

PARK & RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD
SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA
Monday, September 28, 2020
6:30 P.M. – Virtually via ZOOM

Per the Governor's Executive Order 20-16, regarding compliance with Oregon's public meeting laws, the City of Gladstone is abiding by social distancing requirements during the coronavirus pandemic. This public meeting will be conducted virtually using the ZOOM platform:

Join Zoom Meeting

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Passcode: 335935

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If members of the public would like to comment on an agenda item, please email your comments to whynot@ci.gladstone.or.us prior to 12:00 p.m. (noon) on September 28, 2020.

1. Self-Introductions/Roll Call. Current members of the Park and Recreation Board are: Benjamin Misley (Chair), Mindy Garlington (Vice-Chair), Kelsey Proctor, John Eichsteadt, Bruce Hildreth, William Preble, and Andrew Labonte, City Council liaison is Mayor Tammy Stempel.
2. Presentation -- Nature Park Site Plan assessment/analysis and concepts – Jean Akers
3. Nature Park Site Plan Discussion
4. Comments from the audience
5. Adjourn.

Gladstone Nature Park Site Analysis

City of Gladstone, Oregon

Submitted to:
City of Gladstone, Oregon

September 17, 2020

Prepared by:



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City of Gladstone

Gladstone Nature Park Site Analysis

Purpose

The purpose of this Gladstone Nature Park Site Analysis is to explore the existing conditions and physical site variables that will strongly influence and affect the potential for future design development of the park as a public recreation facility. The Site Analysis is the first stage of the Gladstone Nature Park's Master Plan process to guide its future improvements and fulfill its role in the City's park and open space system.

Property Description

The Gladstone Nature Park is an 11.42-acre city-owned property that consists of four (4) tax parcels (#1200-4.77 acres, #1203-1.4 acres, #1290-1.6 acres & #1300-3.65 acres) with frontage along Webster and Oatfield Roads. Both roadways are designated as minor arterial roadways and have concrete curbs and sidewalks. No buildings are located on the site except for a small storage shed with a message board located along the paved asphalt path.

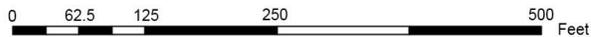
Several (3-4) informal parking spots are located along Webster Road at a curb cut in the northeastern corner of the site where parks maintenance vehicles can gain access to the park. Boulders have been placed along this driveway approach and along a berm near the boundary of the residential property's driveway to restrict drivable access into the site. The paved asphalt path extends across the northern section of the park from east to west, constructed with funding from Metro Natural Areas Bond Measure in 2008. The pathway improvement is the subject of a 2007 intergovernmental agreement signed by the City and Metro that stipulates the 1,110-foot paved pathway improvements shall remain in full force until June 30, 2027 and shall be maintained for use in conjunction with parks, open space, natural areas, or trails.

A porta-potty is located (seasonally) near the parking entry during the summer season. A dog waste bag dispenser is located at the pedestrian entry on Oatfield Road. A "little library" has been added to the gravel space along the midpoint of the paved path. Several picnic tables are located in mown grass areas and one bench is permanently installed at the midpoint of the paved path. Several pathways are being maintained with wood chips through the upper section of the park, connecting to the paved path or the mown grass area.

Gladstone Nature Park Site Aerial Map



Gladstone, Oregon



August 2020



Park Location and Context

Located in the triangular area north of the intersection of Oatfield and Webster Roads, Gladstone Nature Park is bordered on its east and west sides by public roads and sidewalks. One residential property is situated along the upper eastern border on Webster Road. The southern park borders are shared with one residential and two commercial (Kearns Market & Gaffer's Pub) properties. The northern border abuts the

Webster Ridge apartments and several Stonegate Court single family residences. A portion of the park property is being encroached by the residential property on Webster Road. A small berm with added boulders prevents private vehicles accessing the park from the residential driveway, however, the private driveway appears to extend into park property.

The park is located in the center (approximately) of the city within walking distance of numerous residential homes, apartments, churches and the Klaxberger Middle School. Other City of Gladstone park facilities located nearest to the site include Max Patterson Memorial Park to the southwest and Nick Shannon Memorial Park to the northwest.

The four parcels that comprise the park site are designated on the City of Gladstone Zoning map as being in the C-2, Community Commercial District. The C-2 zoning district allows a variety of retail, business services and mixed use development with some conditional uses for other land use development. None of the four parcels carries an Open Space zoning designation.

A 15-foot wide utility easement, owned by the City, remains in effect and runs parallel to the northern border from the western edge for 694.25 feet, covering 2/3 of the northern site boundary. The easement permits the installation of underground utilities. In 2007, the site was formally designated as “Gladstone Nature Park” by the Mayor and City Council with the intent on using a portion of the property for parks and a new library building while keeping most of the property as natural as possible.

The park is included in the inventory of the 2017 City of Gladstone Parks Master Plan (PMP) and is listed as a public park on the Parks & Recreation information page of the City of Gladstone website. A master plan and several improvements for the nature park property are listed in the 2018-2028 Capital Improvements Plan.

