

Vision Statements from Existing City of Lake Oswego Plans (updated 10/20/10)

A total of 25 plans/documents have been developed by the City since the last Comprehensive Plan update in 1994. 18 of those have a vision or include a “vision-like” statement.

Summary of Documents with Visions Statements (8 NA & 10 others)

Neighborhood Plans:

- *First Addition/Forest Hills Plan* - - Adopted in 1996 and revised in 2007
(Forest Hills area added)
- Old Town Neighborhood Plan - - Adopted 1998
- Lake Grove Neighborhood Plan - - Adopted March 2002
- Glenmorrie Neighborhood Plan - - Adopted in 2000
- Waluga Neighborhood Plan - - Adopted in 2002
- Lake Forest Neighborhood Plan - - Adopted in 2002
- Evergreen Neighborhood Plan - - Adopted in 2005
- Palisades Neighborhood Plan - - Adopted in 2008

Other Plans/Documents:

- Open Space Master Plan - - Adopted March 2001
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan - - Adopted December 2002
- Trails and Pathways Master Plan - - Adopted June 2003. Corresponding map not adopted
- Quality of Life Indicators Final Report - - 2003 draft (not adopted)
- East End Redevelopment Plan - - Adopted 2004
- 50+ Dialogue Report: A Community Vision for Aging in Lake Oswego - - July 2005
- Urban and Community Forestry Plan - - Developed December 2007
- Sustainability Plan - - Adopted November 2007
- Lake Grove Village Center Plan - - Adopted 2008
- Lake Oswego Economic Development Strategy - - Adopted April 2010

Other Documents without Vision Statements (7):

- Comprehensive Plan - - adopted 1979, acknowledged 1984, amended 1994
- Clean Streams Plan - - November 2009
- Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan- - July 2004, amended April 2010
- Transportation Management Plan for Downtown Neighborhoods - - Adopted June 2006
- LO/Tigard Water Supply System Analysis - - July 2007 (accepted draft)
- Water Management Conservation Plan - - May 2008
- Lake Oswego Police Department Strategic Plan (2008-2012)

Neighborhood Plans:

First Addition & Forest Hills Neighborhood Plan

Adopted in 1996 and revised (Forest Hills area added) in 2007

First Addition Perspective

The First Addition Neighborhood lies adjacent to downtown Lake Oswego and is one of the oldest neighborhoods in the City. Laid out in even blocks, First Addition is marked by cozy houses, narrow streets without sidewalks and towering mature Douglas Fir and deciduous trees. It is a neighborhood of individuals and families of different ages. The diversity of housing types enables citizens from a wide range of economic levels and age groups to live within its boundaries. The variety of housing types is also a factor which defines this neighborhood. Platted in 1888, on 6,000 square foot lots, the neighborhood contains several historic structures, some of them built before the turn of the century. It also contains some of the oldest trees and gardens in the City.

First Addition is a largely single family residential neighborhood, but also contains some multi-family homes, commercial uses, such as offices and retail shops, and public facilities such as the Library, Post Office, Central Fire Station, Adult Community Center and the Transit Center. One of the benefits of being located in such close proximity to these facilities is the convenience of walking such a short distance to them. In this sense, First Addition is its own complete and integrated community, containing everything essential to the daily life of the residents and providing a center focus that combines commercial, civic, and recreational uses.

This mix of uses also encourages people to get out of their cars and walk to nearby services. Although neighborhood residents view these uses as valuable assets, at times these public facilities and non-residential uses result in conflicts with residential uses of the neighborhood, primarily with regard to traffic and parking.

The landscape elements and setting of First Addition are some of its major attributes and contribute to its clear identity. The neighborhood would like to grow in a way that is responsive and sensitive to that setting. The canyons and ravines of Tryon Creek State park immediately to the north of the neighborhood provide a dramatic backdrop as well as an invitation to commune with nature, view wildlife and water features and, in general, retreat from the urban fabric by walking a few blocks away. Maintaining this forest cover and backdrop is important to FAN. The integration of trees with all development and change in the neighborhood is a continuing goal.

First Addition views its streets as much more than ways to places: they are places. Small scale residential streets with minimum paved area and vegetative canopy provide interesting routes to all destinations and promote neighborly interaction. High speed traffic is discouraged by spatial definitions such as the narrow width of paved area, trees and closeness of houses to the street. The narrow streets are a consistent feature of FAN that tie the neighborhood together with a "village" theme.

The neighborhood is bordered on three sides by State Street, "A " Avenue, and 10th Avenue which provide well defined edges. State Street and A Avenue provide through-traffic access to other parts of the city and access to the neighborhood as well. State Street is classified by the Oregon Department of Transportation as a District Highway. ODOT's goal in managing this highway is to provide for safe and efficient moderate to low-speed operation with a moderate to high level of interruptions to traffic flow. Often, due to the congestion of these surrounding major streets, drivers seek alternate routes to their destinations through the First Addition. This results in daily traffic on some residential streets that is greater than that recommended by the City's Comprehensive Plan and desired by residents.

The portion of FAN located in the EC (East End Commercial) zone forms the northern edge of the commercial hub of downtown Lake Oswego. The Metro Regional 2040 Plan indicates this commercial area, and the high density residential areas most immediately adjacent, as a "Town Center", where compact

development exists and multi-modal transportation modes converge. “Town Centers” are to provide local shopping and employment opportunities to serve the population’s needs while reducing auto travel. “Town Centers” will also act as social gathering places and community centers, much as FAN now enjoys.

