CONNECT our FUTURE



Place Types and Community Types







Vibrant Communities-Robust Region



The 14-county bi-state region includes: Anson, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly and Union Counties in North Carolina, and Chester, Lancaster, Union and York Counties in South Carolina.

Place Type and Community Types

This document introduces and explains some important tools in the process of developing and testing alternative scenarios for a regional growth framework. It will discuss several key elements that assist in gathering and utilizing public input within the region and how these elements work at both the micro and macro scale.

"CONNECT Our Future" is a process in which communities, counties, businesses, educators, non-profits and other organizations work together to grow jobs and the economy, improve quality of life and control the cost of government. This project will create a regional growth framework developed through extensive community engagement and built on what communities identify as existing conditions, future plans and needs, and potential strategies.

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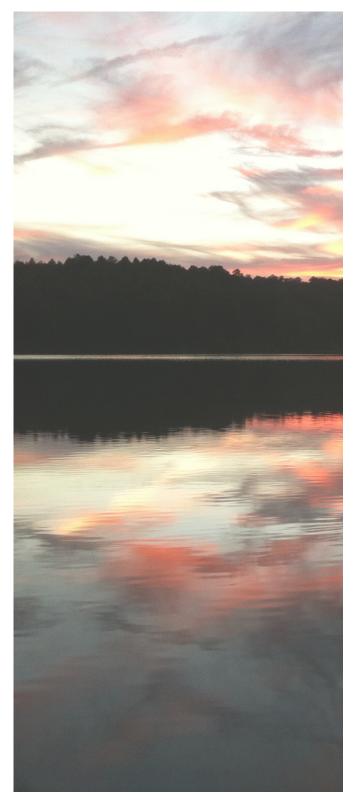
Preface

This document introduces and explains the concept of "place types" and its companion term, "community types." These are important tools in the process of gathering public input and managing data throughout the process of creating and testing alternative scenarios for a regional growth framework. The goal of this framework is to enhance the economic, environmental and lifestyle goals of citizens and companies in the region.

Place types are physical descriptions of different kinds of built or natural environments – such as "mixed-use neighborhood," "suburban commercial center," or "working farm" to name just three from the full palette of thirty-one (31) described in this document. Each one is easy to understand and uses straightforward, non-technical language.

These place types represent an important connection between the various data gathering and analysis phases of the project and later work that uses public input and priorities to project and test alternative future growth options for the region. For use in large, intensive public workshops, these 31 categories are collated into a set of ten (10) kindred "community types," that share basic characteristics of rural, suburban or urban qualities. In these slightly different but related ways, these tools can provide outputs into both low-tech public mapping sessions and high-tech scenario modeling using software such as Community VizTM.

In addition to their role in gathering and organizing public inputs, place types are used in the Blueprinting process to generalize the various development categories used by local governments in the 14-county, two-state CONNECT region to describe data about the physical environment. Unifying terms and concepts into a vocabulary that can be used to describe present conditions and future development patterns across the region improves communications within the Blueprinting process and between the many public and private partners in this regional initiative. Place types thus have the capacity to serve as a shared planning resource for municipalities in the region throughout the CONNECT project and well beyond the December 2014 project end date.



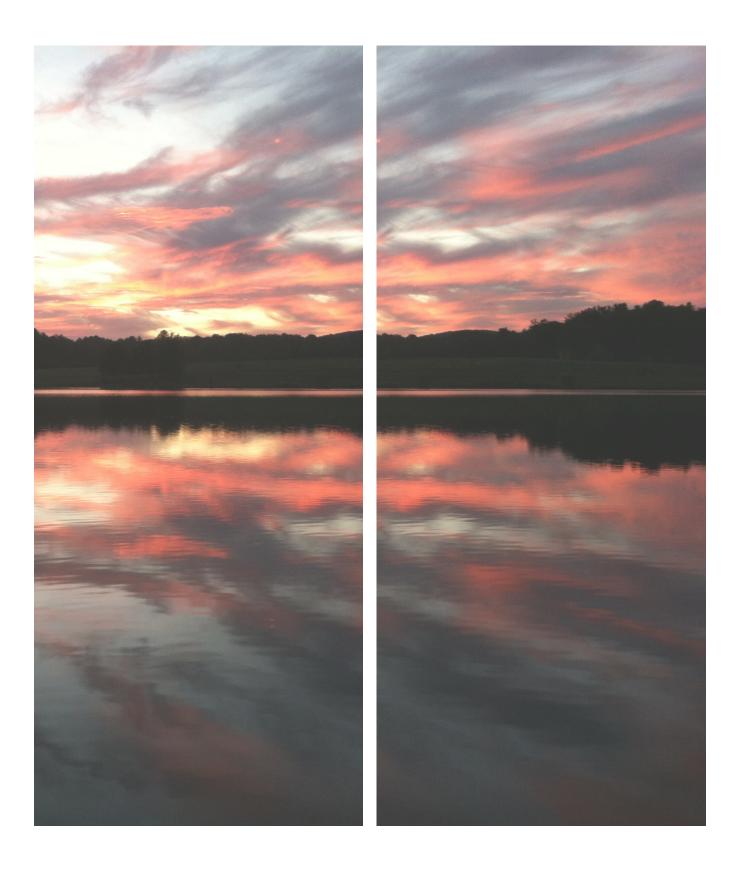


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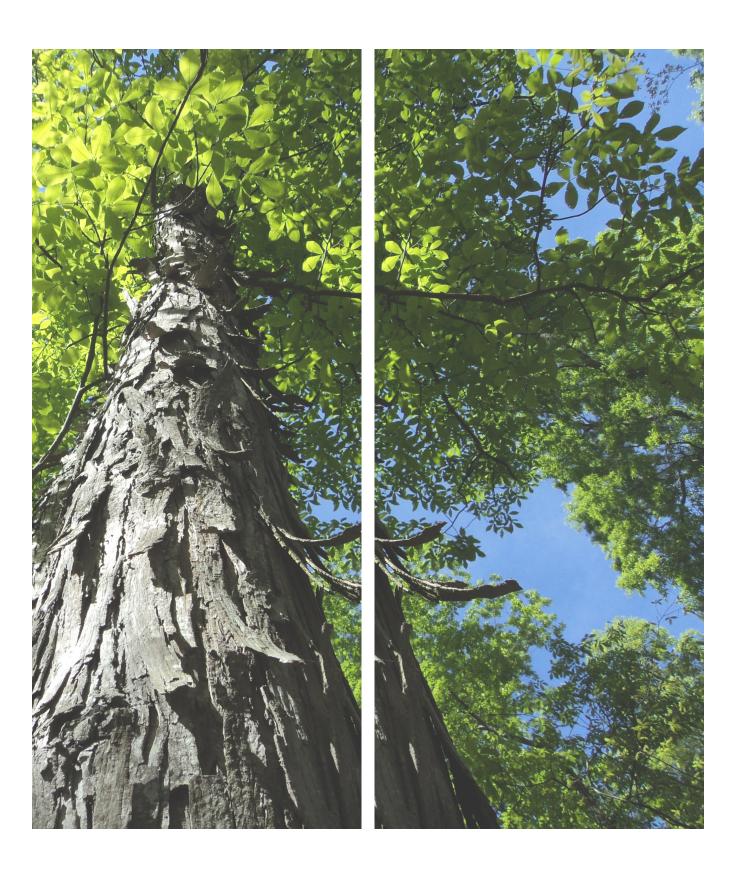
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Section A: Place Type Introduction

The use of place types marks a significant shift in planning practice in the last ten to fifteen years, away from conventional and functional designations that merely specified the use of land and towards a renewed interest in the relationships between land uses and urban design. The objective of this more advanced way of thinking is to produce more economically and environmentally attractive places to live, work and play. This use of place types as a way for the public and professionals to understand the complexities of the CONNECT region is underpinned by substantive and ongoing research by graduate students and faculty in the UNC Charlotte School of Architecture's Master of Urban Design Program and its companion Design+Society Research Center. Research teams continue to document dozens of Carolina communities, large and small, throughout the region to provide a detailed database of the existing conditions and place types that comprise our varied communities.

Because place types are anticipated to play this large role in understanding the present and projecting alternatives for the future of the CONNECT region it is worth being very clear about the concept of "place."





WHAT MAKES A PLACE?

Every place leaves an impression on the people who live there, work there or visit for short or longer periods. This impression, something we usually refer to as a "sense of place," is built in our minds from several factors, including:

- the size and scale of the buildings and the spaces between them
- the uses in the buildings (although these may change over time, sometimes fairly quickly)
- the patterns of activity in the spaces
- views to and from the buildings and spaces, and
- special details such as historic structures, attractive landscape elements and public artwork.

All these elements help to define a place in our minds and give it a distinct identity.

It is this human dimension of place types – they relate directly to the way we experience our environment – that makes them such a useful tool throughout the Blueprinting process, and in connecting the Blueprinting work to the extensive Public Engagement activities that gather valuable public input into decisions about what should be prioritized, measured and evaluated as we move forward to think about future alternatives.

WHAT MAKES A GREAT PLACE?

Figure 1, adapted from Projects for Public Spaces (2005), illustrates how the concept of place, and the creation of great or memorable places, involves three interrelated realms of attributes and qualities, some of which can be measured easily and others that are more intangible. The Blueprinting process, in tandem with the Public Engagement outreach across the region, uses the concept of place, and the medium of place types, as the means of connecting public sentiment with professional design and planning expertise. Both sources of information and inspiration have important roles to play in managing the region's future growth in ways that ensure prosperity, environmental stewardship and social equity.

USING PLACE TYPES

This place type summary document will serve as a resource throughout the planning process for the CONNECT Our Future project. As noted above, creating a standardized vocabulary of easily understood categories that can apply across the whole region makes the process of creating and evaluating alternative growth scenarios much easier. It also creates a framework and legacy of tools that can be used in future years for individual communities to manage their growth.

The place types described in this document have been carefully chosen to reflect the built and natural character of the region, and also to fit into the data management and visioning software utilized in this project. This selected software, Community VizTM, is particularly useful in its ability to handle data based on physical places and their characteristics; in this way, community priorities expressed during the early public engagement phases of the work can be traced through the more technical phases of scenario modeling in a transparent and visible manner.



(Figure 1. Variables for Making Places. Source: Project for Public Spaces graphic http://www.pps.org/)

CONNECT Our Future

Vibrant Communities - Robust Region

Each place type has been created around factors such as:

- general development pattern (e.g. clustered, separated uses, mixed uses, etc.)
- residential development density
- non-residential development density
- building heights and setbacks
- block size and type (e.g. orthogonal or curvilinear)
- configuration of public open space (e.g. streets, plazas, parks, etc.)
- configuration of parking (e.g. on-street, surface lot, deck, etc.)

There is an equal emphasis in place types between the use of land and/or buildings on the one hand and urban design considerations on the other. This makes place types especially useful tools to guide future decisions regarding growth and development in each community, taking into account variable priorities such as: economic development, land and farming preservation, protection of natural resources, efficient transportation options, and the provision of community facilities and services.

Place types are not meant to be synonymous with traditional use-based zoning districts; they are, in the context of this extensive visioning project, simply the most useful and direct way of connecting the day-to-day experiences and preferences of citizens with the more specialized and technical world of data management and scenario modeling. Place types do not replace rules or requirements in locally adopted plans and ordinances. However they can, if desired, become part of any municipality's toolbox of policies and techniques for forecasting and managing future changes more efficiently.

In order to describe the physical and environmental qualities of our region most accurately, there needed to be enough place types that are discernibly different, so that people can recognize them and identify with them, and that can be meaningfully coded in to the scenario planning software. This means, for our region, there are thirty-one different place types, ranging across a spectrum of intensity from, for example, protected open landscape to town center to heavy industrial area. This level of detail is important in capturing public opinions during many stages of the Public Engagement process, but for other public events, such as the sub-regional workshops used to generate alternative community growth

options, these individualized place types are too detailed. No public workshop, with dozens of people, can function with over thirty variables!

Therefore, to manage this public workshop element of the Blueprinting process, the thirty-one place types are "rolled up" into ten "Community Types", each of which can be represented in a "chip game" format for these sub-regional workshops that can engage all members of the community in a meaningful dialogue about relevant issues. The community types that best facilitate this community interaction are listed below in Section B on page 76.

Section A-1: Place Type Palette

A place type palette has been created for CONNECT to identify and describe different development patterns, types, and intensities prevalent in the region. Other place types have been added to the palette to represent emerging development themes or concepts popular in the region (e.g., transit-oriented development, traditional neighborhood development, or new village centers).

The intent of the palette is to include enough diversity between place types so that participants will have sufficient means to describe their visions and plans for the region. The palette is not intended as an exhaustive list of every potential place type, and efforts have been made to minimize the number of categories to allow for a meaningful comparison between development scenarios.

Place Types Created for Connect:

- preserved open space
- recreational open space
- working farms
- rural living
- conservation-based subdivision
- rural crossroads
- heavy industrial center
- light industrial center
- mobile home community
- large-lot residential neighborhood
- small-lot residential neighborhood
- town home/small condo
- mixed density residential
- multi-family residential neighborhood
- neighborhood commercial center
- suburban commercial center
- highway commercial
- suburban office center
- mixed-use neighborhood
- mixed-use activity center
- transit oriented development, bus rapid transit
- transit oriented development, light rail transit
- transit oriented development, commuter rail transit
- urban neighborhood
- town center
- metropolitan center
- airport
- civic and institutional
- health care campus
- university campus
- regional employment center







Pos Preserved Open Space

Preserved Open Space comprises land dedicated for permanent conservation by legal means. These areas may be preserved on account of their outstanding natural beauty, but they may also used for active and passive recreation, and/or for environmental and wildlife management purposes. These areas are typically undisturbed or undeveloped and have been protected from development by federal, state or local agencies, or by public, private or non-profit organizations. In the CONNECT region, these areas include state parks, permanent conservation areas, cemeteries, and (at a smaller scale) dedicated open space within residential neighborhoods. (For this last condition, see also the Place Type "Conservation-based Subdivision").

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- state park / wildlife refuge area
- natural area
- wildlife corridor
- greenway
- stormwater retention / detention area

Secondary Land Uses

- cemetery
- water dependent, recreation activities
- community park

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	N/A
Typical Lot Coverage	N/A
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	N/A
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto, Bicycle, Walking
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line	N/A
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas, Greenways
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	N/A
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural/Suburban
General Water Usage	N/A
General Sewer Usage	N/A

(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet







There are locations throughout the CONNECT REGION identified as preserved open space. These areas protect the region's natural terrain and water features, serve as buffers between incompatible land uses, and provide areas for active recreation. Notable sites include: Crowder's Mountain and Chester State Park.



Recreational Open Space

Recreational Open Space comprises land dedicated for active and passive recreational uses. These areas are designated to exclude development and to provide good public access. In the CONNECT region, these areas include municipal and community parks, open air sports complexes and athletic fields.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · community park
- athletic fields
- · water dependent, recreation activities
- natural area
- greenway
- stormwater retention / detention area

Secondary Land Uses

cemetery

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

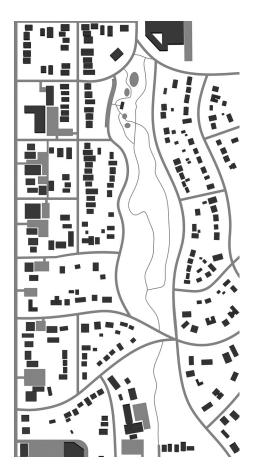
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	N/A
Typical Lot Coverage	N/A
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	N/A
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto, Bicycle, Walking
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line	N/A
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas, Greenways
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	N/A
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural/Suburban/Urban
General Water Usage	N/A
General Sewer Usage	N/A

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









There are locations throughout the CONNECT Region identified as recreational open space. These areas protect the region's natural terrain and water features, serve as buffers between incompatible land uses, and provide areas for active recreation.



Working Farms

Working farms are actively being used for agriculture or forestry activities, including cultivated farmland, timber harvest, livestock, or woodlands. These areas also support the primary residence of the property owner and any out-buildings associated with activities on the working farm.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · cultivated farmland
- timber harvest
- · livestock
- woodlands
- · single-family detached home

Secondary Land Uses

- warehouse/storage
- light industrial (ancillary to farm activities)

Form & Pattern

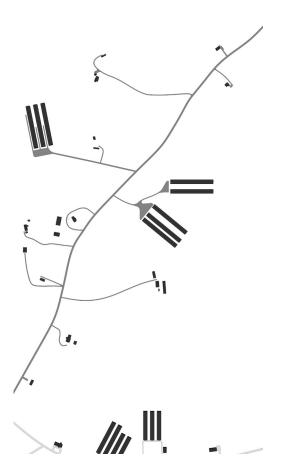
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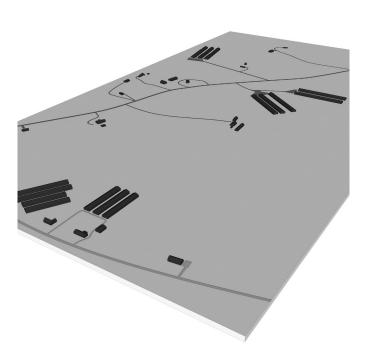
Form & Pattern	
General Development Patter	n Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	99%
Typical Lot Coverage	1-5%
Residential Density	0.05-0.10 D.U.'s¹/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.05-0.10 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1 -2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1,500-2,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Bui	lding Size N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Cultivated Farmland, Woodlands
Street Pattern	N/A
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	N/A
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural
General Water Usage (per SF)	Varies
General Sewer Usage (per SF) Varies

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet









Working farms are typically located in areas with fertile soils and good drainage. Large and small farms are scattered throughout the region; however, their frequency decreases as proximity to urban centers increases. This is a direct result of land prices and demand for other uses in urban areas.

RL

Rural Living

Rural Living areas are characterized by large lots, abundant open space and a high degree of separation between buildings. Homes and "hobby farms" are scattered throughout the countryside and often integrated into the landscape. The lot size and distances between dwellings decreases with greater development densities. Buildings are generally oriented towards highways and have direct access via private driveways.

More dense development may also take place in a manner that clusters homes and preserves large areas of open space for landscape vistas and environmental preservation. See next Place Type, "Conservation-based Subdivision" for more details of this kind of development.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- single-family detached home
- · mobile home
- · hobby farm

Secondary Land Uses

- church
- · natural areas

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

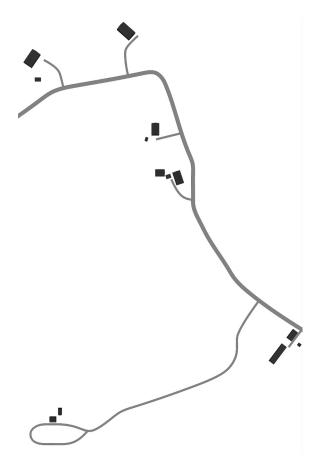
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	99%
Typical Lot Coverage	5-10%
Residential Density 0.05	5-0.33 D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1,500-3,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Size	1,000-1,500 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	2,500-5,000 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line Setb	ack Requirements
Open Space Elements Cultivated Farm	nland, Woodlands
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Private Driveways
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural
General Water Usage (per unit)	250 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit)	250 GPD

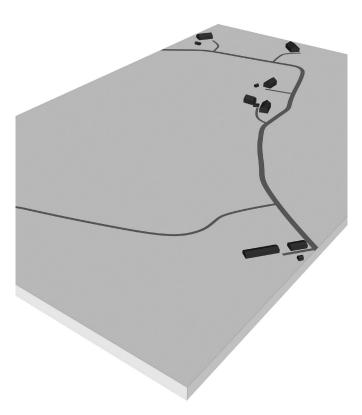
(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet









Rural living areas are present throughout the region. Many people choose to live in these places as a result of their connection to agriculture, proximity to natural areas or scenic views, or the enjoyment of living in a natural setting.



Conservation-Based Subdivision

Conservation-based subdivisions represent a development strategy that reflects the broader environmental and social goals of a community by developing the same amount of building as a conventional subdivision layout but doing so in a manner that conserves large areas of landscape for open scenic views, protected by legal easements. Designs are site specific, require less infrastructure and maintenance, and offer increased protection to water quality and wildlife habitat.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- single-family detached home
- town-home
- duplex
- · condominium

Secondary Land Uses

- · church
- school
- · community center
- · pool and amenities
- · natural areas

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

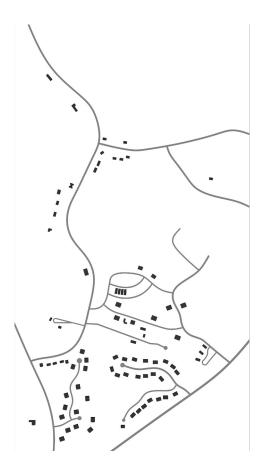
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	90-95%
Typical Lot Coverage	10-25%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.10-0.20 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	2,000-3,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Size	N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line Setba	ack Requirements
Open Space Elements Natural Areas,	Stream Corridors
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Driveways
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.034 GPD

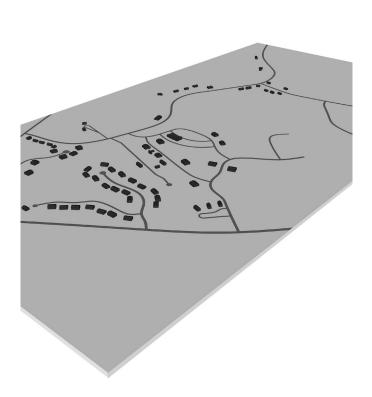
¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









Conservation-based subdivisions permanently protect a portion of the landscape. The percentage of the land preserved varies according project density.

RC

Rural Crossroads

Rural crossroads represent the small nodes of commercial activity along rural highways. Small-scale businesses, such as gas stations, convenience stores, or restaurants, serve some daily needs of the surrounding rural population. Employment and other commercial needs for rural residents are provided for in other suburban commercial and suburban office centers.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · gas station
- · sit down restaurant
- · convenience store
- · hardware store

Secondary Land Uses

- fire station
- post office
- · single family home

Form & Pattern

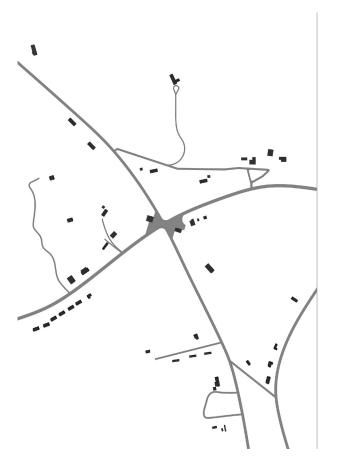
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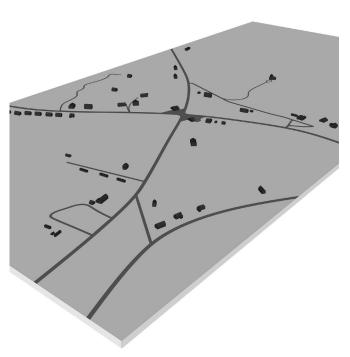
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	90-95%
Typical Lot Coverage	10-25%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.10-0.20 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1 Story
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1000-2000 SF
Average Non-Residential Building Size	1,000-2,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line Setba	ack Requirements
Open Space Elements Natural Areas,	Stream Corridors
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions Su	urface Parking Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.034 GPD

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet









Rural crossroads are generally located near the intersection of two farm-to-market roads (i.e., rural highways) where small-scale commercial uses are often clustered.



Heavy Industrial Center

Heavy industrial centers support large-scale manufacturing and production uses, including assembly and processing, regional warehousing and distribution, bulk storage, and utilities. These areas are found in close proximity to major transportation corridors (e.g., highways or railroads) and are generally buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses or landscaped areas that increase in size as development intensity increases. Heavy industrial centers may require larger sites because activities are not confined entirely to buildings. Conveyer belts, holding tanks, smoke stacks, or outdoor storage all may be present in a heavy industrial center. Clusters of uses that support or serve heavy industrial centers generally locate in close proximity.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- factory
- · heavy assembly plant
- construction contractor
- · regional warehouse
- · regional distribution and trucking
- · landfill

Secondary Land Uses

- small scale commercial uses
- natural areas

Form & Pattern

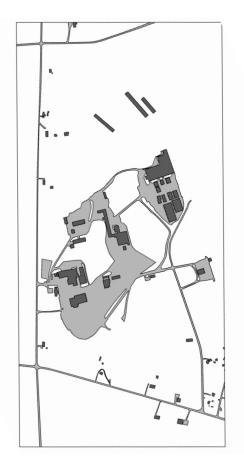
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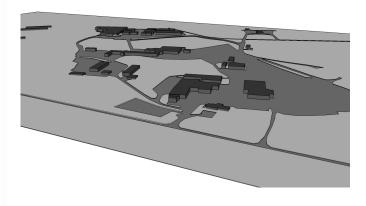
Form & Pattern	
Canaral Davidonment Battarn	Congrated Uses
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	10-40%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.10-0.20 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	20,000-300,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices Au	uto, Trucks, Rail (Freight)
Typical Block Length	800-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Landscape Buffers
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.079 GPD
General Sewer Usage (Per SF)	0.069 GPD

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet









Heavy industrial centers tend to require efficient access to trucking routes and regional transportation facilities. They locate near major transportation corridors (e.g., highways, interstates and/or railroads). They are generally located away from residential neighborhoods and often are found near other industrial uses.

LIC

Light Industrial Center

Light Industrial centers provide opportunities to concentrate employment in the region on normal workdays. Each center generally supports manufacturing and production uses, including warehousing, light manufacturing, medical research, and assembly operations. These areas are found in close proximity to major transportation corridors (i.e., highway or rail) and are generally buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses or landscaped areas that shield the view of structures, loading docks, or outdoor storage from adjacent properties. Clusters of uses that support or serve one another are often encouraged to locate in the same light industrial center.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · light manufacturing and assembly
- · processing facilities
- laboratory
- · warehouse
- distribution

Secondary Land Uses

- small scale commercial uses
- natural areas

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

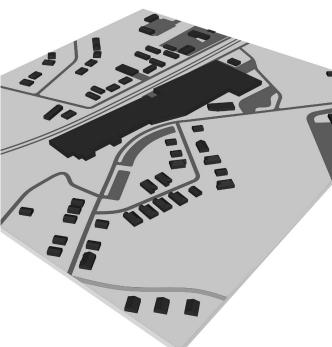
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	15-65%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.10-0.20 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	e 10,000-50,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices A	Auto, Trucks, Rail (Freight)
Typical Block Length	800-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Landscape Buffers
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.079 GPD
General Sewer Usage	0.069 GPD

(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Light industrial centers are found near major transportation corridors (i.e., highways or rail) and in locations where water and sewer service is available. They tend to locate away from residential areas but within a reasonable commuting distance of employees.

Light industrial uses are also prevalent near airports and commercial centers and along designated trucking routes.



Mobile Home Community

Mobile home parks are characterized by single-wide and double-wide mobile homes on individual lots, which may be clustered in an area owned and managed by a single entity. These neighborhoods are found throughout the region and often provide an affordable housing option for residents.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- single-wide mobile home
- double-wide mobile home
- · modular home

Secondary Land Uses

- · community center
- · pool and amenities

Form & Pattern

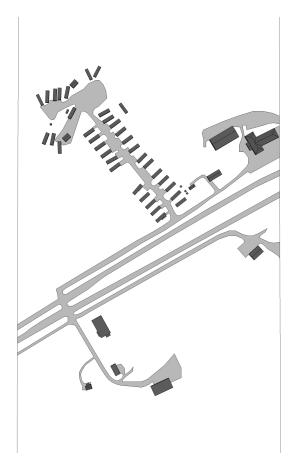
The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

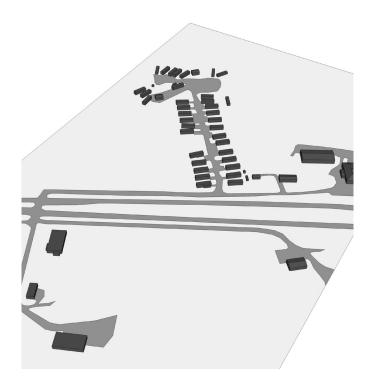
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	90-95%
Typical Lot Coverage	50-65%
Residential Density	6-12 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1 Story
Average Dwelling Unit Size	500-1,000 SF3
Average Non-Residential Building	g Size N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	400-800 LF4
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements G	Greenways, Natural Areas
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Private Driveway
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural/Suburban
General Water Usage (per unit)	200 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit)	200 GPD

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet









Mobile home parks are scattered throughout the region. Some local governments restrict them to designated areas or districts. It is common for mobile home communities to be located in both rural or suburban areas of the region.

LLR

Large-Lot Residential Neighborhood

Large-Lot residential neighborhoods are generally formed as subdivisions and consist almost entirely of single-family detached homes. Buildings are oriented interior to the site and are typically buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses, topography, or vegetative areas.

Many neighborhoods 'borrow' open space from adjacent rural or natural settings.

Blocks are typically large and streets rural or suburban in character. In some cases, the neighborhood is served by only one long cul-de-sac.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

• single-family detached home

Secondary Land Uses

- · church
- · school
- · community center
- pool and amenities
- · natural areas
- · horse stable

Form & Pattern

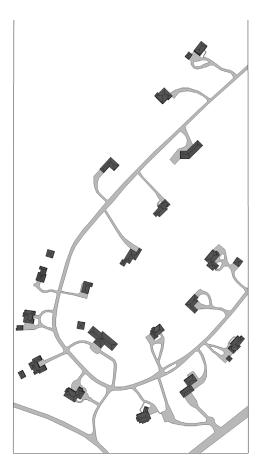
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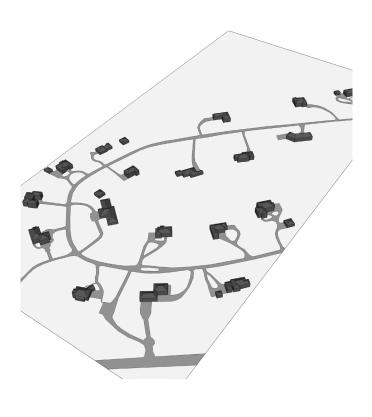
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	85-95%
Typical Lot Coverage	30-65%
Residential Density	1.0-3. D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-3 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	2,500-7,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building	Size N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	800-1,500 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Greenways, Natural Areas
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Private Driveway
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural or Suburban
General Water Usage (per unit)	250 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit)	200 GPD

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet









Large-lot, residential neighborhoods are generally found on the fringes of rural or suburban living areas. They are traditionally auto-dependent, with low street connectivity and an abundance of cul-de-sacs.

SLR

Small-Lot Residential Neighborhood

Small-lot residential neighborhoods are generally formed as subdivisions with a relatively uniform housing types and densities. They are often found in close proximity to commercial and suburban office centers, and help provide the "rooftops" necessary to support those centers.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- single-family detached home
- townhome
- duplex

Secondary Land Uses

- · church
- · school
- · community center
- · pool and amenities
- · natural areas

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	25-65%
Residential Density	3-6 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1,500-3,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Size	N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	600-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements C	Greenways, Natural Areas
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low/Medium
Parking Provisions	Private Driveway
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural/Suburban/Urban
General Water Usage (per unit)	250 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit)	200 GPD

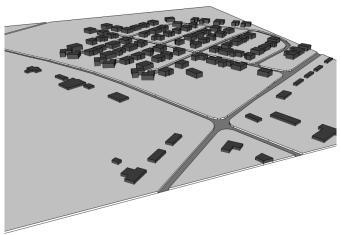
¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









Small-lot, residential neighborhoods are found near suburban commercial and office centers. They often locate near schools or parks and tend to have reasonable access to major commuter corridors. Ideally, these neighborhoods are marketed as having better than average commute times.



Town Home/Small Condo

Town home /condominium developments provide pockets of greater residential density, often in locations that create transitions from commercial or mixed-use areas to small-lot or larger-lot single family subdivisions. These denser developments help provide "rooftops" to support the mixed-use or commercial areas, and are most usefully located in areas supported by transit.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- townhome
- duplex

Secondary Land Uses

- church
- school
- · community center
- · pool and amenities
- · natural areas

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	25-65%
Residential Density	4-20 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1,000-2,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Siz	e N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	400-800 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Greenways, Natural Areas
Street Pattern	Modified Grid
Street Connectivity	Medium
Parking Provisions	Private Driveways /Surface Lot/
	On Street Parking
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Urban
General Water Usage (per unit)	250 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit)	200 GPD

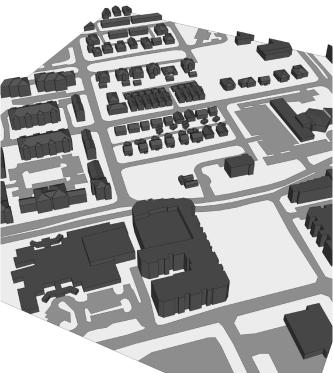
¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









Town home / small condo neighborhoods provide a useful extension of housing choices to a range of demographic groups. Town homes can best be considered as "attached single family" building types, along with duplexes.