Geology

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRSC) Soil Survey for the property, depth to lithic bedrock may be 10 to 30 inches. The parent material is colluvium derived from andesite and/or basalt. Unweathered bedrock may be 0 to 60 inches in the typical soil profile.

Clackamas County lies on the southwestern edge of the Columbia River Basalt Group. A common structure seen in Clackamas County is columnar basalt, formed when some forms of lava cool slowly. Basalt is a common extrusive volcanic rock. Soil formed from basalt tend to be fine-grained. The Gladstone area experienced numerous basalt flows comprising a composite thickness of 200 meters.

The Portland Hills Anticline Fault began before and continued long after the basalt flows. Its magnitude of movement is estimated at a maximum of 2 mm per year since

the Eocene Period. Other shorter faults are related to the Boring Lavas. Possible geological hazard caused by earthquakes may include ground shaking and displacement.

Areas that are approximately 300-400 feet above current sea level may not have been affected by the Ice Age floods. The late Pleistocene Missoula flood left 180-200-foot deposits consisting of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated layers of sand, gravel, and silt throughout the Willamette Valley. The nature park site may have received some of this layering but its steep slopes and exposed rock outcropping suggested erosion has reduced any valuable soil depths and resulting fertility.

Soils

The native soil on site is derived from the weathering of basalt. The NRSC Soil Survey identifies the soils on site primarily as Xerochrepts – rock outcrop complex, moderately steep. In the far upper northeastern area, a small section of Huberly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, may be present. In the Xerochrepts soil map unit, slopes area described as 0-30 percent. Typical map unit composition covers 60 percent Xerochrepts and similar soil and 30 percent rock outcropping. The soil profile could consist of gravelly loam from 0 to 26 inches. Shallow soils, exposed rock outcropping and low basalt cliffs limit soil characteristics that could sustain dense vegetative growth.

On the upper (northern) sections of the park site, an unquantified amount of fill was placed on top of native soils, from the Webster and Oatfield road improvements in the 1990's. The fill depth ranges from 1-8 feet of rocky cobble. Tree wells around several Oregon white oaks were created when fill was added to avoid killing the oaks. The areas with fill drain very well. According to volunteers who have been planting in the park, the fill contains construction debris (chunks of asphalt and concrete) that challenge successful tree planting projects.

Vegetation / Landscape

On the dry, shallow soils associated with the exposed basalt, Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), tall Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) and other associated tree, shrub and herbaceous species dominate the landscape.

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) has spread throughout the site, competing directly with oak and madrone, particularly in pockets of deeper soil and areas where fill was added on upper elevations of the site. Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), Oregon crabapple (*Malus* spp.), Black hawthorn (*Crataegus nigra*), Black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), and Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta?*), are scattered in the subcanopy. Shrub species include Osoberry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), and Mockorange

(*Philadelphus spp.*). Newly planted western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) are located in the open mown grass areas in the upper terrace section of the park.

The ground layer, where not dominated by blackberry, includes short grasses in the sun and Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*) and licorice fern (*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*) in the shaded areas. Volunteers have created a Bird Garden (near the Oatfield Road entrance) planted with native shrubs and perennials. A Butterfly Hill is currently being established on the rock outcropping in the middle of the northern edge of the park with the support of a Metro grant.

Invasive non-native vegetation has invaded the site, species including Armenian blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

Poison oak, a native plant species, is pervasive in the park's natural areas and contributes to the wildlife habitat value of the site. Unfortunately, its sap is very irritating for humans and can create painful skin rashes when people come in contact. Special care should be taken to avoid contact with any plant parts or sap from pruning. Warning signs are posted at the park entrances. And volunteers try to keep the poison oak from intruding on the pathways.

A recent Hazard Tree Assessment Report (2020) identified 12 trees, mostly Douglas fir and Oregon white oak, in need of pruning or partial removal to address public safety issues on the park site. The report also suggested limiting the pathways to avoid extensive access into the woods and reduce the need for hazard tree management.

Wildlife Habitat

The park property retains significant natural habitat despite its years of varying land uses and disturbances. Tree canopy covers almost 90% of the 11+ acres with mature Oregon oaks and Douglas fir comprising the bulk of that canopy. As a result, the site attracts a number of birds and butterflies that provide a destination for birders, naturalists and visitors to enjoy. According to eBird, the citizen science birding website, the park property has hosted at least 82 different bird species based on 118 submitted checklists. The following bird species groups have been sighted:

Waterfowl (flying overhead)	Chickadees	Cardinals, grosbeaks & allies
Pigeons & doves	Martins & swallows	Sparrows
Hummingbirds	Bushtit	Finches
Hérons	Kinglets	Waxwings
Swifts	Nuthatches	Finches, Euphonias & allies
Gulls	Falcons	Starlings
Woodpeckers	Vultures, hawks & allies	Wrens
Flycatchers	Blackbirds	Treecreepers
Vireos	Wood-warblers	Thrushes
Jays, crows & ravens		

A Portland Audubon educator reported that on any one day, 38 different species of birds can be spotted in the park or flying overhead. The park's sight above the High Rocks area of the Clackamas River provides a strategic location for flyovers of larger waterfowl and predator birds. The lack of water on the site has been identified as a shortcoming for attracting even more bird species (as well as mammal and insect species). Continuing restoration efforts to replace invasive plant species with native and adaptable plant species have also benefitted wildlife and improved the Park's habitat.

