS	Gordon Faber Recreation Complex and Hillsboro Stadium	1	25		18	6	56		44	3	3
and	Harold Eastman Rose Garden						1		2		
Parks and Connections	Jerry Willey Plaza				3		7		4	1	
her een	Paula Jean Park Rock Creek Trail						8		1		
Ot Gr	Rock Creek Trail		3			1	13		4	1	



NUMBER OF RECREATION AMENITIES

	Park Name	Play Structures	Double Swing	Baseball Field	Basketball	Disc Golf	Soccer	Tennis	Pickleball	Other Courts and Tables	Skatepark	Fitness Equipment
	Amberglen Park									1		3
	Bagley Park	11			3							
	Bicentennial Park	7										
	Butternut Creek Park	8			3							
	Century Oaks Park	10										
	Cornell Creek Park	2								1		
	Evergreen Park	1			3							
	Frances Street Park	1			3							
	Glencoe Creek Park	4			3							
	Magnolia Meadows Park	4										
	Magnolia Park	6			2			2		2		
	McKinney Park	16	1		3							
S)	Rosebay Park	3			2							
Neighborhood Parks	Shadywood Park	6								2		
рос	Tamarack Park	7								1	1	
orhe	Turner Creek Park	7		2				4				3
ighb	UJ Hamby Park	6			3							
N	Walnut Street Park	8			3							
	Dairy Creek Park	3		1	3	28	3					
	Griffin Oaks Park	5	1	1	8							
ķS	Hidden Creek Park (East/West)	7	2		6		5	7				
Community Parks	Orchard Park	4	1			29						1
unity	Reedville Creek Park	2		1	6			4			1	
MMI	Rood Bridge Park	4						4	4			
Col	Shute Park	15	1							10		

TABLE 2.2-10: RECREATION AMENITIES COUNTS (CONT.)

NUMBER OF RECREATION AMENITIES

	Park Name	Play Structures	Double Swing	Baseball Field	Basketball	Disc Golf	Soccer	Tennis	Pickleball	Other Courts and Tables	Skatepark	Fitness Equipment
Nature Parks	Orenco Woods Nature Park	12	1									
	Fairgrounds Sports Complex	2	1	7				8				
NS	Gordon Faber Recreation Complex and Hillsboro Stadium	4	34	12								
ind ctio	Tom Hughes Civic Center Plaza	1										
Parks and Connections	Hamby Open Spaces		1									
Other F Green	Paula Jean Park	3			2							
99	Rock Creek Trail	10	1							1		1



PARK CONDITION SCORE

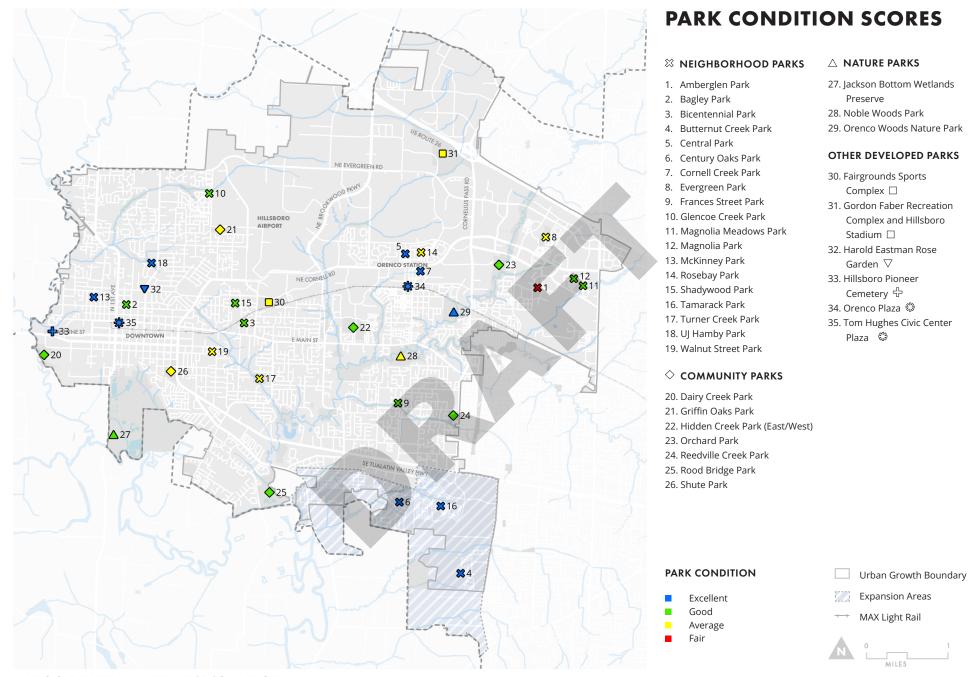
The overall condition of a park is an essential dimension to its quality. Park type, acreage and number of amenities only tell part of the story. A well maintained or more recently renovated park has a higher appeal to community and value to the city than a neglected one. The condition of parks is also an important equity issue, and working to maintain and invest in parks equitably throughout the city is a goal of this plan.