In order to maintain this “small town” atmosphere amidst remodeling of existing structures and uses and redevelopment in the downtown area, FAN envisions a downtown area which is conducive to walking, where transit and auto use does not intrude into the residential parts of the neighborhood, and which conforms to the “village” appearance described in the Urban Design Plan (1988) and the LORA Design Guidelines (1995).

The wide variety of housing styles and age of housing is another characteristic of FAN that adds to its charm as a neighborhood. The oldest homes in First Addition are located in the eastern half of the neighborhood. The west end of First Addition is generally characterized by post-World War II-era dwellings. Some of the homes in First Addition were constructed on multiple lots, which were partitioned in later years. Bungalow, Vernacular, Gothic, Prairie, Craftsman, Ranch, and Shed styles dot the neighborhood, typically blending in well, given the mature landscaping and compatible spacing and size. Over the last two decades, however, with the trend toward larger homes, maintaining compatibility with existing homes has become somewhat more difficult.

The First Addition was platted with 20’ wide alleys. These provide relief to the street system and a secondary access to individual parcels. Many residents access garages through alleys. Orienting parking away from the street and sidewalks also minimizes the number of driveways and affords an interesting and comfortable streetscape. Some infill development, however, has not been in keeping with alley access to garages. In some cases, new development has provided for garage access from the street, and the scale and location of the garage is not compatible with the rhythm of the streetscape provided by other existing facades. Also, if alleys are available, other functions, such as trash and recycling collection can occur at these locations rather than in front of residences.

The FAN of the future will be much like the FAN of today. The favorable elements outlined above will be integrated with new development and ensured through requirements for the layout of streets, houses, commercial buildings, etc. These elements make First Addition an identifiable neighborhood and preservation and continuation of these features will assure First Addition retains its character through time. New housing will complement existing residential structures, and will encourage neighborly interaction. Adequate commercial and multifamily parking will be provided and parking and traffic conflicts among various land uses will be minimized. To encourage greater pedestrian usage and safety, some walkways may be provided to connect parts of the neighborhood to popular destinations. Street design will recognize the various modes of travel in the neighborhood and the need for safe travel.

Forest Hills Perspective

The Forest Hills area is almost 60 acres in size and forms the northwestern corner of the First Addition / Forest Hills neighborhood. The area is bounded by 10th Street to the east, Tryon Creek State Park to the north and west and Iron Mountain Boulevard and C Avenue to the south. It is an area zoned exclusively for single-family, detached, residential uses on lots at least 10,000 square feet in size. However, the typical lot in 2007 was larger. There are currently 111 homes in the neighborhood and the average lot size is 15,137 square feet.

The area was originally platted in the Town of Oswego in 1927 by the Oregon Iron and Steel Company. The area was called “Forest Hills Plat 4”. Few homes remain from this time; most were built in the 1950s. Forest Hills is set apart from the adjacent First Addition by its meandering streets, larger block pattern made up of large lots with stands of established trees. There are several groves of mature Douglas Fir and Maples in the area. There is a mixture of housing styles, but most present a low profile to their neighbors and a welcoming front to the street. To continue this streetscape pattern, there is a neighborhood preference to encourage lot partitions that allow side-by-side housing with street frontage. This encourages interaction with neighbors, a sense of community for the families that reside here, and a feeling of safety for the school children that come here to learn and to play.

In this quiet and welcoming residential area, neighbors express their enjoyment of walking along neighborhood streets. Forest Hills neighbors wish to keep the area's streets safe for pedestrians by maintaining low traffic speeds and discouraging cut-through traffic. Keeping the streetscape interesting and aesthetically appealing with well-maintained landscaping will continue the appeal of walking in this neighborhood.

There is an elementary school inside the neighborhood which was built in 1949. Forest Hills Elementary School pulls its student population from the First Addition / Forest Hills neighborhood and beyond into areas of Birdshill, Forest Highlands, Evergreen and Country Club/North Shore. Some of the ongoing issues to be taken into consideration are pedestrian safety, traffic function, neighborhood livability and aesthetics. There needs to be a continued cooperation on the part of the neighborhood, the school district and the City to maintain and promote the continued healthy functioning of the Forest Hills School within the Forest Hills Neighborhood.

Forest Hills faces many of the same challenges as other neighborhoods in Lake Oswego — increasing traffic and housing demands, and the potential loss of environmental quality that comes with these pressures. Neighbors are committed to working with each other and the City to keep and improve the amenities that have been established here — safe and walkable streets, a tree canopy that shelters homes and gardens, generous lots that encourage natural water flow and good drainage for homes, and a real sense of place among the diverse neighborhoods of Lake Oswego.

Old Town Neighborhood Plan

(Adopted in 1998)

Background/Perspective

The Old Town Neighborhood lies between State Street, the Willamette River, Oswego Creek and Leonard Street. Although geographically one of the City's smallest neighborhoods, it is the location of the original town of Oswego, and is the oldest portion of the City. Old Town contains several different types of land uses, including George Rogers Park, multi-family and single family dwellings and an array of shopping provided by two nearby shopping centers, within an area of less than 40 acres. Platted in 1851 by Albert Durham, the streets carry the names of people associated with the early iron industry such as Ladd, Leonard and Wilbur, as well as early settlers, such as Albert Durham, who founded the community.

