

# TOD SUMMIT WELCOME



# **KICKOFF + HOUSEKEEPING** Mary Cierebiej, AICP



# **GOALS OF TODAY'S TOD SUMMIT**

- Bring together public, private, non-profit, philanthropic, and institutional partners to build more TOD in Cuyahoga County
- We hope you will meet, interact, and build relationships that lead to more investment along our core transit corridors



8:40	INTRODUCTION + OVERVIEW
9:50	PROJECT PANEL   MEMPHIS + PEARL
9:00	LEADERSHIP PANEL
10:30	BREAK
10:40	PROJECT PANEL   CEDAR-LEE-MEADOWBROOK
11:20	PARTNER SPEAKERS
11:50	LUNCH
12:20	TABLING + NETWORKING

## **THANK YOU**



## CUYAHOGA LAND BANK CLEVELAND Joundation



# **PROJECT TEAM**

## **Cuyahoga County Planning Commission**

Mary Cierebiej, AICP, Executive Director Patrick Hewitt, AICP, Planning Manager Alex Long, AICP, Principal Planner Daniel Meaney, GISP, Manager, Information & Research Kevin Leeson, Planner Liam Leveto, GIS Technician Laura Mendez Ortiz, AICP, Planner Luke Ols, Senior Intern Maureen Riley, Planner Micah Stryker, AICP, Senior Planner

## **Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority**

Maribeth Feke, AICP, Directory of Programming & Planning Mandy Metcalf, AICP, Senior Planner Nicholas Miller, AICP, Planner III

### **City of Cleveland**

Matthew Moss, Senior Strategist for Thriving Communities

## **City of Shaker Heights**

Joyce Braverman, Director of Planning Daniel Feinstein, Senior Planner

## City of Fairview Park Megan Otter, Assistant Development Director

## **City of Cleveland Heights**

Eric Zamft, AICP, Director of Planning & Development Karen Knittel, Assistant Planning Director

### **Cuyahoga County**

Annie Pease, AICP, Senior Advisor for Transportation

## WHAT IS TOD

Transit-oriented development includes a mix of commercial, residential, office, and entertainment centered around or located near a transit station. Dense, walkable, mixed-use development near transit attracts people and adds to vibrant, connected communities.

-- Federal Transit Administration







## Centric (Cleveland)





## Harbor 44 (Cleveland)

Top of the Hill (Cleveland Heights)

Image: City of Cleveland Heights

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**TOD SUMMIT | JUNE 11, 2025** 

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# **THE TOD ZONING STUDY** Patrick Hewitt, AICP







## **Project Goal**

To improve zoning regulations and governmental policies in order to attract more transitoriented development to key corridors in Cuyahoga County.



# **TOD ZONING STUDY**





# **MAIN PUBLICATIONS**



## **Land Cover**

				Water, 0.	5% -					
Bu	Buildings, 17.1% Roads, 12.1%		Parking & Other Paved, 25.3%			Green, 44.9%				
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100



# **OVERALL SUPPORTIVENESS**

## **Summary Score**

- Most Supportive: 4.5 or More
- Somewhat Supportive: 3.5
- Least Supportive: 3 or Less
- Excluded: Single-Family and Two-Family



Euclid

# **DEVELOPMENT TRENDS**

The Development Trends on TOD Corridors documents identify major projects that added more than \$1 million in building value over a oneyear period along 22 TOD corridors in Cuyahoga County.



# **TOD TRENDS**







# **BEST PRACTICES**

How do we achieve more transitoriented development? Mix uses appropriately

Allow for increased density

## Prioritize housing affordability



# Provide safe connections

Design for walkability

# Foster vibrant public spaces

#### BEST PRACTICES

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3

Expand permitted uses to allow a wider variety of TOD-supportive uses to mix within TOD walksheds and within buildings

- Update permitted uses to include retail, personal services, business services, offices, and residential
- b. Allow a wide variety of residential choices, including residential uses above the first floor and other housing options including apartment buildings, townhouses, and dense, single-family neighborhoods

Locate active uses on the first floor of primary facades for buildings facing transit corridors or key nodes

 Encourage or require retail, publicly accessible uses, or common areas such as gyms, lobbies, or coworking spaces to locate in first floor locations facing primary pedestrian ways

