



NJFUTURE:

A Rail Station
Typology Guide for
New Jersey's North
East Corridor

RUTGERS

Edward J. Bloustein School
of Planning and Public Policy

NEC 
FUTURE
A Rail Investment Plan



SCOPE

“The purpose of **NEC FUTURE** is to upgrade aging infrastructure and to improve the reliability, capacity, connectivity, performance, and resiliency of future passenger rail service on the NEC...while promoting environmental sustainability and continued economic growth.”



Themes: economic growth/development, land use/environment, resilience, sustainability, public engagement

NJ FUTURE



METHODS

TYOLOGY FRAMEWORK



Typology: a means of thinking about urban *patterns* by classifying urban places or regions according to their associations amongst various categories,

Typology Categories could include:

- Intensity of development
- Walkability
- Demographic traits, and more

A typology framework simplifies the decision-making process for development



Table 2: System Hub Characteristics



Influence Area Characteristics	Area	Desired Land Use Mix	Typical Land Uses	Typical Building Heights	Average Employment Density	Average Residential Density	Parking Types
Transit Core • 1/4 mile radius from station • 5-minute walk	125 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 75% employment Up to 35% residential Up to 10% other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate offices Government offices Regional sports/ entertainment Convention/conference facilities High-rise residential towers 	10 stories or more	3.0 – 5.0 FAR (Floor Area Ratio)	100+ DU/acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-story structure
Transit Neighborhood • 1/2 mile radius from station • 10-minute walk	375 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 60% employment Up to 50% residential Up to 15% other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-high rise office towers Mid-high rise residential towers Government/educational/employment/research campuses 	6 stories or more	1.5 – 3.0 FAR	50 - 100 DU/acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-story structure
Transit Supportive Area • 1 mile radius from station • 20-minute walk • 5-minute drive	1,500 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 40% employment 60% or more residential 15% or more other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lofts/condominiums Mid-rise residential towers Apartments/townhomes Office/research park Medical facilities Lifestyle retail centers Mixed-use developments 	4 stories or more	0.5 – 1.5 FAR	25 - 50 DU/acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term: surface lot Long term: parking deck

Arizona Station Area Typology Definitions (2012)



METHODS TYPOLOGY FORMATION

Adopted by the Chicago Plan Commission on October 16, 2014

Typology groupings are often created by thinking about concepts such as:

Type: The general structure or form that distinguishes a particular group, or kind of development.

Activity: What happens in the environment in terms of social and cultural activity

Circulation: The way people and things move in a space, as well as to and from a place

DC DOWNTOWN CORE

METRA RIDERSHIP

Weekday ridership averages more than 26,000 riders, which is the highest in the system.

CTA ACCESS

All five DC station areas have adequate CTA bus and rail access.

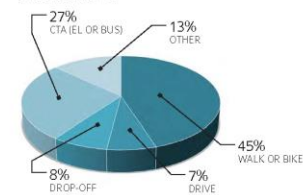
PEDESTRIAN & BICYCLE ACCESS



COMMUTER PARKING

None of the DCs have access to commuter parking facilities.

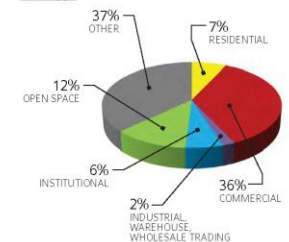
MODE OF ACCESS^A



The Downtown Core (DC) is located around the Loop and adjacent to high density areas, with stations generating the highest ridership counts in the system.

Metra weekday ridership averages 26,000+ riders for the five DCs, with all station areas served by CTA rail and bus. A majority of commuters arrive to the DC stations on foot or via CTA. Consistent with the Loop, the average land use makeup of a DC station area is predominantly commercial and service uses, with residential, institutional, and open space components as well. DCs also have the highest walk, bike, and transit scores in the entire system.

LAND USE^A



^A Data refer to typology averages within 1/2-mile radius of DC stations.