George Rogers Park is located in the southern portion of the neighborhood. This area was the original site of the iron smelting business which operated in the community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A portion of the company's large basalt chimney still stands in the park. Several small dwellings from this era also remain, constructed by the Oregon Iron and Steel Company for its employees. The Odd Fellows Hall at Durham and Church streets also dates back to this early period.

Maintaining the neighborhood's character has been a concern of residents, particularly over the past 20 years. As the area's zoning allows for approximately 20 units per acre, single family homes have gradually been replaced by apartments, duplexes and other types of more dense housing. Often new structures and remodeling have not been compatible in scale, form and massing to the existing housing stock. This has led the neighborhood to develop Comprehensive Plan policies and design and zoning standards to ensure that the neighborhood's transition to higher density occurs in such a way that the desirable "village" appearance is preserved.

The mix of uses in and near the neighborhood, its proximity to good transit service on State Street and its location near George Rogers Park, make Old Town an attractive place to live. Although residents view these facilities and uses as valuable assets, they at times result in conflicts with residential uses in the neighborhood, primarily with regard to traffic and parking.

Old Town would like to retain its generally narrow streets and few remaining alleys to discourage auto through-traffic and provide opportunities for alternate access to garages. The neighborhood would also like to encourage the use of Durham Street as a walking street by connecting sidewalks, restricting truck usage and maintaining appropriate lighting.

The Old Town of the future will likely possess a higher level of activity due to the increased usage of commercial outlets, a gradual move to higher density and increased park usage. The favorable elements outlined in the preceding paragraph will be integrated to ensure increased walking, rather than driving, within the neighborhood; ensure new structures that complement the existing neighborhood fabric; protect lower density developments from more intense adjacent uses; and minimize the visual impact of garages.

Lake Grove Neighborhood Plan

(The adopted neighborhood plan does not include a perspective, character statement or visions statement. The following Lake Grove Character Statement – from Ron Kellet and the U of O study, is generally considered by the association to be the guiding principle for future development.)

Dense vegetation and large trees define the scale and character of this neighborhood, separate one lot from its neighbor, and most buildings from the street. Houses are set within this landscape, instead of defining it. Many appear secluded and private from other buildings. House of many different sizes, heights, and shapes fit this neighborhood because the vegetation diminishes the visibility and scale of the buildings.

Glenmorrie Neighborhood Plan

(Adopted in 2000)

It is important for the Neighborhood Plan to define Glenmorrie's "neighborhood character" and what constitutes neighborhood compatibility within the context of existing and desired future land use and physical conditions. This is because the primary goal of this planning effort is to preserve the neighborhood's character and its future livability.

The following is intended to be the Neighborhood Plan's explicit statement about what constitutes the themes of the neighborhood's land use character. It is also meant to be the basis of future evaluation of the compatibility of future land uses with existing character. These following four themes were developed with the intention of ensuring consistency and conformance with the direction of the Lake Oswego Comprehensive Plan. The citywide Plan makes many references of the importance of maintaining and enhancing neighborhood character and compatibility. The relevant policies are as follows. Their full text is provided in Appendix "B".

- Goal 2: Land Use Planning, Section 1, Policies, 4 (b), 5(b[i.]), 18
- Goal 6: Air, Water and Land Resource Quality, Section 1: Air Resource Quality, Policy 5
- Goal 8: Parks and Recreation, Policy 8(a)
- Goal 9: Economic Development, Policies 2(a), 3(c), 5
- Goal 10: Housing, Policy 2
- Goal 12: Transportation, Sub-Goal 3, Neighborhood Collectors and Local Residential Streets, Policies 4 (a) and 5(a, b)
- Goal 12: Transportation, Sub-Goal 7, Bicycling and Walking, Policy 2(b)
- Goal 14: Urbanization, Policy 13 (a, b, c)

The definition of Glenmorrie's neighborhood character focuses on four themes:

Low Density, Detached Single-Family Residential Land Use Pattern

Glenmorrie consists of an exclusively low density, detached single-family residential land use pattern with large lots allowing for building setbacks which have been extensively landscaped. Many of the homes in the neighborhood are relatively small ranch style dwellings constructed in the 1950s through 1970's. The low vertical scale of much the built environment contrasts significantly with the abundance of mature trees, which impart a sense of spatial dominance. Visually, this makes the area's natural character seem dominant to the human-made environment. Within this context there is an obvious absence of the glare of streetlights and other major light sources and extensive paved areas.

Abundance of Natural Resources and the Sense of Privacy and Quiet

The extensive presence of natural resources including the Willamette River and its Greenway, stream corridors and extensive mature trees and other vegetation both native and non-native provide a tangible connection to nature. Many of the trees were in existence when the neighborhood was the estate of Fred Morey at the turn of the 20th Century. Stream corridors, their ravines, associated tree groves and the topography provides buffering and screening between homes and a sense of enclosure essential to a feeling of privacy and quiet. The neighborhood's topography, stream corridors, and vegetation, buffers the neighborhood from adjoining land uses, gives it a human sense of scale and a quality of being set apart from surrounding urban uses.

Narrow, Winding "Country Lane Streets"

Tree lined and narrow, "country lane" streets without sidewalks, curbs and gutters or other forms of urban storm drainage characterize the public realm of the street. These streets have very low traffic volumes and serve primarily neighborhood traffic. These streets, for the most part follow the neighborhood's general topography. The street system contributes to the neighborhood's sense of quiet and privacy. The street system discourages "cut-through" traffic because of its small scale and because it was not constructed in a grid pattern and directly accesses the arterial system via only one or two streets such as Glenmorrie Drive and Cherry Way.