Mixed Residential Neighborhood

Mixed-density residential neighborhoods are characterized by a variety of housing types and densities, integrated into a cohesive, well-connected community. Following the traditional model of American communities earlier in the 20th century, these neighborhoods are designed to offer a wide range of housing choices and lifestyle options. A modified grid of streets with small blocks promotes walkability and supports transit options.

Mixed-density residential neighborhoods are found in close proximity to urban and suburban commercial and office centers, and help provide the "rooftops" necessary to support the commercial and office uses in these centers.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · single-family detached home
- townhome
- condominium
- · apartment
- duplex

Secondary Land Uses

- · natural areas
- · community center
- · pool and amenities
- school
- church

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Housing Types
Site Efficiency Factor	85-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	0-40%
Residential Density	4-12 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-3 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1,500-2,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Buildin	ig Size NA
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking
Typical Block Length	400-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements Neig	ghborhood Parks/ Greenways/
	Storm Corridors
Street Pattern	Modified Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions	Private Driveway, Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	N/A
General Water Usage (per unit)	225 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit)	200 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Mixed-density residential neighborhoods are found near suburban commercial and office centers. They often locate near schools or parks and tend to have reasonable access to major commuter corridors. Ideally, people in these neighborhoods experience better than average commute times.



Multi-Family Residential Neighborhood

Multi-family residential neighborhoods are generally formed as complexes or communities, with a relatively uniform housing type and density throughout. They support the highest residential density in the suburban landscape, and may contain one of the following housing types: condominiums, townhomes, senior housing, or apartments.

Multi-family suburban neighborhoods are found in close proximity to suburban commercial and office centers, and provide the rooftops necessary to support various suburban commercial and office uses within the centers. Buildings are oriented interior to the site and are typically buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses or landscaped areas. Large parking lots and limited street connectivity are common in multi-family suburban neighborhoods.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- apartment
- town-home
- condominium
- · senior housing

Secondary Land Uses

- church
- community center
- · pool and amenities
- · natural areas

Form & Pattern

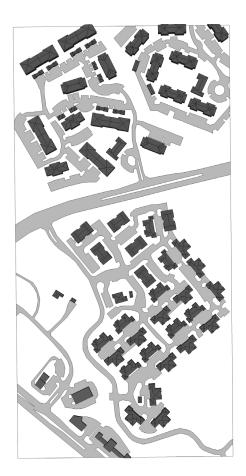
The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	90-95%
Typical Lot Coverage	30-60%
Residential Density	6.0-16.0 D.U.'s¹/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-4 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-1,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Build	ding Size N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto, Bus, Bicycle
Typical Block Length	600-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Greenways, Neighborhood Park
Street Pattern	Modified Grid
Street Connectivity	Medium
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot / On-Street Parking
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Urban
General Water Usage (per unit	t) 220 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per uni	t) 180 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio ³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet









Multi-family residential neighborhoods are often found near various suburban commercial and office centers. They are found throughout the region; often on or near major commuter corridors or near highway interchanges that offer better than average commute times.



Neighborhood Commercial Center

Small scale, neighborhood commercial centers provide goods and services to surrounding neighborhoods. Their proximity to neighborhoods requires that operations be low-intensity, unobtrusive, and at a scale and design compatible with nearby residential development. The design of neighborhood commercial centers transitions effectively between residential and non-residential uses, and includes safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access for nearby residents. While this is primarily a commercial category, some neighborhood commercial centers may include upper story residential and/or office. Sites also effectively minimize the impact of cut-through traffic on nearby neighborhood streets by orienting vehicle access, circulation, etc. toward away from the neighborhood.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- sit down restaurant
- community-serving retail
- · small supermarket
- convenience store
- · dry cleaner
- bank
- · barber shop

Secondary Land Uses

- · farmers market
- · pocket park

Form & Pattern

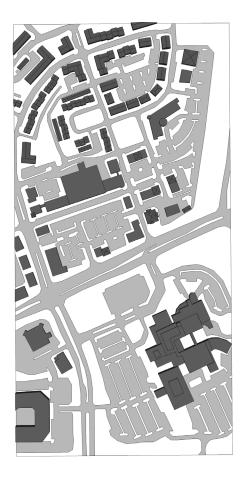
The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Patter	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	25-35%
Residential Density	10-15 D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-1.00 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Buildin	ng Size 5,000-20,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking, Bicycle, Bus
Typical Block Length	400-1,000 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Build to Line Requirements
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks, Public Plazas
Street Pattern	Modified Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot/On-Street Parking
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Neighborhood commercial centers are generally located adjacent to residential neighborhoods near major street intersections.

SCC

Suburban Commercial Center

Suburban commercial centers serve the daily needs of surrounding residential neighborhoods. They typically locate near high-volume roads and key intersections, and are designed to be accessible primarily by automobile. Buildings are set back from the road behind large surface parking lots, with little or no connectivity between adjacent businesses. Common types of suburban centers in the region include multi-tenant strip centers, big box stores, and large shopping malls.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- general commercial services
- · sit down or fast food restaurant
- · multi-tenant commercial
- · big box commercial
- · bank
- hotel
- · professional office

Secondary Land Uses

- church
- · fire station
- police station

Form & Pattern

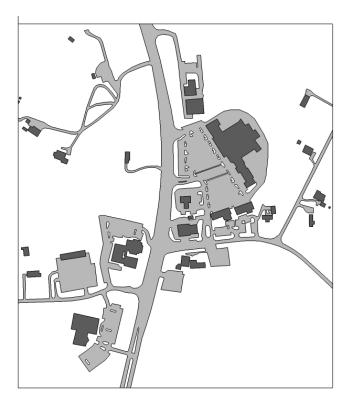
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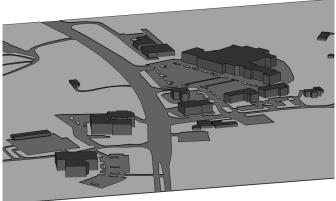
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	20-40%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.15-0.25 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	10,000-300,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas
Street Pattern	N/A
Street Connectivity	N/A
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Suburban commercial centers typically locate near high-volume roads, key intersections, and highway interchanges. They are often surrounded by residential development and other suburban commercial uses, and most sites are chosen to maximize vehicular access.

нс Highway Commercial

A strip commercial corridor is characterized by big box stores or multi-tenant commercial centers located along both sides of a highway. Strip commercial centers are accessible primarily by automobile.

Buildings are typically set back from the road behind large surface parking lots, with little or no connectivity between adjacent businesses.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- general commercial services
- sit down or fast food restaurant
- multi-tenant commercial
- big box commercial
- bank
- hotel
- professional office

Secondary Land Uses

- church
- · fire station
- police station
- recreational open spaces

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

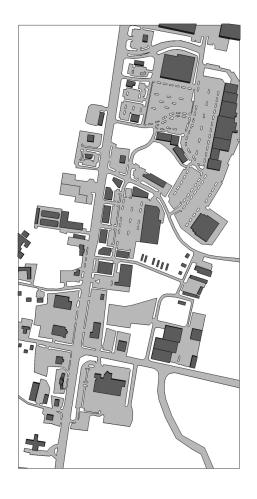
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	70-85%
Typical Lot Coverage	25-65%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.10-0.50 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-4 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	5,000-200,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking, Transit
Typical Block Length	800-3,000 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks, Greenways
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Rural
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.074 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.064 GPD

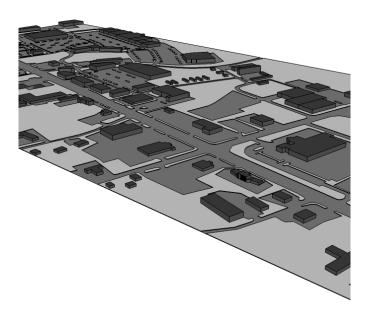
¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









SOC

Suburban Office Center

Suburban office centers provide opportunities to concentrate employment in the region on normal workdays. They include both large-scale isolated buildings with numerous employees as well as areas containing multiple businesses that support and serve one another. They are typically buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses or landscaped areas and are often located in close proximity to major highways or thoroughfares.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · multi-tenant professional office
- · medical office
- · corporate office
- · call center
- · research and development

Secondary Land Uses

- bank
- copy and printing services
- sit down or fast food restaurant
- flex space
- general government services

Form & Pattern

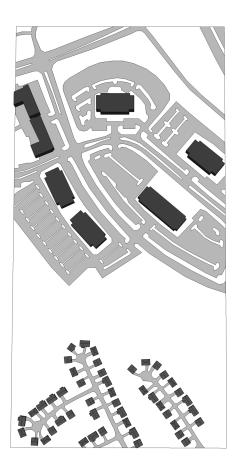
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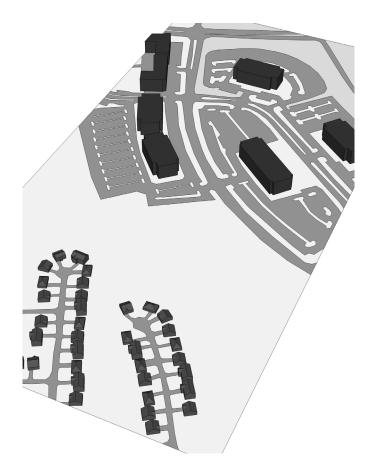
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separated Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	25-65%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.20-1.00 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-3 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building S	Size 10,000-100,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	800-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements Pocl	ket Parks/Landscape Buffers
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.074 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.064 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Suburban office centers are typically located near major thoroughfares or suburban commercial uses. Accessibility to urban centers, employment service populations, and access to regional transportation (i.e., interstates and intrastate highways, and airports) are often site selection criteria for suburban office uses.



Mixed-Use Neighborhood

A mixed-use neighborhood offers residents the ability to live, shop, work, and play in one community. These neighborhoods include a mixture of housing types and residential densities integrated with goods and services in a walkable community that residents visit on a daily basis. The design and scale of the development encourages active living through a comprehensive and interconnected network of walkable streets. Mixed-use neighborhoods support multiple modes of transportation.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- single-family detached home
- condominium
- apartment
- townhome
- · sit down restaurant
- · neighborhood-serving commercial
- · professional office
- · government building

Secondary Land Uses

- church
- · school
- · pocket park
- · community park
- · natural areas

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

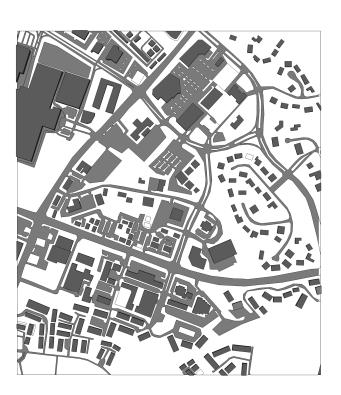
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	35-60%
Residential Density	4-20 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-1.50 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-4 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1,000-3,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Size	8,000-50,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices Auto, Walking	, Bicycle, Transit (Bus/ Rail)
Typical Block Length	300-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line Build	l to Line Requirement
Open Space Elements Pocket Parks, Public	Plazas, Amphitheater
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions Surface Lot/Form	al On-Street Parking/
Shared	Parking Agreements
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Urban
General Water Usage (per unit/SF)	225/0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit/SF)	200/0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









Mixed-use neighborhoods can be found near suburban and urban neighborhoods, commercial centers, and suburban office centers. They often locate near schools or parks and tend to have reasonable access to major commuter corridors.

Ideally these neighborhoods are marketed as having better than average commute times with multiple transportation choices, including access to transit. The uses within the development's center are accessible to local populations by car, walking, and bicycling.



Mixed-Use Activity Center

Mixed-use centers serve broader economic, entertainment, and community activities as compared to mixed-use neighborhoods. Uses and buildings are located on small blocks with streets designed to encourage pedestrian activities. Buildings in the core of the mixed-use center may stand three or more stories. Residential units or office space may be found above storefronts. Parking is satisfied by using on-street parking, structured parking, and shared rear-lot parking strategies.

A large-scale mixed use activity center may be surrounded by one or more neighborhoods that encourage active living, with a comprehensive and interconnected network of walkable streets.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- sit down restaurant
- community-serving retail
- · professional office
- live/work/shop units
- townhome
- condominium
- apartment
- · public plaza
- · movie theater

Secondary Land Uses

- · farmers market
- pocket park
- day care
- · dry cleaners

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

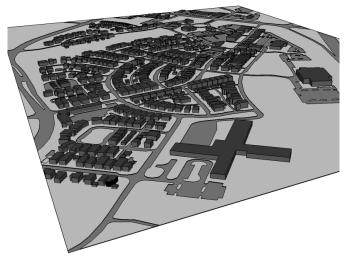
Form & Pattern	
General Development Patter	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	50-75%
Residential Density	10-30 D.U.'s¹/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-2.00 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-5 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-1,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Buildin	ng Size 10,000-50,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking, Bicycle, Bus, Train
Typical Block Length	400-1,000 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Build to Line Requirements
Open Space Elements	Neighborhood Parks/
	Pocket Parks/ Public Plazas
Street Pattern	Modified Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot/Structured Parking
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban
General Water Usage (per unit/S	SF) 180/0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit/	SF) 150/0.034 GPD

(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Mixed-use centers, sometimes referred to as "village centers" are concentrated, mixed-use developments that serve one or more surrounding neighborhoods. Examples in the region include Baxter Village in Fort Mill, SC and Birkdale Village in Huntersville, NC.

BRT

Transit Oriented Development (BRT)

Bus rapid transit (BRT) is one variation of transit-oriented development (TOD), which represents the concentration of mixed-use, dense development around a transit center. Uses and buildings are located on small blocks with streets designed to encourage bicycle and pedestrian activity. High density development is located primarily within ¼-mile of the transit station, with progressively lower densities spreading out into neighborhoods surrounding the center. Bus Rapid Transit developments are typical focused around busways and high quality mass transit. BRT systems themselves do not attract/support the same density or development as rail systems.

TOD is credited with relieving traffic congestion on the surrounding street network by shifting automobile trips to transit trips and by capturing some trips on-site between complementary residential and non-residential uses.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- multi-tenant professional office
- · medical office
- · corporate office
- · call center
- research and development

Secondary Land Uses

- bank
- copy and printing services
- · sit down or fast food restaurant
- flex space
- · general government services

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	90-100%
Residential Density	8-15 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-1.50 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height 2-6 Stor	
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-1,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building S	ize 5,000-25,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices Auto, Wa	lking, Bicycle, Transit (Bus), Rail
Typical Block Length	300-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Build to Line Requirement
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks/Public Plazas
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions Surface Lot/	Formal On-Street Parking/
Sh	ared Parking Agreements/
	Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban
General Water Usage (per unit / SF)	180/0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit / SF)	150/0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio ³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet







Transit-oriented development (TOD) is located exclusively along high frequency transit routes (i.e., bus rapid transit, express bus service, commuter rail, or light rail). Successful TOD developments seek to capture transit ridership through high density development located within ½-mile of the transit station.



Transit Oriented Development (LRT)

Light rail transit (LRT) is a second variation of transit-oriented development (TOD), which represents the concentration of mixed-use, dense development around a transit center. Uses and buildings are located on small blocks with streets designed to encourage bicycle and pedestrian activity. High density development is located primarily within ¼-mile of the transit station, with progressively lower densities spreading into neighborhoods surrounding the center. Light rail transit development focuses on bringing high-quality transit to a wide range of communities. LRT also includes streetcars.

TOD is credited with relieving traffic congestion on the surrounding street network by shifting automobile trips to transit trips and by capturing some trips on-site between complementary residential and non-residential uses.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · multi-tenant professional office
- · medical office
- · corporate office
- · call center
- · research and development

Secondary Land Uses

- bank
- copy and printing services
- sit down or fast food restaurant
- · flex space
- general government services

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	90-100%
Residential Density	8-15 D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-1.50 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	2-6 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-1,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building	
Transportation Choices Auto, W	/alking, Bicycle, Transit (Bus, Light Rail, Heavy Rail)
Typical Block Length	300-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Build to Line Requirement
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks/Public Plazas
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions Surface Lot	t/Formal On-Street Parking/
S	hared Parking Agreements/
	Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	
General Water Usage (per unit / SF) 180/0.039 0	
General Sewer Usage (per unit / SF	f) 150/0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio ³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet







Transit-oriented development (TOD) is located exclusively along high frequency transit routes (i.e., bus rapid transit, express bus service, commuter rail, or light rail). Successful TOD developments seek to capture transit ridership through high density development located within ½-mile of the transit station.



Transit Oriented Development (CRT)

Commuter rail transit is a third variation of transit-oriented development (TOD, which represents the concentration of mixeduse, dense development around a transit center. Uses and buildings are located on small blocks with streets designed to encourage bicycle and pedestrian activity. High density development is located primarily within ¼-mile of the transit station, with progressively lower densities spreading out into neighborhoods surrounding the center.

TOD is credited with relieving traffic congestion on the surrounding street network by shifting automobile trips to transit trips and by capturing some trips on-site between complementary residential and non-residential uses.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- multi-tenant professional office
- · medical office
- · corporate office
- call center
- · research and development

Secondary Land Uses

- bank
- copy and printing services
- sit down or fast food restaurant
- · flex space
- general government services

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	90-100%
Residential Density	8-15 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-1.50 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	2-6 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-1,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Size	5,000-25,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices Auto, Walking,	Bicycle, Transit (Bus,
Li	ght Rail, Heavy Rail)
Typical Block Length	300-1,200 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line Build t	o Line Requirement
Open Space Elements Pocket	: Parks/Public Plazas
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions Surface Lot/Forma	l On-Street Parking/
Shared Pa	arking Agreements/
	Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban
General Water Usage (per unit / SF)	180/0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit / SF)	150/0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio







Transit-oriented development (TOD) is located exclusively along high frequency transit routes (i.e., bus rapid transit, express bus service, commuter rail, or light rail). Successful TOD developments seek to capture transit ridership through high density development located within ½-mile of the transit station.



Urban Neighborhood

Urban neighborhoods support a mix of moderate- to high-density housing options. These neighborhoods are relatively compact, and may contain one or more of the following housing types: small lot, single family detached, townhomes, condominiums, or apartments. Buildings are generally oriented toward the street.

The design and scale of development in an urban neighborhood encourages active living with a complete and comprehensive network of walkable streets. Cul-de-sacs are restricted to areas where topography, environment, or existing development makes other street connections prohibitive.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- single-family detached home
- townhome
- duplex
- · apartment
- · condominium

Secondary Land Uses

- · church
- school
- pocket parks

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

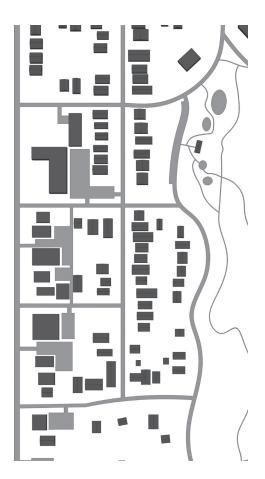
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor*	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage*	30-65%
Residential Density	6-10 D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-3 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1,000-3,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Build	ing Size N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto, Bicycle, Walking, Transit
Typical Block Length	300-600 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Greenways, Neighborhood Park
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot, Private Driveway
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban
General Water Usage (per unit)	225-250 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit	180-200 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









Urban neighborhoods are traditionally located near the edges of urban centers or downtowns. They often represent the first tier of residential development around a central city, town, or courthouse area and are well served by a series of streets connecting the central city and post WWII era suburbs.

TC Town Center

Town centers are locally-serving areas of economic, entertainment, and community activity. Uses and buildings are located on small blocks with streets designed to encourage pedestrian activity. Buildings typically stand two or more stories in height with residential units above storefronts. The compact, walkable environment and mix of residential and non-residential uses in a town center often support multiple modes of transportation.

Town centers often represent the traditional downtown or courthouse area of historic towns and communities found throughout the CONNECT region.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- townhome
- apartment
- · senior housing
- · sit down restaurant
- · community-serving commercial
- · professional office
- live/work/shop units
- post office
- · community facilities

Secondary Land Uses

- · day care
- · farmers market
- · pocket park

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

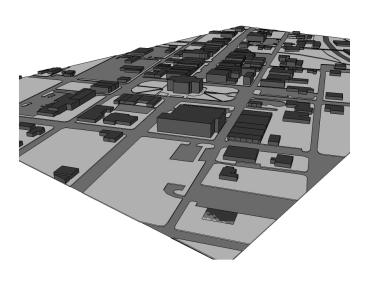
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	90-100%
Residential Density	6-10 D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-1.50 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-4 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-1,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building	g Size 5,000-25,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking, Bicycle, Transit
Typical Block Length	300-600 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Build to Line Requirement
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks, Public Plazas
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions Surface L	ot/Formal On-Street Parking/
	Shared Parking Agreements
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban
General Water Usage (per unit/SF	225/0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit/SF	F) 200/0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Town centers represent the historic center of large and small towns in the region. They are often located at the crossroads of two historical arterial roadways or along railroads. They are surrounded by residential neighborhoods and/or agricultural uses.

Historically, town centers were established near mills, high points, along transportation corridors, or at the confluence of rivers and streams. Post offices, town halls, and churches are notable features in town centers as well as neighborhood-oriented service and commercial uses.

MC

Metropolitan Center

A metropolitan center is the focal point of the region. It is the hub of employment, entertainment, civic, and cultural activities, with a mix of housing types and common open space for active living. As a magnet to surrounding towns and neighborhoods, the metropolitan center becomes the iconic symbol of the region, starting with very tall buildings and a traditional grid street network. The compact, walkable environment and mix of residential and non-residential uses in a metropolitan center support multiple modes of transportation.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · condominium
- · apartment
- townhome
- · corporate headquarters
- sit down restaurant
- community-serving commercial
- · professional office
- live/work/shop units
- museum
- library
- arena/conference center
- regional transportation hub
- government buildings

Secondary Land Uses

- church
- · school
- · public plaza
- · pocket park
- parking deck

Form & Pattern

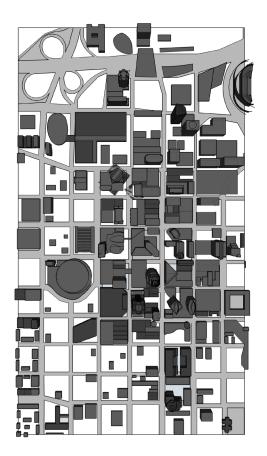
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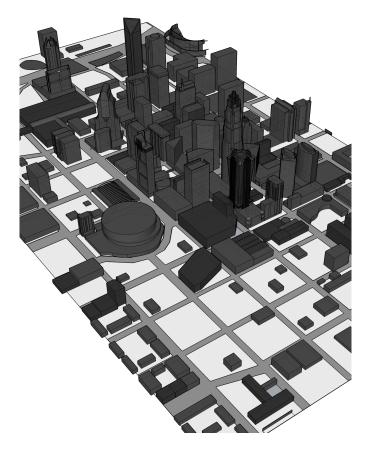
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	90-100%
Residential Density	10-100 D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	1.0-30.0 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-60 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-2,000 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Size	10,000-200,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices Auto, Walking	, Bicycle, Transit (Bus)
Typical Block Length	300-600 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line Build	to Line Requirement
Open Space Elements Pocket	t Parks/Public Plazas/
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions Surface Lot/Form	al On-Street Parking/
Shared	Parking Agreements
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban
General Water Usage (per unit / SF)	180/0.039 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit / SF)	150/0.034 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio ³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet









Metropolitan centers are located at strategic and historic locations with superior access to regional transportation facilities (i.e., highways, rail or airports). They are typically the employment center of a region. Downtown Charlotte, and to some extent South Park, are the only metropolitan centers in the CONNECT Region.

AIR Airport

An airport supports commercial or general aviation air traffic into and out of the CONNECT Region. Each may include one or more runways, a terminal, taxiways, jet fuel and storage facilities, or paved aircraft parking areas. Complimentary uses (e.g., rental car facilities, hotels, restaurants, long-term parking lots) may surround an airport. Restrictions on use, placement, and height for some forms of development are followed in designated runway airspace protection areas.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- airport activities (eg., commercial terminal, control tower, freight facilities, etc.)
- · flight school
- · warehouse
- · aviation-related maintenance and repair
- shipping

Secondary Land Uses

- · light industrial
- · heavy industrial
- · professional office
- hotel

66

- · general commercial
- parking decks
- surface parking lots

Form & Pattern

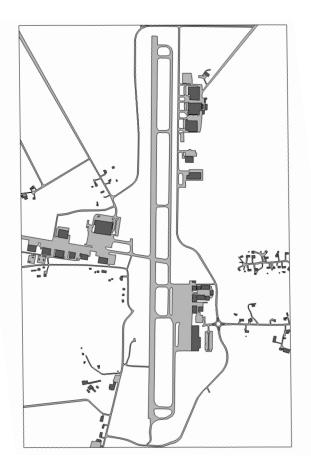
The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

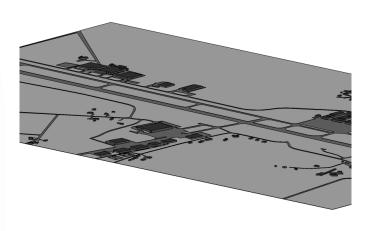
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	70-80%
Typical Lot Coverage	10-15%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.05-0.10 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-30 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	10,000-1,000,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Airplanes, Transit
Typical Block Length	300-600 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	N/A
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.058 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.050 GPD

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet









Commercial and general aviation airports are located with flight paths in mind as well as proximity to adjacent airspace. They are often located away from residential areas in locations with access to local highways and interstates.

There are several major airports in the CONNECT region, including Charlotte Douglas International, and Concord Regional Airport.



Civic/Institutional District

Civic and institutional facilities are focal points in the region. They typically include a building or complex of buildings that serve public purpose, including a library, school, public works complex, or town government. Visual qualities of the building and its surrounding grounds often make civic and institutional facilities a landmark within the region.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- government buildings
- library
- · school
- prison

Secondary Land Uses

- public works building
- church
- · community center
- · water or wastewater treatment plant
- stadium

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

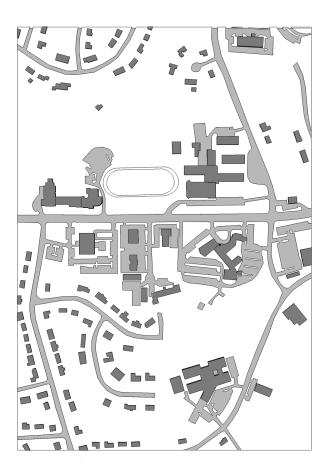
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Site Efficiency Factor*	85-90%
Typical Lot Coverage*	30-50%
Residential Density	10-30 D.U.'s ¹ /Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.05-0.10 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-3 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building	Size 10,000-50,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas/Pocket Parks/
	Landscaped Buffers
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	Varies
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot , Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	N/A
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.058 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.050 GPD

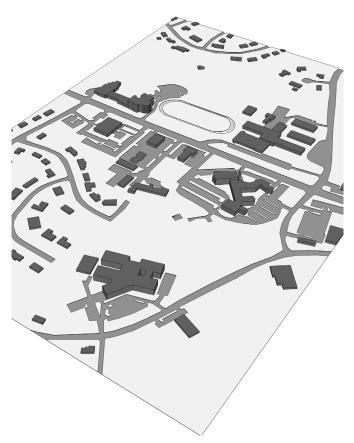
¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

 $^{3}(S.F.)$ - Square Feet $^{4}(LF)$ - Linear Feet









Civic and institutional buildings are located throughout the region; including government buildings, schools, and libraries.

HCC

Health Care Campus

A health care campus includes various medical and medical-related uses, such as primary care, outpatient surgery, birthing centers, and other specialty services. They are relatively large in scale, and may include a hospital, teaching facilities, research and rehabilitation centers, and private medical office buildings. Buildings are typically oriented in a campus setting, with large buildings connected via walkways, structured parking, or an internal network of streets for circulation.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- primary care buildings
- emergency services
- · research centers
- · birthing center
- rehabilitation center

Secondary Land Uses

- · teaching facilities
- private medical office buildings
- parking deck
- · surface parking lot

Form & Pattern

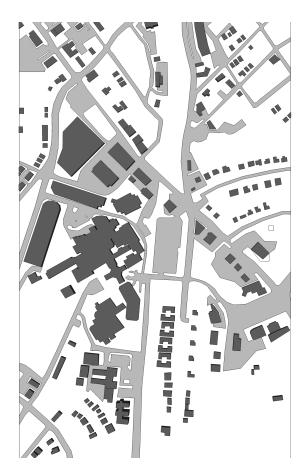
The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mixed Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	80-90%
Typical Lot Coverage	40-60%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.25-2.00 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-12 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	10,000-1,000,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Bus, Helicopter
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements Neighborhoo	od Parks/ Pocket Parks/
Plazas/ Greenv	vays/ Stream Corridors
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions Su	rface Lot/Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Urban
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.058 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.050 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Major health care facilities are located throughout the CONNECT region.

These include:

Carolinas Medical Center, Presbyterian Hospital, Gastonia Memorial Hospital, among others.



University/College Campus

A university campus includes all of the academic buildings, residence halls, athletic facilities, equipment, or other ancillary uses needed to support an institution for higher education. Buildings are often oriented around highly-walkable networks of internal streets and pedestrian pathways, which support several modes of transportation for reaching the campus (i.e., bicycle, transit, or automobile). Structured parking or large surface lots, dedicated areas for public gathering, and distinctive architecture also represent a typical university campus. Building uses and intensities on campus vary widely based on the school's mission and available space, topography, etc. Complementary uses near a university may include student housing, residential neighborhoods, downtown, or private research and development buildings.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- academic buildings
- · athletic buildings
- · resident halls
- · recreation center
- open space / public plazas

Secondary Land Uses

- private research and development buildings
- supporting retail & restaurants supporting retail & restaurants
- · residential neighborhood
- · parking deck
- · surface parking lot

Form & Pattern

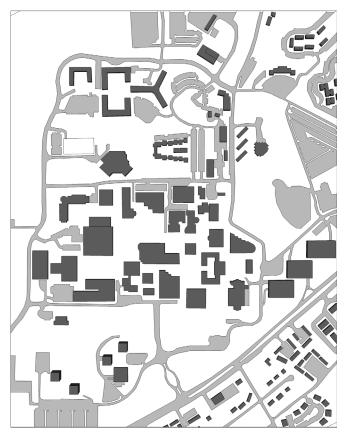
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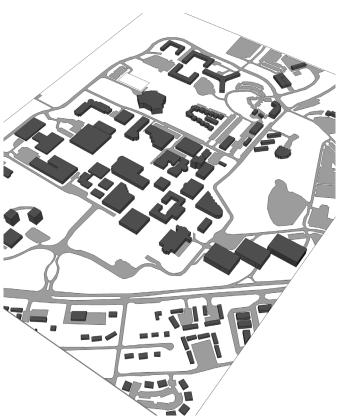
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Site Efficiency Factor*	75-85%
Typical Lot Coverage*	40-70%
Residential Density	25-100 D.U.'s1/Acre
Non-Residential Intensity	0.50-3.00 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	I-15 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	800-1,500 SF ³
Average Non-Residential Building Size	10,000-100,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking, Transit
Typical Block Length	N/A
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements Natural Areas/	Plazas/Recreation Fields/
	Greenways/
	Stream Corridors
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	N/A
General Water Usage (per unit/SF)	180/0.058 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per unit/SF)	150/0.050 GPD

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio









Several colleges or universities have a large campuses in the CONNECT region, including but not limited to: The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Queens University, Central Piedmont Community College, Belmont Abbey College, Gaston College, Davidson College and Johnson C. Smith University.



Regional Employment Center

A regional employment center draws people from throughout the region (and beyond) for employment activities. The large-scale development, which includes a hierarchy of streets, large sites for a building or group of buildings, and supporting amenities and dedicated open space. Centers tend to locate near major transportation corridors and often at the intersection of two major highways or an interstate exit. Uses in a regional employment center vary greatly; however, most complement each other in some manner for increased learning, production, or other economies of scale.

