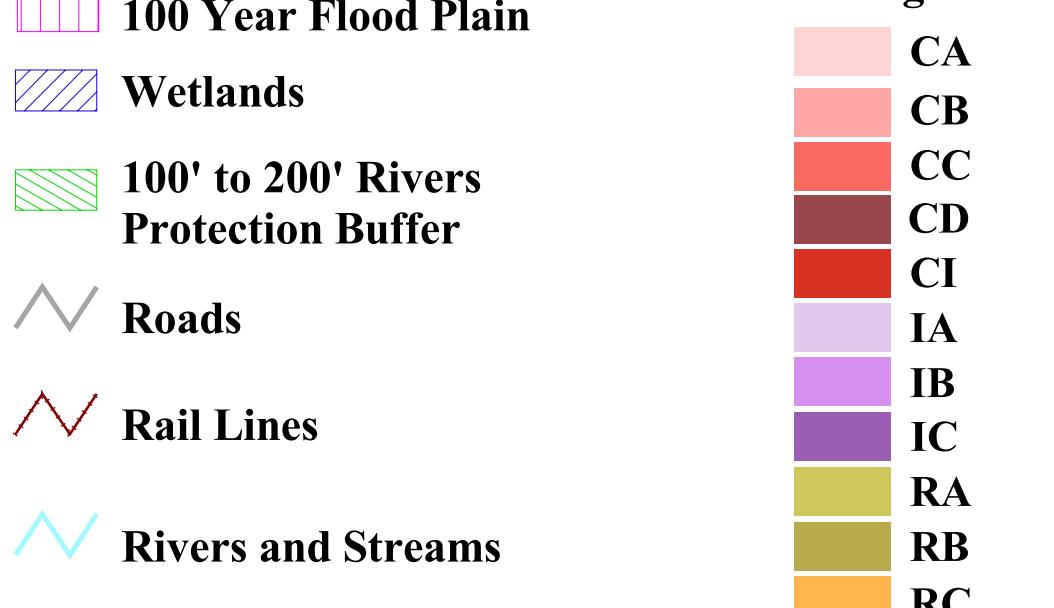


Legend



100 Year Flood Plain

Wetlands

100' to 200' Rivers Protection Buffer

Roads

Rail Lines

Rivers and Streams

Water Bodies

Zoning Districts

Zoning District	Color
CA	Light Red
CB	Red
CC	Orange Red
CD	Brown
CI	Dark Red
IA	Light Purple
IB	Purple
IC	Dark Purple
RA	Light Green
RB	Yellow Green
RC	Orange
RD	Brown

Methods

Methods

boundaries are utilized to different degrees. Additional layers are created that included miscellaneous features that were determined to be undevelopable, an update of the most recent MacConnell Land Use, and a layer of recent subdivisions since the last MacConnell update.

The developed land data is from the aggregated land use categories in the MacConnell Land Use layer provided by MassGIS. The aggregated developed land categories are spectator and water-based recreation, residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and waste disposal.

The GIS analysis consisted of subtracting layers from zoning. The remaining developable land area represented on MAP 2 is aggregated by zoning category.

To determine the number of future buildable residential lots by zoning category a formula was developed to determine the land requirements of a typical lot in each category. The land requirements factor in required frontage multiplied by half the road right of way to

developed to determine the land requirements of a typical lot in each category. The land requirements factor in required frontage multiplied by half the road right-of-way to determine road area. This figure varies from zone to zone. Additionally 10% is subtracted from each zone to cover miscellaneous variables such as odd lot shapes. Commercial and Industrial buildable lots were determined using an "effective" floor area ratio technique.

The analysis determines developable square feet of commercial and industrial areas. For each commercial and industrial zoning district, the major alternative land uses were examined in relation to the height limitations, maximum allowable percent lot coverage and parking requirements. An effective floor area ratio (FAR) for all use categories (e.g., offices, warehousing) in a particular district is developed for analysis purposes. An effective FAR for a district is estimated by averaging the FARs for the various potential land use types. Note that where FARs are not detailed for zoning districts in the by-laws an estimated FAR is derived for similar zoning districts by multiplying the percent lot coverage by the number of 10 foot tall stories that could be constructed. Effective limitations on total coverage

The information depicted on this map
is for planning purposes only.

It is not adequate for legal boundary
definition, regulatory interpretation,



MAP 2:

Developable Lands and Partial Constraints

Town of Plainville

November 2005