A Sense of Spaciousness and Access to Views

The elevation of the neighborhood ranges from about 20 feet above sea level at the median low water line of the Willamette River to about 350 at the top of Glenmorrie Heights. The topography and low density of Glenmorrie provides the opportunity for residents to experience expansive views of the Willamette River, the Cascade Mountains and the closer-in natural landscape. Views are accessible to everyone, either from their own properties or as they travel the local street system. This contributes to a sense of spaciousness not present in many parts of the Portland Metropolitan Area.

Waluga Neighborhood Plan

(Adopted in 2002)

Neighborhood Character Statement

The Waluga Neighborhood boundary represents a diversity of public facility, commercial, office, single-family and multi-family developments that desire to share a "planned community"* which maximizes the quality of life. The Waluga Neighborhood is striving to create a "small town" atmosphere which supports mass transit, maintains the current balance of land uses and densities, and provides clear transitions from different types of land uses.

We are an active partner and supporter of the Lake Grove Business Association, which encourages business development and planning along the borders of our Neighborhood Association. The neighborhood's commercial businesses are patronized by both the neighborhood and the community. Commercial businesses on our east, west and north borders, provide valuable jobs and revenue to our area and we would like to see these businesses continue to thrive. However, efforts should be made to keep

commercial generated traffic on the arterial system and to discourage cut-through traffic* in residential neighborhoods.

The Waluga Neighborhood Association believes that the single-family residential area is slowly being encroached upon by multi-family, commercial and office developments. Balance of the existing land uses should be maintained to ensure the preservation of the character and livability of the area is not jeopardized. We strive to improve and preserve the existing balance of land uses to maintain accessibility to the school, park and businesses and to encourage neighborhood interaction and a sense of community. We would also like to encourage and accommodate bicycle and pedestrian connectivity within the community in order to create a safe and friendly atmosphere.

Higher density multi-family developments are located between commercial areas and lower density residential development. This is an efficient and smart land use pattern that should continue to be used, as long as it is not a detriment to existing single-family residential development. With all considerations taken into account, new multi-family and commercial development should be located near major arterials, mass transit and businesses in order to take advantage of the potential for increased walking and decreased auto use.

Waluga Park is a prized resource within the neighborhood association boundary and we want to continue to expand, improve and protect it, without negatively impacting neighborhood traffic and parking. We believe it greatly enhances the livability of our neighborhood and provides a cornerstone for our neighborhood and focal point.

It is the goal of the Neighborhood Plan to ensure that new planning efforts and development support the vision for our neighborhood and that all residents are provided the opportunity to participate in the issues facing our neighborhood.

The Waluga Neighborhood can be characterized as a quiet neighborhood on the edge of a vibrant and active commercial crossroad. The diversity of the land uses and destination points in this neighborhood represent one of Lake Oswego's finest mixed use neighborhood.

The boundaries of the Waluga Neighborhood include approximately 208 acres of land comprised of single-family residential, multi-family residential, office, commercial and park development. Of the 208 acres, there is approximately 28 acres of right-of-way (13.5%), 68 acres of housing (32%), 19 acres of park (9%) and 66 acres of commercial development (32%). The Waluga Neighborhood generally lies to the west of Boones Ferry Road, to the south and east of Carman Drive, north of Firwood Road and generally east of Waluga Drive.

The Waluga Neighborhood is located along the crossroads of two major arterials, Kruse Way (which runs west-east connecting to I-5 and Boones Ferry Road) and Boones Ferry Road (which runs north-south connecting to I-5 and Portland). Residents within the neighborhood use these roadways to get to destination points within the Waluga Neighborhood such as Waluga Park, Lake Grove Elementary School, the commercial corridor located along Boones Ferry Road and the Kruse Way Office complexes located on Kruse Way.

Waluga Park is approximately 53 acres, of which 19 active and tranquil acres are located in the Waluga Neighborhood. The park is the site of an old working quarry and inactive volcano. The amenities the park offers include walking trails picnic areas, ball fields, wetlands, natural vegetation and wildlife. Due to the size, quality and amenities, the park attracts people from the abutting neighborhoods as well as Citywide.

Another highlight of the neighborhood is the Lake Grove Elementary School. Between 1924 and 1953, the school was part of the Lake Grove School District. It wasn't until 1954 that the school became part the Lake Oswego School District. In 1949 the school burned down and had to be rebuilt. Today, the school site is approximately 7 acres in size, 61,000 square foot of building and serves children from kindergarten through sixth grade. As of January 2, 2001, there were 463 students attending the school.

The Waluga Neighborhood is located in the heart of the Lake Grove Business District*. The area around the neighborhood was originally the center of a rural community, and has since grown and expanded both north and south along Boones Ferry Road and west along Kruse Way. Businesses in this area are primarily of a community or neighborhood scale, although as one goes further west along Kruse Way, commercial office complexes have developed in the recent past. This growth in commercial and office development has ensured that the Lake Grove Business District* will continue to prosper and contribute to the livelihood of the community.

