

How to Read the Dashboards

Each Future Land Use Category includes a general description, list of priorities, and dashboard illustrating the mix of land uses and typical design characteristics that are desirable to meet the community's vision for these areas. It is intended that these dashboards be broad enough to adequately portray similarities of large geographies of the city, while also adding the necessary specificity to establish reasonable community expectations for how these areas should develop or redevelop. As Plano is mostly developed, existing conditions are not anticipated to align perfectly with the dashboards, and individual sites under the same category will develop with their own unique mix, character, and flavor. Small Area Plans are considered an extension of the Comprehensive Plan and may be used to further refine the community's vision for specific locations within the city. If there are conflicts with the dashboards, the existing Small Area Plan controls due to the extensive public outreach and additional detail within these plans. The sections below describe how to use and interpret the Future Land Use Category Dashboards of the Comprehensive Plan.

1. DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a written description of the broad vision, form, and desired characteristics for each Future Land Use Category. **These descriptions are aspirational in nature, indicating the desired future conditions.** They are intended to describe the typical qualities of each category and may not reflect the full variety of uses and existing conditions of individual locations. *(For example, the Neighborhoods (N) Future Land Use Category, while primarily single-family in nature, will cover neighborhoods in Plano ranging from estate lots to townhomes and apartments.)*

2. PRIORITIES

This section provides a list of major priorities and necessary action to achieve the vision for each Future Land Use Category.

3. MIX OF USES

This section includes charts illustrating a preferable mix of uses that are representative of the general vision for each category. As Future Land Use Categories cover large portions of the city, **these charts should not be interpreted as hard caps or minimums for the mix of uses at individual locations;** however, changes in land use should improve, rather than detract, from the preferable mix of uses established for the Future Land Use Category in an area. The actual mix of uses may vary from location to location based on existing conditions, market demand, and individual site considerations that may limit the suitability of certain uses. Large deviations, however, should warrant close consideration and are generally **not favorable** in this plan. See more information on the next page.

4. DESIRABLE CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS

This section describes the general characteristics that are desired for **new growth, infill, and redevelopment** in each category. Improvements to existing uses should also be encouraged to incorporate these desirable character defining elements. More information is described on pages 73 - 75.

LAND USE CATEGORY

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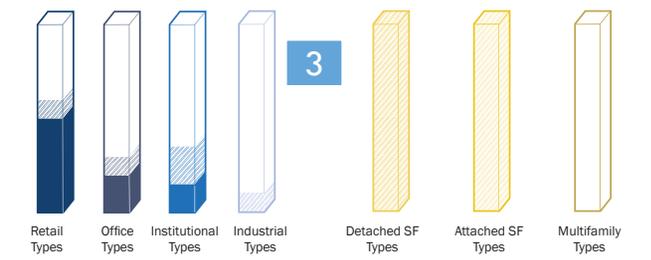
LAND USE CATEGORY PRIORITIES

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LAND USE MIX (acres)



EMPLOYMENT (acres) HOUSING (dwelling units)



DESIRABLE CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS

BUILDING HEIGHTS	DENSITY	INTENSITY & SCALE	OPEN SPACE
1 to 2 stories	SF: up to 10 DUA Other: up to 22 DUA	Low intensity Low-rise scale	10% to 50% Passive green space
PARKING ORIENTATION		BLOCK PATTERN & STREETScape	
	Res: garages with driveways Non-res: surface lots		Gridded or curvilinear blocks Traditional Residential streetscape
MULTIACCESS			
AUTOMOBILES	TRANSIT	MICROMOBILITY	PEDESTRIANS
 HIGH direct access from local streets	 MEDIUM served by bus on perimeter arterial streets	 HIGH connected to trails and bike routes	 HIGH walkable to parks and schools



Mix of Uses

The Land Use Mix section provides the preferred balance of housing and employment uses within the category. This is calculated in total acres of land, excluding areas that are generally recognized as unsuitable for private development, such as the 100-year floodplain and electric transmission line easements. The area to be used in calculating the total acreage varies from category to category as listed to the right:

EMPLOYMENT MIX (acres)

The Employment Mix chart describes the preferred mix of the following employment types within each Future Land Use Category:

RETAIL TYPES



Retail Types generally includes businesses with commercial store frontages located in pad, strip, activity, or big box shopping centers. It also includes supporting businesses such as light office, hotels, self-storage, gas stations, light automotive servicing centers, entertainment venues, and other similar uses when located in a retail shopping center.

