TOC Planning & Design Principles

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Objective:

Create a guiding document for multiple audiences outlining the best practices for successful Transit-Oriented Communities.





Framework:

Begins with state and regional context Explains UTA's role and objectives Summarizes guidelines and standards Introduction: Purpose TOC: A Strategy for Growth in Utah Supporting the Regional Growth Vision Why TOCs Matter to UTA Guidelines and Standards:

- Connectivity
- Land Use
- Site and Architectural Design
- Safe and Thriving Communities
- Management

Conclusion

Connectivity:

Purpose:

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Establish safe and convenient access to and from UTA's transit network and throughout the station area via multiple modes of transportation

- Pedestrian
- Bicycle, Micromobility, and Other Active Transportation
- Bus/Transit
- Automobile

Connectivity is hierarchal, with priority given to the pedestrian experience.

Pedestrian

Connectivity:

Examples

- Traffic calming
- Minimizing conflict points
- Wayfinding
- Enhanced crossings

Bike/Active Transportation

- Short and long-term storage
- Bicycle-priority corridors
- Sharing service accommodations *Bus/Transit*
 - Coordination with UTA
 - Adherence to adopted plans
- Adherence to UTA Design Criteria
 Automobile
 - Gridded street network
 - Short blocks
 - Reduced/shared parking
 - Convenient drop-off locations

Land Use:

Purpose:

Encourage a high-intensity mix of land uses and a variety of housing types to accommodate a mix of incomes

Examples:

- Mix of vertical and horizontal land uses
- 50+ dwelling units per acre
- Big box retail, industrial, and drive-thru uses are discouraged
- Mixed income housing is encouraged

Site & Architectural

Design:

Purpose:

Create safe and engaging corridors and spaces through proper building orientation, visual interest, parking strategies, and open space integration.

Examples:

- Buildings oriented to the street
- Minimal setbacks
- Vertical and horizontal articulation
- Emphasis on ground floor activation
- Pedestrian access on main streets
- Automobile access from side streets
- Screened parking (preferably structured)
- Integrated, accessible, and safe open spaces

Safety:

Purpose: Create accessible, safe, and welcoming environments that serve all users.

Examples

- "Eyes on the street"
- Territorial reinforcement
- Access control
- Maintenance standards
- Activated public spaces

Management:

Purpose:

Encourage management strategies to ensure long-term maintenance, reduce parking ratios, and reinforce alternative transportation modes

Examples

- Encourage fare pass program
- Shared parking opportunities
- Shared mobility options
- Maintenance standards



Next Steps:

Finalize document

Return for Board adoption