In conclusion, the Waluga Neighborhood wishes to continue to see the neighborhood flourish within its current diversity of natural resources, land uses and recreational opportunities, and at the same time, protect the balance of low-density residential, multi-family and commercial uses. The impact of over-development of multi-family or commercial uses around the periphery of the neighborhood would result in negatively impacting the quality of life that the neighborhood has come to enjoy. It is these characteristics that contribute to the quality of life that the neighborhood would like to preserve and enhance.

Lake Forest Neighborhood Plan

(Adopted in 2002)

Perspective

The Lake Forest Neighborhood (LFNA) lies at the westerly end of Lake Oswego. It is bordered by the I-5 Freeway on the west, Boones Ferry Road on the South, Waluga Drive on the east and Meadows Road on the north. Most of the development in Lake Forest is residential, and, although the bulk of the neighborhood was platted in the 1920's, most residences were completed in the 1950's. Today, the neighborhood contains over 1000 homes on about 350 acres.

Lake Forest is characterized by tall evergreen trees, narrow streets and fairly large lots. While the overall density today is about three units per acre on average, at least 200 additional units could be constructed under Lake Oswego Comprehensive Plan densities. The challenge to the neighborhood lies in how to define and protect its valued character, defined by a quiet, natural setting, in light of future changes, including additional homes and surrounding commercial development and related traffic increases.

Neighborhood residents would like to ensure that through-traffic is limited and all traffic is slowed. Narrow roads with minimal improvements keep speeds low now. With redevelopment, Lake Forest would like street standards to provide for pedestrians, bikes and autos, while keeping roads drivable yet narrow, and utilizing natural roadside drainage where feasible.

Lake Forest residents also recognize the potential difficulties which may arise in an area that exists within two governmental jurisdictions. With a portion of land within the City of Lake Oswego and a portion under Clackamas County's jurisdiction, concerns such as differing land use standards, public utility service providers, levels of natural resource protection and transportation requirements, have arisen. While the City and County work together on projects and planning in the unincorporated area, this area within the Urban Service Boundary will eventually be in the City limits.

The City and the County have an agreement, the Urban Growth Management Agreement, which outlines roles and responsibilities of each jurisdiction. The UGMA specifies that the County is responsible for all implementing regulations and land use actions on unincorporated lands within the Dual Interest Area*. When any land division or multi-family, commercial or industrial development application is proposed, however, the Agreement requires annexation to Lake Oswego, if City water or sewer facilities are required for the development. This offers the neighborhood some degree of certainty for how land will be divided and developed.

However, the City can not serve some areas of the neighborhood with sewer. Those parcels which can be served by the Unified Sewerage Agency (USA), may be served with sewer if property owners sign an

annexation agreement for future annexation. Therefore, some development could occur under County development standards. The Steering Committee proposes that the City and County work together to revise the UGMA so as to require County adoption of, at a minimum, regulations similar to the City's home occupation and tree cutting standards to the currently unincorporated areas of the neighborhood and allow City implementation and enforcement. The Steering Committee feels that this will ensure a smoother transition to City governance if, and when, residents decide to annex and that this action would result in preserving the quiet and privacy of the neighborhood environment. Additionally, the Plan calls for annexation to the City of Lake Oswego prior to approval of any development that is proposed at a higher intensity. In this way, when additional parcels, or larger developments are proposed, City codes and standards would be applied.

Evergreen Neighborhood Plan

(Adopted in 2005)

Our Vision for Evergreen (a statement from the neighborhood)

We see our neighborhood as an interrelated community with economic vitality and the compact activities of daily living within walking distance. We want to maintain and enhance the things we hold dear, including pedestrian safety, and the convenience of shopping and recreation. We value the small town atmosphere with the broad range of housing types and price levels to bring people of diverse ages and incomes into daily interaction.

Challenges will include dealing with higher levels of activity relating to commerce and Lake Oswego area growth, with the resulting traffic and housing pressures. Preservation of the historical patterns of the neighborhood and conservation of the natural environment will be critical.

Key action areas to maintain and improve the Neighborhood include enhancing street design, especially Evergreen Road, for walking and bicycling safety, formalizing and improving the Evergreen/3rd Street park, working with the City and developers to influence the mix and impact of commerce, and ensuring that Evergreen remain an authentic community with architectural projects seamlessly linked to the surrounding neighborhood.

This is our vision for the Evergreen Neighborhood.

Palisades Neighborhood Plan

(Adopted in 2008)

Palisades Neighborhood 2028 Core Vision Statement

We are a vibrant residential neighborhood, whose families enjoy an excellent tradition of education and recreation. Our sustainability practices maintain the social and natural benefits of living here. An efficient public transportation system and roadways allow us to safely and expediently connect with other neighborhoods and cities. We are as satisfied, committed, and engaged in our neighborhood as we were 20 years ago.

Character Statement

Palisades Neighborhood Association (PNA) represents Lake Oswego's largest neighborhood in both geography and population. We are a friendly, family-oriented, secluded, safe community where people feel connected to others. Shifting elevations provide an array of ever changing views and beautiful vistas; there are a variety of perspectives available in the Palisades Neighborhood. We are a low-density neighborhood where houses are primarily owner-occupied and detached single-family residences. Our homes are diverse in size, style and price, and most homeowners show pride in their property by keeping it well maintained. We live close to scenic parks, protected natural areas, open spaces and Oswego Lake. **Palisades Neighborhood Association** members treasure the neighborhood's age diversity and its excellent schools

with exemplary parent participation. There are public parks, three historic sites, three churches, and a municipal golf course within its bounds. PNA neighbors enjoy easy access to amenities such as public parks, natural areas, a high-quality public library, shopping and the regional transportation system.