The website iNaturalist, another citizen-science application, has collected 84 reports of wildlife at the park. Those reports cover plant species, mushrooms, insects, birds, mammals, snails, arachnids and lichens. The Nature Park offers a very suitable location for environmental education classes and birding outings.

Circulation & Uses

Public sidewalks border the park along Oatfield and Webster and connect to neighboring residences. As arterial streets, Oatfield and Webster Roads are not easily crossed without the aid of traffic signals with pedestrian crosswalks reducing comfortable access for local residents across those streets. The paved pathway is located across the upper portion of the site paralleling its northern border and connecting the sidewalks along Oatfield and Webster Roads.

More informal pathways exist through the wooded areas with wider paths surfaced with wood chips and a variety of narrower dirt trails weaving through blackberries and poison oak. These informal pathways were not marked (other than some wood chips) and had different widths and degrees of blackberry clearing. Wayfinding signage was not present and trail/path intersections were not marked with directional information.

The nature park provides a place to walk in a natural setting. The open mown grass areas support picnicking, quiet places of rest, event space for tents, booths, etc. The open mown grass area can support informal games of catch, Frisbee, soccer, and similar small group outdoor activities. Some visitors walk the paved path, others linger along the natural paths, or walk their dogs along paths. Park visitors come to place their portable chairs and enjoy reading outdoors. The FOGNAP group has sponsored classes in forest bathing, tree planting activities, and Arbor Day celebrations. A message board mounted on the FOGNAP storage shed offers news about upcoming events. FODNAP also maintains a website for news and information about the park.

No formal play area or picnicking spot is designated in the park. Picnic tables are scattered in the mown lawn areas. One table is located near the park's southern border by Kern's Market as a shady respite. A portable toilet is provided by the parking area during the spring to fall seasons to support visitor use

Slopes & Stormwater Drainage

The terrain of the site consists of an upper terraced area, exposed basalt outcroppings and a general slope from north to south towards the intersection of Oatfield and Webster. The high point of the nature park is at an elevation of 240 feet, situated near midpoint of the northern boundary. The land slopes down in all directions with the low point in the southern corner below a 180-foot elevation. This 50-foot elevation drop mostly occurs along the park edges where steep slopes (>10% and >25%) combine with rock outcroppings.

There is a culvert located under the paved trail near the large rock outcropping along the northern border. The field inlet is piped to the public storm drain system in Webster Road. The culvert connects two broad low areas on either side of the path. Stormwater management would need to be addressed if a future water storage tank were to be constructed due to the impervious cover generated from the tank, its associated paved area and access road. Generally, the soils are gravelly and cobble mix with rapid drainage characteristics.

Gladstone Water System Master Plan

The 2014 Gladstone Water System Master Plan identified the nature park site as a proposed location for a two million gallon water tank to meet future water demands in the intermediate pressure zone of the City's water system. Section 6.4 of the Water System Master Plan identifies the need to address a storage deficiency. The proposed new tank would provide equalization, fire flow, and emergency storage for the City's water system. The tank would supply the low-pressure zone by gravity and would maintain the same hydraulic grade as the existing Webster Tanks to supply the intermediate and high-pressure zones. The additional storage is shown to be needed for emergency storage. The report discussed that the emergency storage criteria are highly subjective and dependent upon local conditions and possible emergency scenarios. Section 7.1.4 summarizes the capital improvement project (CIP) for a new 2-million gallon tank as addressing additional storage capacity to meet future storage demands, defined as two days of average daily water demand.

The proposed location on the nature park site would consume a 250'x250' tank placement area with an access road (600' long x 24' wide with a 16' shoulder) connecting to Webster Road. The project was estimated to cost \$4.5 million if a steel tank was used. The master plan CIP indicated the implementation schedule for the new 2M storage tank as a project that would be constructed within the 30-year CIP implementation period as funding is available and at the discretion of City staff.

The Oberson Property Report illustrates the potential location for the water storage tank and access road in Figure 7.1 on page 7.2.

City Comprehensive Plan

The 1979 Comprehensive Plan identified characteristics for open space in Gladstone that would provide areas for recreation and social interaction and insure that lands with outstanding views and aesthetic quality would remain for generations to enjoy. “Preserve some high places which will provide outstanding or peasant views of the community” was one stated goal of the open space discussion in the plan. The 1979 Plan also noted a deficiency of the city was that “Gladstone has taken effective steps to conserve open space along most of its riverbanks, but not within the city’s interior.” Goals, Objectives and Policies of the City’s Comprehensive Plan have been updated several time since 1979. The Comprehensive Plan designation for the nature park site was changed in 1989 from multi-family residential to community commercial C-2. None of the parcels that comprise the site carry an Open Space designation.