Land Use Considerations

Primary and secondary land uses listed for the place type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Primary Land Uses

- · professional office
- · corporate campus
- research and development
- government buildings

Secondary Land Uses

- small retail uses
- restaurants

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

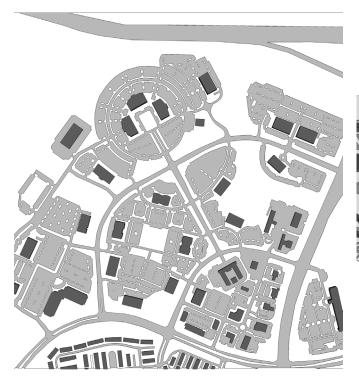
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Site Efficiency Factor	70-85%
Typical Lot Coverage	25-65%
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	0.10-0.50 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-10 Stories
Average Dwelling Unit Size	N/A
Average Non-Residential Building Size	50,000-500,000 SF ³
Transportation Choices	Auto, Walking, Transit
Typical Block Length	800-3,000 LF ⁴
Setback or Build-To Line	Setback Requirements
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks, Greenways
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions S	urface Lot, Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Rural
General Water Usage (per SF)	0.074 GPD
General Sewer Usage (per SF)	0.064 GPD

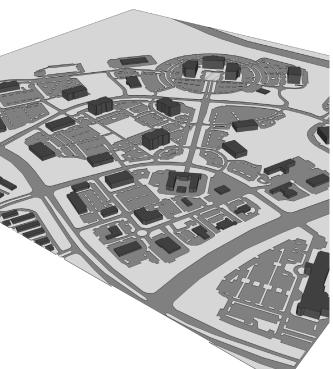
(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet







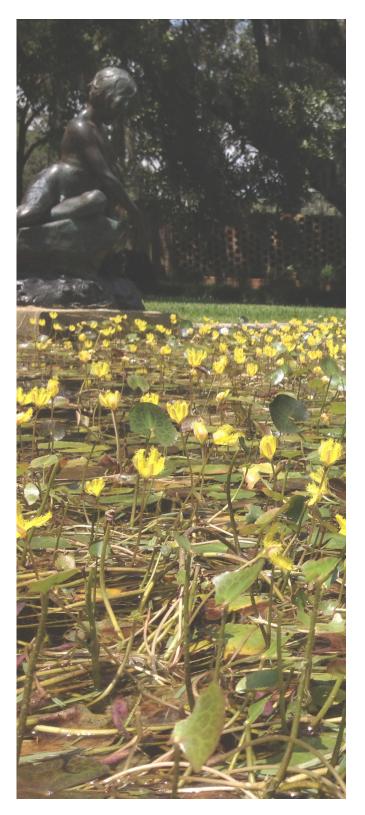


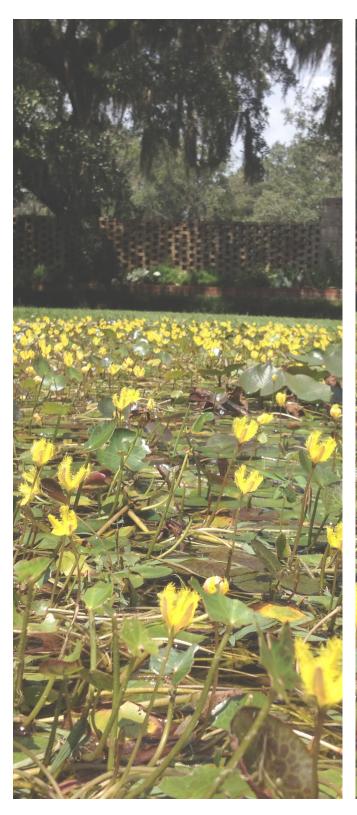
Regional employment centers represent large tracts of land with good access to major thoroughfares, interstates, or railroad facilities. The Ballantyne development is an example of a very large regional employment center in the CONNECT Region.

When it is built out, the North Carolina Research Campus at Kannapolis will be another example of a regional employment center.

Section B:Community Type Palette

Community Types are compilations of related and more detailed Place Types. This "rolling up" of numerous detailed conditions into a smaller set of more generalized environmental conditions creates a manageable menu of different types of development for large-scale future visioning public workshops. These ten Community Types distill the preceding thirty-one Place Types into a descriptive range of physical environments, from areas of preserved open space through suburban conditions to higher-density urban centers.







This list of thirty-one Place Types can best be understood as a spectrum from rural to urban, and this same concept applies to the ten more generalized categories of Community Types (Figure 2). These ten Community Types, and their constituent Place Types are as follows:

Open Space (OS):

Preserved Open Space (POS) Recreational Open Space (ROS)

Rural Living (RL):

Working Farms (WF) Rural Living (RL) Conservation-based Subdivision (CBS) Rural Crossroads (RC)

Industrial Center * (IC):

Heavy Industrial Center (HIC) Light Industrial Center (LIC)

Suburban Neighborhood (SN)

Mobile Home Community (MHC) Large Lot Residential (LLR) Small Lot Residential (SLR) Town Home/ Small Condo (THC) Mixed Residential (MR) Multi-Family Residential (MFR)

Suburban Center (SC):

Neighborhood Commercial Center (NCC) Suburban Commercial Center (SCC) Highway Commercial (HC) Suburban Office Center (SOC)

Walkable Neighborhood ** (WN):

Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MUN)

Walkable Activity Center ** (WAC):

Mixed-Use Activity Center (MAC)

Transit Activity Center (TAC):

Transit Oriented Development (BRT) Transit Oriented Development (LRT) Transit Oriented Development (CRT)

Urban Center (UC):

Urban Neighborhood (UN) Town Center (TC) Metropolitan Center (MC)

Special Districts (SD):

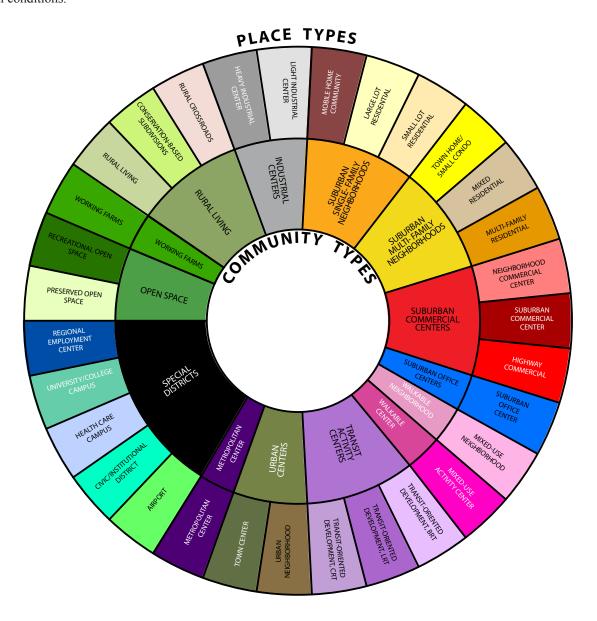
Airport (AIR)
Civic/Institutional District (CID)
Health Care Campus (HCC)
University/College Campus (UCC)
Regional Employment Center (REC)

Notes:

- * Industrial Centers include activities such as concrete plants, quarries, asphalt plants, heavy and light manufacturing complexes at a range of scales.
- ** Walkable Neighborhood and Walkable Center are unique in that they each comprise a single Place Type. This is due to their characteristics of more integrated uses and pedestrian orientation. This sets them apart from more general suburban conditions, but development intensities in these Community Types remain at a moderate level in contrast to the higher densities generally found in the Urban Center Community Type.

This rural to urban gradient contains a couple of particular conditions:

- Industrial Centers in our region are often located in suburban locations towards the edges of communities rather than urban cores, and this accounts for their place in the suburban "middle" of the spectrum.
- Special districts include facilities such as airports or large employment centers or large educational campuses. These large, special uses are usually orchestrated by their own sets of design and planning protocols and therefore are somewhat distinct from the more integrated pattern of urban, suburban and rural conditions.





Open Space

The Community Type "Open Space" includes lands dedicated for preservation by legal means, and land used for active and passive recreational purposes.

The former category comprises National and State Parks, land protected from development by private sector conservation easements, and also by municipal regulations such as floodplains. This type of open space is preserved in perpetuity and often has high scenic value. The latter condition includes ball fields, greenways, community parks, rivers and lakes. For the purposes of this Community Type definition, these two categories of open space are merged into one category of land that should remain undeveloped.

Place Types Included:

Preserved Open Space (POS) Recreational Open Space (ROS)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

State Park / Wildlife Refuge
Wildlife Corridor
Natural Area
Greenway
Stormwater Retention/Detention Area
Athletic Fields
Community Park
Water Dependent Recreation
Cemetery

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	N/A
Transportation Choices	Auto, Bicycle, Walking
Typical Block Length	N/A
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas/Greenways
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural/Suburban





Recreational Open Space

Recreational Open Space



Preserved Open Space



Working Farm

Working farms are actively being used for agriculture or forestry activities, including cultivated farmland, timber harvest, livestock, and woodlands. These areas also support the primary residence of the property owner and any out-buildings associated with activities on the working farm.

Place Types Included:

Working Farm

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

State Park / Wildlife Refuge
Wildlife Corridor
Natural Area
Greenway
Stormwater Retention/Detention Area
Athletic Fields
Community Park
Water Dependent Recreation
Cemetery

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Residential Density	.051 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	.051 FAR
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	N/A
Open Space Elements	Farmland/Woodlands
Street Pattern	N/A
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	N/A
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural





Wheat Field Horse Barn



Cow Pasture



Rural Living

The Community Type "Rural Living" includes a variety of residential types, from farmhouses, to large acreage rural family dwellings, to ecologically-minded "conservation subdivisions" whose aim is to preserve open landscape, and traditional buildings, often with a mixture of residential and commercial uses that populate crossroads in countryside locations.

Place Types Included:

Working Farm (WF)
Rural Living (RL)
Conservation-based Subdivision (CBS)
Rural Crossroads (RC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Cultivated Farmland
Woodlands / Timber Harvesting
Livestock / Arable
Natural Area
Single-Family Detached Home
Smaller-lot Single Family and Town Homes
Mobile Home
Barns / Storage
Light Industrial (ancillary to farming)
Church
Gas Station
Convenience Store / Hardware Store /

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Residential Density	.0525 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	.0520 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	N/A
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas/Stream Corridors
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Private Drive
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural/Suburban

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet

Restaurant





Rural Crossroads

Working Farms



Rural Living



Industrial Center

The Community Type "Industrial Center" includes both heavy and light manufacturing, from clean and green data handling complexes to manufacturing / extraction / distribution processes or power plants that require careful environmental management. These uses usually require considerable land areas and are set aside from other development for environmental or security concerns, or for reasons of heavy truck traffic flow.

Place Types Included:

Heavy Industrial Center (HIC) Light Industrial Center (LIC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Factory
Heavy Assembly Plant
Regional Warehouse / Trucking Distribution
Landfill / Quarry
Light Manufacturing and Assembly
Laboratory
Data Handling Plant
Natural Area

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	.1020 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto/Trucks/Rail
Typical Block Length	N/A
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban





Heavy Industrial Center

Light Industrial Center



Heavy Industrial Center



Suburban Single-Family Neighborhood

Suburban single-family neighborhoods are formed as subdivisions or communities, with a relatively uniform housing type and density throughout. They may support a variety of single-family detached residential types, from mobile homes to large-lot, low-density single-family homes to denser formats of smaller single-family homes. Homes are oriented interior to the neighborhood and typically buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses or landscaped areas.

Suburban single-family neighborhoods are often found in close proximity to suburban commercial, office, and industrial centers, and help provide the consumers needed to support these centers.

Place Types Included:

Town Home/Small Condo (THC) Mixed-Density Residential (MDR) Multi-Family Residential (MFR)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Mobile / Modular Homes
Single-Family Detached Home
Single-Family Attached Home (Town Home / Duplex)
Church
School
Community Park
Community Center / Pool and Recreational Amenities
Natural Area

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Residential Density	1.0-6.0 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	800-1,500 LF
Open Space Elements	Greenway/Natural Areas
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low/Medium
Parking Provisions	Private Driveway
Typical Street Cross Section	Rural/Suburban/Urban





Small Lot Residential

Small Lot Residential



Large Lot Residential



Suburban Multi-Family Neighborhood

Suburban multifamily neighborhoods are generally formed as complexes or communities, with a relatively uniform housing type and density throughout. They support the highest residential density in the suburban landscape, and may contain one of the following housing types: condominiums, townhomes, senior housing, or apartments.

Suburban multifamily neighborhoods are found in close proximity to suburban commercial, office, and industrial centers, and help provide the consumers needed to support these centers. Buildings are oriented interior to the site and typically buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses or landscaped areas. Large parking lots and low street connectivity are common in suburban multifamily neighborhoods.

Place Types Included:

Town Home/Small Condo (THC) Mixed-Density Residential (MDR) Multi-Family Residential (MFR)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Mobile / Modular Homes
Single-Family Detached Home
Single-Family Attached Home (Town Home / Duplex)
Church
School
Community Park
Community Center / Pool and Recreational Amenities
Natural Area

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

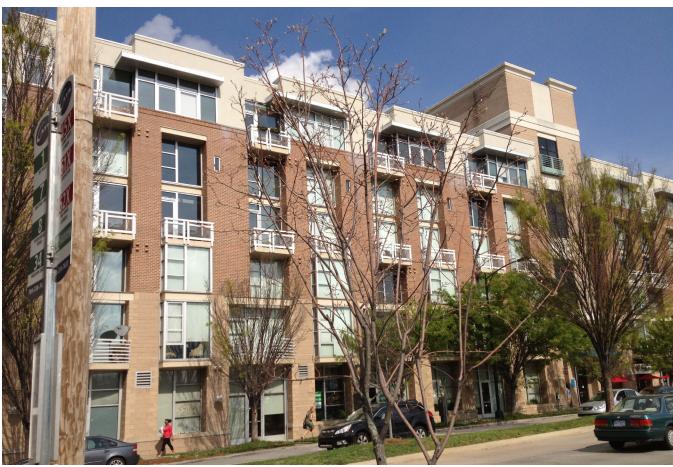
Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Separate Uses
Residential Density	8.0-16.0 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	N/A
Prevailing Building Height	1-4 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	400-800 LF
Open Space Elements	Greenway/Natural Areas/Parks
Street Pattern	Modified Grid
Street Connectivity	Medium
Parking Provisions Private Drive	eway/On-Street Parking/Surface
	Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Urban





Condominiums

Townhomes



Condominiums



Suburban Commercial Center

Suburban commercial centers serve the daily needs of surrounding residential neighborhoods. They typically locate near high-volume roads and key intersections, and are designed to be accessible primarily by automobile. Buildings are set back from the road behind large surface parking lots, with little connectivity between adjacent businesses. Common types of suburban centers in the region include multi-tenant strip centers, big box stores, small outparcels with a drive-through, and large shopping malls.

Place Types Included:

Neighborhood Commercial Center (NCC) Suburban Commercial Center (SCC) Highway Commercial (HC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Convenience store
Large supermarket
Drug store
Bank
Restaurant
Big Box commercial
Hotel
Professional Office
Call center
Medical office

Small supermarket

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Patter	n Separate Uses
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	.1535 FAR
Prevailing Building Height	1-2 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	N/A
Open Space Elements	Landscape Buffers/Natural Areas
Street Pattern	N/A
Street Connectivity	N/A
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet

Fire station



Neighborhood Commercial Center



Suburban Commercial Center



Suburban Commercial Center



Suburban Office Center

Suburban office centers provide opportunities to concentrate employment in the region. They include both large-scale isolated buildings with numerous employees as well as areas containing multiple office uses that support and serve one another. They are typically buffered from surrounding development by transitional uses or landscaped areas and are often located in close proximity to major highways or thoroughfares.

Place Types Included:

Suburban Office Center (SOC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Small supermarket
Convenience store
Large supermarket
Drug store
Bank
Restaurant
Big Box commercial
Hotel
Professional Office
Call center
Medical office
Fire station

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Patterr	Separate Uses
Residential Density	N/A
Non-Residential Intensity	.2-1.0 FAR
Prevailing Building Height	1-3 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto
Typical Block Length	800-1,200 LF
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks/Landscape Buffers
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Low
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban



Neighborhood Commercial Center



Suburban Commercial Center



Suburban Commercial Center



Walkable Neighborhood

The Community Type "Walkable Neighborhood" is synonymous with the Place Type "Mixed-Use Neighborhood." This is due to its very specific characteristics that set it apart from most other Place Types by virtue of its deliberately structured mix of dwelling types in a development context that often operates through the separation of uses, densities and/or land value. This Place Type and Community Type has its roots in the traditional character of American communities during the early part of the 20th century, and has been revived in recent decades as a relevant option for future development.

Place Types Included:

Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MUN)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Single-Family Detached Home
Single-Family Attached Home (Town Home / Duplex)
Condominium / Apartment
Neighborhood Commercial
Restaurant
Professional Office
Government Building
Church
School
Community Park / Pocket Park

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Residential Density	4-20 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	.5- 1.5 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-4 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto/Bicycle/Walking/Transit
Typical Block Length	300-600 Ft.
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks/Plazas
Street Pattern	Grid/Modified Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions On-Stre	eet/Surface Lot/Shared Parking
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban

 1 (D.U.) - Dwelling Unit 2 (FAR) - Floor Area Ratio 3 (S.F.) - Square Feet 4 (LF) - Linear Feet

Natural Area







Dilworth, Walkable Neighborhood



Walkable Neighborhood



Walkable Activity Center

The Community Type "Walkable Activity Center" is synonymous with the Place Type "Mixed-Use Activity Center." This is due to its very specific characteristics that set it apart from most other Place Types by virtue of its deliberately structured mix of uses organized around a network of walkable streets, and it is supported by transit options.

As with the Community Type "Walkable Neighborhood," a Walkable Center draws its inspiration and renewed relevance from the historic patterns of American towns and cities.

Place Types Included:

Mixed-Use Activity Center (MAC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

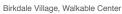
Condominium / Apartment
Live/Work Unit
Community-wide Commercial
Restaurant
Professional Office
Government Building
Church/School
Library
Movie Theatre
Pocket Park
Farmers' Market

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Residential Density	10-30 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	.5- 2.0 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-5 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto/Bicycle/Walking/Transit
Typical Block Length	200-400 Ft.
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks/Squares/Plazas
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking ProvisionsOn-Street/Surface	e Lot/Shared Parking/Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban







Gastonia Farmer's Market



Uptown Walkable Center



Transit Activity Center

The Community Type "Transit Activity Center" combines a trio of similar Place Types defined separately by their particular mode of transit, be it bus, light rail/streetcar or commuter rail. These different technologies spur different types of development layouts around their station stops, but at the level of Community Types their similarities are more important than their differences.

Place Types Included:

Transit-Oriented Development (BRT)
Transit-Oriented Development (LRT)
Transit-Oriented Development (CRT)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Live/Work Unit
Mixed Commercial
Restaurant
Professional / Medical Office
Corporate Office
Government Building
Church
School
Library
Pocket Park / Plaza

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses
Residential Density	4-20 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	.5- 1.5 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	2-6 Stories
Transportation Choices Auto/Bio	ycle/Walking/Transit (all modes)
Typical Block Length	200-400 Ft.
Open Space Elements Po	cket Parks/Plazas/Greenway
Street Pattern	Grid
Street Connectivity	High
Parking Provisions On-Street/Surface	Lot/Shared Parking/Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban



Transit Oriented Development (Streetcar)



Transit Oriented Development (Bus Rapid Transit)



Transit Oriented Development (Light Rail Transit)



Urban Center

The Community Type "Urban Center" gathers together the three most "high urban" categories of Place Type, with shared characteristics of higher densities, larger buildings and a wide range of uses in an environment that is walkable and served by a range of transit options. The scale ranges from moderate in smaller towns and cities to large scale in metro centers such as downtown Charlotte. Other examples, such as South Park in Charlotte, fall into this category even though in their present condition they do not meet all the "ideal" characteristics, but are capable of significant infill options.

Place Types Included:

Urban Neighborhood (UN) Town Center (TC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Single-Family Detached Home
Single-Family Attached Home (Town Home / Duplex)
Condominium / Apartment
Live/Work Unit
Community-wide Commercial (Region-wide at top of scale)
Arena / Conference Center
Museum / Library

Restaurant

Professional Office

Government Building / Post Office

Church/School

Movie Theatre

Pocket Park

Farmers' Market

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern		
General Development Pattern	Mix of Uses	
Residential Density	10-100 DU ¹ /A	
Non-Residential Intensity	1.0-30.0 FAR ²	
Prevailing Building Height	2-50 Stories	
Transportation Choices	Auto/Bicycle/Walking/Transit	
Typical Block Length	200-400 Ft.	
Open Space Elements	Pocket Parks/Plazas/Squares	
Street Pattern	Grid	
Street Connectivity	High	
Parking ProvisionsOn-Street/Surface Lot/Shared Parking/Parking Deck		
Typical Street Cross Section	Urban	





Town Center

Urban Neighborhood



Town Center



Metropolitan Center

A metropolitan center is the focal point of the region. It is a hub of employment, entertainment, civic, and cultural activities, with a mix of housing types and common open space for active living. As a magnet to surrounding towns and neighborhoods, the metropolitan center becomes an iconic symbol in the region, starting with very tall buildings and a compact street network. The walkable environment and mix of residential and non-residential uses in a metropolitan center support multiple modes of transportation.

Place Types Included:

Metropolitan Center (MC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Single-Family Detached Home
Single-Family Attached Home (Town Home / Duplex)
Condominium / Apartment
Live/Work Unit
Community-wide Commercial (Region-wide at top of scale)
Arena / Conference Center
Museum / Library

D 4

Restaurant

Professional Office

Government Building / Post Office

Church/School

Movie Theatre

Pocket Park

Farmers' Market

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern		
General Development F	Pattern	Separate Uses
Residential Density		10.0-150.0 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensi	ty	1.0-4.0 FAR
Prevailing Building Heig	ght	1-60 Stories
Transportation Choices		Auto
Typical Block Length		800-2,000 LF
Open Space Elements		Pocket Parks/Plazas/Squares
Street Pattern		Grid
Street Connectivity		High
Parking Provisions	Surface	Lot/On-Street Parking/Parking
	De	ck/Shared Parking Agreements
Typical Street Cross Sec	tion	Rural/Suburban/Urban

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio ³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet





Metropolitan Cente



Metropolitan Center



Special District

The Community Type "Special District" includes airports and large institutional/health care or education campuses together with large employment centers with multiple buildings. These large, special uses are usually orchestrated by their own sets of design and planning standards, and therefore are distinct from the more integrated patterns of urban, suburban and rural conditions.

Place Types Included:

Airport (AIR)
Civic/Institutional District (CID)
Health Care Campus (HCC)
University/College Campus (UCC)
Regional Employment Center (REC)

Land Use Considerations

Land uses listed for the community type represent typical development in the category. They are not meant to be an exhaustive list of all permitted or conditional uses that would be allowed in the place type.

Airport (including passenger and freight facilities)

Aviation Maintenance

Warehouse

Hotel

Parking Deck

Hospital (emergency care and specialists)

Professional / Medical Office

Corporate Office

Research Facilities

Government Buildings

Prison

Water / Wastewater Treatment Plant

School

Academic Building

Athletic Facilities

Residence Hall

Residential Neighborhood

Form & Pattern

The form and pattern table displays generalized development characteristics associated with the place type. Working together, these elements reinforce a sense of place and community brand important to distinguishing development in this category from others in the region.

Form & Pattern	
General Development Patte	rn Mix of Uses
Residential Density	10-100 DU ¹ /A
Non-Residential Intensity	.25-3.0 FAR ²
Prevailing Building Height	1-15 Stories
Transportation Choices	Auto/Trucks/Rail/Bicycle/Walking
Typical Block Length	N/A
Open Space Elements	Natural Areas/Greenways/Stream
	Corridors/Plazas/Recreation Fields
Street Pattern	Curvilinear
Street Connectivity	Varies
Parking Provisions	Surface Lot/Parking Deck
Typical Street Cross Section	Suburban/Urban

¹(D.U.) - Dwelling Unit ²(FAR) - Floor Area Ratio

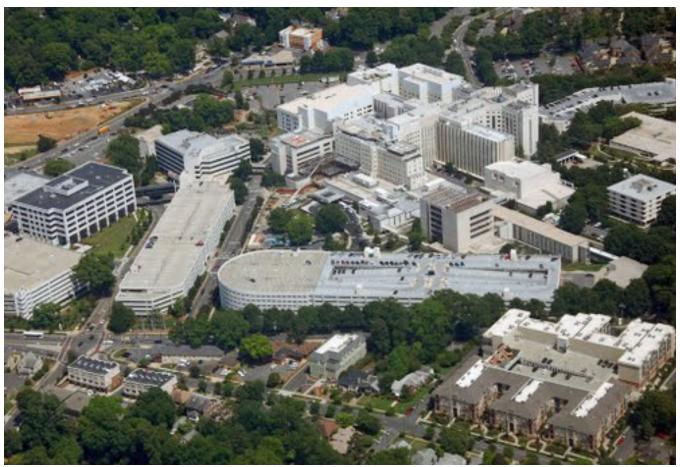
³(S.F.) - Square Feet ⁴(LF) - Linear Feet





University Campus

College Campus



Health Center

Section C: Place Type Maps

The general development maps presented in Section D of this document highlight the type, location, pattern and intensity of development assumed for the Community Plans Growth Scenario (using the place type categories discussed in Section B). They reflect conditions at build-out of the CONNECT Region, including existing development, future development potential in undeveloped areas, and future redevelopment potential in under-utilized areas. Alternative growth scenarios contemplated for CONNECT Our Future will be evaluated against the Community Plans Growth Scenario.

Place types were assigned to the general development maps using a variety of sources. Developed areas in the region were coded using aerial photography, property appraiser data, field work, or layer-specific GIS data (e.g., church locations, voluntary agriculture districts, points of interest, etc.). Undeveloped or under-utilized areas in the region were coded using known committed development inventories or locally-adopted comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances. Email blasts and coordination meetings with city, town, and county planning officials were used to review the GIS data and make edits, as necessary, to accurately capture a snapshot of development potential in the region for moving forward.

