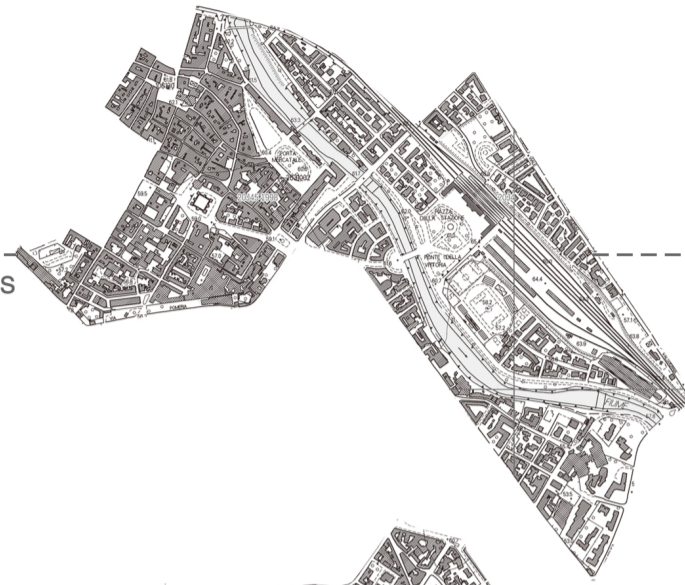


# TRANSECT ZONES

## HISTORICAL CITY CENTER

It consists of historical buildings that are extremely important to urban culture. Residential areas are mixed with commercial areas and there are more tourists. It is usually the most core part of the city.

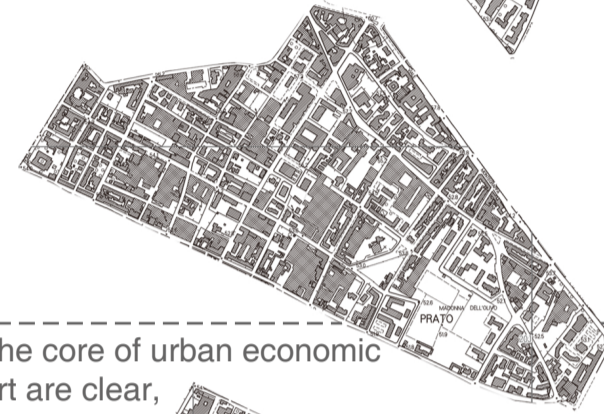


**BUILDING:** High density, historically significant, diverse form, low height. Most of them are slope roof, no transition zone with street.  
**Property:** Small scale, scattered distribution.

**STREET:** Road network density is high, road surface is narrow, people, bicycle and vehicles are less diverted, green form is not uniform.  
**OPEN SPACE:** Small and scattered, most combined with historic buildings.

## CITY CENTER

Compared to the historical city, the difference lies in the quality of the building and its function. It is the core of urban economic commerce, with many building layers, wide roads and high density. The functional areas of each part are clear, and there are large parking lots and central greening. The residential area is modern and of high quality.



**BUILDING:** Most of the high-rise buildings with flat roofs have high building density and high quality. There is a small square and green space between the street as a transitional space.  
**Property:** The scale is large, the function is concentrated, and the form is single. There are different needs in different time.

**STREET:** Road network density is high, road surface is narrow, people, bicycle and vehicles are less diverted, green form is not uniform.  
**OPEN SPACE:** Mostly city center parks, squares, etc.

## GENERAL URBAN

It is mainly based on relatively concentrated urban residential areas, accompanied by commercial, service and green space matching the demand of residential areas. The functional partition is relatively obvious. Building density began to decrease.



**BUILDING:** In a community with different building densities, the building height begins to be high to low.  
**Property:** Lawns and lots of different scales are evenly distributed within each block and between block.

**STREET:** The road scale is from large to small, with a complete and net structure. Different in the block and between block.  
**OPEN SPACE:** Small and scattered, most combined with historic buildings.

## SUBURBAN

Consists of low density residential areas, adjacent to higher zones that some mixed use. Home occupations and outbuildings are allowed. Planting is naturalistic and setbacks are relatively deep. Blocks may be large and the roads irregular to accommodate natural conditions.



**BUILDING:** The building placement is deep and variable front and side yard setbacks, typical height is 1- to 2-story with some 3-story.  
**Property:** with both a front and a back yard, it will most likely be relatively small — at least when compared to the yards you'll find in rural settings.

**STREET:** Thoroughfare Types are roads, streets, avenues, bikeways.  
**OPEN SPACE:** Civic Space Types are parks, greens, greenways, playgrounds.

## RURAL

Consists of sparsely settled lands in open or cultivated states. These include woodland, agricultural land, grassland, and irrigable desert. Typical buildings are farmhouses, agricultural buildings, cabins, and villas.

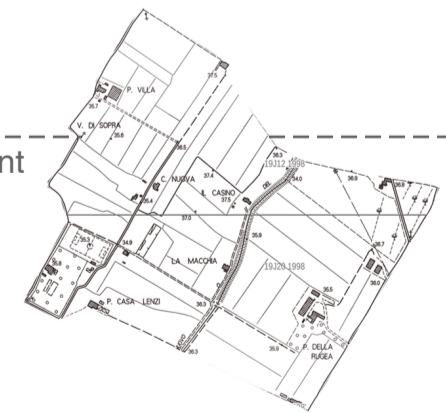


**BUILDING:** Building Placement is variable setbacks, typical height is 1- to 2-story.  
**LOT:** There are plenty of small towns in rural areas where houses have large yards.

**STREET:** Thoroughfare Types are roads, bikeways.  
**OPEN SPACE:** Civic Space Types are parks, greenways.

## URBAN AGRICULTURE

Consists of lands approximating or reverting to a wilderness condition, including lands unsuitable for settlement due to topography, hydrology, or vegetation.



**BUILDING:** Not applicable  
**LOT:** Not applicable

**STREET:** Thoroughfare Types are rural roads, highways, parkways, bikeways.  
**OPEN SPACE:** Civic Space Types are parks, greenways.