Hazard Tree Assessment Report

In 2020, certified arborists conducted a tree hazard assessment in the park to identify potential public safety hazards. Twelve trees were identified for limb or upper trunk removal to eliminate potential falling. The majority of hazard conditions were dead branches hanging over a trail. Dead trees required some height reduction with dead snags and debris to remain on site. The report recommended preserving lower trunks of five (5) dead or dying Douglas fir for their habitat value. Bigleaf maple trees and one white oak were identified for removal of dead branches overhanging trails.

The report also recommends that the amount and extent of trails crisscrossing the park be reduced to minimize risk exposure to park visitors and staff and to minimize edge-effect of forested areas.

Due to the gravelly, cobbled soil type and shallow conditions (where fill was not placed), the arborists do not recommend Douglas fir as a suitable canopy tree. The report cites the majority of native vegetation as an oak woodland are well-adapted to dry conditions and suggests that any new plantings should focus on site-appropriate native trees, shrubs and herbaceous plant species.

The report also recognizes the invasion of noxious plant species including Armenian blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*). A management plan is recommended to both control and remove the non-native invasive vegetation.

2017 City of Gladstone Parks Master Plan

The system-wide parks master plan for the city was adopted in 2017 and identified Gladstone Nature Park as partially-developed open space with issues of non-native invasive plants. The Plan suggested a reclassification of the site as a neighborhood park.

Public input during the planning process was reported to suggest potential improvements to Gladstone Nature Park including: adding nature play elements; adding picnic tables, benches, and dog waste bag dispensers (done); designing a secondary trail system; creating a barrier between park and apartments; adding interpretive signs @ native plants; adding trash cans; adding restrooms, and removing invasive species. The plan recommended conducting a master planning effort to help direct future park improvements and management. Additional plan recommendations included acquiring the residential property on Webster Road, installing more amenities, improving ADA access, expanding parking, installing wayfinding and entry signage and adding a permanent ADA-compliant restroom. The 2018-2028 Capital Improvement Plan lists the master plan and a number of site improvements for the nature park.

Reviewed Documents

- Public Infrastructure Needs on the Oberson Property Report, 2015
- Gladstone Water System Master Plan, 2014
- Gladstone Citywide Parks Master Plan, 2017
- City of Gladstone Zoning map
- City of Gladstone Resolution 935, February 13, 2007
- Hazard Tree Assessment Report for Gladstone Nature Park, June 2020
- 1979 City of Gladstone Comprehensive Plan

Site Analysis Summary

Slopes: The rock outcropping and related steep slopes form a natural delineation of the park boundary along its southern edges. These steep slopes and rock outcroppings present physical barriers to cost-effective development of future park amenities. Future park improvements and uses should focus on the upper and north-central, relatively-level areas of the site.

Soils. The native soil type and added fill materials consist of gravelly, cobble composition, generally lacking in fertility, organic material, and water-holding capacity. Planned landscape restoration should focus on native plant species that are adapted to drier soils and seasonal drought conditions. The soil conditions are not suitable for traditional garden or horticultural plantings. Water is not readily available at the park. FODNAP has an agreement with the adjacent apartment complex to use their water for filling containers for irrigating new plantings. On a larger scale of tree plantings or other landscape re-establishment, a more reliable and convenient water source will be needed to help establish new plants in this gravelly soil.

Vegetation. The specialized landscape that characterizes the rocky outcroppings and shallow soil areas with Oregon white oak as the dominant canopy tree should be conserved to the greatest extent possible. This landscape character provides a park setting that is very distinctive from the surrounding suburban and urban landscape and

offers a unique setting for park visitors. The landscape that comprises the upper terraced 'fill area' includes white oak as well as Douglas fir and other lowland forest trees. To the extent possible, future restoration and reforestation efforts should stay focused on plant species that are native to these drier, more barren soil conditions.

[Circulation](#). The existing Gladstone Nature Trail provides the backbone of circulation within the park, two entry points and connects Oatfield Road to Webster Road. Added woodchip trails and natural dirt paths weave into the forested area providing some diverse walking experiences and desired access into the oak savanna and rocky outcropping areas. These secondary trail alignments, however, need more definition and could be better surfaced for all weather and universal accessibility. The secondary trails should be designed to provide a walking loop experience, an important asset in most public parks, and to connect to overlooks for distant views of the region. A paved path from Kearn's Market could provide a desirable route into the park, as an alternative to staying on the existing sidewalk along Webster Road.

[Park Entrance Identification](#). Existing signs at each entry location identify the Gladstone Nature Park for pedestrians. While they provide a valuable message about the land ownership and public park, the entrances should be defined by more than a simple aluminum signpost. Distinctive entry treatments can visually 'announce' the park and its role as a special public place. Creating an entry experience should reflect the character of the place and set it apart from the surrounding urban setting. Bolder signage, structural features (low walls, sculpture, artistic rock placement, etc.) and distinctive pavement changes can highlight the entrances and reflect its unique identity.

[Water Storage Tank](#). The need for a future water storage tank was identified in 2014. Increases in development density may further reinforce the need for additional water service in the City. The Oberson report located a 250' x 250' area with an access road as the most probable location for this tank. Examining the other water storage tank footprints (post-construction) suggests that a smaller area could be dedicated to the water storage tank, its accessory building and parking. The necessary access road could provide for access to parking for the park. The dedicated water tank area would likely be fully fenced with a vehicular gated where it joins the access road. Other cities that have placed water tanks in parks have created artwork and murals on the tank surfaces to reduce their ominous visual effect and display colorful, fun themes of place or activity.

