Types of zoning.

Zoning refers to the regulation of land use and development. Zoning is a process through which communities decide what types of buildings and land uses are appropriate for the community.

residential zoning, there are single family residences and suburban homesteads (abbreviated SH.) There can also be any other designations to cover duplexes, apartments, trailer parks, condominiums, co-ops, and homes. Residential zoning covers issues such as what type of home can be built or placed on a property. For example, in a suburban homestead, it may not be permissible for individuals to place a trailer that would belong in a trailer park. Residential zoning also determines the number of structures allowed on a certain property, zoning laws could cause difficulty for homeowners if they want to add a guest house to the property or add on to their home. Also, zoning laws can limit the types of animals that are allowed at a residence. For example, suburban residential zoning may only allow dogs, cats, and other small domesticated animals. It may not permit work animals like horses, cows, and goats. Zoning laws governs home business entities, whereby the government decides the number of hours the business should learn.

Industrial zoning refers to land that permits the manufacturing of industrial products, factories, power plants, warehouses, and other uses that are important to that area’s economy. This includes spaces that create, store or distribute products, or produce or refine energy or fuel. In some cities, this can also include film production, construction and distribution centers, transportation hubs like airports, or municipal services like sewage treatment plants. The exact permitted uses vary by city. Zoning districts would be described by listing the measurable limits of noise, smoke, odor, vibration, glare, etc. that would be permitted for any industrial use in that particular district but the uses would not be listed by name. The types of industrial zoning are Light and consumer-focused industrial zoning.

Agricultural zoning is typically found in communities that want to maintain the farm industry’s economic viability and usually limit the density of development and restrict the land’s non-farm usage. In many agricultural zone districts, this density is maintained by having a minimum lot size for each residential unit and depends on the types of operations on the land. Agricultural zoning laws help protect farming communities from being overrun by residential developments and are necessary for incentive, subsidy, and tax abatement programs.

Functional Zoning refers to dividing the land according to the purpose it serves; commercial, industrial or residential. If divided by this method, each allocated area is expected to show their respective regulations regarding the activities being conducted within the boundary. This form of zoning is usually easier to relate to the general population since it uses zonal definitions that are well known and help create an urban identity by underlining areas with unique characteristics.

Exclusionary zoning is the use of zoning rules to exclude certain types of land uses from a given community, especially to regulate racial and economic diversity. In the United States, exclusionary zoning rules are standard in almost all communities. Exclusionary zoning was introduced in the early 1900s, typically to prevent racial and ethnic minorities from moving into middle- and upper-class neighborhoods. Municipalities use zoning to limit the supply of available housing units, such as by prohibiting multi-family residential dwellings or setting minimum lot size requirements. These ordinances raise costs, making it less likely those lower-income groups will move in. Development fees for variance, a building permit, a certificate of occupancy, a filing cost, special permits and planned-unit development applications for new housing also raise prices to levels inaccessible for lower income people

Mixed-use zoning permits a complementary mix of residential, commercial, and/or industrial uses in a single district. Mixed-use zoning can take a variety of forms, but often is categorized as one of three types: vertical mixed-use, horizontal mixed-use and mixed-use walkable.Vertical mixed-use allows for a combination of different uses in the same building and most frequently the non-residential uses occupy the bottom portion of the building, with the residential on top. Horizontal mixed-use allows distinct uses on separate parcels to be combined in a particular area or district. This helps avoid the complexities of combining uses that may have different safety or regulatory requirements in a single building. Mixed-use walk able combines vertical mixed-use and horizontal mixed-use, thus creating an area containing mixed-use buildings as well as distinct single-use buildings in close proximity to each other.

Commercial zoning has several different categories depending on how the business uses its property and the number of customers it brings in. Most real estate properties, other than single-family lots and homes, are commercial real estate. Some examples of commercial zoning are: Shopping centers and malls, Hotels and motels, some types of warehouses, Office buildings, Nightclubs.Vacant land that has the potential to be used for these types of businesses. Some things that affect commercial zoning are: Parking availability. Proximity to other businesses. The type of business. Distance between schools or churches.

Land Use Zoning, in transportation and urban planning, different land use zones has their own sets of rules and regulations. Cities will usually have more than one type of land use zone; there are three main types of land use zoning, Form-based zoning defines zones by their physical characteristics — usually from the perspective of an urban identity, like a downtown area. It uses well-known zonal definitions, making it a more accessible form of zoning to relate to the general public. Intensity zoning defines the zones by how much intensity they are permitted to have — meaning the number of residential and commercial units based on the surface area. These zoning areas have high flexibility; developers can decide which types of structures to build on a property as long as they abide by the density constraints of the zone. Incentive zoning is typically offered as a revitalization plan for areas in a city, and it allows developers to build commercial, residential, or industrial projects in certain regions. Basic infrastructure and tax abatements are normally offered as incentives, along with the possibility of being granted lower density limit restrictions.

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