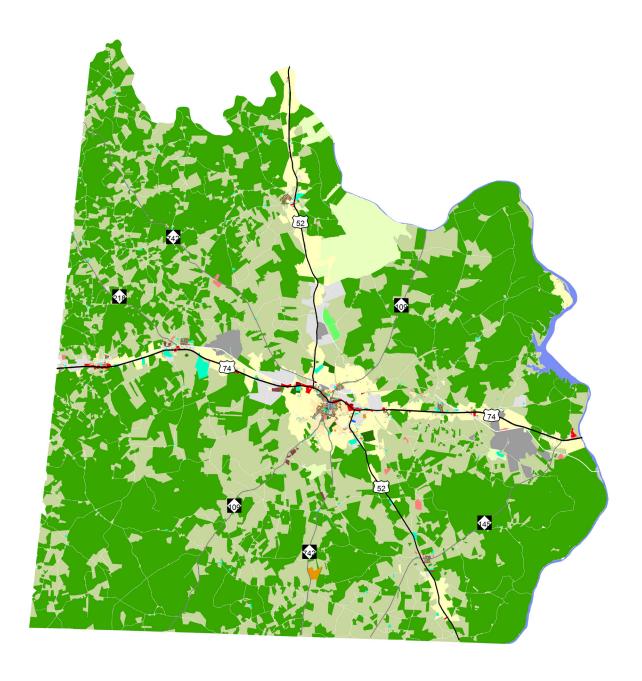


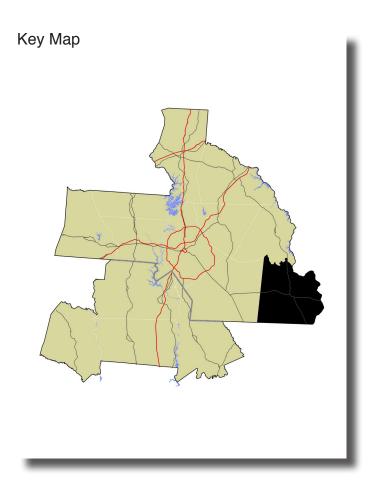


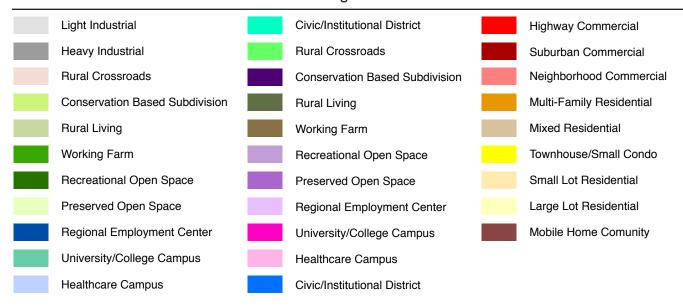


Anson County

Anson County Place Type Map

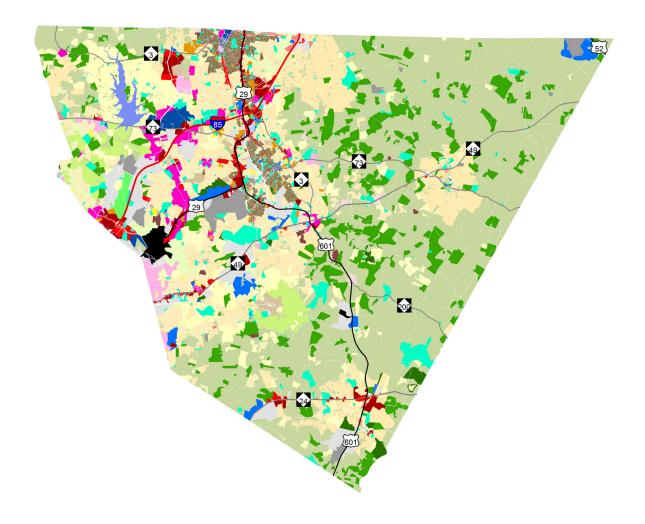


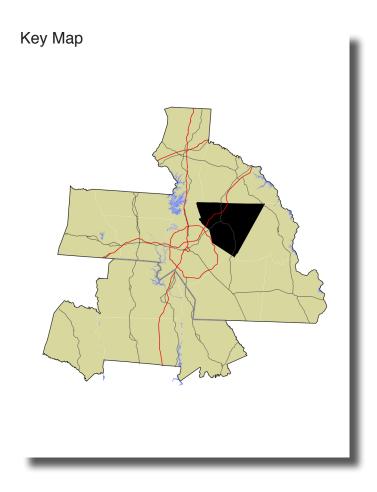


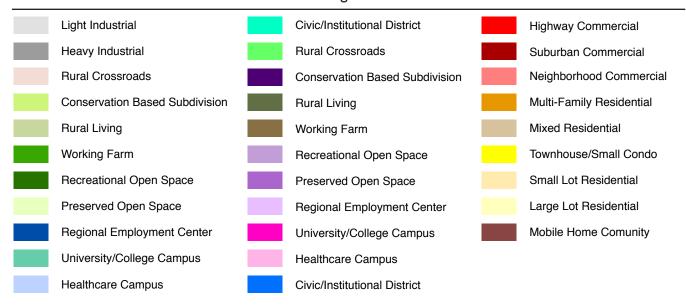


Cabarrus County

Cabarrus County Place Type Map

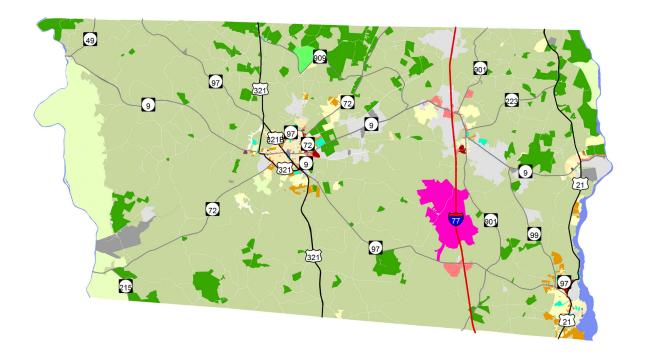


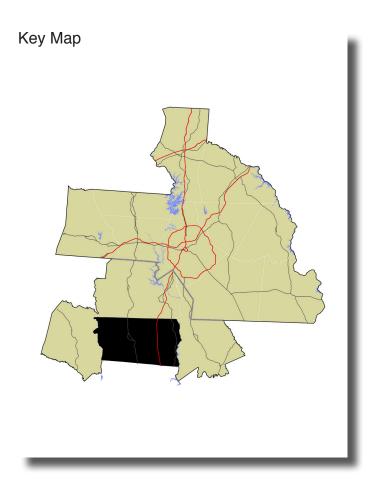


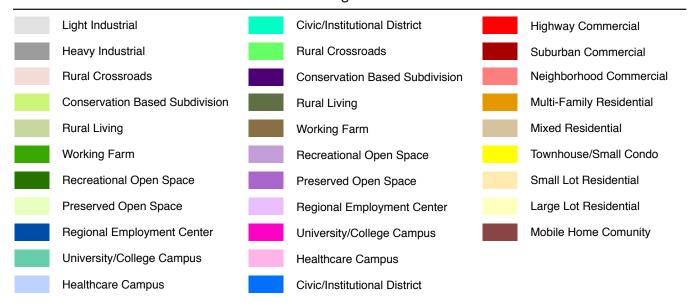


Chester County

Chester County Place Type Map

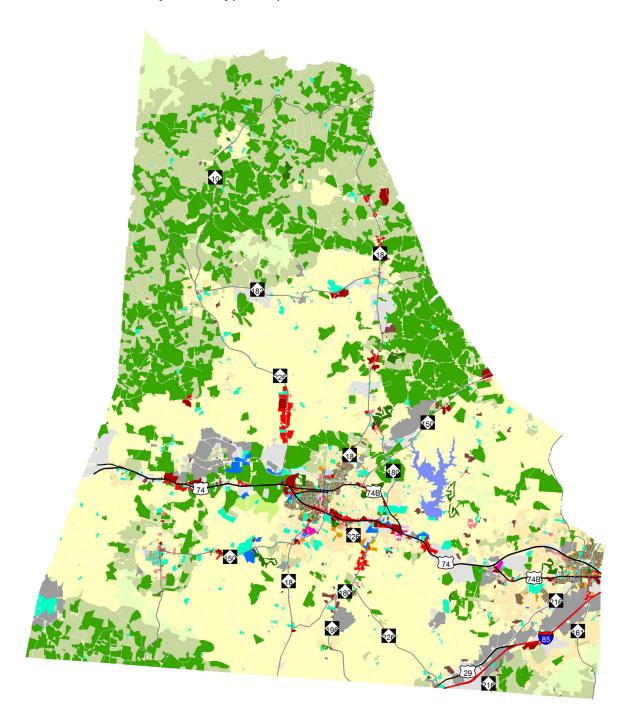


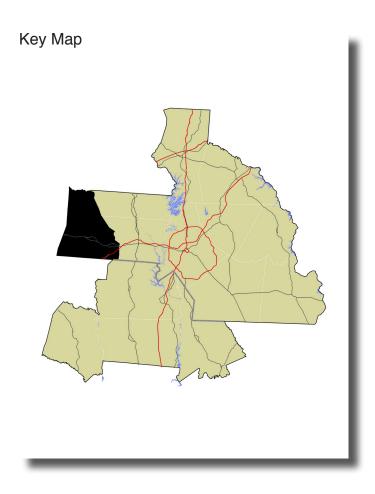


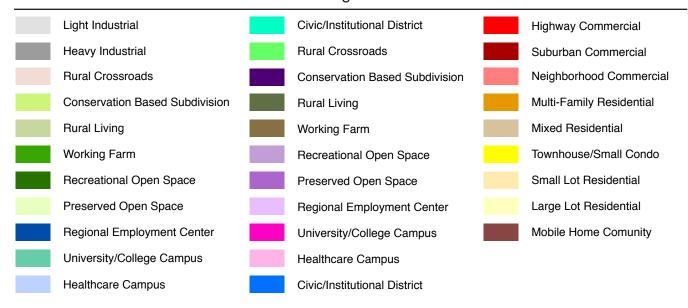


Cleveland County

Cleveland County Place Type Map

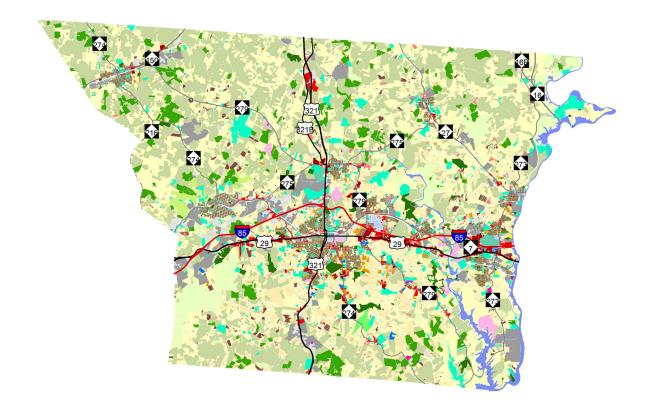


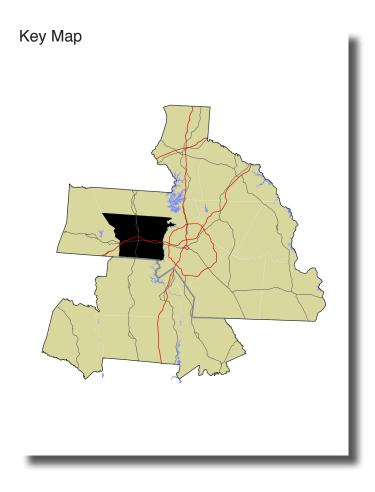


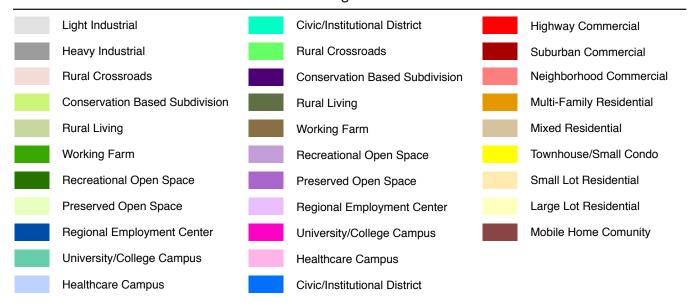


Gaston County

Gaston County Place Type Map

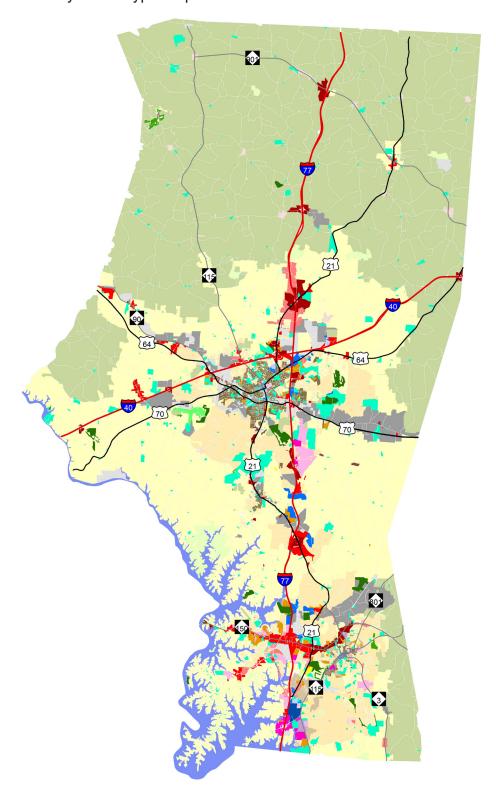


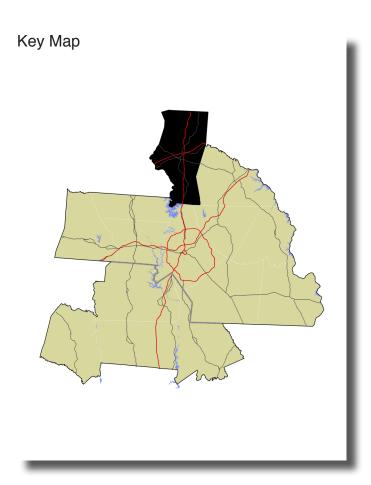


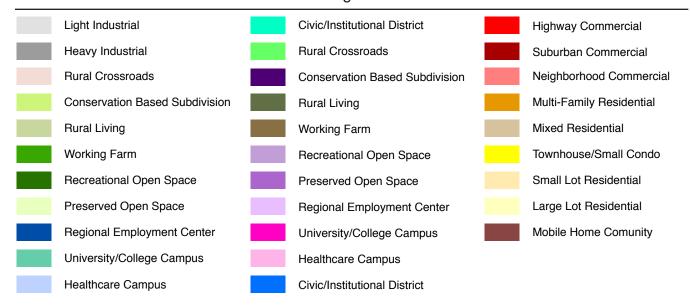


Iredell County

Iredell County Place Type Map

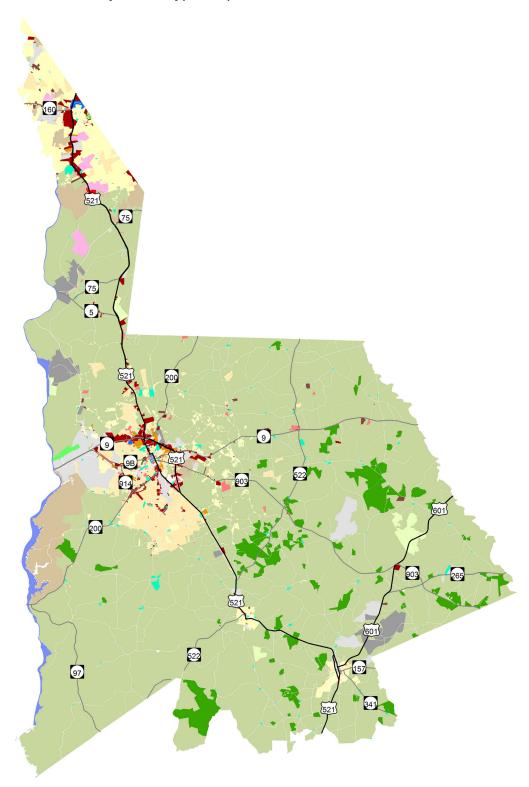


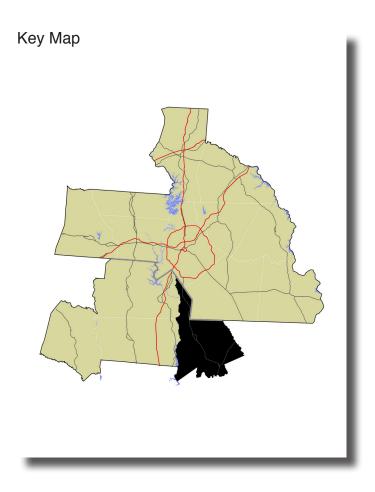


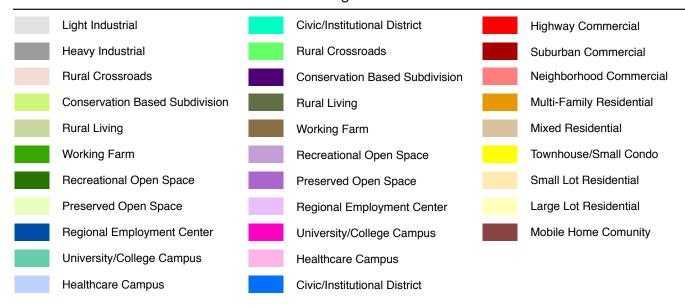


Lancaster County

Lancaster County Place Type Map

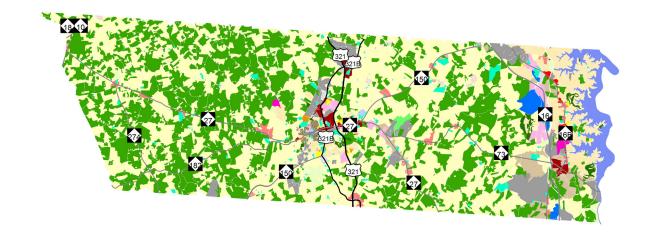


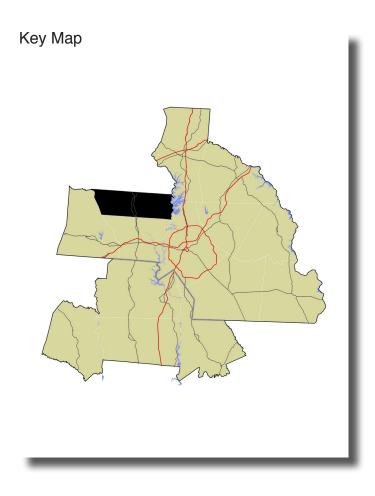


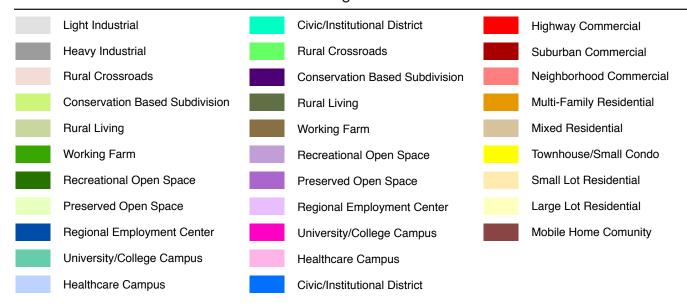


Lincoln County

Lincoln County Place Type Map

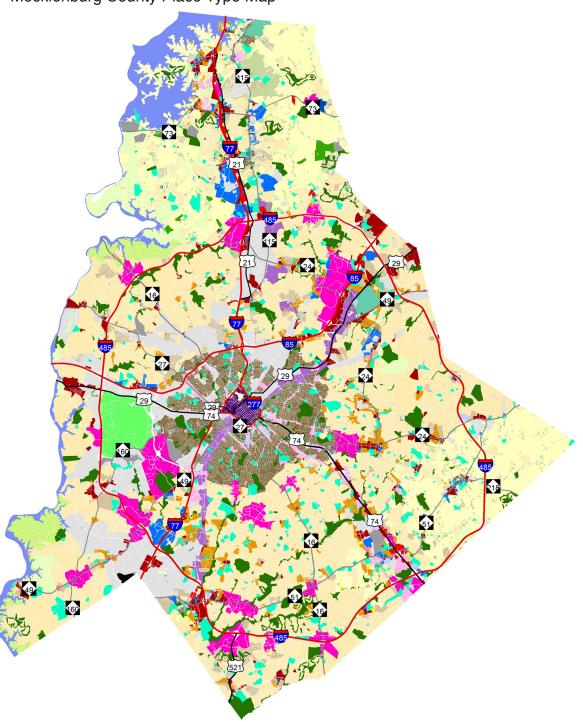


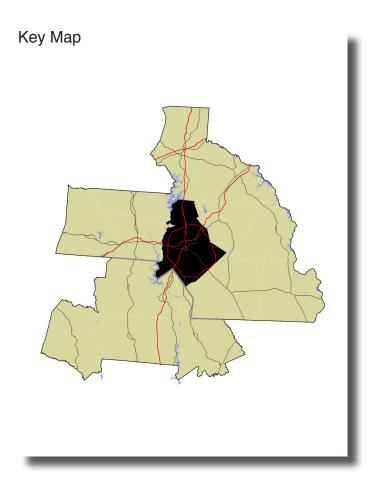


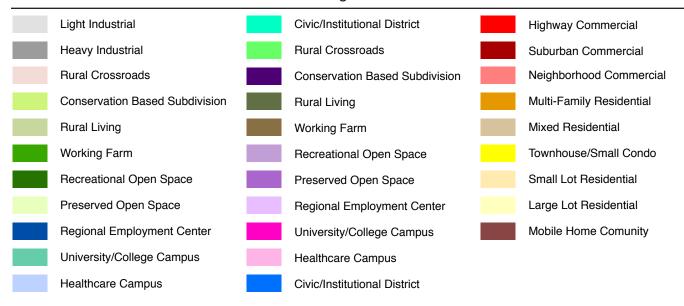


Mecklenburg County

Mecklenburg County Place Type Map

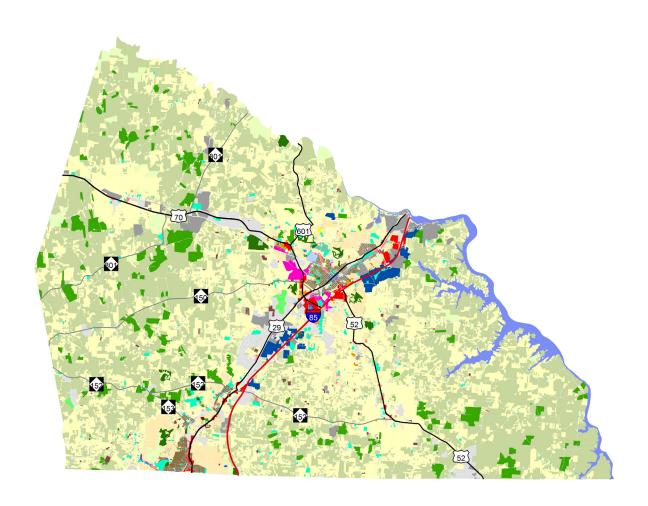


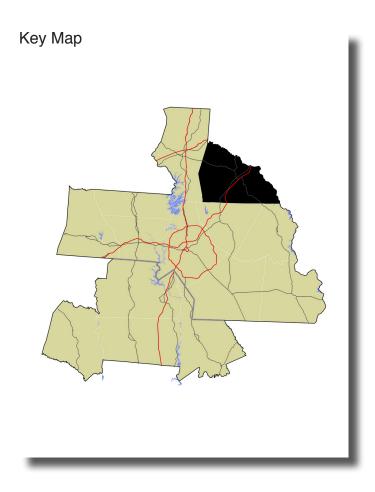


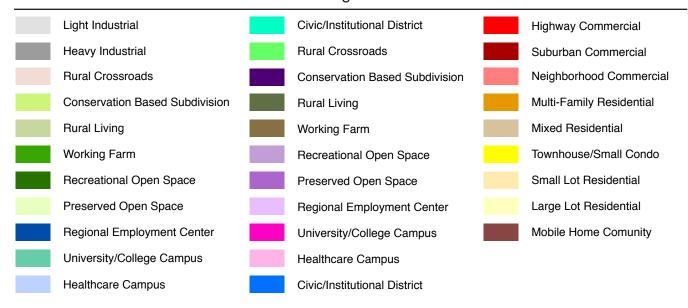


Rowan County

Rowan County Place Type Map

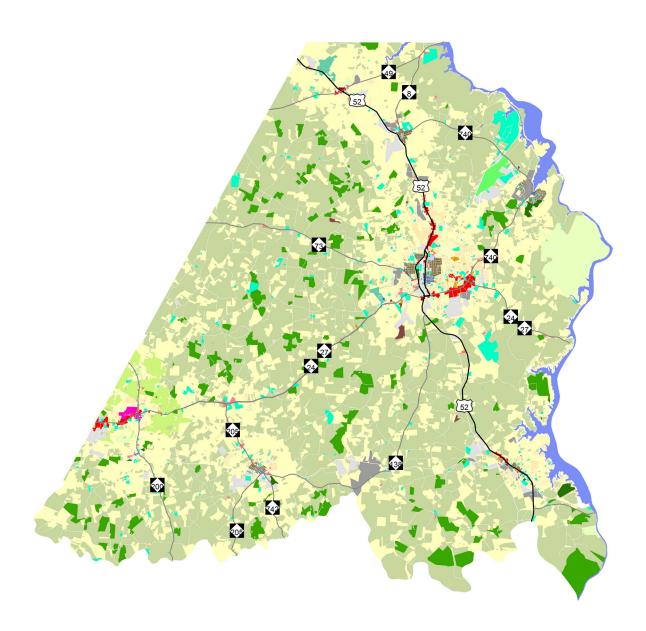


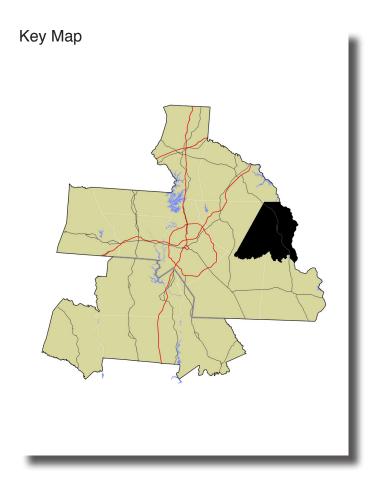


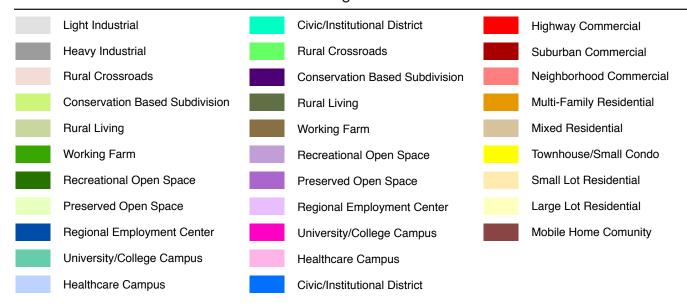


Stanly County

Stanly County Place Type Map

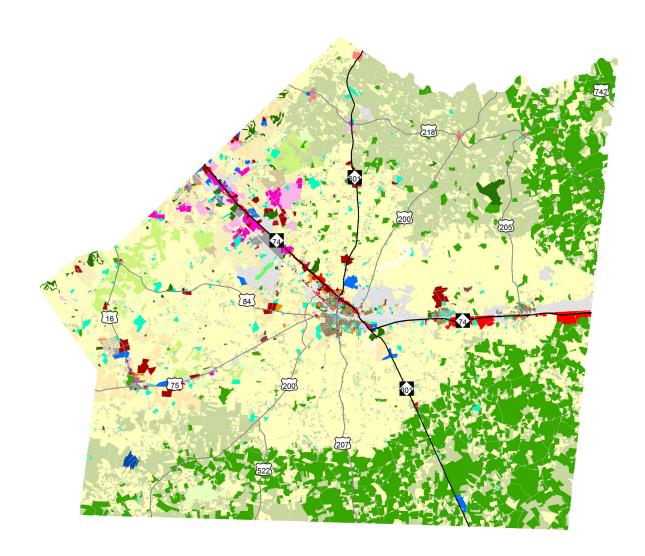


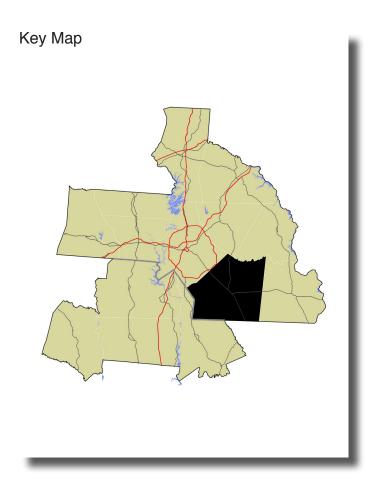


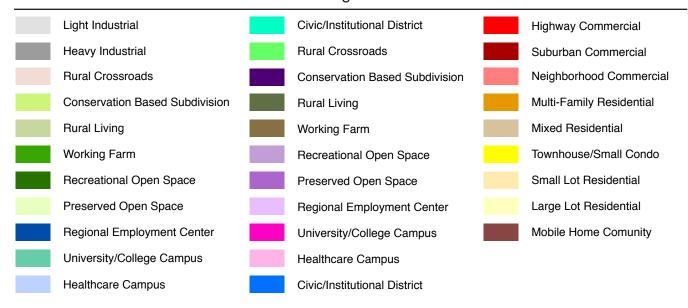


Union County, NC

Union County, NC Place Type Map

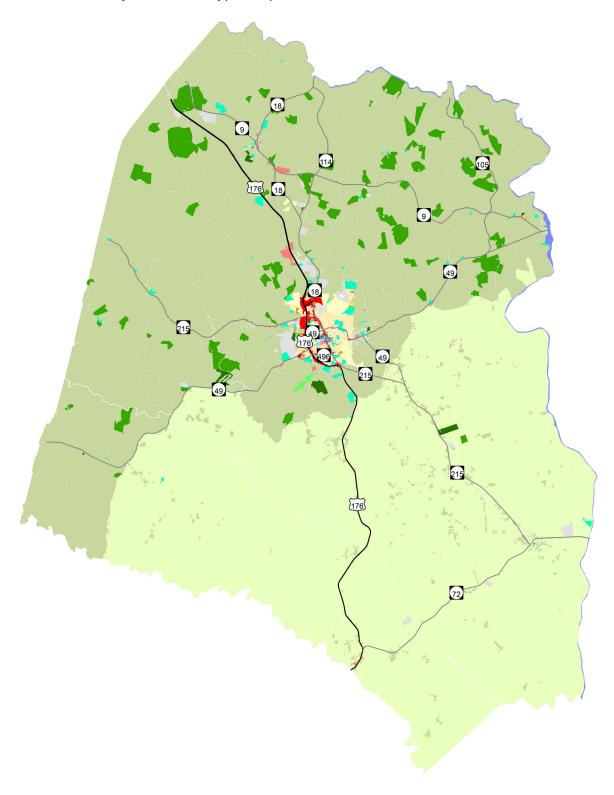


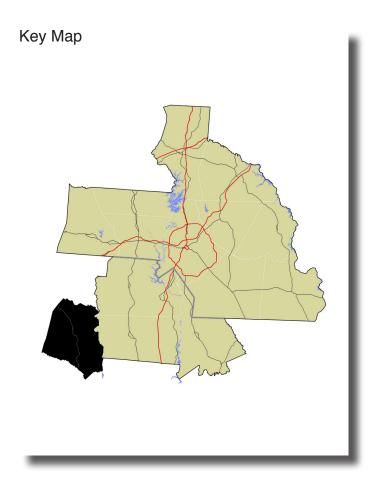


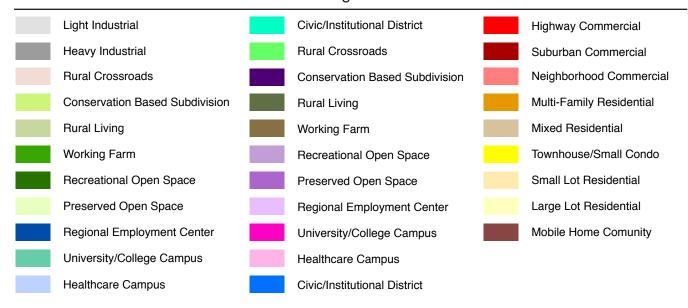


Union County, SC

Union County, SC Place Type Map

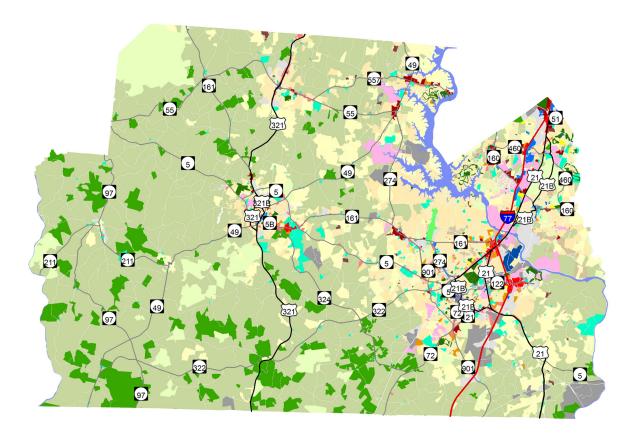


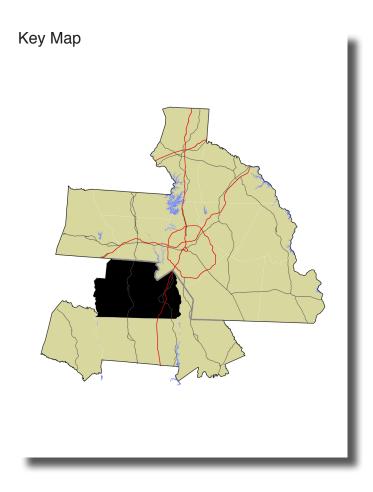


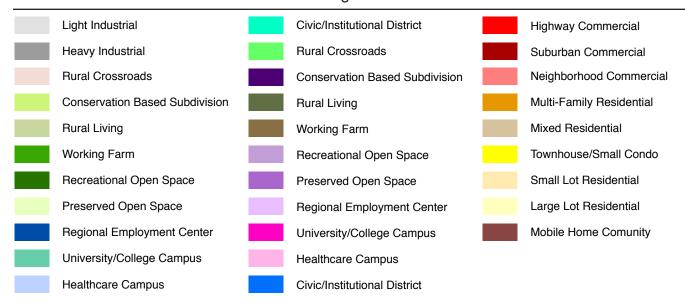


York County

York County Place Type Map







Section D:Place Types Classification Matrix

Place types assumed for CONNECT Our Future are similar to future land use categories or zoning districts used by 119 jurisdictions in the region. They generalize very specific land use categories or zoning districts to a more manageable number, which can then be used to describe, measure, and evaluate the built environment. Normalizing terms and concepts for describing the built environment improves communication within the regional scenario planning initiative, and helps standardize the process for developing alternative growth scenarios.

Classification matrices were created for all 119 jurisdictions in the CONNECT Region to translate local land use categories or zoning districts to place type categories. The translation was completed after a careful review of each jurisdiction's adopted comprehensive plan or zoning ordinance. Email blasts and coordination meetings with city, town, and county planning officials were used to review the place type categories developed for CONNECT Our Future and make edits, as necessary, to ensure they were properly matched with local land use categories or zoning districts.

A classification matrix for each city, town, and county in the CONNECT Region is presented on the following pages.







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	POS	POS ROS WF ⁵	WF		RL ⁴ CBS ²	RC°	HIC,	LIC.	LIC* MHC* LLR" SLR" THC'* MRN13 MFR14 NCC'3 HC'/ SOC'3 MUN" MAC* BRT*! LRT*! CRT*! UN*4 TC* MC*0 AIR*/ CID*3 HCC*/ UCC** REC*	.R [™] SLI	R" TH	C12 MR	113 MFR	NCC	SCC	Ή	SOC	MUN	MAC ²⁰	BRT ² 1	LRT ²²	CRT ²⁵	UN ²⁴	TC	MC ²⁰	AIR ²⁷ C	ID ²⁸ H	Cc" UC	C [™] RE
County (Zoning)																													
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AGR			•	•		•																							
Residential District, RA-5			•	•						•																			
Residential District, RA-1			•	•					Ė	•																			
Residential District, R-1										•																			
Residential District, R-2									Ė	•	•																		
Residential District, R-3									_		•																		
Residential District, R-10									_		•																		
Residential District, R-8											•																		
Residential District, RCD			•	•		•			Ĺ	•																			
Residential District, RMF									_				•																
Office Institutional, OI									_								•										•		
Neighborhood Business, NB									_					•															
General Business, GB														•		•													
Highway Business, HB														•		•													
Shopping Center, SC									_					•	•														
Corporate Park, CP								•									•												
Light Industrial, LI								•	_																				
Heavy Industrial, HI							•																						
	POS1	POS ¹ ROS ²	WF3	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC' LIC ⁸	LIC ⁸ M	MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16	.R ¹⁰ SLI	R11 TH	C12 MRI	113 MFR	NCC.	5 SCC16	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² CRT ²³	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	:ID ²⁸ H	CC29 UC	C ³⁰ RE
Ansonville (Zoning)																													
Residential District, RA			•	•						•																			
Residential District, R2				•						•																			
Residential District, R1				•						•																			
Manufacturing, M.								•																					
General Business, GB						•																							

26 = Metropolitan Center	27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airport (SD)	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center	17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
11 = Small Lot Residential	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	14 = Multi-family Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	
6 = Rural Crossroads	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential	
1 = Preserved Open Space	2 = Recreational Open Space	3 = Working Farms	4 = Rural Living	5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted. 5 = Conservat

All information represented in the table is deemed to be best available data for developing the place type summary document. Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

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Lilesville (Zoning)																												
General Residential, R					_				•	•			•	-		-	-	-	_									
Residential District, RMH								•	•	•			•	-														
Town Center District, TCD			_										Ĺ	•		_	_	_					•					
General Business/Light Industrial, GB-LI		H	Н	H	\blacksquare	Ц	•			П	Ħ	H	H	H	H	•	H	H	H	$oxed{\parallel}$	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ш				
	POS ¹ ROS ²	JS ² WF ³	F ³ RL ⁴	4 CBS ⁵	ss RC°	HIC7	LIC8	MHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	MHC° LLR" SLR" THC ² MRN ² MFR ⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷	MRN ¹³ M	FR ¹⁴ NC	CC ¹⁵ SC	C16 HC	-17 SOC	2-18 MUR	419 MAC	-20 BRT	21 LRT ²	CRT ²	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	ICC ²⁹ U	CC ³⁰ RE
Morven (Zoning)																												
Resiential Single Family, RSF									•	•																		
Neighborhood Business, NB					•																							
Manufacturing, M			Н				•							H	H	H	Н	H										
Central Business, CB			\sqcup		Щ										\vdash		Н				Щ		•					
	POS ¹ ROS ²	JS ² WF ³	F ³ RL ⁴	4 CBS ⁵	55 RC ⁶	HIC7	LIC®	MHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	MHC* LLR" SLR" THC" MRN" MFR" NCC" SCC" HC" SOC" MUN" MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	WRN ¹³ M	FR ¹⁴	CC15 SC(C16 HC	-17 SOC	-18 MUR	419 MAC	-20 BRT	21 LRT ²	2 CRT2	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	CID28	ICC ²⁹ U	CC ³⁰ RE
Peachland (zoning)																												
Residential District, RA3	Ŀ	•	•					•	•					-	-													
Residential Agriculture District, RA1		•	•					•	•						_		_											
Residential District, R20									•																	•		
Residential District, R10										•																		
Residential District, R8										•			•															
Neighborhood Business, NB													_	•														
Central Business, CB																							•					
Highway Business, HB		-	_	_											_	•		_	_		_							
General Industrial, 11							•																					
	POS¹ ROS²)S ² WF ³	F³ RL⁴	-4 CBS ⁵	55 RC6	, HIC		LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	WRN ¹³ M	IFR¹⁴ NC	CC15 SG	C16 HC	C17 SO	C18 MU	N ¹⁹ MAC	520 BRT	-21 LRT	LRT ²² CRT ²³	23 UN ²⁴	1 TC ²⁵		MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹ L	CC 30
Wadesboro (zoning)																												
Residential District, R20									•						H													
Residential District, R10										•																		
Residential District, R8										•																		
Residential District, R6										•			•															
Residential/Office, RO										•						Ĺ	•										•	
Central Business District, CB				_													-	-	_				•					
Neighborhood Business, NB														•														
General Business, GB															•	•												
Light Industrial, Ll							•																					
						•									-	L						L	L		L			

26 = Metropolitan Center 27 = Airport (5D) 28 = Civic/Institutional District (5D)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD) 31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center 17 = Highway Commercial 22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airport (5D) 18 = Suburban Office Center 23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Institutional District (5D)	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center
 16 = Suburban Commercial Center 17 = Highway Commercial 18 = Suburban Office Center 	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center
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6 = Rural Crossroads 7 = Heavy Industrial Center 8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential
1 = Preserved Open Space 2 = Recreational Open Space 3 = Working Farms	4 = Rural Living	5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision

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	PUS KUS WF	KOS	۸k	Į.	CBS	ړ	<u>ا</u>	ر WH	Ľ	SLK	Ę	MKN	MFK	ירר א	۳	2	L WOI	MAC	PK	LR-	3	5	ر	MC	AIK	K. HIL LIC MH. LEK SEK H. MKN MFK NCL SEC H. SOC MUN MAC BKI EKI CKI UN IC MC ANK CID HEL OCC KEE	יר	KEL
County (Zoning)																												
Agricultural/Open Space (AO)			•	•	•			•	•																			
Countryside Residential (CR)			•	•	•			•	•																			
Low Density Residential (LDR)			•		•			•	•																			
Medium Density Residential (MDR)										•	•																	
High Density Residential/Mixed Use (HDR/MU)											•	•	•					•	•									
Office/Institutional (OI)																	•									•		
Office/Limited Commercial (LC)															•		•											
General Commercial (GC)								_							_	•	•											
Limited Industrial (LI)							_	•									_											_
General Industrial (GI)							•	•									_											_
Planned Unit Development (PUD)																												
	POS¹ ROS² WF³	ROS ²	WF3	4 18	CBS ⁵	RC _e	HC7 □	C8 MHC	-9 LLR ¹	O SLR ¹¹	THC ¹²	MRN ¹³	MFR ¹⁴ N	CC ¹⁵ SC	91.7.	1. So	C ¹⁸ MUN	119 MAC	20 BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	NN 24	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ C	HIC? LIC® MHC® LIR® SIR® THECE MRN3 MEBW NCC55 SCC** HC77 SQC** MINN*9 MAK-200 RRT2* FRT2* CR72* LN2** TC25 MC2** AR27* CL02** HCC5*9 UCC2** REC3**	C ₂₉	C30 REC
Concord (LUP)																												-
Agricultural District, AG			•	•		l	H	H	L				l		H	H	H	L	L	L					F	H	⊩	_
Rural Estate District, RE				•				_	•								_											_
Residential Low Density, RL								_	•	•							_											_
Residential Medium Density, RM-1										•																		
Residential Medium Density, RM-2										•																		
Residential Village, RV											•	•	•															
Residential Compact, RC											•	•	•															
Neighborhood Commercial/Office District, B1														•														
Office-Institutional District, O-I																_	•									•		
City Center District, CC																							•					
Light Commercial and Office District, C1														•														
General Commercial District, C2															•	•												
Light Industrial District, I1								•																				
Heavy Industrial, 12							•																					
Planned Unit Development, PUD																	•	•										
Planned Residentail District, PRD										•	•	•	•															
Mixed Use Districts																	•	•								•		•
Traditional Neighborhood Development, TND												•					•	•										
Manufactured Home Park, MHP								•																				
Public Interest District, PID																										•	•	•

56 =	27 =	28 =	29 =	30 =	31
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center	17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
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WE'T REAL CERS RECT HEC'S LEVEL THE STEAM MARKET HEC'D SCCUR MANNET MAKET BRETT LEVEL		POS¹ ROS² WF³ RL⁴ CBS⁵ RC° H	HIC' LIC® MHC9	MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16 HC17	THC ¹² MR	N13 MFR14	NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹	16 HC ¹⁷	SOC18 ML	SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT21 LRT22 CRT23	BRT ²¹ LF	RT ²² CRT ²	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CI	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	UCC ³⁰ F	tEC31
Max	Harrisburg (Zoning)																	
Fig. 16 Fig.	Agricultural District , AG	•										_						
Fig. 8. Fig. 1. Fig. 1	Rural Estate District, RE			•														
Seedly, Rek-1 Seedly	Residential Low Density, RL																	
Fig. 10 Fig.	Residential Medium Density, RM-1			•														
No.	Residential Medium Density, RM-2			•														
Return Continue Con	Residential Village, RV																	
From the foretry, if it is not all the control, it is not al	Residential Compact, RC																	
First, Oil Fir	Neighborhood Commercial/Office District, B1						•											
CCC CCC CCC CCC CCC CCC CCC CCC CCC CC	Office-Institutional District, 0-1								•							•		
Other Detrict, C-1 Other D	City Center District, CC													•				
Destrict, C.2 Destrict, C.3 Destri	Light Commercial and Office District, C-1						•											
Postrice, COD Postrice, CO	General Commercial District, C-2						•											
Ct. 1-13 Post Rotal Rot	Campus Development Disttrict, CD		•															
Post Rock	Light Industrial District, I-1		•															
POSÍ ROSÍ NAFÍ RLÍ (CBS) RCT HICÍ LLCª (MHCÍ LLRº) SLR¹I THC ²³ (MRC¹) SCCº (HC¹¹ SCCº (MUN¹¹ MAC2º (BRT²¹ LRT² (CR7²) LNA³ TC² (MC²¹ CC²¹ LC°² (MC²¹ CC²) SCCº (MUN¹¹ MAC2º (BRT²¹ LRT² (CR7²) LNA³ TC² (MC²¹ CC²) LC°² (MC²¹ LC°² (MC²²) LRC²¹ LRC²² (MC²²) LRC	Heavy Industrial, I-2																	
Right Part		ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ⁵ RC ⁶	LIC8	LLR ¹⁰	THC ¹² MR	N ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹	HC ¹⁷	SOC18 ML	IN¹9 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹ LF	RT ²² CRT ²	UN ²⁴		AIR ²⁷	D ²⁸ HCC ²⁹	UCC ³⁰ F	tEC31
Ru.	Kannapolis (zoning)																	
RIL INTERPRETABLE (CONTINUE) INTERPRETABLE (CONTINUE) <td>Agricultural District, AG</td> <td>•</td> <td></td>	Agricultural District, AG	•																
tky, Ru lity, Ru	Rural Estate District, RE			•														
versity, RM-1 Company Persity, RM-1 Persity, RM-1 Persity, RM-1 Persity, RM-1 Persity, RM-2 Persity, RM-2<	Residential Low Density, RL			•														
v A Decisity, RM-2 No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 3 <td>Residential Medium Density, RM-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td>	Residential Medium Density, RM-1			•														
W RC Image: Contract of the District, CD of the D	Residential Medium Density, RM-2			•														
RC B Image: Control of the District, Bit of the District, Bit of the District, College (Control of the District, Control of the District, College (Control of the District, College (Control of the District, Control	Residential Village, RV				•	•												
excial/Office District, B1 excial/Office District, B1 excial/Office District, B1 excial/Office District, B1 excial/Office District, B2 excial/Office District, B2 <th< td=""><td>Residential Compact, RC</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	Residential Compact, RC																	
berriet, O-1 CC <	Neighborhood Commercial/Office District, B1						•											
CC CC<	Office-Institutional District, O-I						•		•							•		
Obstrict, C.1 Operator, C.1 Operator, C.1 Operator, C.2 Operator	City Center District, CC													•				
Obstrict, C.2 Obstrict	Light Commercial and Office District, C-1						•											
to District, CD	General Commercial District, C-2							•										
ct, i-1	Campus Development Disttrict, CD		•															•
	Light Industrial District, I-1		•															
	Heavy Industrial, I-2																	

eserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center	26 = Metropolitan Center
creational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airport (SD)	27 = Airport (SD)
orking Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)
ral Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)
nservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = University/College Campus (SD)
					31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)

1 = Preser 2 = Recres 3 = Workir 4 = Rural l 5 = Conser

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Place Types and Community Types

	POS1	ROS ² W	WF ³ RI	RL⁴ CB	CBS ⁵ RC	RC ⁶ HI	HIC ⁷ LIC ⁸	c8 MHC9	€ LLR¹0	° SLR	THC	2 MRN ¹³	SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵	NCC ¹⁵ :	SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷ SC	SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT21	IN ¹⁹ MA	∵ ²⁰ BRT	21 LRT ²²	2 CRT ²³	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC^{26}	AIR ²⁷		CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	ICC [™] R	EC31
Midland (Zoning)																													
Agricultural, AG			•	•																									
Single Family Residential, SFR									•	•																			
Residential/Main Street Transitional, R/MST										•	•	•	•																
Residential/Old Midland Transitional, R/OMT										•	•	•	•																
Main Street Periphery, MSP										•	•	•	•				Ĺ	•											
Old Midland Periphery, OMP										•	•	•	•				Ĺ	•											
Main Street, MS										•	•	•	•				Ĺ	•					•						
Old Midland, OM						_	_		_				•				_	•	_				•						
Civic, CIV																										•	•	•	
NC 24/27 Commercial, C 24/27																•	_												
US 601 Commercial, C601														•															
Industrial, IND			_			_	•	_	_								_		_										
	POS¹ ROS²	_	WF ³ RI	RL⁴ CB	CBS ⁵ RC	RC ⁶ HIC ⁷		LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹	-3 LLR	0 SLR ¹	THC12	MRN ¹³	LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	NCC ¹⁵	3CC 16	HC ¹⁷ SC	SOC18 MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰	N ₁₉ MAC	C ²⁰ BRT ²¹	21 LRT ²²	2 CRT ²³	NN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹	HCC ²⁹ U	UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	EC31
Mt. Pleasant (Zoning)																													
Agricultural District, AG			-			-											-		_										
Rural Estate District, RE									•																				
Residential Low Density, RL										•																			
Residential Medium Density, RM-1										•																			
Residential Medium Density, RM-2										•							-												
Residential Village, RV											•	•	•																
Residential Compact, RC											•	•	•																
Neighborhood Commercial/Office District, B1														•															
Office-Institutional District, O-I												_					•									•			
City Center District, CC																	_						•						
Light Commercial and Office District, C-1														•															
General Commercial District , C-2															•														
Campus Development Disttrict, CD							•	_										-	_										•
Light Industrial District, I-1							•		_									-	4	_									
Heavy Industrial, I-2						•	•														_								

11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center	26 = Metropolitan Center
12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	27 = Airport (SD)
13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	28 = Civic/Institutional Dis
14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Care Campus (
15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = University/College Ca
			The state of the s

28 = Civic/Institutional District (5D)
29 = Health Care Campus (5D)
30 = University/College Campus (5D)
31 = Regional Empoyment Center (5D)

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted. All information represented in the table is deemed to be best available data for developing the place type summary document.

Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

6 = Rural Crossroads 7 = Heavy Industrial Center 8 = Light Industrial Center

1 = Preserved Open Space 2 = Recreational Open Space 3 = Working Farms

9 = Mobile Home Community 10 = Large Lot Residential

5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision

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	POS1	ROS ²	WF ³	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	LIC®	MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰	LLR ¹⁰ S	LR11 T	HC ¹² MR	SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15	R¹⁴ NCC	C15 SCC16	16 HC ¹⁷	, SOC	SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT21	9 MAC ²	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ H	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰	JCC ³⁰ F	REC ³¹
County (LUP)																													
Residential									•	•	•		•									•							
Low Density Residential			•	•						•																			
Rural Residential	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•	•					•											
Commercial						•								•	•	•	•		•				•						
Light/Heavy Industrial							•	•																					
Heavy Industrial							•								_	_													
Reservoir	•																												
	POS ¹	ROS ²	WF3	RI 4	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	801	WHC ₉	1 R ¹⁰ S	1 R ¹¹	HC 12 MR	MHC9 11 R10 S1 R11 THC 12 MRN13 MFR14	NCC	NCC 15 SCC 16	16 HC ¹⁷	, soc	SOC18 MIN'19 MAC20 BRT21	g WAC ²	BRT21	IRT ²² CRT ²³	LIN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ IICC ³⁰		RFC31
Belwood (county LUP)				-11		4																							
Residential									•	•	•	Ě	•		L	L						•							
Low Density Residential			•	•						•																			
Rural Residential	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•	•					•											
Commercial						•								•	•	•	•		•				•						
Light/Heavy Industrial							•	•																					
Heavy Industrial							•																						
Reservoir	•																												
	POS	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	ric ₈ /	MHC° L	LR ¹⁰ S	LR ¹¹ Th	HC ¹² MR	MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	R ¹⁴ NCC	NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	16 HC ¹⁷		SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	9 MAC ²	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	WC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰		REC31
Boiling Springs (Zoning)																													
single-family, R-20			•	•						-	\vdash	\vdash	-	_	_	_													
Single-family, R-15										•																			
Single-family Attached, R-15 TH												•																	
Single-family Two-family Multi-family, R-10													•																
Institutional, I-1																										•	•	•	
Office & Consumer Services, O&CS																	•												
Business, B-1															•								•						
Business, B-2														•															
Manufacturing, M-1							•	•																					

26 = Metropolitan Center 27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 17 = Highway Commercial 22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
11 = Small Lot Residential12 = Townhome/Small Condo	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	14 = Multi-family Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	
6 = Rural Crossroads 7 = Heavy Industrial Center	8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential	
1 = Preserved Open Space 2 = Recreational Open Space	3 = Working Farms	4 = Rural Living	5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted.

	PUS RUS WF RL	S	WF	占	CBS-	٢	٦	ر ر	אוור	L'L	ארר	2	VIKIV	N N	יר	2	ξ	Š	KE HIE EIE MITE EER SEK HEE MKIN MET DEE HE DOOF MON MAE BKI EKI EKI ON HE AK EN HEE DEE KEE	יאַם	וא	<u>۔</u>	ź	ر	ΛV	ź	j	ر د	3	קרי	Ţ
Casar (County LUP)																															
Residential									•	•	•		•										•								
Low Density Residential			•	•						•																					
Rural Residential	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		•				•													
Commercial						•									•	•	•		•					•							
Light/Heavy Industrial							•	•																							
Heavy Industrial							•																								
Reservoir	•															\vdash	H									Ц		Щ			
	POC ¹ POC ²	POC ²	WE3	4	CRC5	PC6	LIC7		WHU ₉	D 10	CI D ¹¹	THC 12	ADN ¹³ AA	FD ¹⁴ NC	C15 CC	9t.	77	18 M IN	1 C MALC 11 D C D THC MAN MED MC C C C C C C M M	O RPT ²¹	1 DT	CPT23	, IIN ²⁴	TC 25	MC 26	MC26 AIB27 CID28 HCC29 11CC30 DEC31	7 CID28	8 HCC2	6.), 0,	÷
Earl (County LUP)	3	2		4	2		2		2	í	į	2			3		Š			Š	í	ś	5	2	2		5	2	3		,
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Kesidentiat		l							•	1	•	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	+	\downarrow	+	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	Ţ
Low Density Residential			•	•						•							\dashv	\dashv	\downarrow												-
Rural Residential				•					•																						
Commercial						•									•	•															
Light/Heavy Industrial							•	•																							
Heavy Industrial							•																								
Reservoir	•																														
			7				•	۰	•	5	;	5	5	3			-		9	i	·	-	2					[-	5	F
:	FUS RUS		L	ž	ces	ړ	ر ا	רוך	MHC	H H	N.K	2	WKIN	MITC LLK 3LK ITC MKN MFK NCC 3CC	ير بر		Ĭ	, MO	THE SOL MOIN MAL BKI LKI CKI	PA	L K	CR.	5	ر	MC	AIK		רום שרר חרר אבר	חנר	ž	,]
Fallston (County LUP)																															
Residential									•	•	•		•										•								
Low Density Residential			•	•						•																					
Rural Residential	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		•				•													
Commercial						•									•	•	•		•					•							
Light/Heavy Industrial							•	•																							
Heavy Industrial							•																								
Reservoir	•																														
	POS¹ ROS²	ROS ²	WF ³	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	LIC®	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² A	4RN ¹³ ∧	FR ¹⁴ NC	C15 SCC	31. HC	17 SOC	™ WIN	MHC9 LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ⁷⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁰ HCC ²⁰ UCC ²⁰ REC ³¹	N BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	uN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR	7 CID [™]	, HCC	DOC 82	™ REC	₹,
Grover (County LUP)																															
Residential									•	•	•		•										•								
Low Density Residential			•	•						•																					
Rural Residential	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		•				•													
Commercial						•									•	•	•		•					•							
Light/Heavy Industrial							•	•																							
Heavy Industrial							•																								
Reservoir	•													H		H	L											Ц			
										l	l																		l	l	l

2 = Recreational Open Space 7 = Heavy Industrial Center 12 = Townhome/Small Condo 17 = Highway Commercial 22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 3 = Working Farms 8 = Light Industrial Center 13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood 18 = Suburban Office Center 23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 4 = Rural Living 9 = Mobile Home Community 14 = Multi-family Residential 19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood 24 = Urban Neighborhood 5 = Town Center 5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision 10 = Large Lot Residential 15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center 20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center 25 = Town Center	= Preserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	26 = Metropolitan Center
ns 8 = Light Industrial Center 13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood 18 = Suburban Office Center 9 = Mobile Home Community 14 = Multi-family Residential 19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood -Based Subdivision 10 = Large Lot Residential 15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center 20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	= Recreational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	27 = Airport (SD)
9 = Mobile Home Community 14 = Multi-family Residential 19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood -Based Subdivision 10 = Large Lot Residential 15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center 20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	= Working Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)
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	= Conservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = University/College Campus (SD)
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	POST ROS WES RIA CRS RC6 HIC7 LIC8 MHC9 LIB10 SIB11 THC12 MRN13 ME	B14 CR63 R26 FH2 11P2 11P3 MB2 CL0 THC2 MB2 MCC3 CCC16 HC7 COC16 MB2 MB2 LB2 THC2 MC2 MB2 CR0 HC73 HC73
Kings Mountain (Zoning)		Tree Pare Tree
Residential District, R20		
Residential District, R10	•	
Residential District, R9	•	
Residential District, RS8	•	•
Residential District, R8	•	•
Residential District, RS6	•	•
Residential District, R6	•	
Residential District, R-O	•	•
Office, O		•
Central Business, CB		•
Neighborhood Business, NB		•
General Business, GB		•
Light Industrial, LI	•	
Heavy Industrial, HI	•	
	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ⁵ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵	"4 NCC15 SCC16 HC17 SOC18 MUN'9 MAC20 BRT21 LRT22 CRT21 UN24 TC23 MC28 AIR27 CID38 HCC29 UCC39 REC31
Lattimore (county LUP)		
Pointel		
Nesidential		
Rural Recidential	•	
Conimercial	•	
Light/ neavy midus that		
Heavy Industrial	•	
Reservoir	•	
	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ⁵ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFF	LIC® MHC® LIR® SIR11 THC12 MRN33 MFP ^M NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BR ^{T²1} LR ^{T²2} CR ^{T²3} UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CIO ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ DCC ²⁰ REC ²¹
Lawndale (County LUP)		
Residential	•	•
Low Density Residential	•	
Rural Residential	•	•
Commercial	•	•
Light/Heavy Industrial	•	
Heavy Industrial	•	
Reservoir	-	
	POS! POS2 WF3 RT4 CB5 RC5 MHC7 LLRN8 SLRN9 THSC14MDRN14MFRN13 NCC13 SCC14 HC15	"H PC15 SQC"6 HI17 LI ¹⁸ MUN19 MUC ²⁰ BRT21 CRT ²² LRT ²³ URT ²³ TC ²³ MC ²⁵ AIR ²⁷ CV ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ²⁰ REC ³¹
Mooresboro (county LUP)		
Residential	•	•
Low Density Residential	•	
Rural Residential	•	•
Commercial	•	•
Light/Heavy Industrial	•	
Heavy Industrial	•	
Reservoir	•	
1 = Preserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads 11 = Small Lot Residential 16 = Suburbar	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center
2 = Recreational Open Space	Center 12 = Townhome/Small Condo	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT
3 = Working Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center 13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood 18 = Suburbar	er 23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT
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5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential 15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	r 25 = Town Center
Note: Information reported for each	Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted	

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Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

	SSOT Springs (cont. Lab.) State	
Particle	Packed contact Pack	
Fig. Recorrential Control Cont	Pacietre	•
	Control Cont	
Foreign Fore	Control Cont	
Protectivity Company	For county Library L	•
Control Cont	Fig.	
First Firs	County Library	
Fock Rock	County Libral County Libra	
Control Lab		r²1 LRT²2 CRT²3 UN³4 TC²5 MC²6 AIR²7 CID²8 HCC²9 UCC³0 R
Transferred Brown State	Peridential	
Figure F	Persidential	
Figure 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Final Control of the control of th	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Fig.	Free	•
Fig. 1 Fig. 1	FOST ROST ROST RRC R	
Fig. Reg. Reg. Reg. Ref. Left Marci Left Marci Left Marci Left Marci Reg. Reg. Reg. Reg. Reg. Reg. Left Left Left Reg. Reg. Left Reg	FOLIA FOLI	
FOST ROST WEST CLES ROST WEST ROST ROST WEST ROST WEST ROST WEST ROST WEST ROST ROST WEST ROST ROST WEST ROST ROST ROST ROST WEST ROST	(FLIP)	
FOLIS ROS WE RL GBS RC HC LR SLR THC MRN MRN MCC SCC HC SOC MNN MAC BRT LR SCR LR SLR TC MC MC MCC MCC SCC HC SOC MNN MAC BRT LR SCR MC MC MC MC MC MC MC	FLUP)	
Fig.	County LUP) Control County LUP) Coun	r²1 LRT²2 CRT²3 UN²4 TC²5 MC²8 AIR²7 CID²8 HCC²9 UCC³0 R
Packed packed Packed packed Packed packed Packed p	Development Ow Density India Densi	
Figure F	Development Development Perelogment	
Conditionary Cond	Development Ow Density Ingle D	
Low Density	Post Frost	
High Density High	Posity Persity Posity	
High Density High	Posity P	•
I	PoS' ROS WF3 RL* CBS* RC* HIC* LLR* SLR* THC* MRN* MRR* NCC* SCC* HC* SCC* HC* SCC* BRT*	•
Single S	Pos' Ros WF Residential Pos' Ros R	•
In the color In t	Post Rost NF RL* CBS* RC* HC* LC* MHC* LR* MRN* MRR* NCC* SCC* HC* SOC* MNN* MAC* BRT*	
14. The control of th	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HC ² LLC ⁸ RHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ Residential	
THE STATE OF	PoS ¹ RoS ² WF ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HC ² LLR ⁶ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹²	
Post Rost West Rost Rost Hot Lice Met Lice Met Lice Met Lice Met Lice Met Rost Hot Social MuNi Met Rost Hot Lost	POS' ROS' WF3 RL4 CBS' RC6 HIC7 LLC8 MHC9 LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRR ¹⁴ NCC15 SCC ¹⁶ HC7 SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ NUDP	
Pool Rook New Ref Cook Rook Ref Lef Lef Rook	POS' ROS WF ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HIC ⁷ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MRR ¹⁴ NCC ¹³ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUNI ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUNI ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ HC ² SCC ¹⁸ HC ² SCC ¹⁸ HUNI ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ HC ² SCC ²⁰ HC ²	
(County LUP) (County LUP) It • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	v.LID)	LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹
Undertail Unde		
y Residential Officerial Offi	Fential	•
befulation Second and the control of the		
al in the state of		
vy Industrial		•
ustrial	•	
	ustrial	
	Reservoir • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

24 = Urban Neighborhood 25 = Town Center 19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center 18 = Suburban Office Center 15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center 13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood 14 = Multi-family Residential 8 = Light Industrial Center 10 = Large Lot Residential 5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision 3 = Working Farms

21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center
22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airport (SD)
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16 = Suburban Commercial Center

17 = Highway Commercial

12 = Townhome/Small Condo

7 = Heavy Industrial Center

1 = Preserved Open Space2 = Recreational Open Space

6 = Rural Crossroads

11 = Small Lot Residential

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted.

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	POS	POS' ROS' WF	-11	RL* CBS*	ي د) H	× CIC°	¥C,	R" SLR	THC	MRN	MFR 4	S CC	LIC° MHC' LLR'' SLR'' THC'' MRN'' MFR'" NCC' SCC' HC'' SOC' MUN'' MAC'' BRT'' LRT'' CRT'' UN'' TC''	ς., 20	C MUI	A WAC	™ BRT²	LRT**	CRT	_ NS	CC DW	MC ²⁰ AIR	AIR* CID* HCC* UCC* REC*	HCC ^{2,}	_ CCC ΩCC
County (LUP)																										
Northwest/North Central Development Scenario	•	•							•	•				•	•	Ė	•				•					
Northeast Development Scenario	•	•							•	•		•		•	•	•	_				•			•		
Southeast Development Scenario	•	•							•	•			•	•	•	•								•		
Southwest Development Scenario	•	•				•	•		•	•		•				•										
Primary & Secondary Greenway		•																								
Proposed Open Space	•								_																	
Park		•														H										
		,					•		ç		5	44		44	-		ę	20	2	2	35	*	76	37	00	S
	POS	ROS"	WF	RL' CBS	SC.	HIC	□C,	AHC. LL	R SLF	Y: THC	WKN	MFR	NCC.	LIC. MHC. LLR: SLR: THC: MRN: MRN: MCC. SCC. HC: SOC. MNN: MAC. BRI: LRI: CRI: UN.) 	C:.	N WAC	BRT	LRT	CRT	 NO	TC MC	AIR	MC AIR CID HCC UCC REC) HCC::	n
Belmont (LUP)																										
Rural Density Residential			Ľ	•				•																		
Estate Density Residential								•	•	_																
Low Density Residential								•	•																	
Medium Density Residential								•	•																	
High Density Residential									•												•					
Traditional Neighborhood Dev.										•						•						•				
Conservation Development				•																						
Multi-Family											•	•														
Retail				-					-				•	•												
Commercial					•									•	•	-	•									
Office									-	_						•										
Industrial						•	•								-	-										
Institutional									-	_						_						•		•		
Parks		•																								
Greenways & Trails		•																								
Open Space	•																									
	POS	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³		RL ⁴ CBS ⁵	RC ⁶	HIC ⁷	IIC ⁸ M	HC° LL	R ¹⁰ SLR	₹" THC	12 MRN	3 MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵	SCC ¹⁶ H	1C17 SO	C18 MUN	4 19 MAC	20 BRT ²¹	LRT	CRT ²³	LN ²⁴ ⊤	CZS MC	2% AIR	LIC* MHC* LLR*** SLR*** THC*** MRR*** NCC*** SCC*** HC*** SOC*** MUN*** MAC*** BRT*** LRT*** CRT*** UN*** TC*** MC*** AIR*** CID*** HCC*** UCC*** REC***	HCC ²⁹	™ COU
Bessemer City (LUP)																										
Medium Density Residential		П			Ц		H	•	•	H	Ц	Ц		H	H	H	Н				H	H				
Urban Residential													•		-	-					•					
Historic District				-					-													•				
Mixed-Use Transitional N-hood													•	•	-	-										
Highway Retail															•											
East Downtown Office-Retail																•										
Downtown Retail-Office																•								•		
Industrial Business Development						•	•																			
Conservation Development			•	•					-																	
,					_																					

16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
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1 = Preserved Open Space	2 = Recreational Open Space	3 = Working Farms	4 = Rural Living	5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	

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28 = Civic/Institutional District (5D)
29 = Health Care Campus (5D)
30 = University/College Campus (5D)
31 = Regional Empoyment Center (5D)

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ტ Place Types and Community Types

	POS ¹ ROS ²	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC		LIC®	MHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² ,	MRN ¹³ ,	WFR ¹⁴ N	CC 15 SC	:C16 H	C ¹⁷ SO	C18 ML	IN ¹⁹ MA	C ²⁰ BR1	T ²¹ LRT	HIC? LIC8 MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16 HC17 SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT21 LRT22 CRT23	23 UN ²⁴	4 TC ²⁵	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	6 AIR	7 CID ²⁸	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	∩CC₃	REC ³¹
Cherryville (Zoning)																														
Rural Residential District, R-40			•	•																										
Single-Family Residential, R-15				L						•																				
Residential, R-12				L							•	•											•							
Residential, R-9				L							•	•	•										•							
Residential Multi-Family, RMF				L									•	•									•							
Residential Office, RO				L														Ĺ	•											
Central Business, B-1				L																				•			•			
Neighborhood Business, B-2				L		•									•															
General Business, B-3				L												•	•													
Gen. Manufacturing & Commercial, GMC				L			•	•																						
Manufactured Home Overlay, MHO				L																										
Water Supply Watershed Overlay, WSW	•			L																										
	POS1	ROS ²	WF3	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC,	LIC®	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹²	MRN ¹³	LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	CC ¹⁵ SC		C ¹⁷ SO	IC18 ML	IN ¹⁹ MA	HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹		LRT ²² CRT ²³	23 UN ²⁴	4 TC ²⁵	5 MC ²⁶	6 AIR ²⁷	7 CID ²⁸	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³	UCC₃	REC ³¹
Cramerton (LUP)																														
Central Business				L												-	-	-	-	-	-			•						
Community Commercial		•	Ĺ	L												•	Ĺ	•												
Neighborhood Commercial				L											•												•			
Planned Mixed Use				L														Ĺ	•											
Commercial Mixed Use																			•	•										
Commercial Facilities																														
Conservation	•																													
Garden Parkway Interchange																	•													
High Density Residential											•												•							
Institutional																											•			
Business Park/Light Industrial								•									_	•												
Light Industrial/Community Facilities								•																						
Medium Density Residential										•										_										
Traditional N-hood Development																							•							

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At information represented in the dates is defined to be best argument and developing the place. Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

Dallas (Zoning)																									
Single-Family Residential, R-15								_	•																
single-Family Residential, R-12								_	•																
single-Family Residential, R-10								Ĺ	•																
Single-Family Residential, R-8								-	•																
single-Family Residential, R-6								Ľ	•					_						_					
Aedical Ofc. & Institutional, MO & I																							•	•	
Office & Institutional, O & I-1												•		Ľ	•					_			•		
Office & Institutional, O & I-2												•		Ľ	•								•		
Shopping Center, BC-1													•												
Veighborhood Business, B-1												•													
Highway Business, B-2														•											
Central Business, B-3																				•					
Central Business Perimeter, B-3P															•										
Central Business, B-4						•						•													
ight Industrial, I-1						•																			
General Industrial, I-2					•	•																			
Seneral Industrial limited, I-2L					•																				
Exclusive Industrial, E-I-1	L		<u> </u>	-	•				<u> </u>					<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>					
Extractive Industrial, EX-1		•			•									<u> </u>						_			•		
Multi-Family, RMF										•	•			_	•					•					
High Density Multi-Family, RMF-H										•	•				•					•					
.SOd	POS¹ ROS²	WF3	RL⁴ C	CBS ⁵ RC ⁶	HIC,	LIC®	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰ SLF	SLR ¹¹ THC ¹²	12 MRN ¹	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵	NCC ¹⁵	SCC ¹⁶ H	HC17 SOC	SOC18 MUN19	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² CRT ²³	;RT ²³ U.	UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	.25 MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹ UC	UCC ³⁰ REC ³
Gastonia (zoning)																									
Residential Low Density, RLD		•	•	•			•																		
Residential District, RS-20							•	•																	
Residential District, RS-12								•	•																
Residential District, RS-8		H						•	•																
Residential District, RMF										•	•									•					
ransitional Mixed Use, TMU		1													•					•		Ī			
Office/Light Commercial, OLC					1]		1	$\frac{1}{1}$	\downarrow	Ţ		1	1	•	•		1	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	1	J			
Office, 0-1		1	1											•	•					1				1	1
Medical Office, OM		1	1		\downarrow		1	1								\downarrow					-	Ţ		•	
Central Business District, CBD	1	1	1				1							$\frac{1}{1}$	4				1	•		J			
Jrban Mixed Use, UMU		1									Ī				•					•	-	Ţ			7
-ight Commercial, C-1		1							1		Ţ	•	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$				1	1					
Highway Commercial, C-2				•										•											
General Commercial, C-3													•							-					
ight Industrial, I-1		П		H	Ц	•			H	Ц				•		Ц				H		Ц		H	H
General Industrial, I-2					•															_					
Exclusive Industrial, 1-3					•																				
Urban Industrial, IU					•	•																			
Planned Districts, PD		H													•	•	•	•	•						
Airport District, AP																						•			