CITY OF CHICAGO & METRA STATION TYPOLOGY STUDY

METRA Station Typology Study (2014)



METHODS NJ FUTURE PROCESS

Analysis began with a review of rail station-area development schemes across the nation

The creation of the **NJ Future** typology framework came from a rigorous consensus-visioning process

Past transit typology creation informed and guided the framework process

Denver, Chicago, St Louis, Seattle, Arizona, Portland, Los Angeles

Each looked at different characteristics of their respective station areas



METHODS NJ FUTURE PROCESS

Group Typology Draft	Station	Population	Density	Median Age	Median HH Income	Walk Score	Parking Spaces	Lots	Primary LU	%	Secondary LU	%	Tertiary LU	%
City Center	Elizabeth	88,393	6,969	34.3	\$43,449	97	1,348	3	Res. (med/hi)	56.3%	Comm./Mix	18.0%	Other	13.8%
City Center	New Brunswick	53,601	5,749	27.7	\$63,566	97	4,002	4	Res. (med/hi)	46.8%	Wetlands	16.2%	Comm./Mix	15.0%
City Center	Newark Penn	81,891	14,292	34.0	\$43,614	97	NA	9	Comm./Mix	28.7%	Res. (med/hi)	27.8%	Other	20.1%
City Center	Trenton	51,640	10,844	33.4	35,002	79	3,683	5	Res. (med/hi)	49.9%	Comm./Mix	20.9%	Other	15.3%
Neighborhood Center	Edison	33,662	3,874	36.9	\$92,542	50	817	3	Res. (med/hi)	51.9%	Other	13.6%	Wetlands	12.1%
Neighborhood Center	Linden	30,050	2,984	37.5	\$64,021	87	676	3	Res. (med/hi)	51.4%	Other	20.4%	Industrial	13.0%
Neighborhood Center	Metuchen	25,353	3,464	41.7	\$100,764	77	1,570	11	Res. (med/hi)	57.5%	Other	13.7%	Wetlands	11.5%
Neighborhood Center	North Elizabeth	55,827	2,113	34.3	\$44,141	76	126	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neighborhood Center	Rahway	35,390	3,023	39.4	\$73,777	85	697	4	Res. (med/hi)	49.1%	Industrial	15.3%	Other	13.7%
Suburban	Hamilton	11,248	1,358	42.4	\$72,226	9	3,581	2	Wetlands	36.1%	Res. (med/hi)	29.2%	Other	17.04%
Suburban	Jersey Ave	40,927	3,815	31.6	\$52,380	38	1,412	3	Res. (med/hi)	46.0%	Other	17.6%	Industrial	13.9%
Suburban	Metropark	33,943	5,177	40.8	\$90,049	59	3,556	2	Res. (med/hi)	51.4%	Wetlands	12.8%	Res. (low)	12.7%
Suburban	Princeton Junction	19,203	1,044	41.7	167,174	55	4,161	8	Wetlands	35.1%	Res. (low)	28.7%	Other	14.0%
Special Use	Newark Airport	25,107	1,389	35.2	\$31,328	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Special Use	Secaucus Junction	7,063	503	41.4	\$82,250	14	1,094	1	Water	29.7%	Industrial	23.2%	Other	21.2%
New Jersey		8.8 Million	1,210	39.0	\$71,637									



METHODS NJFUTURE PROCESS

This typology process focused on the **15 New Jersey stations** included in the **NEC** plan

Focused on creating easily legible and flexible Typology framework

Focused on current station conditions

Considered variety of themes in our typology formation including:

Intensity of development, walkability, land-use mix, parking, demographics



METHODS ULTIMATE APPROACH

New Jersey Future Typology

Legibility: generally based on the perceived “character” of a place

Marketability: useful at planning public meetings

Flexibility: to choose among various development paths

Allows movement between types, and by extension, suggested development guidelines

Analysis showed associations with:

Density, walkability, accessibility, median age, and median household income (inverse)