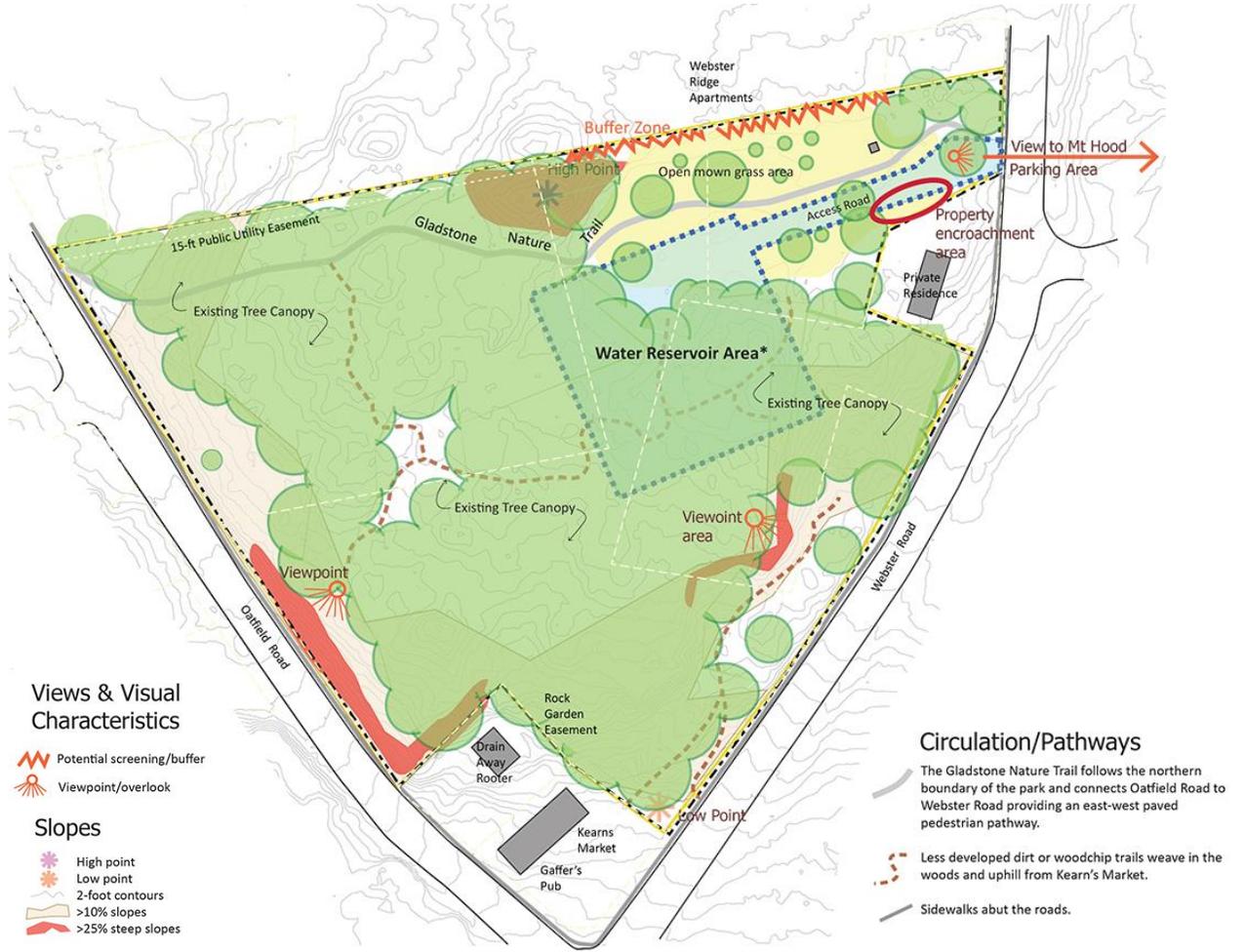
[Adjacent Residential Property](#). The neighboring property along Webster Road just south of the main park entrance is currently encroaching on the park property. A boundary survey should be undertaken and subsequent fence installed to accurately delineate the private and public land ownership. If the City were able to acquire the private property, the additional space could provide for more design option for the water tank access road and the park's future parking accommodation. The house itself could be evaluated for potential adaptive re-use or demolished to create a clear site for

future park spaces. The house site would provide for future water, sewer and electric utilities to provide for future park restrooms and support of park events and activities. When the future water tank becomes a more immediate capital project, its construction and presence may encourage the homeowners to want to sell their property to the City.

Views & Visual Characteristics. The exposed rock and white oaks combine to offer a distinctive character to the visual landscape. Open areas in the northern section of the park are dominated by the adjacent apartment buildings. The neighboring residential property parking area abuts (and encroaches into) the park with little or no screening creating a distracting view from the natural park setting. The rocky outcroppings at the top of the steep slopes offer overlooking views of the surrounding neighborhoods. At the park entrance on Webster, a distant but prominent view of Mt Hood is visible on a clear day. The path leading down Webster towards Kearn's Market offers a view of the market's dumpster. The desirable views could be enhanced and celebrated while the less desirable views could be buffered or screened.