Vision for the Future

We wish to promote continuity of the character of this area by creating a vision to guide us through change in the next 20 years. Our goal is sustaining the quality of life we have in the Palisades neighborhood. Palisades residents want future development to meet the demand for growth while preserving biological diversity and natural ecosystems. Thus, we intend to protect the scale, the character and the integrity of our established natural and constructed environment. We advocate for managed growth that maintains our low-density character and scale. We encourage awareness of environmental issues such as storm water management and the protection of wetlands, waterways and critical natural habitat. We desire effective and enforced traffic and parking controls to preserve the safety and accessibility of our streets for pedestrians, bicyclists, drivers and passengers in motor vehicles. We advocate for alternative transportation choices and for enhancing mobility for all ages.

We seek to be a friendly place where neighbors know each other and show pride in their property. Our neighborhood will be a quiet place where everyone can enjoy tranquility in their home and the vibrancy of their community. Residential neighborhoods will be separated from each other by a system of greenways and natural buffers. There will be an established and diverse urban forest because new trees replace those that are lost. Natural systems, including water circulation and drainage and animal and bird habitats, will function in safe and sustainable ways. There will be a balance between public lands used for recreation and those dedicated protected natural areas throughout the neighborhood. There will be more sidewalks to help people walk safely to school and other nearby amenities, and more lanes that provide a safe route for bicycles. Children will have safe and legal activities to participate in. We will work to continue and surpass the excellence of our local schools.

Pathway to Success

Community involvement within our own boundaries and within the city as a whole will be our means to these ends. By informing our citizens, encouraging committee participation, and moving for effective representation within our city, the **Palisades Neighborhood Association** will build a strong sense of community while working toward our goals that will benefit all Palisades citizens. The **Palisades Neighborhood Association** expects the City, County, Metro, State and private developers to reference and follow the adopted Palisades Neighborhood Plan, as it addresses housing, infill and sustainability issues, among others. By so doing, our neighborhood's inherent character and our citizens' concerns shall be considered when planning alterations or development of our community and its adjacent areas. The **Palisades Neighborhood Association** will work to ensure that any changes are consistent with the nature, scale and character of *our* neighborhood. We will advocate for issues beyond the boundaries of the neighborhood that are of interest to us and we expect to be part of the decision-making process.

Other Plans/Documents with Visions:

Open Space Master Plan

(Adopted March 2001, prepared in coordination with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Consolidation of goals and recommendations of Comprehensive Plan, Sensitive Lands Overlay, and Quality of Life Indicators program, along with policies and implementation strategies.)

A specific “vision” for open space is not called out, however there is a vision-like statement in beginning of plan:

The citizens of Lake Oswego have expressed in a variety of forums a clear and strong interest in protecting and expanding those elements that contribute to the natural, cultural and aesthetic health of the community and their perception of Lake Oswego as a “village in a park,” a place of physical beauty and respite from expanding regional urbanization.

Parks and Recreation Master Plan

(Adopted December 2002)

Each of 15 Plan Elements contains a multi-paragraph vision statement. These statements use the language “may” rather than “will” to describe the future of that element.

Plan Elements: Conservancies – Environmental, Conservancies – Historical, Resource Parks, Water Trails, Horse Trails, Walking/Hiking Trails, Off-road Mountain Biking Trails, On-road Bicycling Touring Routes, Multipurpose trails, Streetscapes, Rail Trails, Playgrounds, Courts, and Fields, Recreation and Community Centers, Special Use Facilities, Support Facilities

Trails and Pathways Master Plan

(Adopted June 2003. Corresponding map not adopted)

Vision

The recommended trail and pathway network proudly complements the wooded and grove-like character of Lake Oswego. It reflects the desire of Lake Oswego’s leaders to leave future generations with a trail system that provides more than just a transportation option. Better, the trail system is intended to complement and enhance efforts to:

- Enhance residents’ appreciation of the Willamette and Tualatin rivers and other natural resources.
- Deepen residents’ understanding of Lake Oswego’s history and culture.
- Provide educational opportunities for residents of all ages.
- Promote and offer healthy recreation, transportation, and community gathering options.
- Boost regional economic growth.
- Improve community safety.
- Discover and appreciate the area’s rich beauty, both now and into the future.

This Plan is intended to hold value for the next 50 to 100 years. By taking a long view, it includes projects that may be decades away and are dependent on a series of potentially major changes, which may or may not happen. This long view sets forth the vision, the implementation of which depends on City and resident leadership and support.

Quality of Life Indicators Final Report

(2003 draft; never adopted)

Intended to support the Comprehensive Plan. Does not contain a separate vision statement, but contains a “perspective.” This is similar to that of neighborhood plans, but does not specifically state whether the perspective is the desired future.

Lake Oswego Perspective

Lake Oswego’s size, natural setting and pattern of development lend a predominant “village” character to the community. The city’s village feel is accentuated by a physical isolation caused by natural and man-made barriers, such as the Willamette River, Palatine Hill, Tryon Creek State Park and Interstate 5. The city’s “village” character is reflected in distinct neighborhoods, close links between residential and commercial areas, and a local focus of businesses and commercial services.

