The park classification system for all parks in the city is broken down into four categories and when combined, form a park network that covers the entire spectrum of recreation.

Neighborhood Parks

A neighborhood park is a site of approximately five to ten acres and serves the area within a one half mile radius with both active and passive recreational opportunities. Neighborhood parks provide access to different outdoor activities for residents living in close proximity. (Example - Country Meadows Park)

Community Parks

A community park is a site of approximately 40 to 150 acres with a service area radius of two miles and provides both active, passive and often primitive (nature oriented) recreation. Community parks provide a large variety of outdoor activities, opportunities for environmental education and encourage social community activities. (Example - Bethany Lakes Park)

Special Use Parks

The special use park classification covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities that focus on one or two specific recreational uses; typically sports fields. Facility space requirements are the primary determinants of site size and location. For example, a golf course may require 150 acres, whereas a community center with parking may only require 10 or 15 acres. Special use parks provide areas for specific activities to allow groups with common interests to participate together. (Example – The Edge at Allen Station Park)

Greenbelts

Greenbelts or greenbelt parkways are linear parks that are typically developed around a natural resource such as a creek, river, or utility easement. Not only does a greenbelt system preserve valuable open space and natural habitats, it ties the park systems' components together to form a cohesive park environment. One-hundred foot corridor widths and wider give flexibility in design and are encouraged wherever possible. (Example - Bluffs at Lost Creek Park)