OFFICE TYPES



Office Types generally includes businesses that provide professional, medical, or administrative services located in a neighborhood or corporate campus setting, such as:

- doctor/dentist offices
- attorney offices
- research/technology businesses
- insurance agencies
- corporate offices

INSTITUTIONAL TYPES



Institutional Types includes educational, medical, and government related uses, such as:

- hospitals
- emergency rooms
- schools
- post offices
- government facilities
- assisted living²
- religious facilities
- police/fire stations

INDUSTRIAL TYPES



Industrial Types includes businesses that are heavy commercial or industrial related, often with outside storage, vehicle storage, and multiple bay doors, such as:

- office/warehouses
- distribution centers
- private utilities
- wholesale building supplies
- transmission/collision repair
- car dealerships

MEASUREMENT AREAS

Citywide¹

- Neighborhoods (N)
- Downtown Corridors (DT)
- Employment Centers (EM)
- Social Network (SN)
- Open Space Network (OS)

Per Adjoining Corner/Center¹

- Neighborhood Corners (NC)
- Community Corners (CC)
- Suburban Activity Centers (SA)
- Urban Activity Centers (UA)

Per Expressway¹

- Expressway Corridors (EX)

HOUSING MIX (dwelling units)

The Housing Mix chart describes the preferred mix of the following housing types within each Future Land Use Category:

DETACHED SINGLE-FAMILY TYPES



The most prolific type of housing in Plano's suburban neighborhoods, Detached Single-family Types (Detached SF) includes detached housing products with a single dwelling unit per lot, such as:

- conventional houses
- estates
- patio homes
- small-lot single-family

ATTACHED SINGLE-FAMILY TYPES



Attached Single-family Types (Attached SF) includes housing products with generally one dwelling unit per lot attached by a common vertical floor to roof wall to a similar dwelling, such as:

- duplexes
- townhomes
- brownstones
- row houses

MULTIFAMILY TYPES



Multifamily Types (MF) includes any housing product with more than three dwelling units per lot, including:

- garden-style apartments/condominiums
- main-street style apartments/condominiums
- small-scale apartments/condominiums
- mid-rise apartments/condominiums
- high-rise apartments/condominiums
- independent living centers²

¹: See *Mix of Use Measurement Areas* in the Glossary for more information.

²: While retirement housing is categorized as EIPS in the Zoning Ordinance, institutional housing can be associated with both Residential and Employment uses. Housing units within independent living centers are counted towards Multifamily Types for the purposes of the Future Land Use Map and Dashboards due to their design and function. However, assisted living and long-term care facilities are considered Institutional Types due to their operations.



Desirable Character Defining Elements

This section describes the general characteristics that are desired for **new growth, infill,** and **redevelopment** in each category. Improvements to existing uses should also be encouraged to incorporate these character defining elements. Each Future Land Use Category lists the range of heights, densities, and private open space that may be acceptable in a given area, although not all properties will be suitable for the minimum or maximum range. These should be decided on a case by case basis for context-sensitivity through zoning districts and regulations.

INTENSITY & SCALE

Intensity and Scale are a combination of a building's height and how much of the property it covers. For the purpose of the Future Land Use Map, intensity and scale are defined as follows:

- Low Intensity: 0-50% lot coverage
- Medium Intensity: 50-75% lot coverage
- High Intensity: 75-100% lot coverage

- Low-Rise Scale: 1 to 2 stories
- Low/Mid-Rise Scale: 3 to 4 stories
- Mid-Rise Scale: 5 to 9 stories
- High-Rise Scale: 10+ stories

LOW-RISE SCALE



LOW/MID-RISE SCALE



MID-RISE SCALE

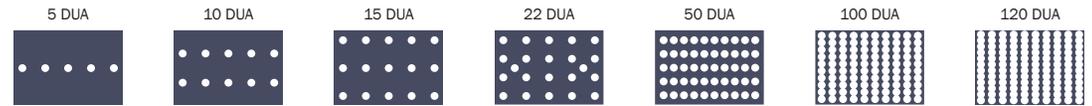


HIGH-RISE SCALE



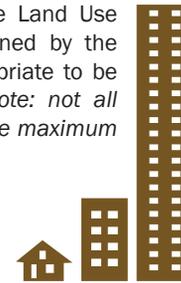
DENSITY

For the purposes of the Future Land Use Map, density is measured by the number of dwelling units per acre (DUA) on an individual lot or within a residential subdivision (reasonably excluding public or private streets, park land, and public open space). Where both residential and non-residential uses share a lot and/or common facilities (parking, open space, etc.), the acreage attributed to non-residential uses will be removed from the density calculation. Refer to the Glossary for more information.



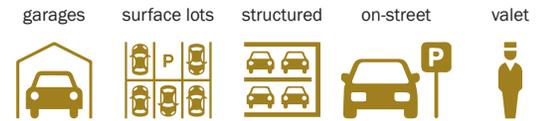
BUILDING HEIGHTS

For the purposes of the Future Land Use Map, building heights are defined by the range of stories that are appropriate to be constructed for a building. *Note: not all properties will be suitable for the maximum height.*



PARKING ORIENTATION

Parking Orientation is the means in which parking is provided in each category. This can include personal garages, surface parking lots, structured parking garages, on-street parking, and valet. All parking should be provided in a context-sensitive manner.