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High Shoats curve		1	2000	24,773	410	Cocs	976	201	8-1	- 6-	10 01	1 -112	51,101,13	14 cm 14	1001	0,000	17.	81.00	61.41	C20 DD	-21 - D.T.	22 CDT2	73 111.24	TC 25	11.526	41027	C1528	620	0000	75.31
Post Rost We'l Ref. Lost Ref. Lost		POS	KOS	W	Y.	CBS-	L L	ت ر	ر س	LL LL K	SLK	H	WKN	MFK	NC :	ייי	L L) ()	NO	PK-	- LK	CR	Š	را	MC	AIK	CID	O	Y Y	١
Fig. 10 Fig.	High Shoals (LUP)																													
NOST ROST WIP RLT CRS RCT HCT LLC MHCT LLR SLR THCT MRNT MCC SCC HCT SOC MRNT MAC RRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LLR SLR THCT MRNT MCC SCC HCT SOC MRNT MAC RRT LRT CRT LRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT L	Commercial						•								•	•	•	•		•				•			•			•
Col. Model	Industrial																													
Too! ROS! WP RL* CSS RC* HRC* LLC* MHC* LLC* MHC* MRC* MRC* SCC* HC* SOC* MUN* MRC* SRP* LR** CR** LR** CR** LR**	Parks & Open Space	•	•																											
FOOT ROOT	Residential Low Density			•	•	•			•																		•			
FOST ROST WIP RL CRS RC HIC LLC MRC LLC MRR MCC SCC HC SCC MRR MCC SCC HC SCC HC CR CR LC LC LC LC LC L	Residential Medium Density								•																		•			
POS ROS WF RL CSS RC HLC LLC MHC LLR SLR THC MRN MRR HCC SCC HC SOC MLN MAC SRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT CRT LRT LRT CRT LRT LRT CRT LRT LRT LRT LRT CRT LRT LRT LRT CRT LRT LR	Residential High Density						H	H			•	H	•	•		Ħ		H	•		$oxed{arphi}$	Ц	•	•			•			$ \ $
Post Rost Writ Cast Rec' Hec' Lie' Marc' Marria Marc' Scc. Her' Soc. Marria Marc' Rettal Latt' Cettal La		POS ¹		WF3	RL ⁴				C _s WH	C° LLR	10 SLR	1 THC ¹²	MRN ¹³	MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵	SCC16	HC ¹⁷ S	0C ¹⁸ M	UN ¹⁹ W	C20 BR	T ²¹ LRT	22 CRT	33 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ F	CC ²⁹ U	∞ CC ™	EC 31
POST ROS WP RL* CGS* RC* HIC* LC* MRC* LLR* KRN* MRR* MRR* MC* SCC* MWW* MAC* GR* LR** CR** LR** L	Lowell (Zoning)																													
	Residential, R1			•	•				Ŀ	_													•							
Post Rost	Residential, R2			•	•				-										•				•							
POS! ROS2 WF3 RL* CBS3 RC* HL*2 LL*3 SLR** THC** MRR** MCC** SCC** HC** SOC** MUN** MAC** BRT** LRT** CRT** LN** TC**	Residential, R3								-														•							
Fig. 10 Fig.	Residential, R4								•		•	•		•						-			•							
Fig.	Neighborhood Business, B1														•															
FOST ROST	General Business, B2															•														
POS ² ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁴ HIC ⁷ LIC ⁸ MHC ⁸ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MRR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRP ²¹ LR ²² CR ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ CR ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ UN ²⁴ UN ²⁵ UN	Highway Business, B3						•										•													
POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ LLC ⁸ WHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MRR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ CRT ²⁵ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ UC ²⁵ WLO ²⁵ WL	Industrial, I																													
Post Ros3 WP3 Rt4 C665 Rt4 HIC7 LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC1 ² MRN ¹³ MRR ⁴⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ¹⁴ TC ²⁵ HC ²⁵	Office Institutional, OI																										•			
POST ROS WP RL4 CL65' RC4 HIC' LLC4 MHC'2 LLR0 SLR'II THC'12 MRNU ² MRC ² SCC ¹⁶ HCT' SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁶ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ HCT SCC ¹⁶ HCT' SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁶ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁶ HCT SCC ¹⁶ HCT' SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁶ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁶ HCT HCT' SCC ¹⁶ HCT'	Central Business, CBD																							•						
POST ROST WPT RL* CBS ² RC* HIC* LLC* MHC* ² LR* ² SLR* ¹ THC ¹² MRR* ¹ NCC* ¹³ SCC* ¹⁴ HC* ¹ SOC* ¹⁶ MLN* ¹⁹ MAC* ²⁰ BRT* ²¹ LRT* ²¹ CRT* ²¹ LN* ²⁴ TC* ²⁵ HC* SCC* ¹⁴ HC* SCC* ¹⁴ MLN* ¹⁹ MAC* ²⁰ BRT* ²¹ LRT* ²¹ CRT* ²¹ LN* ²⁴ TC* ²⁵ HC* SCC* ²⁴ HC* SCC* ²⁴ HC* SCC* ²⁴ HC* SCC* ²⁴ MLN* ²⁴ MLN* ²⁵ GRT* ²⁵ LRT* ²⁵ CRT* ²⁵ LRT* ²⁵ LRT* ²⁵ CRT* ²⁵ LRT* ²⁵ CRT* ²⁵ LRT* ²⁵	Office/Institutional, Neighborhood Bus., OI/NB														•				•											
20 20 20 30 30 4. R.8		1200	POC ²	WE3			_		8	6.	10 CI D.	1 TUC12	, MDN13	MED 14	100.15	91,73	1 4 Ju	81.00	1 tri 19	-C ²⁰ BB	r21 L D.T.	22 CBT ²	3 IIN 24	TC 25	47.56	A1D ²⁷	CID ²⁸	11 62	8,5	15.73
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	- - - - - - - - - -	SO	20	L M			_		E C	L L	N. N.	2	MKIN	MTK	NC.	ארר	2	20	NO.	J.	LRI	נצ	5	ر	MC	AIR	ZID.	ונר	2	١
20 20	MCAdenVIIIe (Zoning)																													
20A 20A 20A 20A 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	Single-Family Residential, R-A			•	•				•	•																				
20A	Single-Family Residential, R-20			•					•		•																			
10	Single-Family Residential, R-20A			•					•		•																			
	Single-Family Residential, R-10								•		•																			
	Single-Family & Multi-Family, R-8								•			•	•	•																
	Central Business, C-B																							•			•			
	Neighborhood Business, N-B						•								•															
	General Business, G-B															•	•	•												
	Business Manufacturing, M-1																													
•	Mobile Home Overlay, MH							-	•	_										-		_								
	Mixed-Use Residential, MXR										•												•							

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Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

Place Types and Community Types

ess, 82 ess, 82 es, 83 es, 92 es, 82 es, 92	HIC' LIC' MHC	о п. н. н. п. н.	SLR. ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹³ SCC ¹⁶	MRN ¹³ MFR ⁴⁴	NCC ³ St	• • •	HC ⁷ SOC	SOC ¹⁸ Mun ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	[LR72 CR73	CRT ²³ U	1 DNK ²⁴	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁰	10 AIR 77 AIR 10	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ²⁰ REC ³¹	HCC ²⁹ UC	REGENERATE OF THE PROPERTY OF
POS' ROS' WF' RL' CBS' RC' POS' ROS' ROS' RC' POS' ROS' ROS' ROS' RC' POS' ROS' ROS' ROS' ROS' RC' POS' ROS' ROS' ROS' ROS' ROS' ROS' ROS' R	חופ	THE STI	R11 THC12 W	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹	• S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	• • •	ν (γ	WINK,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² (66 AIR27	OCID ₂₈ 1	10 a 20 a	
POS ROS WF RL* CBS RC*	n Inc	1 THE ST	R11 THC13 N	MRN ¹³ MFR ²	NCC 23 S	9,000	\$00 K 1	WINT OF STREET	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT-2:1	LR1 ²²		7 P	WC ₂	86 AIR ²⁷	- CD ²⁸)	
POS' ROS' Wr ² RL ⁴ CBS' RC ⁴	n nc	175 0.2 H	R1 THC ¹²	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹	WCC ³	• H	Light Solution	WIN,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT-2:1	LR1 ²² (CRT ²³ U	1 P 2 N	W Sa	(se AIR27	CD 28	HCC23 UC	NEW
POS' NOS' WP' RL" CBS' RC"	ΠC	1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	R11 THC12 M	MRN ¹ MRR ¹	NCC is)	ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا	WINN,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² (CRT ²³ U	<u> </u>	WC ²	to AIR277	CID ₃₈	HCC ²³ UC	NEC 20
POS' ROS' WF' RL" CBS' RC"	ПСВ	THE STI	HI THC!	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹	NICC ^B S	Scc ¹⁶ H	ν γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ γ	MUN-1	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² (<u> </u>	2.28 MC ² .	86 AIR ²⁷	CID ₃₉	<u> </u>	N S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
POS ROS WF RL* CBS RC*	ПСВ	- ILR ^O SLI	R11 THC12 W	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹³	9,00	ν	WINN,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LR1 ²² (7L 7	WC ₂	86 AIR ²⁷	CD ₂ 8	On 6223	C N REC
POS' ROS' Wr ² RL ⁴ CBS' RC ⁴	ПС	9 LLR ¹⁰ SLI	R11 THC12 N	MRN ¹	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	9,00	- 1 SOC (-1, 2)	WINN,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LR1 ²² (CRT ²³ U	7L P54	WC ₅	Se AIR ²⁷	CDD ²⁸	100 ACC 230 AC	C ₃₀ REC
Poss Rus Rus	пс	LIRIO SIL	R11 THC ¹² N	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC 8)	V 200	WINN,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹		CRT ²³ U		WC ₂	se AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	HCC ²³ UC	C 30 REC
POS¹ ROS¹ WF¹ RL⁴ CGS¹ RC⁴	ΠC [®]	3 LLR ¹⁰ SL	R11 THC ² N	MRN13 MFR ¹⁴	NCC 18 S	100 P	100 LC 1	C ¹⁸ WuN ¹	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹		2 CRT 3 U	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	WC ₂	No AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	HCC ²³ UC	C S R E E
POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴	LIC®	LIRIO SLA	R11 THC ¹² N	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC 15 S) H	, SO(MUN,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² (CRT ²³ U	124	WC ²	86 AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	+CC ²³ UC	C S R E C
POS ROS WF RL CBS RC	nic*	LLR ¹⁰ SLF	R11 THC ¹² N	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC15 S	1000	C ¹⁷ SOC	WINI,	19 MAC ²⁰	1 BRT21	LRT ²² (CRT ²³ U	N ²⁴	WC ₅₂	% AIR27	CD ²⁸	100 PCC23 PCC	C ₂₀ REC
PoS' ROS' Wr? RL* CBS' RC*	LIC	P LLR ¹⁰ SLF	R11 THC12	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC15 Si	SCC ¹⁶ H	17 800	WIN STORY	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ² 1	LRT ²² (CRT ²³ U	1N ²⁴ TC	-25 MC ²⁴	% AIR ²⁷	CD ₂₈	HCC23	C S REC
POS¹ ROS² WF³ RL⁴ CBS² RC⁴	nıc	JER10 SIF	R ¹¹ THC ¹² M	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC 15) CC ¹⁶	C17 SOC	C ¹⁸ MUN ¹	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² (C	CRT ²³ UI	N ²⁴ TC	-25 MC ²⁴	N AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	4CC23 UC	C ₃₀ REC
POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁴	nıc,	9 LLR ¹⁰ SLF	R ¹¹ THC ¹² M	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵ St	H CCC16	12 SOC	WUN,	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² (CRT ²³ UI	N ²⁴	-25 MC ²⁴	6 AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ I	4CC29 UC	C 30 REC
PoS ROS ROS RC RC RC RC RC RC RC R	ПС®	9 LLR ¹⁰ SLF	THC ¹² M	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵ Se	H CC16	1C17 SOC	C18 MUN"	19 MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²² (CRT23	N ²⁴ TC	. 25 MC ²⁽	:6 AIR ²⁷	CD ²⁸	4CC23 UC	REC
ILO Caning) ential District, R-1 ential District, R-2 ential District, R-3 esidential Low Density ential District, R-5.20 ential District, R-5.20 ential R-5.12 ential R-6.12 ential R-6.13																		
Residential District, R-1 • Residential District, R-2 • Residential District, R-3 • Residential District, R-3 • Residential Low Density • Residential Low Density • Residential, R-3 Residential, R-3 Residential, R-3 Residential, R-3 Rasidential, R-3 Rasidential, R-3 Coffice Light Commercial, QLC Office Light Commercial, QLC												\parallel	$\ \cdot\ $					
Residential District, R-2 • Residential District, R-3 • RLD Residential Low Density • Residential District, RS-20 • Residential R-12 • Residential, RS-12 • Residential, RS-8 • RMF Transitional Mixed Use, TMU Office Light Commercial, OLC • Office Light Commercial, OLC •						H												
Residential District, R-3 • RLD Residential Low Density • Residential Low Density • Residential Low Density • Residential R-12 Feed of the second of the sec										ļ		_						
Residential Low Density • Residential District, RS-20 • Residential District, RS-12 • Residential, RS-12 • RS-12									ļ					_				
Residential District, RS-20 Residential RS-12 Residential, RS-8 Residential RS-8 RMF Transitional Mixed Use, TMU Office Light Commercial, QLC Office Light Commercial, QLC		•				_	_	_										
Residential, RS-12 Residential, RS-8 RMF Transitional Mixed Use, TMU Office Light Commercial, OLC Office, 0-1		•	•				_						•	_				
Residential, RS-8 RMF Transitional Mixed Use, TMU Office Light Commercial, OLC Office, 0-1		•	•										•					
RMF Transitional Mixed Use, TMU Office Light Commercial, OLC Office, 0-1		•	•										•					
Transitional Mixed Use, TMU Office Light Commercial, OLC Office, 0-1				•														
Office Light Commercial, OLC Office, 0-1					•			•					_					
Office, 0-1								•					_					
							•	•					_					
Medical Office, OM																	•	
Central Business, CBD													•	•				
Urban Mixed Use, UMU								•										
Light Commercial, C-1					•													
Highway Commercial, C-2							•											
General Commercial, C-3																		
Light Industrial, 1-1	•						•	•					_					
General Industrial, I-2	•							-										
1-3	•							-										
Urban Industrial, IU	•																	

26 = Metropolitan Center	27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
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Place Types and Community Types

	POS ¹	ROS ²	WF ³ R	₹ CE	RL4 CB5 RC6 HIC7 LIC8 MHC9 LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC12 MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ CRT ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ²⁸ REC ³¹	, HIC	, LIC	MHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² /	MRN ¹³ A	AFR ¹⁴ No	CC ¹⁵ SC	C16 HC	Ç ¹⁷ SOC	T18 MUN	119 MAC ²	0 BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵ M	IC ²⁶ AII	R ²⁷ CIE	28 HCC	E) UCC	D REC ³¹
Stanley (Zoning)																												
Residential (R-20)			•	•				•	•																			
Residential (R-12)									•	•																		
Residential (R-8 & R-8 SU)										•	•		•															
Central Business (CB & CB SU)														•									•		_			
General Business (GB & GB SU)															•	•												
Manufacturing & Industrial (M1 & M1 SU)						•	•																					
Special Entertainment														•														
Mixed Use (MU-CD)							•					•					•	•										

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	S	PUS RUS-	WF	K	CBS		C.	۱۲,	AHC.	. K.	¥	C. MR	Y-W	2	: ארר:	٢		WOW	MAC	PKI.	ا ا	3	RC HIC FIG. WHC FEE SER HICE MKN MER INCO SECTION MACHERING FROM IN THE ARCHARD HICE MC ARCHARD HICE DECTROP HE	دا	ار- ا	ב ב	T HC)	REC
County (LUP)																													
Agricultural Residential			•					•																					
Low Density-Residential								•																					
Medium-Density Residential									•																				
Hig-Density Residential/Mixed Use											-	_							•			-			_				
Rural Commercial						•					-	_										-			_				
Transitional Commercial												•	_																
Corridor Commercial											-	_		•															
Highway Interchange Commercial													•																
Rural Industrial											-	_					•					-			_				
Employment Center-Office/Institional																													•
Employment Center-Industrial/Office/Flex											-	_				•						-			_				
Open Space & Parkland		•																											
Rural Conservation			•					•																					
	POS ¹ ROS ²		WF ³	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	LIC ⁸ A	AHC° LL	R ¹⁰ SL	R ¹¹ TH	C12 MRI	413 MFR	14 NCC	⁵ SCC¹ [€]	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	TC ²⁵ N.	1C ²⁶ Al	IR ²⁷ CII	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	29 UCC	™ REC
Mooresville (LUP)																													
Town Residential (TRES)	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	Ė	•	•	•	•				•	•			•	•	H		•	L		•
Neighborhood Residential (NRES)	•	•							•	•	•	•	•	•				•								Ľ			
Rural Residential (RRES)	•	•	•	•		•			•	•																Ľ			
Peninsula Conservation (PCON)	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	-	_										-			_	Ľ	•		
Downtown Town Center (D-TC)							•				•	•						•	•				•	•					
Regional Activity Center (RAC)													•		•	•													
Corridor Mixed Use (CMU)										_	•	•	•	•			•	•	•			•				•	•		
Employment Center Office (EC-OF)	•																•					•				_	•		•
Employment Ctr. Flex/Light Industrial (EC-FI)								•									•												
Industrial (IND)							•	•																					

Preserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	26 = Metropolitan Center
Recreational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	27 = Airport (SD)
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Rural Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)
Conservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = University/College Campus (SD)
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Statecyville coverege Stretchertial deychindle (24) Stretchertial deychindle (24) Unb. Fringe Low Beac, Re. (8 (5) Unb. Fringe Low Beac, Re. (8 (5) Unb. Fringe Low Beac, Re. (8 (6) Unb. Fringe Low Beac, Re. (8 (6) Unb. Fringe Low Beac, Re. (8 (6) Wed. Deeps, SF (8 (8) Wed. Deeps, SF (8 (8		POS	POS ¹ ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC ⁶	HIC ⁷	LIC8	MHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² /	MHC9 LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	1FR14 N	CC ¹⁵ SC	C16 H	Ç17 SO	C18 MU	N ¹⁹ MA	C20 BRT	21 LRT	22 CRT2	3 UN ² 4	1 TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	6 AIR	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	8 HCC ²	, UCC 30	, REC ³
	Statesville (Zoning)																														
	Residential Agricultural (R-A)				•						•					H	H	H	H	H	L										
	Suburban Residential (R-20)										•																				
	Urb. Fringe Low Dens. Res. (R-15)											•																			
	Urb. Fringe Low Dens. Res./MH (R-15M)									•		•																			
	Urban Low Density Res. (R-10)											•																			
	Urban Low Dens. MH (R-10M)									•		•																			
	Med. Dens. SF Res. (R-8)																							•							
	Med. Dens. SF/MH (R8-M)									•														•							
	Med. Dens. MF Res. (R-8MF)																							•							
	High Density SF Res. (R-5)																							•							
	High Dens. SF/MH (R-5M)									•														•							
	High Density MF Res. (R-5MF)													•	•									•							
	Office Single Lot (0-1)																														
	Office & Inst'l Complex (O&I-2)																	•													
	Neighborhood Service (B-1)															•															
	Neighborhood Business (B-2)						•									•															
	Shopping Center Business (B-3)																•														
	Highway Business (B-4)																	•													
	General Business (B-5)								•																						
	Central Business (CB)																								•						
	Central Business Perimeter (CBP)																		•												
•	Light Industrial (LI)								•								-	_													
•	Heavy Industrial (HI)							•																							
	Planned Unit Development (PUD)																		•												

	POS	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴ CI	RL* GS* RC* HC* LL* MC* LLR" SLR** THC** MRN** MRN** MRC** SCC** HC** SOC** MNN** MAC** BRT** LRT** CRT** UN** TC** MC** AR** CD** ACC** REC**	٩,	.' LIC ⁸	MHC	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² /	WRN ¹³ M	VFR14 NC	CC15 SC	31e	-17 SOC	WUN 81-	19 MAC ²	0 BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	UN ₂₄	TC ²⁵	WC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ C	:ID ²⁸ HC	3C29 UC	C ³⁰ RE
Troutman (zoning)																												
RP Rural Preservation				•	•																							
RS Suburban Residential					•				•																			
RT Town Residential									•	•																		
RM Mixed Residential											•	•	•									•						
RMH Manufactured Home Park								•																				
OI Office & Institutional																•	•									•		
NC Neighborhood Center														•														
CB Central Business																							•					
HB Highway Business					•									_	•													
IL Light Industrial							•																					
IH Heavy Industrial						•																						

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					31 = Regional E

rt (SD)

'Institutional District (SD)

h Care Campus (SD)

rsity/College Campus (SD)

aal Empoyment Center (SD)

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	POS	PUS RUS	WF	KL.	CBS	RC.	HIC	LIC	WHC.	LLK	SLK	HC.	VKN - W	LK: N	. r.	, ,	SOC	- WOR	MAC	- BKI	LKI	CKI	-NO	ار:	MC_	AIK.	MC AIR- CID HCC UCC	UC	.C. REC.	ار
County (LUP)																														
Community Business (CB)															•															
Neighborhood Business (NB)															•															
Regional Business (RB)															_	•														
Office / Employment Center (OEC)																	•													
Industrial (I)							•																							
Mixed Res. / Commercial (MRC)																		•												
Mixed Residential (MR)													•																	
Suburban Residential (SR)										•																				
Rural Residential (RR)				•																										
Rural Preservation (RP)				•																										
Recreation / Open Space (ROS)	•	•																												
NC 16 Overlay (NC 16)																•														
	POS	POS¹ ROS²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	LIC®	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² A	MHC° LLR'0 SLR'1 THC'2 MRN'3 MFR'4 NCC'5 SCC'6 HC'7 SOC'8 MLN'9 MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²²	FR ¹⁴ NC	C15 SC	C16 HC	17 SOC	MUN	19 MAC	0 BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	CC29 UC	C ³⁰ RE	-50
Lincolnton (LUP)																														
Rural-Residential				•																										
Residential Suburban										•																				
Traditional Single Family											•																			
Residential High-Density												•											•	•						
Institutional-Office																											•			
Mixed-Use Residential/Commercial																		•												
Recreation/Open Space	•	•																												
Central Business District																								•						
Central Business District Transitional																								•						
Neighborhood Business															•	•														
Neighborhood Business Corridor																•														
Planned Business															•	•														
General Business								•																						
Industrial							•											_												

1 = Preserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	26 = Metropolita
2 = Recreational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	27 = Airport (SD
3 = Working Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	28 = Civic/Instit
4 = Rural Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Car
5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center 20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = University/
					31 = Regional Fr

volitan Center
t (5D)
nstitutional District (5D)
Care Campus (5D)
sity/College Campus (5D)
al Empoyment Center (5D)

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted.

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POS² | ROS² | WF² | RL² | CBS² | RC² | HIC² | LLC² | MHC² | LLR² | SLR² | THC² | MRN² | MRC² | SCC² | HC² | SCC² | HC² | SCC² | MRC² | BRT² | LRT² | GRT² | URS² | RC² | MC² | MC² | RR² | CD² | HCC² | RCC² | RCC

Codility / Citalioure (Land Use)																									
Greenway		•					•		•	•	•	É	•	•	•				•				•		
Industrial							•			•			•		•	•	•		•	•					
Industrial-Warehouse-Distribution							•																		
Industrial - Heavy						•	•									•	•				•				
Industrial - Light							•									•									
Institutional	•	•							•	•			•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Mobile Home									•																
Multi-Family		•							•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•	
Multi-Family <= 12 DUA										•	•					•	•		•	•		•			
Multi-Family <= 17 DUA											•					•	•		•	•					
Multi-Family <= 22 DUA											•					•	•		•						
Multi-Family <= 25 DUA											•					•	•		•	•					
Multi-Family <= 8 DUA											•					•			•						
Multi-Family > 12/Office/Retail															•										
Multi-Family > 25 DUA																•	•		•	•					
Multi-Family/Institutional/Office/Retail													•		•	•									
Multi-Family/Office											•		•	•		•									
Multi-Family/Office/Retail											•	H	•		•	•	•			•					П
Multi-Family/Retail					-								•	-	•	•	•			•	•				
Office														•	•		•	•		•		•	•		
Office/Business Park														•	•	•									
Office/Business Park/Industrial							•									•									
Office/Business Park/Light Industrial							•								•		•								
Office/Business Park/Research														•	•										
Office/Industrial							•														•				
Office/Industrial-Warehouse-Distribution							•									•									
Office/Retail							•					H	•	•		•	•								П
Office/Retail/Industrial-Warehouse-Distribution					-		•						•	-	•	•				•					
Office/Retail/Light Industrial					-		•					-	-	-		•									
Office/Warehouse					-		•					-	-	-		•									
	•	•					•		•	•					•	•	•		•	•		•			
Private Recreation	•	•							•							•									T
Research			\dashv	-	-	_	_					-	-	•	_							•			

26 = Metropolitan Center	27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center	17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
11 = Small Lot Residential	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	14 = Multi-family Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	
6 = Rural Crossroads	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential	
1 = Preserved Open Space	2 = Recreational Open Space	3 = Working Farms	4 = Rural Living	5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted.

	POS1	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	VF ³ F	?L⁴ Ci	BS ⁵ R	iC, Hi	IC, LI	ت ₈ WH	€° LLR	10 SLR ¹	1 THC ¹²	2 MRN ¹³	MFR ¹⁴	NCC 15	SCC 16	HC ¹⁷ S	,0C18 №	UNN19 M	4C ²⁰ BR	T ²¹ LRT	2 CRT	3 UN ²	4 TC ²	RE. CBS. RC. HIC. HIC. LIC. MHC. LIR. SLR. THC. MRN. MKB. MKB. MKC. SCC. KC. KC. KC. KC. MNN. MAC. BRN. LIR. CRL. LIR. CRL. LIR. CRL. KC. KC. KR. CRD. HC. CRD. HC. RC. RC. RC. RC. HC. CRD. HC. RC. RC.	AIR ²⁷	CID ₂₈	HCC 59	UCC ³⁰	REC31
County/Charlotte (Land Use)																													
Residential <= 1 DUA	•				•																								
Residential <= 12 DUA										•		•	•						•			•							
Residential <= 17 DUA													•						•			•		•				•	
Residential <= 22 DUA							_						•						•	•		•		•					
Residential <= 4 DUA	•	•						•		•		•							•	•						•			
Residential <= 5 DUA		•								•												•							
Residential <= 6 DUA										•		•							•			•							
Residential <= 8 DUA			_	_	_		_		_	•		•				-			•			•				•			
Residential > 22 DUA							_													•		•							
Residential/Office			_	_	_		_		_							-		•	•	•							•		
Residential/Office/Retail														•				•	•	•				•					
Retail	•	•								•		•	•	•	•			•	•	•		•		•		•			
Single Family <= 1 DUA				Ė	•																								
Single Family <= 3 DUA		•								•									•			•				•			
Single Family <= 4 DUA		•								•		•						•	•	•		•			•	•			
Single Family <= 5 DUA		•								•		•								•		•				•			
Single Family <= 6 DUA										•		•										•							
Single Family <= 8 DUA												•								•		•				•			
Single Family/Multi-Family		•								•		•			•				•			•							
Single Family/Multi-Family <= 8 DUA												•										•							
Single Family/Multi-Family/Institutional							_					•							•										
Single Family/Multi-Family/Institutional/Office										•			•																
SF/MF/Institutional/Office/Retail										•					•				•	•									
Single Family/Multi-Family/Office												•			•			•	•										
Single Family/Multi-Family/Office/Retail		•								•		•		•	•			•	•	•				•					
Single Family/Multi-Family/Retail										•		•			•				•										
TOD - Employment																			_	•									
TOD - Mixed																			_	•									
TOD - Residential																			-	•									
Utility							•	•											•	•						•			
Warehouse/Distribution								•											•						•				
Water	•				•						•																		

26 = Metropolitan Center 27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center 17 = Highway Commercial 22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airport (SD)	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
11 = Small Lot Residential12 = Townhome/Small Condo	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	14 = Multi-family Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	
6 = Rural Crossroads 7 = Heavy Industrial Center	8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential	
1 = Preserved Open Space 2 = Recreational Open Space	3 = Working Farms	4 = Rural Living	5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	

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Place Types and Community Types

	POS ¹ ROS ²	. SO	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC° F	HIC,	IC [®]	LL2 MHC' LLR'0 SLR'1 THC'2 MRN'3 MRR'4 NCC'5 SCC'6 HC'7 SOC'8 MUN'9 MAC20 BRT'1 LRT'2 GRT'2 UN'4 TC'5 MC'6 ART'7 CD'3 NCC'9 UCC'9 NCC'9 REC'3	10 SLR	표	12 MRN	13 MFR	NCC 15	SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	MAC ²⁰	3RT ²¹ L	RT ²² CF	₹ U	N ²⁴ TC	SZ WC	26 AIR	CID	28 HCC	EDOC 62	REC ³
Cornelius (LUP)																													
Preserved Open Space	•								-												\vdash								
Rural Living				•																									
Large-Lot Residential Neighborhood									•																				
Small-Lot Residential Neighborhood										•																			
Multifamily Neighborhood													•																
Mixed Residential Neighborhood												•																	
Suburban Commercial Center															•														
Suburban Business Center																	•												
Working Waterfront														•															
Light Industrial								•																					
Mixed Use Neighborhood																		•											
Village Center																		•											
Town Center																							•	•					
Civic and Institutional Facility																										•			
, I																													
	POS ¹ R	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS⁵	RC ⁶ F	HIC' L	LIC ⁸ MF	MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16 HC17 SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT21 LRT22 CRT23 UN ²⁴	10 SLR	1 THC	12 MRN	13 MFR	NCC 15	SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹ L	RT ²² CI	₹T ²³ U,		TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	.26 AIR ²⁷		28 HCC	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	° REC
Davidson (Zoning)																													
Lakeshore	•	•						•	H	•				•	•		•				\vdash								
Village Center										•	•												•	•					
College Campus																												•	
Village Infill										•	•											_	•						
Rural	•			•	•				•	•																			
Rural Reserve			•	•					•																				
Employment Campus								•									•												
Neighborhood Edge									•																				
Neighborhood Center										•	•																		
Neighborhood General														•	•														
Central Business District																	•	•											
Flex Campus										•	•			•			•												

1 = Preserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = A	26 =
2 = Recreational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	27 = 4
3 = Working Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	28 = (
4 = Rural Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	Mobile Home Community 14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = 1
5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision		10 = Large Lot Residential 15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center 20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = 1
					31 = 1

5 = Metropolitan Center 7 = Airport (SD) 8 = Civic/Institutional District (SD) 29 = Health Care Campus (5D) 30 = University/College Campus (5D) 31 = Regional Empoyment Center (5D)

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted. All information represented in the table is deemed to be best available data for developing the place type summary document.

Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

Huntersville (Zoning)																													
R, Rural District	•		•	•	•				Ĺ	•																			
TR, Transitional Residential	•			•	•				Ĺ	•		_											_						
NR, Neighborhood Residential										Ľ	•	•	•										_						
GR, General Residential									Ĺ	•	•	_											_						
TND-R, Rural TND																													
TND-U, Urban TND												•										•							
TOD-R, TOD Residentially Led																				•	•	•							
NC, Neighborhood Center														•															
TC, Town Center												_											•	_					
CI, Campus Institutional												_											_			•			
TOD-E, TOD Employment Led												_								•	•	•	_						
HC											_	_		•	•	•							_						
CB, Corporate Business								•									•												•
VS, Passenger Vehicle Sales																•													
SP, Special Purpose							•																						
	POS ¹	POS ¹ ROS ²	WF3	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC° 1	HIC ⁷ 1	LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹	HC° LL	.R ¹⁰ SLI	R ¹¹ TH	C12 MRN	113 MFR	14 NCC	5 SCC ¹⁶	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹ /	WAC ²⁰ B	RT ²¹ LI	RT ²² CF	LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁹	1 ²⁴ TC ²⁵	25 MC ²	6 AIR	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	HCC ²⁹	UCC₃	REC ³¹
Matthews																													
																							_						
	POS	POS ¹ ROS ²	WF³	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	IC ⁸ MI	HC° LL	.R ¹⁰ SLi	R ¹¹ TH	C12 MRN	413 MFR	14 NCC	SCC16	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹ A	WAC ²⁰ B	RT ²¹ LI	RT ²² CF	LIC® MHC® LLR" S.LR.** T.HC** MRN*** MRC*** S.CC*** H.C.** S.OC*** MUN*** MAC*** BRT*** LRT*** CRT*** UN***	V ²⁴ TC ²⁵		6 AIR	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	HCC ²⁹	∞coon	REC ³¹
Mint Hill (Zoning)																													
Residential District, R									É	Ĺ	•	<u> </u>										-	-	_					
Office and Apartments, O-A													•	•			•												
General Business, B-G														•	•														
Distributive Business, B-D								•																					
Planned Business, B-P														•	•														
General Industrial,I-G								•						•	•														
O'CITO totalicaciticaci District															•														

1 = Preserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropoli	26 = Metropoli
2 = Recreational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airport (S	27 = Airport (S
3 = Working Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Inst	28 = Civic/Inst
4 = Rural Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Ca
5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = University
					31 = Regional

= Health Care Campus (SD) = University/College Campus (SD) = Regional Empoyment Center (SD) stitutional District (SD) oolitan Center t (SD)

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Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

Place Types and Community Types

	POS	POS ¹ ROS ²	WF³	RL⁴	CBS ₅	RC^6	HIC,	LIC®	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹ .	2 MRN ¹²	MFR14	NCC ¹⁵	SCC16	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	MAC ²⁰	BRT ²¹	$RL^4 = GSS^3 = RC^6 = HIC^2 = LIC^8 = MHC^9 = LLR^{10} = RLR^{11} = THC^{12} MRN^{13} MFR^{14} = MCC^{15} = SCC^{16} = HC^{7} = SOC^{18} MMN^{19} MAC^{20} = RRT^{21} = CRT^{22} = UR^{24} = TC^{25} = MC^{26} = MC^{26} = MC^{29} = HCC^{29} = MC^{29} = MC^{$	RT ²³ L	IN ²⁴	TC ²⁵ A	WC ²⁶ ≠	4IR ²⁷ (CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹	UCC₃	REC ³¹
Pineville (Zoning)																															
Residential District, R15											•																				
Residential District, R12											•																				
Residential District, R7											•																				
Residential Commerical District, R7C											•				•																
Multi-Family District, RMF											•	•		•																	
Mobile Home District, R7MH									•		•	•		•																	
Central Business Perimeter District, B2											•				•																
Office-Institutional District, OI											•				•																
Office-Commercial District, OC																		•													
General Business District, B3															•			•													
Highway Business District, B4																•	•	•													
Planned Business District, BP																•	•														
General Industrial District, GI								•																							
Downtown Core District, DC																									•						
Downtown Neighborhood District, DN																								•	•						
Residential Mixed-Use District, RMX											•	•			•																

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26 = Metropolitan Center	27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center	17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
11 = Small Lot Residential	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	14 = Multi-family Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	
6 = Rural Crossroads	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential	
1 = Preserved Open Space	2 = Recreational Open Space	3 = Working Farms	4 = Rural Living	5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	

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County (Zoning)	FOS - KOS -	N.	٠ الح	CBS	Kr. HIC.		MHC	T.Y	N.K.	LICT MHC LLR" SLR" THC " MKR " MCC " SCC " HC " SOC " MON " MAC" BKI " LKI " CKI " UN"	KN : NX	N. N.C.	25	£	SOC	MON	MAC	381"	<u>چ</u>	5	2	1. MC	AIK	CID-	AIR" CID" HCC" UCC" KEC"	- 7	SEC.
County (Zoning)																											
Rural Agricultural (RA)		•	•					•																			
Rural Residential (RR)			•					•																			
Residential Suburban (RS)								•	•																		
Multifamily Residential (MFR)											_	•															
Manufactured Home Park (MHP)					_	_	•					_															
Commercial, Business, Industrial (CBI)						•							•	•													
Industrial (IND)					•	L						_															
Neighborhood Business, NB												•															
Institutional, (INST)																								•	•	•	
Economic Development Districts (85-ED-1)																											•
Economic Development Districts (85-ED-2)																											•
Corporate Park District (85-ED-3)																											•
Retail Center (85-ED-4)					H															H							•
Öd	POS¹ ROS²	WF3	RL⁴ (CBS ⁵ F	RC [°] HIC	HIC, IIC	8 MHC	' LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ MCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ²⁹ MEC ²⁹ CCC ²⁹ MEC ²⁹ MCC ²⁹ MEC ²⁹ MCC ²⁹ MEC ²⁹ MCC ²⁹ MEC ²⁹ ME	RN ¹³ MF	R14 NCC	-15 SCC1	6 HC ¹⁷	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	MAC ²⁰ I	BRT ²¹ L	RT ²² Cf	RT23 UR	1 ²⁴ TC	Z2 WC ₂	% AIR ²⁷	, CID ₂₈	HCC ²⁹	UCC 30	REC31
China Grove (Zoning)																											
Rural Preservation District (RP)		•	•		-	-					-	-									_	_					
Suburban Residentail District (RS)					H		Щ	•				H															
Town residential District (RT)									•																		
Mixed Residential District (RM)									•	•	•	•															
Manufactured Home District (RMH)							•																				
Office and Institutional District (OI)												•															
Neighborhood Center District (NC)																•											
Central Business District (CB)													•														
Highway Business District (HB)														•						H							
Corporate Park District (CP)						•						_												•			•
Light Industrial District (LI)						•																					
Heavy Industrial District (HI)					•	•																					
	POS¹ ROS²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵ F	RC ⁶ HIC ⁷	c' LIC®	8 WHC9	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	RN ¹³ MF	R14 NCC	-15 SCC1	6 HC ¹⁷	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	SOC18 MUN19 MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	BRT ²¹ L	LRT ²² CRT ²³	RT23 UI	UN ²⁴ TC	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	% AIR ²⁷	, CID ₂₈	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰	UCC 30	REC31
Cleveland (zoning)																											
Agricultural - (AG)		•	•		\vdash			•				\vdash															
Low Density Residential (R20)								•	•																		
Medium Density Residential (R15)									•	•	,	•								H							
Central Business District (CBD)						_						•									•						
General Business (GBD)												•	•	•													
Light Manufacturing (M1)						•																					
Heavy Manufacturung (M2)					•	•																					

Central Business District (CBD)			•		•
General Business (GBD)			•		
Light Manufacturing (M1)		•			
Heavy Manufacturung (M2)		•			
1 = Preserved Open Space 2 = Recreational Open Space 3 = Working Farms 4 = Rural Living 5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	6 = Rural Crossroads 7 = Heavy Industrial Center 8 = Light Industrial Center 9 = Mobile Home Community 10 = Large Lot Residential	11 = Small Lot Residential 12 = Townhome/Small Condo 13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood 14 = Multi-family Residential 15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 17 = Highway Commercial 18 = Suburban Office Center 19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood 20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 24 = Urban Neighborhood 25 = Town Center	26 = Metropolitan Center 27 = Airport (5D) 28 = Civic/Institutional District (5D) 29 = Health Care Campus (5D) 30 = University/College Campus (5D)
					31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)

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	POS ¹ ROS ²		WF³	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC ⁶	HIC,	LIC ⁸ M	MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰	LR ¹⁰ SI	SLR ¹¹ TF	HC ¹² MF	RN ¹³ M	FR ¹⁴ NC	THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	را _و ۲	HC ¹⁷ SOC	C18 MU,	N ¹⁹ MA	SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	21 LRT ²² .	LRT ²² CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC^{26}	AIR ²⁷	${\sf CID}^{28}$	HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰	JCC ³⁰ F	REC ³¹
East Spencer (Zoning)																														
Residential District, R1											•							_					•							
Residential District, R3											•												•							
Mixed Residential District, RM-10											•			•																
Mixed Residential District, RM-12											•			•																
Office/Institutional District, 0-I																														
Commercial District, C-1															•	•														
General Business District, GB																														
Highway Business District, HB															•	•														
Industrial District, I-2							•	•																						
Economic Development District, 85ED-1																														•
Economic Development District, 85-ED-2																														•
	100	2007	71.7		_	_			0	10	÷	213	51.0	27	\$ 2	94-	7.	97	9.			6.50				77	82.80	0,000		7
	SO	KUS	WF	L	CBS	V	ار ا	LIC	MHC LLK	Z Z	SLK IF	HC - M	W N	Y.	IHC MKN MFK NCC SCC	7	χ χ	, WO	MA	HC SUC MUN MAC BKI		LKI" CKI"	N O		MC	AIK		HLL" ULL"		KEC.
Faith (Zoning)																														
Historic Residental District - RH											•										_									
Single Family Residential R1										•	•																			
Two-Family Residential - R2											•	•																		
Multifamily Residential - R3											•	•	•	•																
Neighborhood Business District - B1)	•															
Central Business District - B2																								•						
General Business District - B3															-	•														
Light Industrial District - 11								•																						
Heavy Industrial District - 12							•																							

26 = Metropolitan Center	27 = Airport (5D) 28 = Civic/Institutional District (5D)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LKI 27 = Airport (3U) 23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Institutional District (5D)	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center	17 = Frignway Commercial 18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
11 = Small Lot Residential	12 = Townhome/ Small Condo 13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	14 = Multi-family Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	
	/ = neavy industrial Center 8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential	
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Intel (RR) District (RAX) District (RAX) District (RAX) District (RAX) District (RAX) District (RAX) See District (RB) S	<u> </u>	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	_	RL⁴ CE	CBS ⁵ RC	RC HIC	, LIC	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC12	WRN ¹³ A	1FR14 N	CC ¹⁵ SC	C16 H	C17 SO	C18 MU	N ¹⁹ MAC	20 BRT	" LRT	2 CRT ²³	UN ² 4	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ H	CC23	2C %	بر
POST ROST WAST REPT CERT WAST LEPT MANY WAST SCOTT WANT WAST CERT LEPT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT CERT LEPT LEPT CERT LEPT																													
	Rural Residential District (RR)		•	•					•																				
	Suburban residential District (RS)								•	•																			
For	Mixed Residential District (RMX)									•	•	•	•																
Fost Rost Way Rt Cits Rt Ht Lt Way Lt Rt St Way Rt Cit Way Way Rt Cit Way Way Rt Cit Way Way Rt Cit Rt Cit Way Way Way Rt Cit Rt Rt Rt Rt Rt Rt Rt	Multi-family Residential District (RMF)										•	•	•																
FOST ROST WEIT CREST RECT LINE LINE SLR ¹¹ THC ²¹ MRN ²¹ MRC ²² SCC ²¹ HC ²¹ SOC ²¹ MNN ²² MRC ²² CRC ²² LINE CRC ²³ CRC ²³ LINE	Office & Institutional District (OI)																									•			
March Marc	Neighborhood Business District (NB)													•															
POST ROST WPP RLT CRS RCT HLCT LLCT MRCT LLRP SLRT THCT MRRV MRRV MRCT SCCT HCT SCCT MLW MALCT SRT LRT CRT LLR THCT MRRV MRRV MRCT SCCT HCT SCCT MLW MALCT SRT LRT CRT LRV TCT MRCT MRRV MRCT SCCT MLW MALCT SRT LRT CRT LRV TCT MCT MRCT MRRV MRCT SCCT MLW MRCT SRT LRT CRT LRV TCT MCT MRCT MRRV MRCT SCCT MLW MRCT SCCT MLW MRCT SCTT LRV TCT MCT MRCT MRCT MRRV MRCT SCCT MLW MRCT SCTT MCT SCTT MC	Central Business District (CB)					_									-			_	_	_			•						
FOST ROST WFF RL* CBS RC* HC* LL* LM** LR** RR** HCC* SCC** HC* SOC** MUN** MR** LR** CR** HC** LR**	Highway Business District (HB)															•													
POST ROST ROST ROST ROST RCC HCC LLR ⁻¹	Light Industrail District (LI)						•																						
POS ROS WF RL* CGS RC* HIC* LL* MRC* LLR* S.B* THC* MRR* MCC* SCC* HC* SOC* MMN* MAC* BRY* LR** CR** LR** TC* MC*	Heavy Industrial District (HI)					•																							
POST ROS ² WP ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HIC ² LLR ⁶ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹² MRN ¹² MRN ¹² MRN ¹² MCC ¹³ SCC ¹³ HUN ¹³ MAC ¹³ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²³ MC ¹³ POST ROS ² WP ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HIC ² LLR ¹² SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹² MRN ¹² MRN ¹³ MCC ¹³ SCC ¹³ MUN ¹³ MAC ¹³ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²³ MC ¹³ POST ROS ² WP ² RC ² HIC ² LLC ² MHC ² LLR ¹² SLR ¹¹ THC ² MRN ¹³ MRN ¹³ MRN ¹³ MRN ¹³ MAC ¹³ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²³ MC ²³ RC ²³	Planned Unit Development District (PUD)														\vdash					Щ									
Pos' Ros WP' RL* CBs' RC* HC* LLR* SLR* THC* MRN* MRR* NCC* SCC* HC* SoC* MUN* MAC* BRT* LRT* CRT* LNR* TC* MC* CB*	<u> </u>	OS¹ ROS² v					, IIC	WHC	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² /	WRN ¹³ A	FR14 NC	C15 SC	S _C	C ₁ 2	% W	419 MAC	20 BRT	1 LRT²	2 CRT ²³	UN ₂₄	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ H	CC23 NC	3C ³⁰ RI	رع
POS ROS WF 2 RL4 CBS 2 RC4 HIC LLC4 MHC 2 LLR9 SLR 11 THC 12 MRN 13 MRR 14 NCC 15 SCC16 HC 17 SOC16 MLN 19 MAC20 BRT21 LRT2 CRT2 LNC4 MCC6 MLN 10 MCC6 MC6 MCC6																													
POS ROS WP RL* CBS RC* HIC? LLC* MHC? LLR* SR* HCC* SCC* HC*	Single Family Residential District (R15)									•			-		-	-	H												
-1) -1)	Single Family Residential District (R8)					_				•					-			_	_	_									
(6.1) FORTING SINGLERS REG 1 FORTING SINGLERS NOT SOCIETY MANY MARKY MA	General Residential District (R-6)					_				•	•	•			-	-			_	_									
(16-1) (1	Office and Institutional District (0-1)													•												•			
Post Rost WP RL* CBs Rc* Hc* LLR* SLR* THC* MRN³ MRR* NCC* SCC* Hc* SOC* MNN* MAC** BRT* LRT* CRT* LN** TC* MC** MC** TC* MC** TC* MC** TC* MC** TC* MC** TC*	Neighborhood Business District (B-1)					_								•	-														
POS ROS WF RL4 CBS RC4 HIC7 LL8 SLR THC12 MRN MRR HCC5 SCC16 HC7 SOC18 MUN MAC20 BRP1 LRP2 CRP2 MC3 MC3 MC3 MC4 MC5	Central Business District (B-2)																						•						
POST ROST WFT RLY CBST RCY HICT LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MRT ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HCT SOC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²¹ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶ HCT SOC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²¹ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶ HCT SCC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁶ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶ HCT SCC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁶ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁶ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁶ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²² UN ²⁴ TC ²⁶ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶ MNN ¹⁹ MCC ¹⁶ SCC ¹⁶	General Business District (B-3)													,		•													
Post Rost Web RLf CBs Rcf Hlcf LLR SLR THC12 MRN ² MC2 ¹⁵ SCC16 HC7 SOC16 MUN ¹⁵ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²² UN ² TC ²⁵ MC2 ¹⁵ LCf MUN ¹⁵ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²² UN ² TC ²⁵ MC2 ¹⁵ LCf MUN ¹⁵ MC2 ¹⁵ RCf MUN ¹⁵ MC2 ¹⁵ RCf RC	Light Industrial District (M-1)						•																						
POS ² ROS ² WP ² RL ² LCS ² RCC ² HCC ² LCC ² RRN ² MRR ⁴ NCC ² SCC ¹ HCN ² SOC ¹ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ¹⁹ BRP ²¹ LRP ²² CRP ²² UN ² TC ² MCN ² RCC ² RCC ² RCC ² HCN ² RCC ²	Heavy Industrial District (M-2)					•																							
Intig Intig rat (Ra.) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<u> </u>			₽-T			, LIC	WHC.	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² /	WRN ¹³ A	FR 14	2C 15 SC	J.	C17 SO	18 UM	MAC	20 BRT ²	1 LRT2	2 CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸ H	CC ²⁹ UC	C 30	.C.3
Part																													
(R-2) • <td>Residential Agricultural (RA)</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\vdash</td> <td></td> <td> -</td> <td>\vdash</td> <td></td>	Residential Agricultural (RA)		•	-		_									\vdash		-	\vdash											
(R-2) (R-2) <th< td=""><td>Single Family Residential (R-1)</td><td></td><td>•</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	Single Family Residential (R-1)		•	•					•	•																			
Asi District (0-1) Asi Dis	General Residential (R-2)									•	•	•	•																
Ass District (8-1) Ass Dis	Office and Institutional District (O-I)													•															
rict (8-3) ref (Neighborhood Business District (B-1)													•															
o	Central Business District (B-2)																						•						
•	General Business District (8-3)																												
	Industrial District (I)					•																							

26 = Metropolitan Center	27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
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	POS	ROS ²	WF3	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC		HIC' LIC ⁸	MHC	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC12	MRN ¹³	MHC9 LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	NCC ¹⁵	SCC16	HC ¹⁷ S	30C18 M	UN19 M	4C ²⁰ BF	TZ1 LR	T ²² CR	T ²³ UN	1 ²⁴ TC	-25 MC	C ²⁶ All	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰	28 HCC2	€ OCC	0 REC ³¹
Salisbury (Zoning)																														
Open Space Preserve (OSP)	•	•																												
Rural Residential (RR)			•	•						•																				
General Residential (GR3)											•												-		_		-			
General Residential (GR6)											•																			
Urban Residential (UR8)											•								•				İ	•						
Urban Residential (UR12)											•								•				İ	•						
Historic Residential (HR)											•									_		_	Ľ	•	_	_	_			
Residential Mixed-Use (RMX)											•	•	•	•						_		_	Ľ	•	_	_	_			
Neighborhood Mixed-Use (NMX)											•	•	•	•					•	•										
Corridor Mixed-Use (CMX)																				•		_	-		_	_	_			
Downtown Mixed-Use (DMX)											•	•	•	•					•	•				•	•					
Highway Business (HB)																•	•													
Light Industrial (LI)								•																						
Heavy Industrial(HI)							•																							
Hospital Services (HS)																												•		
Institutional Campus (IC)																													•	•
Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND)											•	•	•	•													•			
Manufactured Home Development (MHD)									•																					
	POS1	ROS ²	WF ³	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC'	LIC	MHC	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹²	MRN ¹³	MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16	NCC ¹⁵	SCC16	HC ¹⁷ S	30C18 M	UN19 M	HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	tT21 LR	LRT ²² CRT ²³	T ²³ UN	UN ²⁴ TC	TC ²⁵ MC	MC ²⁶ AIF	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸	28 HCC ²	HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰	0 REC ³¹
Spencer (Zoning)																														
Residential, Low Density - R20										•																				
Residential, Low to Medium Density - R15											•																			
Residential Medium to High Density - R8							Ц				•											H								
Residential High Density - R6											•	•	•	•																
Neighborhood Business District - NB							Ц								•							H								
Central Business District - CB					Щ																H	H		•						
Highway Bisiness District - HB																•	•					-		-	-					
Manufacturing and Industrial District - I							•	•	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц						\exists	\exists			\dashv	\dashv	H	\dashv		\dashv			

1 = Preserved Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	26 = Me
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3 = Working Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	28 = Ci
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5 = Conservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = Ur
					31 = Re

ed Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center
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	POS.	POS' ROS" WF"	4	RL. CE	CBS. RC	RC" HIC! LIC" MHC! LLR" SLR" THC" MRN" MFR" NCC" SCC" HC" SOC" MUN" MAC" BRT" LRT" CRT" UN" TC" MC" AIR" CID" HCC" UCC" REC"	, L	MHC,	LLR	SLR	HC:* MR	N. WFR	S S S	SCC	H	SOCIA	MON :	MAC* B	ř.	T** CR	Š	Ů	WC	AIR.	CID	HCC.,	JCC [∞] R	į.
County (LUP)																												
Residential Agricultural District- RA			•	•																								
Rural Recreation District - RR		•																										
Single Family Residential - Low Density -R40									•																			
Single Family Residential - Medium Density -R20				•						•	•																	
SF Residential Medium Low Density - R10										•	•																	
Multi-Family Residential - High Density - R8										•	•	•																
Residential Manufactured Home Park - RMHP								•																				
Neighborhood Business District - NB													•															
Highway Business District - HB														•	•													
Shopping Center District - SC														•														
Central Business District - CB																						•						
General Business District - GB							•								•													
Light Industrial District - LI							•																					
Heavy Industrial District - HI						•																						
	POS ¹ ROS ²	ROS ²	WF ³	RL⁴ CE	CBS ⁵ RC ⁶	;6 HIC ⁷	LIC8	MHC ⁹	LIC® MHC® LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC13 SCC16 HC7 SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT2 LRT22 CRT23 UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	SLR ¹¹ T	HC ¹² MR	N13 MFR	14 NCC¹	² SCC¹€	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	WAC ²⁰ B	RT ²¹ Lf.	T ²² CR	T ²³ UN.	24 TC2	2 WC ₂ 6	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³	JCC [™] R	EC 31
Albemarle (Zoning)																												
General Residential	•	•	•	•	•				•	•		•	•	•		•		•										
Neighborhood Residential	•	•								•	•	•	•		•													
City Center		•									•	•					•	•			•	•						
Neighborhood Commercial Center													•															
Commercial		•										•			•	•	•	•										
Industrial and Heavy Commercial		•										•					•	•			•							
Office and Institutional	•	•														•									•	•	•	
Parks, Recreation and Conservation Areas	•	•																										
Future Industrial/Business Parks		•												•		•	•	•										
County Primary and Secondary Growth Area	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
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Rural Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)
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	PO	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	WF3	Ш	RL ⁴ CBS ⁵	RC ⁶	HIC ⁷	PIC	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰ S	LR11 T	HC12 ME	IN 13 MF	R14 NCC	HIC? LIC8 MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16 HC17 SOC18 MUN19 MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴	16 HC	2oc	NOW 81	⁹ MAC [∞]	BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ C	:ID ²⁸ HC	CC29 UC	3C 30 R	ر درع.
1	Badin (Zoning)																													
1	Residential, R20										•																		-	
155. B1 100 100 101 102 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	Residential, R10										•																			
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Residential, R8										•																			
PSS B1 POST Residential, R6										•																				
District - NR	Neighborhood Business, B1													Ŀ	Ļ															
Pops Rops WF RL CBS WF CBS RL CBS RL CBS RL CBS RL CBS RL CBS RL CBS R	Residential Office, RO													Ŀ	Ļ															
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tt - CB POS' ROS' WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³	Heavy Industrial, HI						•																							
ct - CB POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ²	Na Carlo	c1 POC2	WE3	<u> </u>				8	WHC9	2 0tg I	11-01	HC12 MP	N 13	NC NC	115 500	16 HC1	7 505	8 WIN	χ VWV χ	RPT ²¹	1072	CPT ²³	1N24	17.25	MC 26	A1D ²⁷	ID ²⁸ HC	-C29	1d 0€ J.	18
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Ct - CB POS' ROS' WP' RL" CBS'	Neighborhood Residential District - NR										•	H	H	_									Ī					-	H	
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FOST ROS WF ² RL ⁴ CBS ²	Highway Commercial District - HC													•		•														
POS¹ ROS¹ WF¹ RL⁴ CBS²	Campus Business & Institutional District - CB							•																				_		•
POS' ROS' WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ²	Mobile Home District - MH								•																				H	
POS! ROS² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS³				ŀ				ļ	ļ	ļ	ŀ	ŀ	ļ	ļ									ļ	ļ	ŀ	ŀ	ŀ	ŀ	-	Ţ
		S ROS	WF3	_	CBS		HIC	, CIC	MHC	LLR ¹⁰ 5	LR" T	HC12 MF	SN 2 WF	R A NC	SCC SCC	Ή	, SOC	» WON	, MAC [∞]	BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ^{2,3}	oN 4	±C₽	MC20	AIR* C	:ID ²⁸ HK	CC², UC	CC ²⁰ R.	်ပ
	Misenheimer (Zoning)																													
Harrier Fig. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Residential- Agricultural District - RA		•	•																								H		
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	Multi Family Residential District - RM								•		•	-																		
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	Highway Business District - HB														•															
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	Light Industrial District - M1							•																						

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New London (LUP) Parks, Recreation and Conservation Rural Residential General Residential Gommercial Town Center Institutional Industrial Norwood (Zoning) Residential Ag District - Low Density - RA Single Family Residential District - R20 Single Family Residential District - R20 Single Family Residential District - R20 Single Family Residential District - R20	• Z	•	● • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		MHC ²	•	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	MFR¹	NCC 15	• SCC16	HC ¹⁷	HC ⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³	WUN19	MAC ²⁰ B	71 ₂ 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	M 122 CR	12 IN 18 IN 19 IN	●		MC ²⁸ AIR ²⁷	CDD38	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ²⁹ REC ²¹	00000	REC 31
Creation and Conservation Conser	P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P				MHC ³	•	11. I.A.	HC ¹² MR ₂	MIN WHEN THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL	NCC 12	• SCC 19	• HC ¹⁷	g1 20S	WUN's 1	WAC ²⁰ B		x172 CR	N I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			ARZ ARZ	● CID ₂	HCC 29	oc 2001	REC 31
dential	• RL-				мнс°	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	HC ¹² MRN	MR ¹³ MFR ¹	NCC 13	• SCC 16	• HC ⁷⁷	81.20C	WUN'9	WAC ²⁰ B	12T1	11.5 CR	NO RELEASE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		AIR AIR	●	HCC 29	® DOU	REC ³¹
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ter ter nat Ood (zoning) A & District - Low Density - RA nily Residential District - R20 nily Residential District - R10	P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P			LIC®	МНС	TER ¹⁰ S	SLR ¹¹	HC ¹² MRh	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	NCC ¹³	• SCC 16	HC17	820C18	WUN19 1	MAC ²⁰ B	RT ²¹ LR	N 122 CR	T-3 NN	154		- 26 AR. 7	Z CID 32	R DH	n COO	REC ³¹
1 POS ROS 200d (Zaning) 1 Ag District - Low Density - RA 1 Mity Residential District - R20 1 Mity Residential District - R20 1 Mity Residential District - R20 1 Mity Residential District - R10 1 Mity Residential	RL4			LIC8	WHC°	- LLR ¹⁰ S	1. I.R.I.	HC ₁₂ WB/	N.13 WFR ¹	NCC 15	9,20C ₁₀	HC ¹⁷	SOC 18	WUN19 1	MAC ²⁰ B	RT ²¹ LR	XT ²² CR	NU EST	15-1 L2-1 L2-1 L2-1 L2-1 L2-1 L2-1 L2-1 L2		2.56 AIR ² 2		R HCC	n CC 30	REC ³¹
PoS ROS	RL ⁴			LIC®	MHC°	• ILLR ¹⁰	1 <u>1</u> 1.	HC ¹² MRN	N. W	NCC 134	9, 20C 16	HC17	80C18	WUN19 1	WAC ²⁰ B	12.T. L.R.	1722 CR	NO 122	154		2.56 AIR ²⁷	- CID28	HCC ²⁸	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	REC ³¹
Ood (zoning) al- Ag District - Low Density - RA mity Residential District - R20 mity Residential District - R10	4 R.			LIC®	МНС	• TLR ¹⁰ S	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	HC ¹² MRN	N.13 WFR1	NCC 13	2 SCC16	HC'7	19 OC 18	WUN19 1	WAC ²⁰ B	RT ²¹	1722 CR	NN 82.	124		AIR.	L CID 28	HCC	® COUNT	REC ³¹
POS¹ ROS²	RL4			LIC ⁸	МНС	• •	1 Tr	HC ¹² MRh	N13 MFR1	NCC 134	2 SCC-16	HC ¹⁷	SOC18 -	MUN ¹⁹	WAC ²⁰ B	RT ²¹ LR	₹T ²² CR	17 ₂₃	1 TC2		26 AIR ²⁷	77 CID28	HCC239	∞ DUC 30	REC 31
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Residential- Ag District - Low Density - RA Single Family Residential District - R20 Single Family Residential District - R10																$\lVert + + + + \rVert$	\Vdash				$\parallel + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +$				
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Single Family Residential District - R10							+++		•									H							
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Two Family Residential - R8			\dashv	\perp			-	•	•																
Multi Family Residential District - R8A			\parallel			ŀ			-	•				l											
Neighborhood Business NB				4			_	_		•															
Highway Business District - HB											•	•													
Central Business District - CB																	-	-	•						
General Business District - GB				•							•	•					-	-	-	_	_				
Light Manufacturing - M1				•																					
Heavy Manufacturing - M2			•																						
POS' ROS ² WF ³	R.⁴	CBS ⁵ F	RC ⁶ HIC ⁷	.7 LIC8	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR11	THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵	'N ¹³ MFR ¹	NCC 15	5 SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	RT ²¹ LR	LRT ²² CRT ²³	RT ²³ UN ²⁴	1 ²⁴ TC ²⁵	.25 MC ²⁶	-26 AIR ²⁷	ξη CID ²⁸	3 HCC 29	HCC™ UCC™	REC ³¹
Residential- Ag District - Low Density - RA	•				•	•																			
Residential District, Low Density - R20						•																			
Residential District Low to Medium Density R15							•																		
Residential District Medium to Hjigh Density R9							•	•	•																
Neighborhood Business District - NB										•															
Cental Business District - CB																			•			Ц			
Highway Business District - HB											•	•					-	-	-	_	_				
Manufacturing and Industrial District - I				•													-	-	-						

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Strict : RA	нс, пс, мнс, п	R ¹⁰ SIR ¹¹ THC ¹	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	• B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Cit MUN ¹	HC ⁷⁷ SOC ⁵⁸ MuN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	1 LRT ²² CR	× × 1	• • TC ²⁶ MC ²⁶	AR ²⁷ CIP ²¹	MG ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCG ²⁹ UCC ²⁰	REC ³¹
NA POS! ROS! WF! RL* CBS! RC* HIC? RA POS! ROS! WF! RL* CBS! RC* HIC? RA POS! ROS! WF! RL* CBS! RC* HIC?		RIO SIR'I THC'	MRN ¹³ MFR ²⁴	NCC ¹³ SCC ¹⁶	HC 7 SO	Cit MUN'91	MAC ²⁰ BRR ²¹	I LRT ²² GR	NU ET	TCB MCB	ARP ⁷ CIP ³	I HCC3 I NCC	REC ²¹
NA POS! ROS! WF3 RL* CBS* RC* HIC? RA POS! ROS WF3 RL* CBS* RC* HIC? RA POS! ROS WF3 RL* CBS* RC* HIC?		R ¹⁰ SIR ¹¹ THC ²	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹³ SCC ¹⁸	HC ⁷ SOC	C ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ J	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	LHF ²² CK	NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU NU N	TC ²³ MC ²⁰	AMR ²⁷ CID ²¹	HCC ²⁹ IUC ²	REC 31
NB POS! ROS! WF! RL* C65* RC* HIC? RA • • • • • • • • • • •		R ¹⁰ SIR ¹¹ THC ¹	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC 15 SCC 16	HC ⁷ SOC	CI8 MUN'9 1	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	L LRT ²² CR	NN NZ	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²¹	HC29 UCX	REC ³¹
NA POS ROS WP RL4 CBS RC HIC RA RA RA RA RA RA RA R		80 S.R. ¹¹ THC ²	MRN ^D MFR ⁴	NCC 15 SCC 16	800	WINNI DE LES	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²⁷	1 LRT ²² CR	N/N 0 22.	TC ²⁶ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²¹	HC ²⁹ UC ^X	REC 31
18		80 SLR.11 THC ¹²	2 MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹³ SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷ SOC	WINNI O	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	1 LRT ²² CR	172 172 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²¹) HCC3,0 NCC	REC ³¹
1		R ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹⁵	MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹³ SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹ SOC	Cl8 MUN19 J	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	LRT ²² CR	122 I	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²¹	HCC39 UCC*	REC ³¹
RA		R ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹	2 MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	9, 20C (s)	HC17 SOC	CIB MUN19 1	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	1 LRT ²² CR	NN ²⁴	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²¹	HCC ³) NCC [*]	REC 31
RA		R ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹	2 MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷ SOC	C ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ I	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	1 LRT ²² CR	T23 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²¹	HCC ²⁹ UCC [×]	REC ³¹
RA POS ¹ ROS ² WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ¹ ROS ² WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ² ROS ² WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ² ROS ² WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ⁴ ROS ⁵ WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ⁴ ROS ⁵ WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ⁴ ROS ⁵ WP ⁴ RL ⁴ CBS ⁵ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ⁵ ROS ⁵ WP ⁵ RC ⁶ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷ POS ⁶ ROS ⁶ ROS ⁶ ROS ⁶ RC ⁶		R ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ²	2 MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC15 SCC16	• HC ¹ SOC	C ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ /	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	1 LRT ²² CR	T ₂₃ UN ₂₄	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁶	REC ³¹
RA POS! ROS! WP! RL* CBS RC* HIC* HIC*		R ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹²	2 MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC15 SCC16	HC17 SOC	C18 MUN19 /	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	1 LRT ²² CR	.T ²³ UN ²⁴ .	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹ UCC [®]	REC ³¹
POS ² ROS ² WF ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HIC ⁷ • • • •		R ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹²	2 MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷ SOC	C18 MUN19 A	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹	1 LRT ²² CR	T ²³ UN ²⁴ -	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰	REC ³¹
POS' ROS' WP RL' (GBS' RC" HIC' POS' ROS' ROS' WP? RL' (GBS' RC' HIC')		R.U. SLR.'' THC'	MRN 13 MFR 14	NCC 12 SCC 18	HC .	S WON S	MAC ²⁰ BRT ²	LRT** CR	NO GL	TC 25 MC 20	AIR ² , CID ²	HCC** UCC*	REC
POS¹ ROS² WF² RL* CBS² RC* HIC²		•											
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NB													
NB		•											
				•									
POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁶ HIC ⁷					•								
POS¹ ROS² WF³ RL⁴ CBS⁵ RCº HIC?	•												
PUS ROS WF RE CBS RC HIC	72	10 21	21314	10015	200	18	620 05-21	1. 57722	-23	TC25 11C26	7221	3	150
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(Similar)													
Residential- Agricultural District - RA		•											
Single Family Residential Low Density - R20		•											
Single Family Residential Moderate Density - R12		•											
Central Business District - CB										•			
General Business District - GB				•	•								
Industrial District - I	•												
Planned Development - PD			•			•	•						

