

Your City, Seattle

Department Policy & Procedure

Subject: Park Classification System		Number
		Supersedes 5.11.1
Approved:	Department:	Page 1 of 11
	Seattle Parks & Recreation	

1.0 <u>PURPOSE STATEMENT</u>

Seattle Parks and Recreation recognizes the unique nature of each property it owns and is responsible for. The size of each property, its setting within the surrounding neighborhood, the amenities it provides to park visitors, its accessibility to the public, its soil, hydrology, vegetation, and habitat combine to make each property a unique asset. Understanding the uniqueness of each property, there is also a recognized benefit to categorizing park owned properties based on their similarities across a number of characteristics. The purpose of this policy and procedure is to establish a method for classifying the parks in Seattle Parks and Recreation. The classifications are driven by park use, purpose and size. This classification system serves the following purposes:

- These classifications will provide a general guideline for future development options. The combination of descriptors for each park type represents what has generally been successful on a certain sized plot of land located in a certain type of physical environment. These guidelines can help to set community expectations for a given site.
- These classifications may serve as a basis for policies around appropriate programming and uses in different park types.
- These classifications may inform functional planting design standards and other design standards.

This classification scheme is <u>not</u> intended to serve as an inventory of individual assets (e.g. total acres of natural area or total number of athletic fields) because different combinations of the same assets appear in each park type, nor is it intended to be a naming policy. Lastly, <u>F</u>for each park type, the list of desired or optional assets or programming opportunities is not intended to be inclusive of all potential assets or programs. Lastly, this policy is not to be used to supersede Parks approved master plans for individual parks, such as Discovery Park, Magnuson Park or <u>Seward Park.</u>

2.0 ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED

2.1 Seattle Parks and Recreation

3.0 <u>POLICY</u>

Seattle Parks and Recreation adopts the following park classifications as defined in Section 4.0 as well as the Parks Classification Assignments List dated October, 2014:

- 1. Mini Parks/Pocket Parks
- 2. Neighborhood Parks
- 3. Community Parks
- 4. Downtown Parks
- 5. Regional Parks
- 6. Special-Use Parks/Specialty Gardens
- 7. Greenbelts/Natural Areas
- 8. Boulevards/Green Streets/Greenways

4.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

4.1 MINI PARKS, POCKET PARKS		Mini and pocket parks provide a little green in dense areas. They are small parks transformed from developed, urban land sites acquired by the City. These urban land acquisitions have a wide variety of uses, and are sometimes jointly operated for both recreational and utility/infrastructure purposes. Mini and pocket parks may include ornamental areas, traffic islands,	
		small boulevards, oversized ri	ghts-of-way, medians, and minor
			or pocket parks try to use remnants of
			ther elements from the site's prior use to
		RECEIPTION VICTORIAN	importance. Plans may also incorporate
Dhusiaal		water towers or other utility i	nfrastructure.
Physical Size		Conorally under 10,000 cg. ft	t (0.25 acro)
Setting		Generally under 10,000 sq. ft. (0.25 acre) All zones	
Setting		Can be surrounded by residences, small commercial, non-arterial	
		streets or on unused land be	
Contributes to p	lanning area	No, unless it exceeds10,000 sq. ft. (0.25 acre)	
	ace requirement		
Built environme	ent		
Percent develop	oed	70-100%	
Assets (desired	– size dependent)	Benches	Plaza or grassy area for informal
		Improved paths	activity (no sports field)
Assets (optional)	Designed Landscape	Play area
		Lighting for safety (rare)	Public art
		Picnic table	Viewpoint
		Characterization of the second	
Parking		Street, none	
Parking Natural Environ	ment	Street, none	
	ment	No	
Natural Environ			nfrastructure, native plants
Natural Environ		No	nfrastructure, native plants
Natural Environ Natural Area Environmental E	Benefits	No	nfrastructure, native plants

4.2	NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	generally occupy and area equiv the surrounding neighborhood f development may include play a	areas, small fields, turf, trees, h receptacles, picnic tables, paved d lighting. Many Neighborhood
Physical			
Size		Between 0.25 and 9 acres	
Setting		Single Family Residential, Reside Villages Generally surrounded by resider arterial streets	-
Contributes to pla	inning area	Yes	
Usable Open Space	-		
Built environmen			
Percent develope	d	30-100%	
Assets (desired)		Benches Designed landscape Improved paths	Level grassy area for informal activity Picnic tables Play area
Assets (optional)		Basketball courts Boat launch Comfort station Garden Lighting for safety Picnic shelter or small shelter house	Public art Recreation areas Sports fields Stage Tennis courts Spray park or Wading pool Viewpoint Off-leash Area
Parking		Generally just street parking; may have off-street parking	
Natural Environm	ent		
Natural Area		May have natural area, creek, lake	
Environmental Be	nefits	Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat (if natural area), CO2 reduction	
Programs			
Programming (de	sired)	None	
Programming (op	tional)	Light scheduling for athletic teams, community gatherings, small concerts	
Geographic range	ographic range of users Surrounding neighborhood – between ¼ and ½ mile		tween ¼ and ½ mile