Limit or restrict incompatible uses such as gas stations, drive thrus, and auto-repair shops along transit corridors

- a. Place buffers on incompatible uses to ensure they are sufficiently spaced apart
- b. Design auto-oriented uses in a manner that prioritizes the pedestrian and transit environment, such as placing parking, gas pumps, or drive throughs at the rear of the lot
- Make incompatible uses only conditionally permitted to ensure they do not conflict with pedestrian and transitfocused areas
- d. Prohibit incompatible uses within TOD districts
- e. Limit the size of retail establishments to reduce big box stores and encourage a greater number of smaller retail destinations





**Existing Conditions** 

In many suburban areas, commercial districts are dominated by a single store surrounded by parking, making it inconvenient to access different services and destinations especially for pedestrians.



Add Outparcel Development

Outparcel development can be incorporated into existing parking areas of big box stores to introduce different services and destinations that are conveniently located near each other and that are more accessible to pedestrians.



Mix Uses Holistically

Locating residential near different types of destinations like restaurants, retail, office and public green space encourages activity throughout the day and allows for convenient access to multiple destinations within walking distance.

#### **ZONING CHECKLIST**

#### Density

- Maximum heights allow multi-story construction of at least three levels
- Maximum dwelling units per acre, floor-area ratios, or other density regulations allow a sufficient density to support transit use and walkability
- Minimum unit size requirements allow a broad range of small unit sizes
- Maximum lot coverage requirements allow most of a lot to be developed
- Side setbacks are reduced or eliminated

#### Uses

- TOD-supportive uses are permitted to mix within the same building and development
- A variety of dense, residential uses are permitted
- First floors are required to consist primarily of active uses
- Auto-oriented uses are buffered, only conditionally permitted, or prohibited
- TOD overlays or TOD districts are proactively mapped around transit stops and lines

#### Parking

- Parking requirements along TOD corridors are reduced or eliminated
- Parking is required to be placed behind, below, or to the side of buildings
- Screening of parking lots or garages is required
- Shared parking is allowed
- Bicycle parking is required
- Optional: Forms of transportation demand management are required for large developments

#### Walkability

- Front setbacks are minimized or build-tolines are established
- Buildings and front entrances are required to face the street or the primary sidewalk
- Long stretches of blank walks are prohibited
- A minimum percentage of the first floor must have windows or be transparent
- Optional: Design guidelines or standards are adopted, or design review is required

#### Public Spaces

- New developments must improve sidewalks or match adopted streetscape plans
- Pedestrian lighting, trees, landscaping, and amenities are required
- Green infrastructure and permeable materials are allowed and encouraged
- Optional: Public space is required for large projects

#### Connections

- Sidewalks, internal paths, and connections to the public sidewalk are required
- The number and size of curb cuts are limited
- Curb cuts are shifted to secondary streets where possible
- Required street widths for new construction are narrow

#### Affordability

- Zoning barriers for affordable housing are removed
- Approval processes are streamlined and expectations and requirements are clear
- Optional: Density bonuses for affordable units are provided
- Optional: Financial incentives are tied to affordability goals in strong housing markets

### PROJECT CHECKLIST

#### Density

- Buildings are at least three stories tall and have at least a similar density to nearby structures
- The density of housing units per acre is similar to or higher than nearby structures
- Buildings closest to transit stops and stations have a higher density

#### Uses

- Developments include a mix of uses
- First floors along primary streets have active uses
- Auto-oriented uses are not included or are not prioritized in the development

#### Parking

- Parking is limited to the fewest spaces necessary
- Parking is located behind, below, or—if necessary—to the side of buildings
- Parking lots are screened with landscaping and fences or walls
- Parking garages are designed to screen their use and have active first floor uses
- Bicycle parking is included
- Optional: Other forms of transportation demand management have been considered
- Optional: Parking is shared with neighboring developments and adjacent lots are connected

#### Walkability

- Buildings are located adjacent to the sidewalk or have a low setback
- Buildings and front entrances are oriented to the street
- Developments are compliant with ADA accessibility requirements