Lake Oswego is a garden of natural beauty in the region of increasing urbanization. The variety of physical terrain, groves of trees, and sheltered watersheds offer rest, relaxation and recreation to city residents. The natural beauty promotes a demand by residents for development that respects and reflects the physical environment.

The settled population and mature natural landscape afford Lake Oswego a sense of stability, continuity, peacefulness and permanence. The stable population, reflects a wide range of ages and socio-economic status. The residents and businesses are active participants in community activities and enterprises.

The residents of Lake Oswego share a common appreciation for free expression, and the pursuit of intellectual, cultural and athletic achievement. The community offers and supports a wide variety of opportunities and resources to promote these pursuits.

East End Redevelopment Plan

(Adopted 2004)

SECTION 100 - VISION STATEMENT

The redevelopment of the East End commercial area of Lake Oswego should meet the needs and desires of the entire city. Redevelopment should create pride in the area, enhance shopping services, utilize the unique physical characteristics of the area, and improve the tax base of the entire city. Redevelopment should result in a feeling of vitality so that the area becomes an exciting place that attracts the public during both the day and the evening. The area should be made colorful by utilizing landscaping and trees. People will be drawn to the area by a combination of uses, including office, residential and retail, which take advantage of the amenities of the area. Transporting people to and from the area, creating pleasant pedestrian facilities, providing adequate parking, and creating activities that will attract the public, are necessary components to redevelopment. To prepare and implement a redevelopment plan requires advocacy and commitment from both the public and private sectors. Citizens will need to understand what benefits will be received from spending public funds. The public acquisition of parcels of land may be required in some instances. The Plan should take advantage of natural resources unique to the East End, i.e., visual access to the lake, visual access and use of the river, and visual access to Mt. Hood.

50+ Dialogue Report: A Community Vision for Aging in Lake Oswego

Maintaining Independence

Lake Oswego residents want to age in place and create a community where they can maintain their independence with available and appropriate housing, increased mobility, and effective services and support.

Housing – Many people over age 65, burdened by high housing costs and living on fixed incomes, are in need of affordable housing that is safe and easy to maintain. This is particularly true for those who live alone or have low incomes. Many residents anticipate downsizing their home and want help developing affordable, accessible smaller homes near transportation and shopping. Simple home modifications can also make their current homes more supportive and safe.

Transportation – Mobility is critical to independence and to staying connected with the community. Communities thrive when they take action to keep residents connected to the families, friends and activities that bring meaning to their lives. Communities have a stake in helping to ensure that residents can remain mobile once they limit or stop driving. Residents want accessible transportation and an increased ability to walk in safety.

Services and Support – As residents choose to remain in their own homes, linking them to appropriate supportive services will help them to age in place. The City has already experienced a significant increase in use of services, and it is expected that this will continue as the population ages. Residents also want to explore new models of service provision, including virtual support networks to supplement traditional service delivery. In addition, families confront basic needs when they care for each other across generations. Participants in the dialogues seek support in addressing the challenges of care giving and dealing with a complex and fragmented health care environment.

Connected and Intergenerational Community

Lake Oswego residents want to create mechanisms to help build a community infrastructure that brings people together. Residents want members of every generation to be able to remain connected to other generations living in Lake Oswego. They want the focus and vision of creating community to be on creating a “community for all ages”.

Connected Community – Social interactions are critical to creating community. Residents want the opportunity to meet each other at the neighborhood level and connected & intergenerational community maintaining independence want to create new venues for connection. Community infrastructure providing neutral spaces for people to meet is an important factor in creating community and neighborhood connections.

Intergenerational Connections – To encourage interaction among all age groups and to avoid segregation that can isolate generations, residents want planning and policy development that recognizes the needs of individuals along the entire life span.

Life Planning and Meaningful Service

Lake Oswego residents discussed the need for lifelong learning and life planning programs offering training to retool their skills in order to strengthen their community and achieve personal fulfillment. Residents want the community to encourage civic engagement in order to better mobilize the skills and talents of residents while also helping to create more opportunities for meaningful service.

Life Planning and Lifelong Learning – Participants have as many questions as answers about what they want to do after they reach traditional retirement age. However, what many do know is that they want to continue learning, growing, and contributing to the community.

Meaningful Service – Meaningful service through paid and unpaid opportunities is a primary value for dialogue participants who want to use the skills they have developed over the years as a resource for the

community to solve community problems.

Wellness

To support healthy aging, residents want to promote wellness in the community. They want to create mechanisms to support citizens in maintaining a healthy life and confronting the often-complex health issues related to aging. Physical fitness, mental well-being and health care were all important aspects of healthy aging to residents.

Physical Fitness and Mental Well-Being – Active lifestyles and lifelong learning help people stay more vital and engaged. Residents want more recreational and cultural opportunities offered locally that match their interests. Residents also want activities that are multigenerational, not segregated by age, with expanded programming during weeknight and weekend hours.

Health Care – Health care is a major concern of all Americans. Dialogue participants want more educational information about health issues and help in accessing care.

Urban and Community Forestry Plan

(Developed December 2007)

Vision

The City of Lake Oswego's community forest is a thriving and sustainable mix of tree species and age classes that contribute to a healthy ecosystem. The forest is valued and cared for by the community as an essential environmental, economic, and cultural asset.

Sustainability Plan

(Adopted November 2007)

Vision of a Sustainable Lake Oswego

A sustainable Lake Oswego is a community that meets the vital human needs of the present without compromising our ability to meet future needs. This requires consideration of both long-term and short-term effects on ecological, economic, and community systems. Operating sustainably means that we are leaving a legacy for the community of Lake Oswego and the planet.