4.3 COMMUNITY PA	neighborhoods and may also pres generally accommodate group ac available at neighborhood parks. open spaces, paths, benches, nat	serve unique landscapes. They tivities and recreational facilities not They may have athletic fields, large ural areas, and restrooms. accessible by arterial and/or collector	
Physical			
Size	Between 5 and 60 acres		
Setting	Villages	Should be next to an arterial, institution, or natural area rather than	
Contributes to planning area	Yes		
Usable Open Space requirement			
Built environment			
Percent developed	25-100%		
Assets (desired)	Basketball court Benches Comfort station Designed landscape Improved paths Level grassy area for informal activity	Lighting for safety Picnic tables and shelters Play area Sports field(s)	
Assets (optional)	Boat launch Community Center Concessions Community or specialty garden Lifeguarded beach Lighting for specific facility use Natural Area Off-leash area Public art	Pool Recreation areas or complexes (lighted sports fields with designated parking away from residences) Skatepark Stage Tennis courts Spray park or Wading pool Viewpoint	
Parking	Off-street parking	Off-street parking	
Natural Environment			
Natural Area	May contain natural areas, creeks	May contain natural areas, creeks, lakes	
Environmental Benefits		Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat (if natural	
Programs			
Programming (desired)	Community gatherings	Community gatherings	
Programming (optional)	Scheduled for athletic teams, sma vendors (cart)	Scheduled for athletic teams, small concerts, naturalist activities, food	
Geographic range of users	Several surrounding neighborhoods – between 1/2 and 3 miles; citywide if park contains a recreation complex		

4.4 DOWNTOWN PARKS	Downtown Pars are typically sma Seattle's center. Many are iconic respite from busy downtown stra space for performers and vendor	urban landscapes and provide a eets, offer places to sit, and provide
	Many of these parks have histo destination parks are signature community and allow the public	parks of interest to the broad
Physical		
Size	Between 0.1 and 5 acres	
Setting	The 2006 Downtown Parks & Public Spaces Task Force Report defines "downtown" as the area bounded by South Lake Union Park to the north, the International District to the south and Interstate 5 to the east. This document currently reflects those boundaries, although in the future the area defined "downtown" may shift as the city changes Generally surrounded by commercial buildings	
Contributes to planning area	Only those over 10,000 square	
Usable Open Space requirement		
Built environment		
Percent developed	100%	
Assets (desired)	Benches Improved paths Designed landscapes Lighting for safety	Plaza or level grassy area for informal activity (no sports field)
Assets (optional)	Picnic tables Play area	Public art Stage Off-leash Area
Parking	Street, none	
Natural Environment		
Natural Area	None	
Environmental Benefits	Possible green stormwater infra	astructure, native plants
Programs		
Programming (desired)	None	
Programming (optional) Geographic range of users	Buskers, food vendors (carts), small concerts, special events Immediate business community, downtown visitors and residents, tourists	

4.5 REGIONAL PARI	serving broader citywide recreati contains various assets, often for programmed accordingly. Many a undeveloped land and/or historic parks tend to be destinations, oft	active recreation, and is also have large natural areas of or landmarked significance. These en generate tourism, and have views es and off-street parking should be
Size	The average for this category is o	ver 100 acres, but the range is from
	approximately 10 acres up to ove	
Setting	Single Family Residential, Resider	
C	Villages	<u> </u>
Contributes to planning area	Yes	
Usable Open Space requirement		
Built environment		
Percent developed	20-100%	
Assets (desired)	Benches	Lighting for safety
	Comfort station	Picnic tables and shelters
	Designed landscape	Play area
	Improved paths	Sports field(s)
	Level grassy area for informal	
	activity	
Assets (optional)	Boat launch	Golf courses and driving ranges
	Community Center	Pool
	Concessions	Recreation areas or complexes
	Community or specialty garden	 (lighted sports fields with
	Lifeguarded beach	designated parking away from
	Lighting for specific facility use	residences)
	Natural Area	Skatepark
	Off-leash area Public art	Stage Tennis courts
	Basketball court	
	Basketball Coult	Spray park or Wading pool Viewpoint
Parking	Off-street parking	viewpoint
Natural Environment		
	On street parking	
		s lakes wetlands shoreline access
Natural Area	May contain natural areas, creeks	s, lakes, wetlands, shoreline access
	May contain natural areas, creeks Green stormwater infrastructure,	
Natural Area	May contain natural areas, creeks	
Natural Area Environmental Benefits	May contain natural areas, creeks Green stormwater infrastructure,	
Natural Area Environmental Benefits Programs	May contain natural areas, creeks Green stormwater infrastructure, area), CO2 reduction	, native plants, habitat (if natural
Natural Area Environmental Benefits Programs Programming (desired)	May contain natural areas, creeks Green stormwater infrastructure, area), CO2 reduction Community gatherings	, native plants, habitat (if natural tals, small concerts, naturalist