Wildlife & Habitat Characteristics. The elevated location above the Clackamas River and natural wooded condition combine to offer an urban oasis for wildlife and a likely stopping point for many migrating bird species. Based on eBird and iNaturalist reporting for the site, many individuals have been exploring the Park and recording their observations about wildlife. The native tree canopy provides nesting habitat and the eventual elimination of non-native invasive understory plants and restoration of the native plant composition should further support wildlife habitat and, thus, enhance the visitor experience with sightings of birds, mammals and insect life.

Site Analysis Diagram



Views & Visual Characteristics

- Potential screening/buffer
- Viewpoint/overlook

Slopes

- High point
- Low point
- 2-foot contours
- >10% slopes
- >25% steep slopes

Circulation/Pathways

- The Gladstone Nature Trail follows the northern boundary of the park and connects Oatfield Road to Webster Road providing an east-west paved pedestrian pathway.
- Less developed dirt or woodchip trails weave in the woods and uphill from Kearns Market.
- Sidewalks abut the roads.

Gladstone Nature Park MASTER PLAN: SITE ANALYSIS

Existing Conditions

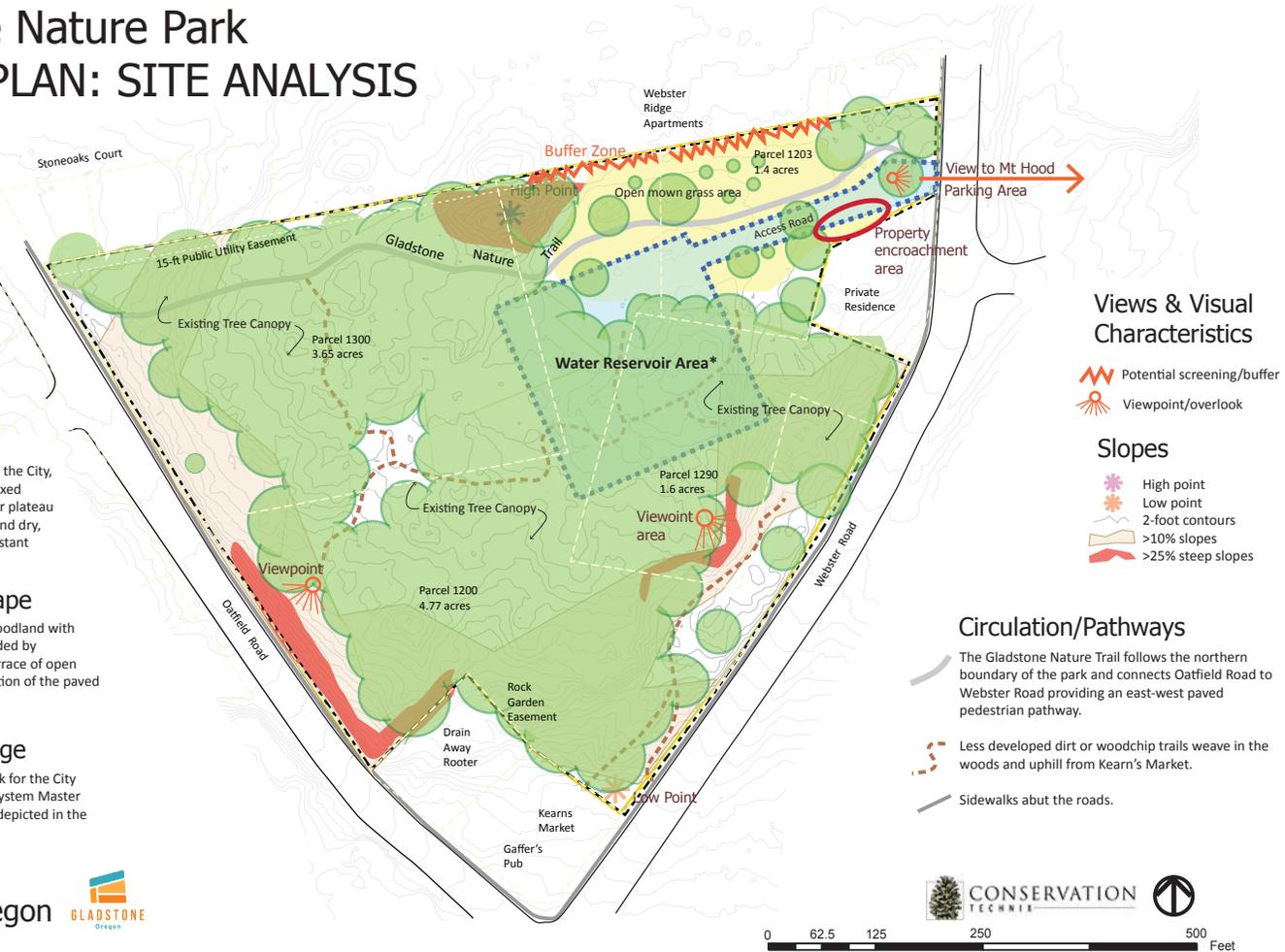
At a higher elevation than much of the City, the park site is characterized by mixed woods, native white oaks, an upper plateau with scattered rock outcroppings and dry, steep slopes. Its elevation offers distant views to Mt Hood to the east.