A sustainable Lake Oswego is a place recognized nationally as a model of livability—a unified city with a vital downtown, a strong sense of neighborhoods, and a harmonious relationship with the natural environment. The lives of everyone who lives, works, and conducts business in Lake Oswego are enriched by a wide range of choices in transportation, housing, recreation, and culture. Our infrastructure is sound, our finances stable, and our citizens and employees healthy and engaged.

Lake Grove Village Center Plan

(Adopted 2008)

2024 Vision Statement

The Lake Grove Village Center vision statement embodies the shared values and aspirations of the community. The vision statement was authored by the Lake Grove Village Center Implementation Advisory Committee and is based on input received from Lake Oswego residents, businesses and property owners at community workshops. The process of developing the vision included the creation of a list of desired characteristics for all aspects of the Village Center. This list of desired characteristics formed the basis for the Goals and Policies of the Lake Grove Village Center Plan.

Lake Grove Village Center – A Community Vision for 2024

The Lake Grove Village Center is a welcoming, comfortable community nucleus for the daily activities of the residents of Lake Oswego's west end (see Figure 1 – Village Center Boundary). The village of Lake Grove quietly celebrates its natural surroundings and rural beginnings. These rural independent roots are reflected in a diverse mix of tasteful architectural styles that allow old and new development to blend compatibly. The two major Boones Ferry Road entry points to the Village Center area are clearly marked by decorative monuments or gateways that embody the distinct character of Lake Grove. This character has been shaped by a respect for and preservation of the natural resources of the area, particularly the groves of native trees and restoration of natural water courses. There is a sense of place where harmony exists between these natural elements and those elements of development that provide opportunities for commerce, service, civic, social, cultural and related activities for the people who live and work in and near the Village Center.

The Village Center includes a lively community of local businesses, surrounded by neighbors and employees who use these businesses. Decision makers have considered the economic impact of their decisions on local business, leading to an economically viable business core where locally owned, independent businesses are encouraged to flourish. Property owners, business owners and residents have worked together to maintain and enhance the village character of Lake Grove, preserving and highlighting historical features, activities and businesses. Some residential development has been incorporated into the predominantly small business core, driven by market demand and government incentives rather than governmental regulation, providing a range of housing options. Public uses, including an elementary school, a community center, and a library facility are located within the Village Center and serve west end residents, business owners and employees. A village commons within the Mercantile Village area and a series of smaller community gathering places comprise a "string of pearls" which provide important focal points in the Village Center (see Figure 9 – Village Commons, Gathering Places and Gateways Map). Community members have worked with the City of Lake Oswego and other government agencies to ensure that public uses serve the community and heighten Lake Grove's sense of identity.

The Village Center is connected to the surrounding neighborhoods, employment areas, downtown Lake Oswego and other adjacent centers through a variety of safe, convenient and viable transportation options, including walking, cycling, public transit and auto travel. The major transportation artery, Boones Ferry Road, has been calmed by various traffic management tools including: sidewalks, safe pedestrian crossings, bike lanes, landscaped medians, allowing ease of access to and from commercial areas and neighborhoods and safe crossings of Boones Ferry Road. Pedestrians, cyclists and vehicle traffic all move at a safe, smooth pace in this revamped corridor. Public parking for vehicles, both on and off street, is provided in convenient locations within the Village Center. These parking areas allow for ease of access to retail, restaurant and other neighborhood services without encroaching on the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Street trees, pedestrian-scale lighting, consistent public signage, landscaped medians with pedestrian refuges, public transit shelters and other streetscape elements within the Village Center reinforce the neighborly character of the area.

Adjacent residential neighborhoods and public parks and open spaces within close proximity are directly linked to the Village Center by safe sidewalks, pathways and bike paths to encourage walking and non-vehicular travel. The transition between the more intensive development along Boones Ferry Road to the less intensive development at the edges of the Village Center is done by subtly stepping down the height, scale and intensity of development along the cross streets. This stepping down of development helps to bring the Village Center and neighborhoods together rather than creating an abrupt demarcation between the two.

By the year 2024, the Lake Grove Village Center has thoughtfully evolved into a pedestrian-friendly neighborhood community. It has an enterprising and hospitable character that reflects the people who live and work within and around it. The Lake Grove Village Center is a place where nature and human activity are well connected and prosperously coexist.

Lake Oswego Economic Development Strategy
A Five-year Plan for Economic Health & Community Vitality
(Adopted April 2010)

Vision: Lake Oswego's Economic Future

By the year 2025, Lake Oswego will be a more vibrant, connected and sustainable community, known throughout the region as a unique and wonderful place to live, learn, work, play and enjoy arts and culture. Pedestrian-friendly shopping and dining districts are lively and commercial buildings are fully occupied with thriving businesses. Industrial uses are consolidated in a better-organized, more attractive and efficient district in the I-5/west Lake Oswego area.

Strategic higher-density infill and redevelopment, including the Foothills and downtown North Anchor at 1st and B projects, provide a broader range of housing options and additional locations for retail, civic, cultural and employment uses. Strong neighborhoods are connected by safe and attractive walking and bicycle routes, with transit options including Streetcar to Portland and internal bus circulation. River, lake and trees are enduring connections to natural beauty and visible symbols of a healthy community.