4.6 Physical	NATURAL AREA/ GREENBELT	not adversely impact habitat or n natural areas may have small sect community park function. Large divided into subareas based on ve	nd other natural systems support accessible for low-impact use. de access and signage, where it will atural systems functions. Larger tions developed to serve a Natural Area/Greenbelts may be egetation, habitat, restoration recreation use area, etc. in order to
Size		Any	
Setting		600 1000	Non-accessible natural areas are r in riparian zones or wetlands. ffer between incompatible land
Contributes to p	-	Only parks with usable open spac	e over 10,000 square feet
	ace requirement		
Built environme	-		
Percent develop	ed	Limited to infrastructure for supp	
Assets (desired)		None (Parks Design Standard 029 Areas" shall apply)	000-01 "Site Restoration of Natural
Assets (optional)		Comfort station Environmental Learning Center Picnic tables	Play area Signage Trails (internal and connecting with external urban trails) Viewpoint
Parking		Street parking, off-street parking amenities	for natural areas with more
Natural Environ	ment		
Natural Area		Yes	
Environmental B	senefits	Green stormwater infrastructure, corridor (if there is a creek or sho	
Programs			
Programming (d	Votesteriotetto. Di	Environmental education	
Programming (o	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Plant restoration service projects,	, research
Geographic rang	e of users	Citywide, regional, tourists	

4.7	BOULEVARDS/GREEN STREETS/GREENWAYS	Park boulevards are estable Ordinance, SMC 15.02.046	
		extension or expansion of a	
		-	nt-of-way in addition to being
		-	's boulevards are part of the
		Olmsted plan. Boulevards a	-
		provide safe pedestrian rol	-
		opportunities for jogging a	
		opportunities for jogging a	nu bicyching.
Physical			
Size		Any	
Setting		Single Family Residential, Res	idential Urban Villages, Hub
		Urban Villages	
		Along an arterial road	
		In places with attractive views	
Contributes to		Those with usable open space	e over 10,000 square feet
	pace requirement		
Built environm			
Percent develo	-	25-100%	
Assets (desired)	Designed landscape Improved Path	Regular street lighting
Assets (optiona	al)	Benches	Play area
		Decorative lighting	Public gathering place
		Flat grassy area for informal	Viewpoint
		activity	
Parking		Street parking, off-street park	ting
Natural Enviro	nment		
Natural Area		May have shoreline, riparian area	
Environmental Benefits		Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, riparian area,	
		CO2 reduction	
Programs			
Programming (desired)	None	
Programming (optional)	None	
Geographic rar	nge of users	Citywide, all travelers using the street	
		\checkmark	

4.8 SPECIAL-USE PARKS/SPECIALITY GARDENS	This category refers generally to stand-alone parks that are designed to serve one particular use. Examples of parks that fit into this category include Woodland Park Zoo, West Seattle Stadium, Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center, Kubota Gardens and Camp Long. Specialty gardens are some of Seattle's most beautiful and inspiring places. They offer respite from the city's noise, quiet places to sit and reflect, and a revival of color and fragrance in the spring.	
	For each special-use park type, the descriptors will differ depending on industry standards and best practices for the intended activity. For each type of special-use park, a more detailed list of descriptors should be developed by a design expert in that particular field.	
Physical		
Size	Whatever size is necessary for the intended use	
Setting	Depends on intended use	
Contributes to planning area Usable	In some cases	
Open Space requirement		
Built environment		
Percent developed	70-100%	
Assets (desired)	Depends on intended use	
Assets (optional)	Depends on intended use	
Parking	Depends on intended use	
Natural Environment		
Natural Area	None	
Environmental benefits	Native plants, habitat, and green stormwater infrastructure; environmental benefits of other special-use parks depends on development	
Programs		
Programming (desired)	Depends on intended use	
Programming (optional)	Depends on intended use	
Geographic range of users	Citywide, regional, tourists	

5.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- 5.1 The Planning & Development Division (PDD) will be responsible for reviewing the Parks Classification System as a guideline as park development plans are reviewed for proposed improvements or changes in use.
- 5.2 The Parks Division will be responsible for reviewing the Parks Classification System as new maintenance procedures at a park site are considered.
- 5.3 As policies related to park programming options in different park types are considered, it will be the responsibility of the Recreation Division and Regional Parks and Strategic Outreach Division to review the Parks Classification System for policy guidance.

6.0 <u>PROCEDURE</u>

- 6.1 Revisions to the Parks Classification System may be requested, including revisions to park category definitions and changes to the assigned category of a specific park. Requests should be made in writing to the Parks Superintendent.
- 6.2 The Parks Superintendent may confer with the chair of the Board of Park Commissioners on the revisions and the preferred public review process for requested revisions. The Parks Superintendent shall have final authority on changes to the policy and/or park classification assignments
- 7.0 <u>REFERENCES</u> Not applicable