Vegetation/Landscape

The site consists of a native oak woodland with associated vegetation heavily invaded by non-native plants and an upper terrace of open mown grass along the eastern portion of the paved path.

Future Water Storage

* The need for a water storage tank for the City was identified in the 2014 Water System Master Plan. The location on the site was depicted in the 2015 Oberson Property Report.



Views & Visual Characteristics

- Potential screening/buffer
- Viewpoint/overlook

Slopes

- High point
- Low point
- 2-foot contours
- >10% slopes
- >25% steep slopes

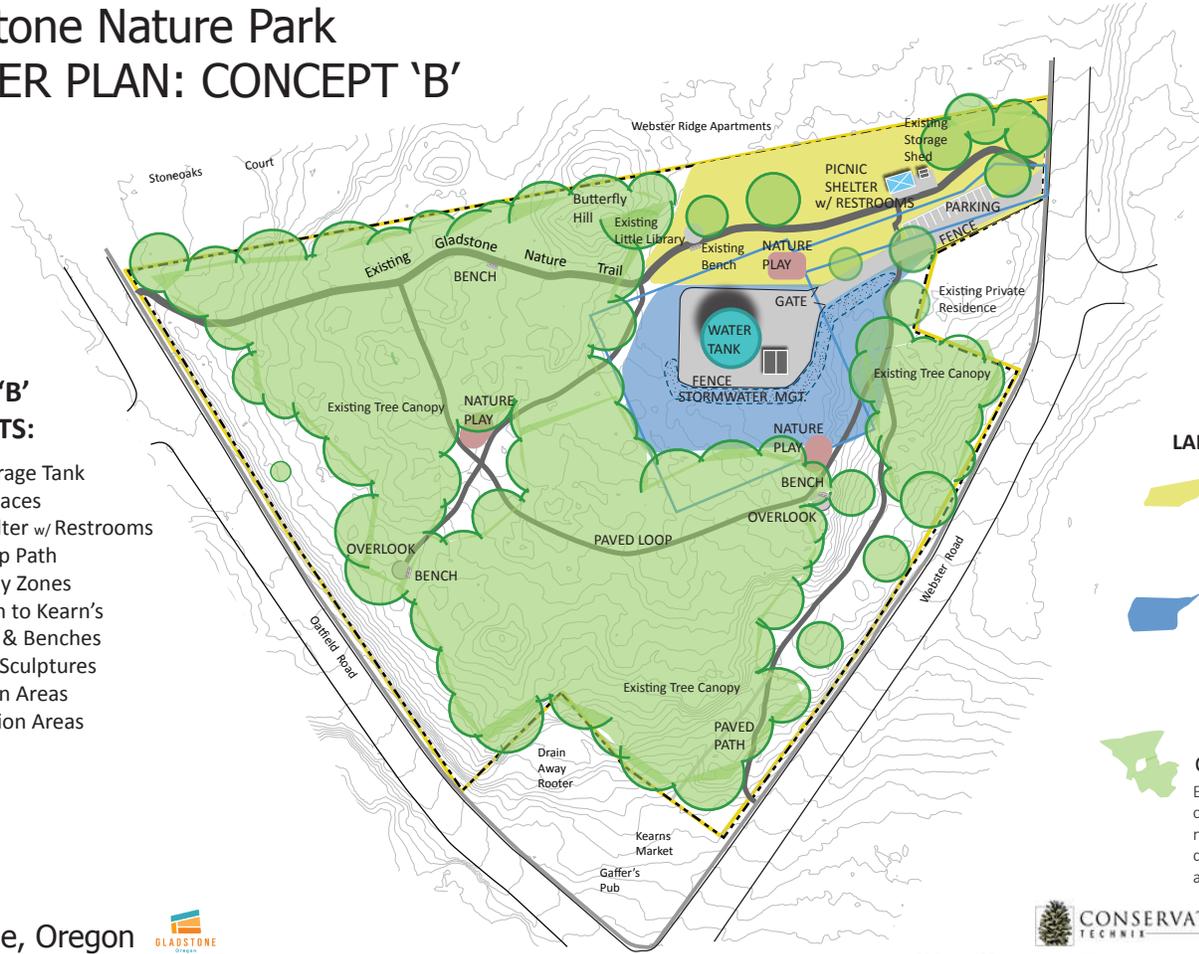
Circulation/Pathways

- The Gladstone Nature Trail follows the northern boundary of the park and connects Oatfield Road to Webster Road providing an east-west paved pedestrian pathway.
- Less developed dirt or woodchip trails weave in the woods and uphill from Kearns Market.
- Sidewalks abut the roads.

