



## Strategic and Collaborative Governance

*To discuss the future of Sherwood, we need a shared understanding of how strategic and collaborative governance supports growth management, urbanization and community health and safety, including natural hazards.*

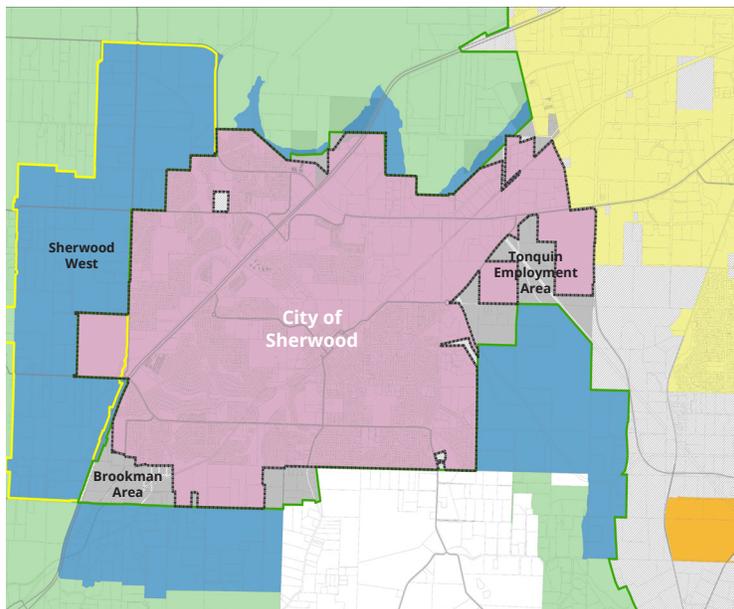
### Growth Management and Urbanization

Sherwood has three urban growth areas: Sherwood West, Brookman Area, and the Tonquin Employment Area (TEA).

These urban growth areas help the City maintain a 20-year supply of land for population and employment growth. While growth is inevitable, maintaining a supply of land helps communities chart their own future.

*During its relatively short 125 years of urbanization, Sherwood has experienced significant growth in both population and physical size. In just over 20 years, Sherwood boomed from 3,000 to 20,000 people over just 1.5 square miles, but still describes itself as "small-town." This is because Sherwood has distinct neighborhoods that form a high quality of life. This is important to recognize so it can be replicated in the face of change.*

**Sherwood West** is a 1,291-acre area designated as an urban reserve. It is the largest urban reserve area adjacent to Sherwood, and given the location of existing utilities, the area that is logically the best direction for the City to consider growing in over the next 50 years. Because it is an urban reserve and outside the Metro UGB, Sherwood West has the longest development timeline out of all of Sherwood's urban growth areas. It underwent preliminary concept planning in 2014. The plan proposes four neighborhoods with housing, parks and trails, and small retail centers, as well as institutional land uses.



The **Brookman** area encompasses approximately 235 acres and was brought into the Urban Growth Boundary by Metro in 2002 in order to accommodate an identified region-wide need for additional land. City Council approved a concept plan in 2009, a prerequisite for annexation into city limits. As of 2017, City Council has annexed approximately 92 acres of the Brookman area.

**The Tonquin Employment Area (TEA)** is a roughly 300-acre expansion area that was brought into the Urban Growth Boundary in 2004. The land is zoned Employment Industrial and will target the growth of clean technology and advanced manufacturing industries. However, the area remains largely undeveloped due to difficulty serving the area with necessary infrastructure. Fortunately, Sherwood received and approved three annexation requests in 2019, for a total of 132 acres of new industrial land brought into City limits.

## Community Health and Safety

Historic patterns of growth and development can lead to built environments that have a substantial impact on the health and safety of a community. Good governance can help design communities that improve police and fire response times, reduce collective energy use, increase local food access, and encourage land use patterns that reduce vehicle trips and congestion and improve traffic safety, and even increase resilience in the face of natural hazards.

### Police and Fire Services

Sherwood's police and fire services are provided by Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue and the Sherwood Police Department (SPD). Sherwood benefits from a low crime rate and quick response times.

1,519

Total incidents TVF&R responded to in 2018

3.27

Average response time of SPD to Priority 1 calls in 2019

### Washington County's Top Indicators of Health in the Built Environment:



#### Housing

The cost of housing can have a significant impact on the financial stability of families. Cost burden reduces household resources available to pay for healthcare and food. Approximately a third of households in Washington County pay more than 30% of their monthly income on housing.



#### Food Access

Limited access to sources of healthy and affordable food can make it harder to maintain a healthy diet. A food desert is an area where the population has both physical and economic barriers to accessing healthy food. In 2014, 14.7% of the Washington County population lived in a food desert.



#### Commute Times

A long commute to work can have a profound impact on a person's health, including increased levels of stress, increased risk of obesity, and less time for physical and social activities. 2018 census data shows that Sherwood residents have a mean commute time of 28.4 minutes, which is longer than both Washington County and Metro.

## Natural Hazards

Strategic and collaborative governance is important for emergency management, disaster preparation, response, recovery and mitigation. Sherwood is located in a region that is vulnerable to 8 of the 11 natural hazards that affect Oregon communities: **earthquakes, floods, winter storms, windstorms/tornadoes, landslides, wildfires, drought** and **volcanic activity**. Sherwood is not susceptible to coastal hazards, dust storms, or tsunamis. The three natural hazards posing the greatest risk for Sherwood are **earthquakes, floods,** and **winter storms**. Climate change will further exacerbate many of these natural hazards.

### Cascadia Earthquake

The Cascadia Subduction Zone is capable of generating a devastating earthquake at any time. According to the Oregon Resilience Plan, there is a 7-15% chance of a magnitude 9.0 earthquake within the next 50 years.

### Climate Change

Climate change is the key driver behind increased frequency, duration and intensity of many of the natural hazards that threaten the Sherwood area. More extreme weather conditions may lead to an increase in the number and duration of wind or winter hazards and more extreme seasonal temperatures.



For more information, visit our website:  
[www.sherwood2040.org](http://www.sherwood2040.org)  
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