## Appendix B OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

OPEN SPACE CLASS		DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Municipal Parks	METROPOLITAN PARK	Metropolitan parks are large, feature parks intended to provide value to residents and visitors throughout Edmonton and the greater Metro region. Metropolitan Parks may have a variety of functions and uses, but usually contain features and amenities that are not available elsewhere in the City.	Terwillegar Park Rundle Park William Hawrelak Park Borden Park
	DISTRICT PARK	District parks are designed to meet the needs of multiple communities, such as a City quadrant or collection of neighbourhoods under an Area Structure Plan. They may be more specialized than community parks, but also may provide multifunctional amenities. Some district parks contain unique attractions (e.g. Argyll Park Velodrome, Muttart Conservatory). The size and programming depends on the community where they are located, and the provision of amenities in the larger community.	Jackie Parker Recreational Area Castle Downs Park The Meadows District Park Argyll Park
	COMMUNITY PARK	Community parks are the basic units of the green network. They are intended to be frequent in the landscape, and flexible enough in programming to meet the social and recreational needs of most people in their catchment area. Some community parks are co-located with Community Leagues or schools (usually elementary schools) and may be managed under a Joint Use Agreement or Occupancy License.	Ermineskin Park Laurier Heights Park Kitchener Park Cumberland Park
	POCKET PARK	Pocket parks are small open spaces meant to serve the nearby neighbourhood and may contain only one amenity or serve one of the functions of open space (e.g. a playground, adult fitness, or seating area).	Otto Leslie Park Peace Garden Park Kainai Park John G Niddrie Park
	GREENWAY	Greenways are linear, publicly accessible open spaces that are large enough to operate as parkland, providing opportunities for active transportation, recreation or social encounters in addition to their role as connectors.	Edmonton Grads Park Ribbon of Steel Park Hazeldean Greenway
	ECOLOGICAL PARK	Ecological Parks are public open spaces specifically intended to protect an area of land or water (or both) that is dominated by native vegetation in naturally occurring patterns. Ecological parks are managed for the primary purpose of preserving natural processes, species and habitat elements. Human activities are primarily passive (e.g. nature interpretation, nature appreciation, etc.) with the exception of trails for walking, bicycling and jogging where those uses do not compromise the primary purpose of protection.	Woodbend Ravine Woodlot Clover Bar Natural Area Poplar Lake

DESCRIPTION

EXAMPLE

Other Jurisdi	CAMPUS	Publicly accessible provincial, college and university campuses, or teaching hospitals.	University of Alberta grounds
	FEDERAL PARKLAND	Federally owned or managed parks. Edmonton currently does not have any federal parkland within City limits.	
Other Jurisdictional Parkland	PROVINCIAL PARKLAND	Provincial parks provide valuable regional and community open space services. Although these spaces are managed and operated by the provincial government, they are often integrated into the City's open space network through trails and pathways, and provide value to residents. In addition, the Legislature Grounds surrounding the provincial legislature buildings in Edmonton are publicly accessible, carefully managed open spaces that attract both tourists and residents.	Alberta Legislature Grounds Government House Grounds Big Island Natural Area
Corridors Civic Spaces	UTILITY CORRIDORS	Utility corridors currently provide some of the functions of open space by acting as green landcover, open space connections or other uses. These corridors may have a public access agreement in place, and may be maintained by the City.	Hodgson Altalink Corridor
	ROADWAY GREENS	Roadway greens are green spaces on public property within right-of- ways: along roads or major walkways, or within roadways as traffic islands, medians or boulevards. Typically they are turfed/grass, planted with shrubs, or naturalized with native vegetation.	
	CONNECTORS	Connectors are primarily pathways with some associated green space, usually connecting two or more open spaces together, or two parts of a neighbourhood. The primary purpose of connectors is to provide access to and between neighborhoods, roads or open spaces, although they may also occasionally include park amenities such as small seating areas or landscaping.	
	PEDESTRIAN- PRIORITY STREETS	Pedestrian-priority streets are road rights-of-way designed to prioritize pedestrian mobility over other modes of travel, in order to improve the pedestrian experience. Permanent pedestrian-priority streets may or may not also allow vehicular traffic, and may perform important social or ceremonial functions. Temporary pedestrian-priority streets are roadways that prohibit or limit vehicle traffic for a limited duration of time to accommodate pedestrian traffic for a ceremony, event or festival (e.g. Fringe Festival, parade, marathon, etc.).	104th Street NW The Armature 83 Avenue NW
	MAIN STREETS	Main streets are 'enhanced' streets intended to act as important social places or grand boulevards. They are pedestrian-friendly streets that also serve as major transportation links with a mix of active street-oriented land uses. They often include seating areas, street trees, vegetated traffic buffers, and room for street vendors and parklets.	Jasper Avenue Whyte Avenue 124 Street
	SQUARES, PLAZAS, AND PROMENADES	Squares, plazas and promenades are primarily hardscaped areas developed as gathering spaces for people. Some may contain markets, event venues, or small shops and food vendors. Most include seating areas. Most promenades, and some squares and plazas, may be linear or part of a streetscape.	Sir Winston Churchill Square Centennial Plaza Victoria Promenade

139

OPEN SPACE CLASS		DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Other Public Open Spaces	SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITY	Major cultural, recreational or sporting venues that provide a unique leisure, memorial or entertainment value that draws users from across Edmonton and the greater metropolitan region. They typically involve more intensive investment in facilities and associated services. Often they require a fee or membership for entrance, or restrict the hours or activities that are permitted. Some are located within larger parks.	Edmonton Valley Zoo Fort Edmonton Park Commonwealth Stadium
	SCHOOL SITES	Lands set aside for schools and owned, managed, or maintained by the City of Edmonton or by an Edmonton school board (e.g. Public, Catholic, or Francophone School Board). These sites include the building envelope and other school facilities such as parking lots and drop off areas. Some of these sites are adjacent to larger parks, and most are managed through the Joint-Use Agreement which allow for public access. Some school sites have not yet been developed, while others have been identified as being surplus (i.e. a school is not required).	
	MUNICIPAL CEMETERY	Municipally-owned cemeteries provide important cultural services, and may also provide some of the same uses as municipal parks, such as passive recreation.	Northern Lights South Haven
	MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	Municipally-owned golf courses often have restricted access (restricted to club members or require a fee for access) but the City retains ownership, allowing for other potential open space uses such as picnic areas or winter skiing opportunities.	Victoria Golf Course Rundle Golf Course
	SELECT VACANT CITY HOLDINGS	Select vacant City holdings include vacant lots and other City-owned spaces that have not yet been developed into other land uses or sold. They are spaces identified by the City as currently providing some open space services such as green space, and represent an opportunity for future open space developments such as civic spaces, greenways and parks.	
	UTILITY LOTS	Utility lots currently provide some of the functions of open space by acting as green landcover, stormwater management facilities or other uses. These lots may have a public access agreement in place, and may be maintained by the City.	

## **Open Space Classification**



BREATHE | EDMONTON'S GREEN NETWORK STRATEGY