Gladstone Nature Park MASTER PLAN: CONCEPT 'B'

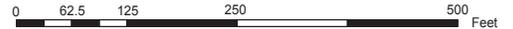
CONCEPT 'B' HIGHLIGHTS:

- Water Storage Tank
- Parking Spaces
- Picnic Shelter w/ Restrooms
- Paved Loop Path
- Nature Play Zones
- Paved Path to Kearns's
- Overlooks & Benches
- Public Art Sculptures
- Restoration Areas
- Conservation Areas



LANDSCAPE ZONES

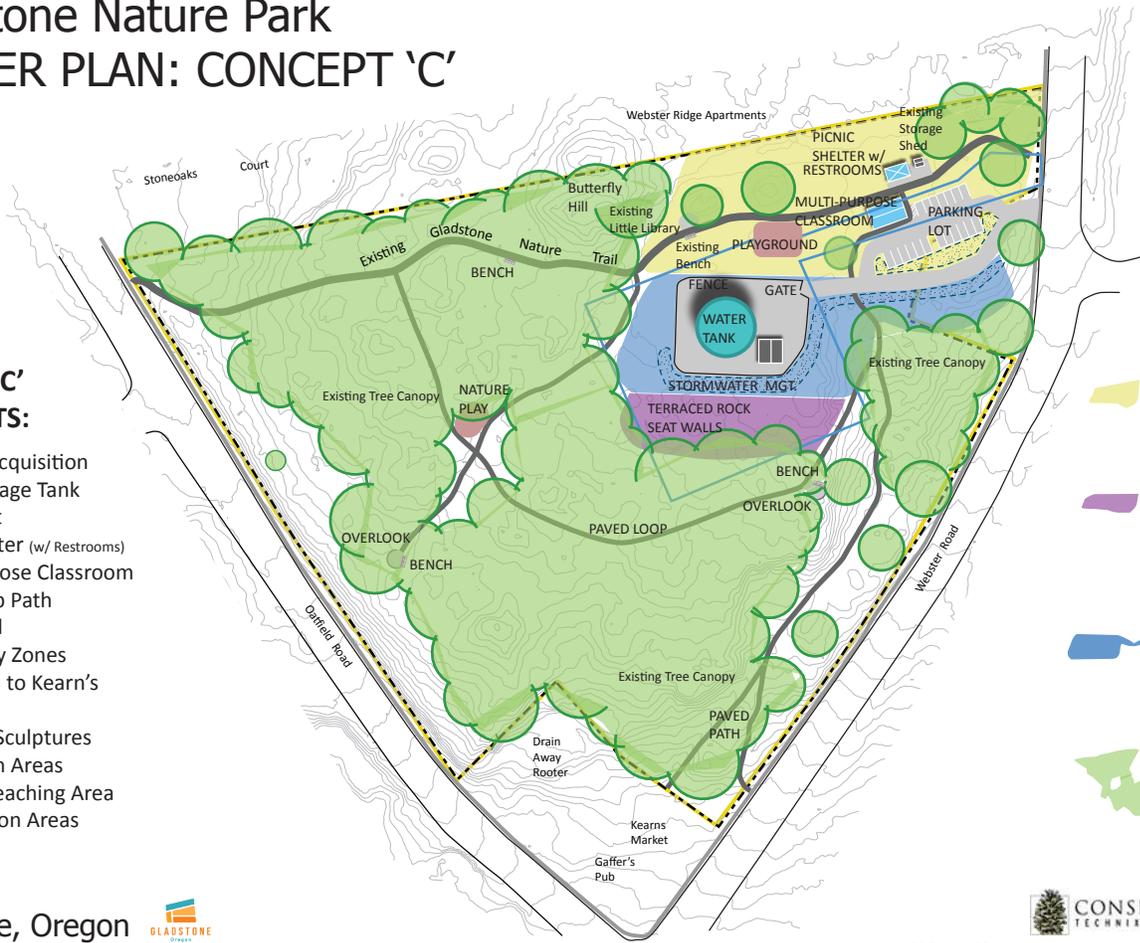
-  **Active Use Area**
Focus active park uses amenities, and events in this accessible open area.
-  **Restoration Area**
Native white oak and associated savanna species shall be established to recover area disturbed from construction activities.
-  **Conservation Area**
Existing forest canopy to be conserved and managed as natural area with designated pathways and access.



Gladstone Nature Park MASTER PLAN: CONCEPT 'C'

CONCEPT 'C' HIGHLIGHTS:

- Property Acquisition
- Water Storage Tank
- Parking Lot
- Picnic Shelter (w/ Restrooms)
- Multi-Purpose Classroom
- Paved Loop Path
- Playground
- Nature Play Zones
- Paved Path to Kearn's
- Overlooks
- Public Art Sculptures
- Restoration Areas
- Terraced Teaching Area
- Conservation Areas



LANDSCAPE ZONES

-  **Active Use Area**
Focus active park uses amenities, and events in this accessible open area.
-  **Teaching Terrace Area**
Rock seating walls create terraces for teaching, gathering, nature programming.
-  **Restoration Area**
Native white oak and associated savanna species shall be established to recover area disturbed from construction activities.
-  **Conservation Area**
Existing forest canopy to be conserved and managed as natural area with designated pathways and access.