#### Buildings do not have long stretches of blank walls

- Storefronts are limited in width
- A significant percent of first floors have windows and are not covered or blocked
- Buildings use high-quality materials, textures, and detailing
- Building design includes architectural elements and articulation for visual interest

#### **Public Spaces**

- Sidewalk areas are improved to match streetscape plans
- Sidewalks provide a sufficient width for travel and amenities
- Developers have coordinated with GCRTA on transit waiting environments
- Pedestrian lighting, trees, landscaping, and amenities are included
- Optional: Public art, public spaces, and placemaking features are included

#### Connections

- Sidewalks, internal paths, and connections to the public sidewalk are included
- The number and size of curb cuts are limited
- Curb cuts are accessible from secondary streets or alleyways where possible
- Optional: New streets are narrow

#### Affordability

 Optional: Developments have considered opportunities for incorporating affordable options

# **MODEL TOD ZONING OVERLAY**

#### CHAPTER 100: TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY DISTRICT

#### CONTENTS

Section 100.1	Establishment and Purpose.
Section 100.2	Applicability.
Section 100.3	Use Regulations.
Section 100.4	Adoitional Use Standards.
Section 100.5	Development Standards.
Section 100.6	Design Guidelines.
Section 100.7	Parking and Loading.
Section 100.8	Bicycle Parking Standards.
Section 100.9	Access, Circulation, and Connectivity Standards.
Section 100.10	Open Space, Landscaping, and Screening Standards.
Section 100 11	Definitions

#### SECTION 100.1 ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.

- (a) <u>Introduction.</u> This Chapter and the associated district and standards were written to guide development and redeve opment in areas where a mix of uses and a diversity of housing types should be promoted as a means of promoting transit use and expanding mobility options.
- (b) Overlay.Districts.Purpose. An overlay district is a mappee zone that establishes development standards that are different than those of the conventional "base" zoning district, such that any pareful of land hying in an overlay district that all also lie in one or more conventional district. An overlay district provides development regulations for building expansion and new construction that can advance community goals in areas where existing zoning does not adequately result in desired development.
- (c) <u>District Mapped</u>, Overlay districts may be mapped and applied in the manner described in this Code.
- (d) <u>District Established</u>. The following overlay districts are hereby established: (1) Transit Oriented Development Overlay District (TOD Overlay District)

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PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES	USE REGULATION	ADDITIONAL USE STANDARDS
Medical office or health services clinic	P	
Movie theater, excluding drive-ins	Р	
Office	Р	
Public or private school	P*	Section 100.4(a)(8)
Restaurant	P	
Retail establishment, greater than 40,000 square feet	C	
Retail establishment, less than 40,000 square feet	P	
Service establishment, personal and/or business	P	
Smoke shop or tobacco store	P*	Section 100.4(a)(10)
Theater	р	
Veterinary hospital	p*	Section 100.4(o)(12)
RESIDENTIAL		
Apartments	p*	Section 100.4(a)(1)
Townhouse developments	P#	Section 100.4(a)(11)
Adult family homes	P	
Adult group homes	Р	
Residential facility family houses	P	
Residential facility group homes	P	
Family day care homes, Type B	Р	
Family day care homes, Type A	C	
Live-work units	P*	Section 100.4(a)(5)
MANUFACTURING		
Manufacturing, artisan	P	
Microbrewery, microdistillery, or microwinery	p*	Section 100.4(a)(6)
Research laboratory	p*	Section 100.4(a)(9)
PUBLIC FACILITIES		
Community center building	P	
Government building	Р	
Museum	Р	
Place of worship	P*	Section 100,4(a)(7)
Public library	Р	
Public park or playground	Р	
Public safety facility	Р	
OTHER		
Transit station	P	
Parking structure	C	
P = Permitted Use C = Conditiona	l Use * = Addii	ional use Standards App.

#### SECTION 100.5 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS.

(a) <u>Development Standards</u>, Every permitted and conditional use of and and structures in the TOD Overlay District shall be located on a zoning lot and sited in such a manner as to conform to the development standards outlined in this section.