The City of Hillsboro utilizes a system called Cartegraph to maintain a database related to the condition of each park. This system relies on a staff evaluation of the condition of each amenity or "asset", and then combines the condition of all amenities within a park to arrive at a composite score for the park overall. This score is a numerical rating which can be converted into classes; Excellent, Good, Average, and Fair. The following map illustrates the 2023 condition class for each park.

Amberglen Park scored the lowest overall with a "Fair" rating and a 40/100 score. Shute Park, Noble Woods, Griffin Oaks Park, Walnut Street Park, Turner Creek Park and Evergreen Park all were rated "Average" with scores between 40/100 to 60/100.

Butternut Creek Park, Tamarack Park, Century
Oaks Park and Orenco Woods were among the
highest scorers with an "Excellent" rating. Hidden
Creek was in the process of renovation during this
period of scoring, but can be assumed to have a
very high score given its recent construction.





MAP 2.2-7: PARK MAINTENANCE CONDITION

MAINTENANCE SERVICE DISTANCE

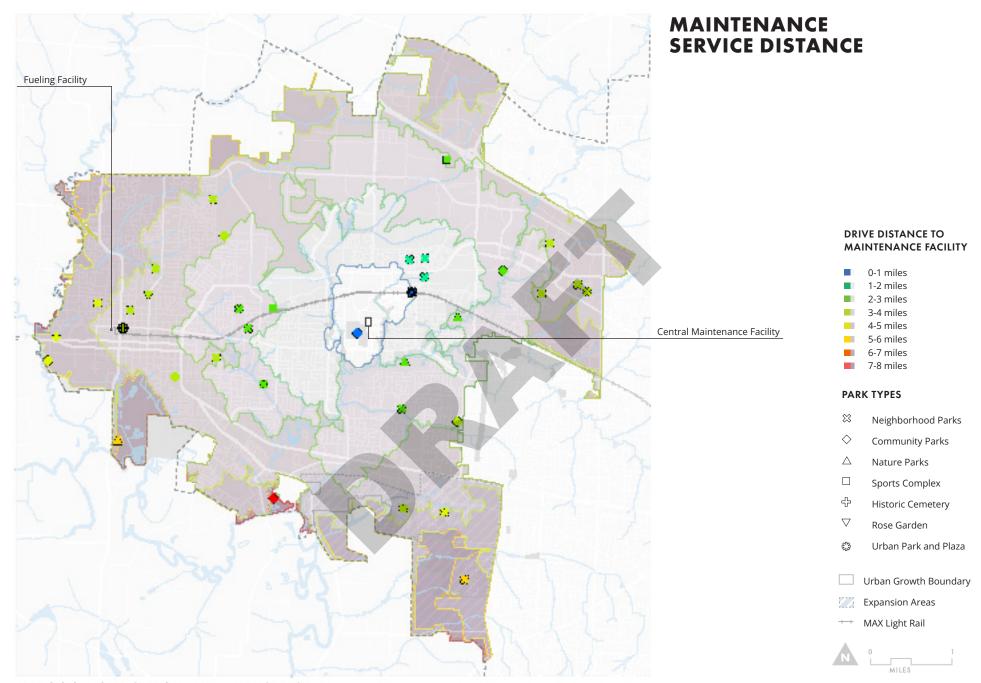
Travel time between parks, maintenance facilities and fueling stations is an important factor in the provision of maintenance services. The longer the total time between these features, the more challenging it is for staff to deliver adequate services because work time is consumed by travel times which can be exacerbated by heavy traffic conditions.

The City of Hillsboro Parks and Recreation Central Maintenance Facility is located at 450 NE 53rd Ave north of Hidden Creek Park East. The fueling facility used for parks maintenance vehicles is between SW Washington St and W Main St west of SW Adams Ave. The fueling facility is approximately 4 driving miles to the west of the central maintenance facility. Filling vehicles after use and then parking vehicles at the maintenance facility requires a 20 to 25-minute trip in one direction (from the fueling station to the maintenance building).

If the park being maintained is far from the fueling station and the maintenance facility, the total time lost to travel can be significant and lead to a decreased ability to provide adequate service over time. For example, the total end of day travel time from Evergreen Park to the fueling station and back to the maintenance facility may be between 40 minutes to an hour. If a full work day assumes an 8-hour day with a half hour lunch (7.5 hours total work time), a 20-minute drive in the morning plus an hour commute in the afternoon would result in a 20% loss in productivity for the day.

Planning for easier access to fueling station and maintenance facilities from parks in all sections of the city would allow staff to provide more even service to all neighborhoods.





MAP 2.2-8: DISTANCE FROM MAINTENANCE FACILITY