BLOCK PATTERN

Block Pattern describes how wide or compact the street network is in an area. Some areas may have internal streets or public ways.



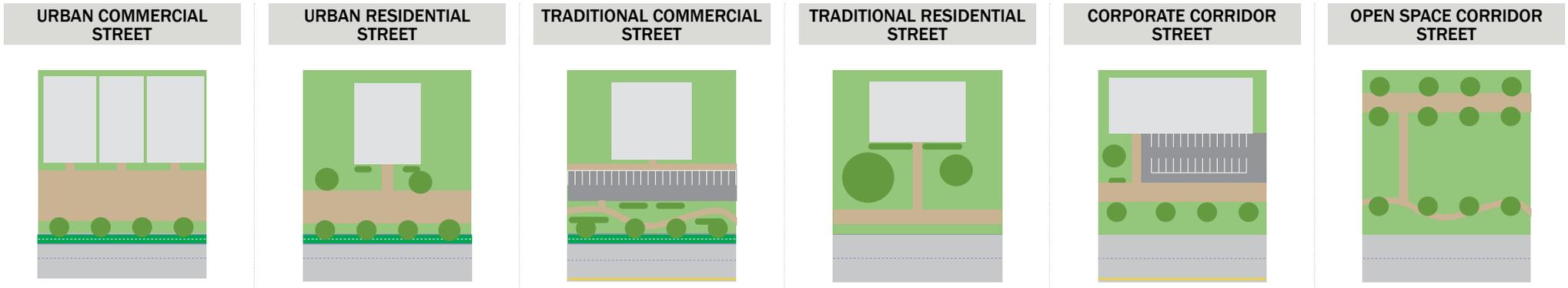
MULTIMODAL ACCESS

Multimodal Access is measured in HIGH, MEDIUM, and LOW to rate the ability to get to a site using a variety of transportation options and, once there, how easy it is to move from business to business without getting back in a personal automobile. HIGH typically have direct access using that mode. MEDIUM typically have direct access using that mode, but may require a short walk. LOW typically means access is limited in the area.



STREETSCAPE

Streetscape describes the uniformity of setbacks or presence of pedestrian amenities. The streetscape contributes to a location's aesthetics, the form of public and open space, and orientation of buildings. Streetscapes will range in style and intensity across land uses, but will share common design elements, including **trees and landscaping, street lighting, sidewalks, and seating.**



- small setbacks
- wide sidewalks, street trees, & pedestrian amenities
- storefronts & patio dining
- multimodal infrastructure
- on-street parking

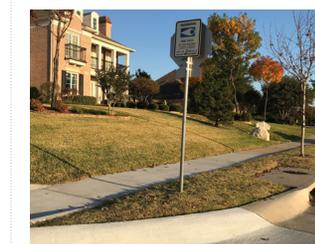
- small to medium setbacks
- medium-width sidewalks
- stoops & porches
- tree-lined streets
- multimodal infrastructure
- on-street parking

- medium to large setbacks
- medium sidewalks
- street trees & landscape edges
- surface parking lots
- multimodal infrastructure

- medium setbacks
- lawns & xeriscapes
- medium sidewalks
- on-street parking
- bike routes & trails

- extra-large setbacks
- ample greenspace buffers
- medium sidewalks
- street trees & landscape edges
- surface parking lots
- multimodal infrastructure

- extra-large setbacks
- natural open areas
- sidewalks connecting to trails, open space, & recreational areas



OPEN SPACE

Open Space as a character defining element means the portion of a development that should not be used for buildings. These areas can be passive open spaces, like the grass and landscaping that surround a building, or active open spaces with plazas, playgrounds, public art, water features, benches, and other pedestrian amenities. *Note: not all properties will be suitable for the maximum open space. Conversely, not all properties are appropriate for open space requirements, such as very small single-family housing developments where the associated governance association needed to maintain open space would be an undue burden on a small number of owners.*

PASSIVE OPEN SPACE



- Natural areas and community parks
- Outdoor learning areas
- Walking & bicycling paths
- Unstructured green space surrounding private development

85-95%
Green space

5-15%
Hardscape



ACTIVE OPEN SPACE



- Social gathering places
- Seating and interactive amenities
- Public art, branding, & wayfinding
- Plazas, courtyards, and dog parks

30-70%
Green space

30-70%
Hardscape



RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE



- Programmed recreational activities
- Walking & bicycling paths
- Playgrounds & splash pads
- Athletic fields and skate parks

60-85%
Green space

15-40%
Hardscape