#### TABLE 100.5(B): TOD OVERLAY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS	METRIC			
LOT DIMENSIONS				
Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	None Require			
Minimum Lot Width (feet)	None Required			
YARD DIMENSIONS				
Minimum Front Yard Setback of Principal Building (feet)	0			
Maximum Front Yard Setback of Principal Building (feet)	15			
Min. Side Yard Setback of Principal Building Abutting Non-Residential Dist. (feet)	0			
Min. Side Yard Setback of Principal Building Abutting Residential Dist. (feet)	20			
Min. Rear Yard Setback of Principal Building Abutting Non-Residential Dist. (feet)				
Min. Rear Yard Setback of Principal Building Abutting Residential Dist. (feet)	20%			
LOT COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS				
Minimum Lot Coverage	60% <sup>(n)</sup>			
Maximum Lot Coverage (for Buildings)	100%			
HEIGHT DIMENSIONS				
Minimum Height of Principal Building (feet)	22			
Maximum Height of Principal Building (feet)	75%			
DWELLING UNIT DIMENSIONS				
Minimum Dwelling Unit Size (square feet)	400			
BUILDING WIDTH				
	60%			
Minimum Building Frontage	(See Section			
	100.5(b))			
Minimum rear yord setbacks for principal buildings may be wolved by the Planning Commis waiver would further the purposes of this district as outlined in Section 100.1.				
<sup>an</sup> Minimum impervious surfaces may be reduced to 40% if the difference is developed as impropen spaces or if ingress, egress, or other building or zoning code requirements would ather development infeasible. The Planning Commission shall have final discretion in deciding if is improved open space for the purposes of this provision.	wise make the			
	residential			

#### (b) Minimum Building Frontage.

- The space between the minimum front yard setback and the maximum front yard setback shall be considered the Build-To Zone, as shown in Figure 100.5(A).
- (2) The minimum building frontage requirement specifies the amount of the front building facade (<sup>0</sup>) that must be located in the Build-To Zone, measured as a percentage of the width of the loci (<sup>0</sup>), as shown in Figure 100.5(A).
- (3) No building or portion of a building can be located outside of the Build-To Zone until the minimum building frontage requirements have been met.

#### FIGURE 100.5(A): MINIMUM BUILDING FRONTAGE



#### SECTION 100.6 DESIGN GUIDELINES.

- (a) <u>Approval by Architectural Board of Review Required</u>, Projects developed under the regulations and process outlined in this Chapter must be reviewed by the Architectural Board of Review. No building permit shall be issued unless plans and specifications therefor have been approved in writing by the Architectural Board of Review.
- (b) <u>Design Guidelines.</u> The Architectural Board of Review should use the following items as guidelines when reviewing plans and projects being deve oped in the TOD Overlay District.

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# **APPLYING THE TOD OVERLAY**

• Example: Existing Gas Station



• Allows only TODsupportive uses



• Eliminates minimum lot area and width



- Requires density
  - 60% minimum lot coverage
  - 100% maximum lot coverage



- Moves buildings closer to the street
  - O ft minimum front setback
  - 15 ft maximum front setback



- Requires buildings have a significant presence on the street
  - 60% build-to-zone



- Requires height
  - 22 ft minimum height
  - 75 ft maximum height



- Improves parking requirements
  - Eliminates parking minimums
  - Establishes parking maximums
  - Locates parking to the side or rear
  - Requires access from side streets


## **KEY COMPONENTS OF TOD OVERLAY**

• Requires parking lot screening



## **KEY COMPONENTS OF TOD OVERLAY**

- Requires TOD-friendly design
  - 50% ground floor transparency



### **GOALS OF TOD OVERLAY**



# **GOALS OF TOD OVERLAY**

### ORIGINAL GAS STATION

- 3,200 sq ft of commercial space
- Commercial use only
- 77% impervious

### **MIXED-USE TOD**

- 8,400 sq ft of commercial space
- 16,800 sq ft of residential space
- Commercial and residential use
- 67% impervious

## **TOD ONLINE VIEWER**



A Product of the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission

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## **RESOURCE & MOMENTUM**

- Best Practices for TOD Zoning
- Model TOD Zoning Overlay
- TOD Navigator
- Upcoming: TOD Website



### **RESOURCE & MOMENTUM**

### Passed: South Euclid MU-TOD District

 Underway: Fairview Park, East Cleveland, Garfield Heights, Lakewood, Shaker Heights