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	POS ROS	20S	ΝŁ	RL⁴	CBS	RC° H	IIC, LI	IC ⁸ MH	IC LLR	.10 SLR ¹	1 THC ¹²	MRN ¹³	MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵ S ₁	CC16 P	+C¹7 SC	C18 MU	N ¹⁹ MAC	-20 BRT ²	11 LRT ²²	CRT ²³	UN₂⁴	TC ²⁵ /	MC ²⁶ A	IR ²⁷ CIE	CBS 1 RC* HIC* LIC* MHC* LLC* MHC* LLR* SLR** THC** MRN** MRR** MCC** SCC** HC** SOC** MNN** MAC** BRT** LRT** CRT** LNT** TKT** MR** TC** MR** CB** HC** IND** HC** INC** HEC**	™ UCC ×	REC ³¹
County (LUP)																												
Low Density			•	•					•																			
Medium Density									•	•																		
Urban Density										•	•		•															
Commercial Center														•	•	•												
Industrial							•	•																				
Employment Center																	•											
Office/Institutional														-	•											•		
Parks and Open Space	•	•		H				H	H		Щ					H												
	POS	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS	RC ⁶ H	HIC,	LIC®	ر ر	MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶	1 THC ¹²	MRN ¹³	MFR ¹⁴	VCC ¹⁵ St	CC16	+C17 SG	C18 MU	N ¹⁹ MAC	.20 BRT ²	1 LRT	HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³	UN ²⁴ TC ²⁵	TC ²⁵ A	MC ²⁶ A	IR ²⁷ CIE	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	€3 DCC×	REC ³¹
Fairview (zoning)			1																									
Residential District, RC-80				•																								
Residential District, RA-40									•	_				-														
Residential District, RA-20									•																			
Residential District, R-40									•	_																		
Residential District, R-20									•	_				-														
Central Business, B-1																•							•					
Community Business, B-2						•																						
Office Transition, B-3														•														
General Commercial, B-4														•	•	•												
Highway Corridor, HC																•												
College Campus, B-6																											•	
Office, O																	•											
Light Industrial, LI								•											_									
Planned Unit Development District, PUD																	-	•										

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	POS ¹ RC	ROS ² WF ³	-	RL⁴ CB	CBS ⁵ RC ⁶	Ç, HIC,	;	8 MHC	9 LLR	0 SLR ¹	1 THC	2 MRN ¹³	MHC9 LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴	NCC ¹⁵	SCC ¹⁶	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	WAC ²⁰ E	3RT ²¹ L	LRT ²² C	TRT ²³ L	JN ²⁴	TC ²⁵ A	MC ²⁶ A	AIR ²⁷ C	ID ₂₈ H	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	.C ³⁰ RE	:C31
Indian Trail (Zoning)																														
Rural Single-Family District - RSF		Ŀ	Ŀ	Ŀ	_																								-	
Single-Family District - SF-1				_	_	_	_		•										-						-			_		
Single-Family District - SF-2				_	_	_	_			•									-						-			_		
Single-Family District- SF-3				_	_	_	_			•									-						-			_		
Single-Family District- SF-4				_	_	_	_			•									-						-			_		
Single-Family District- SF-5				_	_	_	_			•	•								-						-			_		
Multi-Family Residential - High Density MFR											•	•	•																	
Mobile Home Park Overlay - MHP				_	_	_	_	•											-						-			_		
Goose Creek Overly			•	•		_	_												-						-			_		
PED Overlay -1 PUD												•						•												
PED Overlay -2 PRD										•		•																		
PED Overlay-3 PND										•																				
PED Overlay-4 CUD										•																				
Neighborhood Business District - NB														•																
Regional Business District - RBD															•	•	•													
General Business District - GBD														•	•															
Central Business District - CBD														•										•						
Downtown Overlay District O-DD																			•					•						
Village Center Overlay District O-VCD															•				•											
Light Industrial District - Ll							•																							
Heavy Industrial District - HI						•																								

oolitan Center	t (SD)	Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	0 = University/College Campus (SD)	24 - Bonional Employed (CD)
BRT 26 = Metro	LRT 27 = Airpor	CRT 28 = Civic/	29 = Health	30 = Univer	24 - Bogies
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airport (SD)	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
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Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	KOS ²	_	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HC7 I	"IC ⁸ M	HC, IL	R ¹⁰ SLI	R11 TH	C12 MR	RE* HIC* LIC* MHC* LLR" SLR" THC*2 MRN*2 MFR*4 NCC*3 SCC*4 HC*7 SOC*8 MUN*7 MAG*20 BRT*1 LRT*2 CRT*2 UN**4 TC*3 MC*4 MR*7 CID*4 HCC*7 UCC*8 REC*7	NCC	SCC	16 HC	17 SOC	18 MUN	119 MAC	20 BRT	21 LRT	22 CRT	23 UN ²	TC2	2 WC ₅ (6 AIR	7 CID ²⁸	HCC ²	» ncc	REC31
Fig. 10 Fig.	Marshville (Zoning)																														
Colored Colo	Residential District, R6										H						-	_		L				•							
Colored Colo	Residential District, R8										Ľ	•																			
Colored Colo	Residential District, R10																							•							
Color Colo	Residential District, R20											•																			
POS ROS WP RL' CBS RC' HIC' LIC' MHC' LIR' MRN' MRR' NCC' SCC' HC' SOC' MNN' MAC' BRT' LRT' CRT' LN'' T.C.C.D T. C.C.C.D T. C.C.D T. C.C.C.D T. C.C.D T.	Residential District, RA20									Ĺ																					
Fig. 10 Fig.	Residential District, R30												-			_															
	Residential District, R40									Ĺ			-			_															
Fig. 10 Fig.	Residential District, RC80				•								-			_															
POST ROS	Residential District, B1																Ė								•						
Fig. 10 Fig.	Community Business, B2						•																								
Fig. 10 Fig.	Office Residential, B3														•																
POST ROS* NF* RL* CBS* RC* HIC* LLC* MHC* LLR* SLR* THC* MRN** MRC** SCC** HC** SOC** HWN** MAC*** BRT** LRT** CRT** LNY** *********************************	General Business, B4														•	_															
Post Rost Web Rea Rea Hick Lice Mec Lice Mec Lice Mec Rost Mec Score He Sco	Highway Corridor, HC																Ė														
Post Rost Rost Ref Circle MHC* LLR** SLR** THC** MRN** MRR** MCC** FC**	Office Institutional, B6																	Ŀ	_									•			
POS ¹ ROS ² NP ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HIC ² LLC ⁴ MHC ⁴ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ HCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁵ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁴ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁹ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ LN ²⁴ LCC ²⁵ HC ²⁷ SOC ¹⁴ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁹ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ LN ²⁴ LCC ²⁵ HC ²⁷ SOC ¹⁴ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁹ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ LN ²⁴ LCC ²⁵ HC ²⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁹ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ LN ²⁴ LCC ²⁵ HC ²⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁹ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ LN ²⁴ LCC ²⁵ HC ²⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁹ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ LN ²⁴ LCC ²⁵ HC ²⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁷ MAC ²⁹ BRT ²³ LRT ²² CRT ²³ LN ²⁴ LCC ²⁵ HC ²⁷ MUN ²⁴ MC ²⁸ RT ²⁴ SOC ²⁶ HCC ²⁶ HCC ²⁶ HCC ²⁶ RT ²⁶	Light Industrial, LI								•																						
POS ¹ ROS ² WF ² RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁴ HIC ² LIC ⁴ MHC ² LLR ¹⁰ SIR ¹¹ THC ² MRN ¹⁰ MRR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁰ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁰ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ² LCC ² LCC ² MUN ¹⁰ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ² LCC ² LCC ² MUN ¹⁰ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ² LCC ² LCC ² MUN ² MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ² LCC ² LCC ² MUN ² MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ² LCC ² LCC ² MUN ² MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ² LCC	Heavy Industrial, HI							•																							
POS ROS WF RL" CBS RC" HC" LLC" MHC" LR" SLR" THC" MRN" MRC" SCC HC" SOC MUN" MAC" BRT" LRT" CRT" LN"				l H																											
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		POS' R	30S ²	_				HC,	"IC" M	HC,	R ¹⁰ SL.	R" TH	IC12 MR	N13 MF	R NCC	SCC SCC	HC HC	17 SOC	NUN ST.	119 MAC	ZO BRT	ZI LRT	ZZ CRT	ZZ ON	TC2	, WC _z	P AIR	, CID ²⁸	HCCZ	, ncc x	REC 31
1. CC-CD	Marvin (Zoning)																														
t, CC-CD	R, Marvin Residential			•	•		•				•																				
ι, α. c. c. b	Marvin Residential Union County, RUC									,	•																				
t, cc-cb	Office, O														•																
t, CC-CD	Business, B										H				•																
	Commercial Corridor Conditional District, CC-CD												\vdash		•																
	Mixed Use Conditional, MX-CD																			•											
	Mixed Use Conditional District, MX2-CD					7			┪			\dashv		_					_	•			_								

26 = Metropolitan Center	27 = Airport (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD)	31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
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Aerial photographs and tax assessor data were used to determine place types on developed parcels.

	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	ROS ²	WF3	RL ⁴	RL ⁴ CBS ⁵	RC.	HIC7	LIC®	νHC° L	LR ¹⁰ St	LR" T	HC12 MF	RN13 MF	FR14 NC	C15 SCC	116 HC	17 SOC	NUM 81:	119 MAC	20 BRT	1 LRT ²²	CRT ²³	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	WC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	HC2 LLC2 MHC2 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN1 MER14 NCC13 SCC14 HC7 SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BR721 LRT22 CR723 UN24 TC25 MC26 ALR77 CLD22 HCC29 UCC29 REC31	oc ⊃⊃∩	REC31
Mineral Springs (LUP)																														
Urban Traditional							H	H		•			L	-	L	L		L	_	L	L	L	L				Ĺ			
Rural Traditional										•						H														
Rural Residential										•																				
Agricultural Residential			•	•	•																									
Downtown Mixed Use								-						-		_			_					•						
Light Industrial								•																						
Highway Corridor																	•	L									•			
	POS ¹ ROS ²	ROS ²	WF3	RL4	RL4 CBS5	RC ⁶	HIC ⁷	LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹	WHC L	LR ¹⁰ S.	LR11 TI	HC12 MF	RN13 MI	FR14 NC	LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16 HC17 SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT21 LRT22 CRT23 UN ²⁴	216 HC	.17 SOC	.18 MUh	4 19 MAC	20 BRT	1 LRT ²	CRT ²³	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	WC ₂₆	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	MC26 AIR27 CID28 HCC29 UCC30 REC31	UCC ₃₀	REC31
Monroe (LUP)																														
MLK Corridor							•	•		•				Ė	•	_		-												
CBD																								•						
Charlotte Highway Corridor								•								•														
Current Development Areas											•			•																
General Commercial														•	•	•														
Heavy Industrial							•									H														
High Density Residential											•					H														
Historic District																							•							
Light Industrial								•																						
Low Density Residential											•																			
Medical Office District																H												•		
Mixed Use with Residential																		•												
Rocky River Land Use Corridor		•												•	•	•	•													•
Strategic Neighborhood																H							•							
Urban Residential													•										•							

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	POS ¹	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	_	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC ⁶	HIC ⁷	LIC ⁸ A	'HC' LI	LR ¹⁰ S,	LR ¹¹ Ti	HIC? LIC8 MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN 13 MRR14 NCC15 SCC16 HC77 SOC18 MUN 19 MAC20 BRT31 LRT2 CRT21 CRT23 NN34 TC25 MC26 MC26 MR27 CRT23 DCC28 MCC28 MCC29 MCC39 MCC39 MCC39 MCC39 MCC29 MCC39 MCC29 MCC39 N ¹³ MF	R¹⁴ NC	C ¹⁵ SC	;16 HC	17 SOC	MUN 81-	19 MAC	20 BRT ²	" LRT ²	CRT ^{2.}	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	WC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹	∩cc₃	REC ³¹	
Stallings (LUP)																														
Traditional Residential										•	•																			
Mixed Residential													•																	
Multi-Family													_	•																
Greenway	•	•																												
Office/Light Retail														_	•		•													
Government Center																											•			
Office Center																	•													
Mixed use 3															•			•												
Mixed Use 2														_	•			•												
Mixed Use 1														_				•												
Business Center								•									•													
Monroe Road Overlay														_	•															
Industry Class 2							•																							
Industry Class 1								•								Н														
General Commercial														_	•	•														
Regional Shopping Facility															•	•														
Central Business Distict																Н								•						

	1	44 C - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	7.0	Had the state of t	Section 20
reserved Open space	o = Rurat Crossroads	II = SHall Lot Residential	io = suburban commercial center	10 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, DRI	zo = metropolitan center
ecreational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	27 = Airport (SD)
Vorking Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)
ural Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Care Campus (SD)
onservation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	25 = Town Center	30 = University/College Campus (SD)
					31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)

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Place Types and Community Types

Unionville (Zoning)																												
Residential District, R6		<u> </u>		_				-	Ľ							-	H	F		_								
Residential District, R8									_	•																		
Residential District, R10									Ľ	•																		
Residential District, R15									Ľ	•																		
Residential District, R20								Ĺ	•	•																		
Residential District, RA20									•	•																		
Residential District, RA40								_	•																			
Residential District, R40								Ĺ	•																			
Residential District, RC80		•	•					Ĺ	•																			
Central Business, B-1															•							•						
Community Business, B-2					•				_								_	_										
Office Transition, B-3									_				•				_	_										
General Commercial, B-4									_				•	•	•		_	_										
Highway Corridor, HC									_						•		_	_										
College Campus, B-6									_								_	_									•	
Office, 0									_							•	_	_										
Light Industrial, Ll							•																					
Planned Unit Development District, PUD																	•											
	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	1S ² WF	3 RL ⁴	CBS	RC	HIC,	LIC®	LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁶ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRP ²¹ LRP ²² CRP ²¹ UN ²⁴	R ¹⁰ SLF	₹¹¹ THC	12 MRN	3 MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵	SCC 16	HC ¹⁷ S	OC 18 M	UN ¹⁹ M	1C ²⁰ BR	T ²¹ LRT	r ²² CRT	23 UN ²⁴	TC25	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	JCC ³⁰ R	¿EC31
Weddington (LUP)																												
Traditional Residential									•	-									-									
Conservation Residential					•				_																			
Neighborhood Business													•															
	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	JS ² WF	.s RL⁴	4 CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	LIC®	LIC® MHC® LLR® S.LR.º THCº MRRV-3 MFR® NCC°3 SCC® HCº SOC® MulN°3 MA.Cº0 BRTPº1 LRP²2 CRTP3 UNP® TCº2 MCº8	R 10 SLF	R11 THC	-12 MRN	13 MFR14	4 NCC ¹⁵	SCC ¹⁶	¥C ¹⁷	30C18	UN ²	AC ²⁰ BR	T ²¹ LR1	T ²² CRT	22 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	™ S	₹EC ³¹
Wesley Chapel (zoning)																												
Residential District, R80		•	•					-	•							-	-	-	_	_	_							
Residential District, R60									•																			
Residential District, R40									•																			
Residential District, R20		_							_	•									-	-								
Residential District, RA40									•																			
Residential District, RA20										•																		
Residential District, RUC									Ľ	•																		
General Business district, B1													•															
Local Shopping Center District, B2														•														
Light Industrial, Ll							•																					
Office Institutional, OI																•									•			

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16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolitan Center 77 = Highway Commercial 22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT 27 = Airnort (SD)	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Institutional District (SD)	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
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	POS	ROS ²	WF3	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC,	IC ⁸ MI	HC, LLF	₹10 SLR	11 THC	12 MRN ¹ .	3 MFR ¹⁴	NCC ¹⁵	SCC ¹⁶	HC ¹⁷ S	:OC 18	UN19	4C ²⁰ BR	r21 LRT	LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	CC29 UC	C30 RE	C31
Waxhaw (Zoning)																													
Residential District, R1									Ĺ	•																			
Residential District, R2									Ľ											_									
Residential District, R3										•																			
Residential District, R4										•																			
Multi-Family Residential District, RM1										•	•		•																
Multi-Family Residential District, RM2										•	•		•																
Office, Institutional and Specialty District, OIS									_					•			•			_						•			
Neighborhood Business District, C1														•															
Highway Commercial District, C2									_							•	•			_									
General Commercial District, C3														•	•														
Central Business District, C4																							•						
Light Industrial and Service District, 11								•	_											_									
	1200	Poc ¹	£3/4/	4	CDC5	و م	22	871	6011	0,0	110	-12	13 42 14	1 10015	91.00	7171	81203	4 6LM IN	4 4 5 20	2T.21	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	-23 I INI2	34 TC25	1 11/26	77 III	25 July 27 82 July 12	UCC29	30	15,00
Wingate (zoning)				!		2								3															
Residential District, R6								-		Ŀ	•	_	_							-	-	L	_						
Residential District, R8										Ľ	•	_										_							l
Residential District, R10										_	•																		
Residential District, R20										•	•																		
Residential District, RA20										•	•																		l
Residential District, RA40										•																			
Residential District, R40										•																			
Residential District, RC80			•	•						•																			
Central Business, B-1														•		•							•						
Community Business, B-2						•								•															
Office Residential, B-3													•	•															
Highway Corridor, HC								•								•													
Office Institutional, B-6																												•	
Office, O																	•												
Light Industrial, LI								•																					
Heavy Industrial, HI							•															_							I
PUD								П		\vdash	\vdash							•							Щ				

elopment, BRT 26	elopment, LRT 27	elopment, CRT 28	29	30	3
21 = Transit-Oriented Dev	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	25 = Town Center	
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT	17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center	
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30 = University/College Campus (SD) 31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD) 8 = Civic/Institutional District (SD) 9 = Health Care Campus (SD) 7 = Airport (SD)

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	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	ROS ²		RL4 C	BS ⁵ R	رو الا	LIC	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	rHC ¹² MI	RN ¹³ MF	R14 NCC	15 SCC 16	HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹ /	AAC ²⁰ BE	₹T²1 LR	r ²² CRT	RL* (685 RC* HIC* LLC* MHC* LLR* SLR** THC** MRN** MRRN** MCC** SCC** HC** SOC** MUN** MACC** BRR** LRT** CRT** LN** TC** MC** MCC** MCC*	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶ A	IR ²⁷ CID	28 HCC2	∞ OCC ∞	REC ³¹
County (Zoning)																											
R-1				•																							
R-2			•	•																							
R-3			•	•																							
R-4			•	•																							
RS-1									•																		
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	POC ¹ ROC ²	POS ²	WE3	4 19	CRC ⁵ Pr	۶ ا	ر ۱ ال	WHC ₉	11810	11412	THC 12 MI	PN ¹³ MFE	P14	15 SCC 16	HC 17	SDC 18	6LNIW	AAC ²⁰ RB	,T21	r ²² CRT	P.C. HIP 1168 MHP 1180 S.D. THE MAN MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MAN MARCO ROPAL 1072 CO. MARCO MEDIA MENDIA MEDIA MENDIA MEDIA MENDIA MEDIA MENDIA MEDIA MENDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MENDIA MEDIA MENDIA MEN	TC 25	MC ²⁶ A	18 ²⁷ CIF	28 HCC2	_∞ 1113	PEC 31
City of Chester (Zoning)																											
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Place Types and Community Types

RL CBS RC* HIC* LLC* AHC* LLR* S.R.* THC* MRN* MRC* SCC* HC* SOC* MUN* MAC* BRT* LRT* CRT* LUR* RL* CBS RC* HIC* LLC* AHC* LLR* S.R.* THC* MRN* MCC* SCC* HC* SOC* MUN* MAC* BRT* LRT* CRT* LUR* RL* CBS RC* HIC* LLC* AHC* LLR* S.R.* THC* MRN* MCC* SCC* HC* SOC* MUN* MAC* BRT* LRT* CRT* LUR* RL* CBS RC* HIC* LLC* AHC* LLR* S.R.* THC* MRN* MCC* SCC* HC* SOC* MUN* MAC* BRT* LRT* CRT* LUR* RL* CBS RC* HIC* LLC* AHC* LLR* S.R.* THC* MRN* MCC* SCC* HC* SOC* MUN* MAC* BRT* LRT* CRT* LUR* RL* CBS RC* HIC* LLC* AHC* LLR* S.R.* THC* MRN* MCC* SCC* HC* SCC*		POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC,	LIC®	WHC ⁹	LR ¹⁰	3LR ¹¹ T	HIC? LIC8 MHC9 LLR10 SLR11 THC12 MRN13 MFR14 NCC15 SCC16 HC17 SOC18 MUN19 MAC20 BRT31 LRT22 CRT23 UN ²⁴	RN13 MF	R14 NC	C ¹⁵ SCC	J., HC	.17 SOC	-18 MUN	119 MAC	20 BRT	" LRT²	2 CRT2	3 UN ²	, TC ²⁵	WC ²⁶	TC ²⁵ MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹	ncc₃	REC ³¹
eat Falls (Zoning) PoS' ROS' WF' RL' CBS' RC' HIC' LIC' Chord Cho	Fort Lawn (zoning)																														
eat Falls (Zoning) For it is a second of the control of the contr	R-1										•	•					-			_											
eat Falls (Zoning) Posi Rosi Wri RL4 CBS RC6 HIC7 LUC4 Recompany Reco	R-2											•	•		_	-	-		_			_									
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POS ¹ ROS ² WP ³ RL ⁴ CBS ³ RC ⁴ HIC ⁷ LIC ⁸ RC ⁴ HIC	22															•	_								•						
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eat Falls (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning) Chb	PD													•					•												
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cat Falls (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning)		POS	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC ⁷	nc°	MHC ⁹	LR ¹⁰	3LR ¹¹ T	'HC12 MF	RN13 MF	R ¹⁴ NC	C ¹⁵ SCC	,16 HC	.17 SOC	-18 MUN	119 MAC	20 BRT	21 LRT	2 CRT ²	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	WC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	${\sf CID}^{28}$	HCC ²⁹	UCC₃₀	REC ³¹
Chburg (Zoning) POS! ROS² WF! RL⁴	Great Falls (Zoning)																														
Chburg (Zoning) POS! ROS² WF³ RL⁴	D-1			•	•												-	-	-	_	_										
Chburg (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning)	R-1										•																	•			
Chburg (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning) Post Ross Wrb Rust	R-2											•																•			
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Chburg (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning)	C-1													_		•	_	•							•			•			
Chburg (Zoning) POST ROST WF1 RL4 POST ROST WF1 R	C-2								•					_			_	•							•			•			
Chburg (Zoning) Chburg (Zoning)	1-1							•	•																						
- Thburg (20ning)	RIV	•	•								H		H		\vdash			Ц		Ц					Щ						
chburg (zoning)		POS1	ROS ²	WF3	RL⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	HIC'	rIC [®]	WHC9 1	LR ¹⁰	T T	HC ¹² MF	₹N¹3 MF	R ¹⁴ NC	C ¹⁵ SCC	91- 91-	-17 SOC	-18 MUN	19 MAC	20 BRT ²	" LRT²	2 CRT ²	3 UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹	∞ ⊃⊃∩	REC ³¹
	Richburg (Zoning)																														
	D-1			•	•																										
	R-1										•																	•			
	R-2											•																•			
	R-3									•		•	•	•	•													•			
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	1-1							•	•		_		-	_	_																

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LANCASTER COUNTY

	POS	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	WF3	RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	RC	RC ⁶ HIC ⁷	r Cg	WHC ₉	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹² A	1RN ¹³ M	FR ¹⁴ N	CC 15 SC	C16 E	C17 SO	C18 MUI	N 19 MAK	$\lfloor \text{LiC}^3 \parallel \text{MHC}^3 \parallel \text{LIR}^{10} \parallel \text{SLR}^{11} \parallel \text{THC}^{12} \parallel \text{MRN}^{13} \parallel \text{MFR}^{14} \parallel \text{NCC}^{15} \parallel \text{SCC}^{16} \parallel \text{HC}^{17} \parallel \text{SOC}^{18} \parallel \text{MUN}^{19} \parallel \text{MAC}^{20} \parallel \text{BRT}^{21} \parallel \text{LRT}^{22} \parallel \text{CRT}^{23} \parallel \text{UN}^{24} \parallel \text{TC}^{25} \parallel \text{MC}^{26} \parallel \text{AIR}^{27} \parallel \text{CID}^{28} \parallel \text{HCC}^{29} \parallel \text{CCC}^{20} \parallel \text{REC}^{31} \parallel \text{COC}^{20} \parallel \text{COC}^{$	1 LRT	22 CRT	S UN	4 TC ² !	2 MC2¢	6 AIR ²⁷	CID ₂₈	HCC ²⁹	UCC₃	REC ³¹
County (Zoning)																														
R-15											•			-	-	-			-											
R-15S											•						-		_		_									
R-15D											•																			
R-15P											•								_		_									
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R-45B				•															_		_									
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	POS	POS' ROS' WF	WE	RL.	CBS	RC°	HIC	DI	WHC,	LLR	SLR	THC :⁵	ARN .	FR	CC - SC	Ξ̈́	C., 20	C WI	N. WAR	RC HIC! LIC MHC: LLR SLR THC MRN MRN MC: SCC TOC SCC MUN MAC BRT LRT CRT UN TOC MC AR C AR C LD HC HC LD HC MC HC LD MC HC MC NC MC	LRT	CRT.	N C	, LC;	WCz	AIR*	CID 2	HCC*,	∩CC∞	REC
Heath Springs (LUP)																														
Residential		Ц		Ц			П	Ħ	Ħ	Ħ	•	•	H	•	H	H	H	Ė	•	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц				
Commercial															•									•						
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Public		•		Ĺ	Ĺ		ľ	r	r	r	r		ŀ	H	۲	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L			•			Г

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	POS	ROS ²	WF ³	RL⁴ C	BS ⁵ R	C, H	,c'	C ⁸ MH	C° LLR	SLR	THC	-12 MRN	CBS RC* HIC* LIC* MHC* LLR* S.R* THC* MRN* MRR* NCC* SCC** HC* SOC** MUN* MAC* BRT*! LRT* CRT* UN** TC* MC** ALR** CID** HCC** UCC** REC**	NCC.	5 SCC16	, HC	, soc	8 WUN	9 MAC [∆]	BRT ²¹	LRT	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹	∞coon	REC31
Kershaw (LUP)																														
Residential										•	•		•					•												
Commercial														•										•						
Industrial					_		Ľ	•		_		_																		
Public		•																									•			
	POS1	ROS ²	WF ³	RL⁴ C	CBS ⁵ R	RC° HI	رر _ ابا	C ⁸ MH	c° LLR	, ¹⁰ SLR	THC	7.12 MRN	HIC? LIC ⁸ MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰ BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³ UN ²⁴	NCC.	5 SCC16	, HC1;	2oc	8 MUN	9 MAC ²	BRT ²¹	LRT	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷	MC ²⁶ AIR ²⁷ CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹ UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹	HCC ²⁹	ncc₃	REC ³¹
City of Lancaster (Zoning)																														
R-15									•																					
R-10										•	•																			
R-6										•	•																			
MF													•																	
МНР								•																						
О																	•													
B-1																								•						
B-2														•																
B-3															•															
IND							_	•																						
PDD																	Ц	•	Ц											

served Open Space	6 = Rural Crossroads	11 = Small Lot Residential	16 = Suburban Commercial Center	16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 26 = Metropolit	26 = Metropolit
reational Open Space	7 = Heavy Industrial Center	12 = Townhome/Small Condo	17 = Highway Commercial	22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	27 = Airport (SI
rking Farms	8 = Light Industrial Center	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	18 = Suburban Office Center	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT 28 = Civic/Insti	28 = Civic/Insti
al Living	9 = Mobile Home Community	Mobile Home Community 14 = Multi-family Residential	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	24 = Urban Neighborhood	29 = Health Ca
servation-Based Subdivision	10 = Large Lot Residential	15 = Neighborhood Commercial Center 20 = Mixed-Use Activity Center		25 = Town Center	30 = University
					31 = Regional E

politan Center t (SD) Institutional District (SD) ity/College Campus (SD) Care Campus (SD)

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UNION COUNTY, SC																											
	POS1	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	d CBS	;5 RC ⁶	HIC ⁷	LIC8	WHC ⁹	LLR ¹⁰ S	LR ¹¹ T	HC ¹² MR	RL ⁴ GBS ² RC ⁶ HIC ² LIC ⁸ MHC ² LLR ¹⁰ SLR ¹¹ THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹³ MC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁸ HC ¹⁷ SOC ¹⁸ MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁸ BRT ²¹ LRT ² GRT ²³ UC ²⁸ MC ²⁸ ARC ²⁹ HC ²⁹ UCC ²⁹ REC ³¹	NCC	15 SCC ¹⁶	, HC17	SOC18	MUN ¹⁹	MAC ²⁰	3RT ²¹ L	RT ²² CF	RT ²³ UI	√²⁴ TC	25 MC ²	26 AIR ²⁷	7 CID ²⁸	HCC ²⁹	ncc₃	REC ³¹
City of Union (Zoning)																											
R-15								•																•			
R-10									•	•														•			
R-8									•	•	•													•			
R-6									•	•	•													•			
A-1																					-						
A-2													•	•													
A-3												•	•											•			
A-4															•	•								•	•		
A-5													•	•													
-		-				•																					

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Place Types and Community Types

County (Zoning) AGC AGC-1															2	MOM	MAC LEK SEK LITIC MKN MFK NCC SCC MUN MAC BKI EKI ON LC	5	_	-	5	,					
AGC-1																											
AGC-I	•	-																									
	•																										
RUD		•																									
RUD-I		•																									
RC-I								•	•																		
RC-II							•	•	•																		
RD-I								•	•		•											•					
RD-II							•	•	•		•											•					
BD-I									-			•															
BD-II															•												•
BD-III													•	•													
QI					•																						
11						•																					
an																											
DD																•											
TND																•											
POS¹ ROS²	S ² WF ³	3 RL ⁴	CBS ⁵	5 RC ⁶	HIC ⁷	LIC8	MHC ⁹ LLR ¹⁰	LLR ¹⁰ 5	SLR ¹¹ T	THC ¹² MRN ¹³ MFR ¹⁴ NCC ¹⁵ SCC ¹⁶ HC ¹⁷	RN13 MFF	₹ NCC	15 SCC ¹	6 HC ¹⁷	SOC18	SOC18 MUN ¹⁹ MAC ²⁰		BRT ²¹	BRT ²¹ LRT ²² CRT ²³		UN ₂ 4	TC ²⁵ /	MC ²⁶ /	AIR ²⁷ C	CID ²⁸ HCC ²⁹	CC29 UC	UCC ³⁰ REC ³¹
Clover (LUP)																											
SubRes								•																			
TradRes									•																		
GenUrb									•			•															
CorCom													•														
DTown																						•					
lnd						•					-																
SD																•											

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YORK COUNTY

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RL ⁴ CBS ² RC ⁶		POS	POS ¹ ROS ² WF ³	RL ⁴ CBS ⁵		RC ⁶ HIC	HIC, IIC	8 MHC	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC ¹²	MRN ¹³	MFR ¹⁴ N	CC ¹⁵ SC	C16 HC	217 SOC	C18 MUN	119 MAC	³⁰ BRT ²¹	LRT ²²	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ C	CID ²⁸ H	CC29 NC	C ³⁰ RE(ر≌
y of York (zoning)	Tega Cay (Zoning)																												
y of York (Zoning)	R-40								•																				
y of York (Zoning)	R-15									•																			
y of York (Zonne)	R-13									•																			
y of York (Zonng)	R-10									•																			
y of York (Zoning)	R-8									•																			
y of York (zonng)	R-6											•																	
y of York (zonng)	R-3												•																
y of York (zoning)	R-PH										•						_												
y of York (zoning)	B-1													•															
y of York (Zoning)	B-2															Ľ	•												
y of York (Zoning)	B-3																									•			
y of York (Zoning)	PUD																•												
y of York (Zoning)	PDD																•												
y of York (zoning)		POS	ROS ²	RL⁴	.BS ⁵ R	ره HI	;, IIC	3 WHC	LLR ¹⁰	SLR ¹¹	THC12	MRN ¹³	WFR ¹⁴ N	CC ¹⁵ SC	C16 HC	517 SOC	MUN.	19 MAC	N BRT ²¹	LRT	CRT ²³	UN ²⁴	TC ²⁵	MC ²⁶	AIR ²⁷ C	CID ²⁸ H	CC ²⁹ UC	C ³⁰ RE(<u>ب</u>
	R15								•																				
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	R7									•							_												
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	19						•																						

		29 = Health Care Campus (SD)	30 = University/College Campus (SD) 31 = Regional Empoyment Center (SD)
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 21 = Transit-Oriented Development, BRT 17 = Highway Commercial 22 = Transit-Oriented Development, LRT	23 = Transit-Oriented Development, CRT	24 = Urban Neighborhood	Z5 = I OWN Center
16 = Suburban Commercial Center 17 = Highway Commercial	18 = Suburban Office Center	19 = Mixed-Use Neighborhood	ZU = Mixed-Use Activity Center
11 = Small Lot Residential12 = Townhome/Small Condo	13 = Mixed-Residential Neighborhood	14 = Multi-family Kesidential	15 = Neignbornood Commercial Center
6 = Rural Crossroads 7 = Heavy Industrial Center	8 = Light Industrial Center	9 = Mobile Home Community	10 = Large Lot Residential
1 = Preserved Open Space 2 = Recreational Open Space	3 = Working Farms	4 = Kural Living	5 = Conservation-based subdivision

Note: Information reported for each town, city, or county in the document coincides with the locally-adopted land use plan or zoning ordinance as noted. All information represented in the table is deemed to be best available data for developing the place type summary document.

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