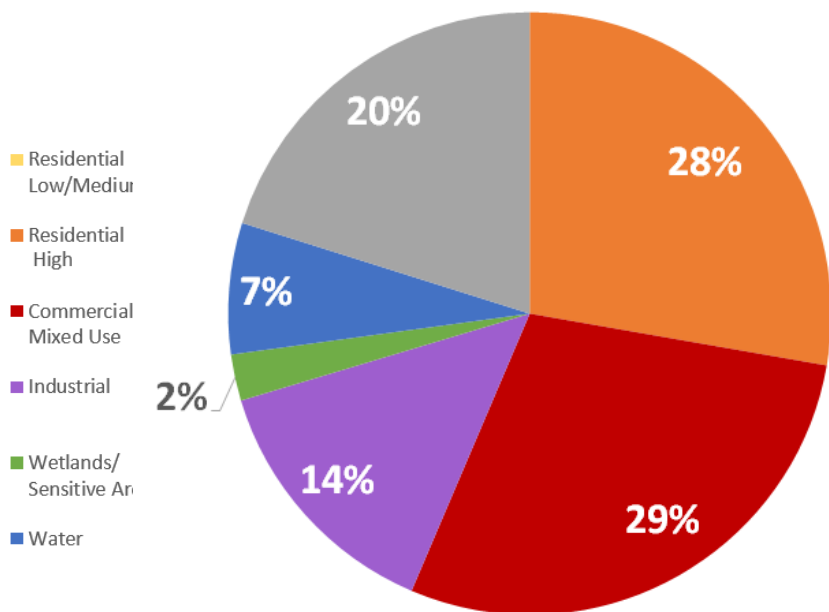
NJFUTURE



STATION TYPOLOGIES

CITY CENTER

NEWARK PENN, ELIZABETH, NEW BRUNSWICK, TRENTON



Pie chart represents an average City Center distribution of land use

City Center stations are characterized by high accessibility, intense population density, and a considerable use of commercial activity within 1 mile of stations.



CITY CENTER

NEWARK PENN STATION

Level of Service

City Center stations see, on average, 12 local train visits during morning commutes (7 am to 9 am, EST).

Surrounding Transportation

The City Center designated stations have connections to extensive bus transportation systems.

Walk Score: 90 to 100

Walk Scores were one of the leading indicators of similar station typologies. City Center stations were graded as at least “very walkable” indicating, “most errands can be accomplished on foot.”

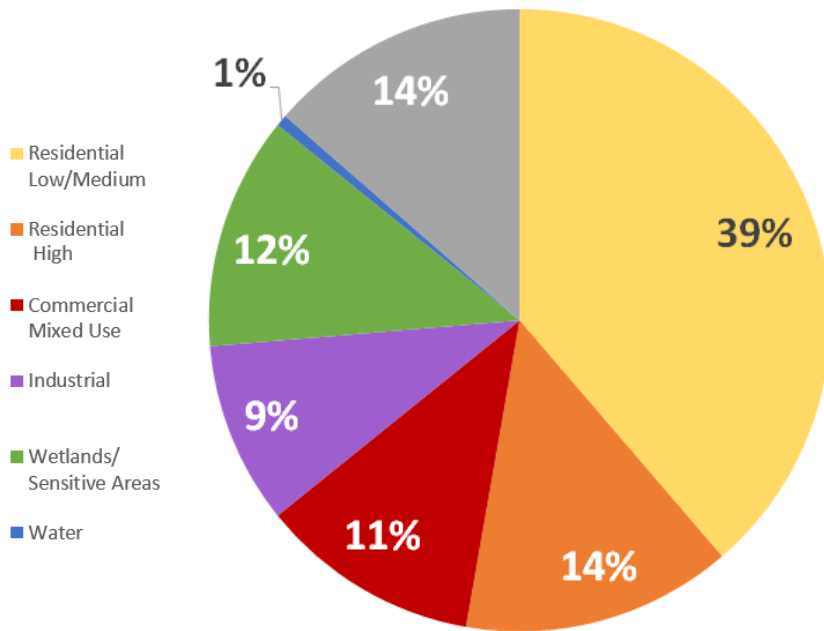
- Residential Low/Medium
- Residential High
- Commercial Mixed Use
- Industrial
- Wetlands/ Sensitive Areas
- Water



Newark Penn Station land use within 1 mile of station

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

METUCHEN, LINDEN, RAHWAY, EDISON, NORTH ELIZABETH



Pie chart represents an average Neighborhood Center distribution of land use

Neighborhood center stations serve small to medium size urban areas that are usually within commuting distance of major urban centers. A mix of higher/medium density housing surrounds stations, while single-family housing is prevalent further away from the station.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

EDISON



- Residential Low/Medium
- Residential High
- Commercial Mixed Use
- Industrial
- Wetlands/Sensitive Areas
- Water



Edison land use within 1 mile of station

Accessibility

Neighborhood Centers may be served by several (1 to 5) bus routes. Commonly, there is a low rate of households with no car, ranging from 2% to 7%. Bicycle accommodations vary from none to lanes and storage near stations.

Level of Service: Local/Transfer Station

Most local commuter trains stop at neighborhood center stations. Typically, no Amtrak trains neighborhood centers.

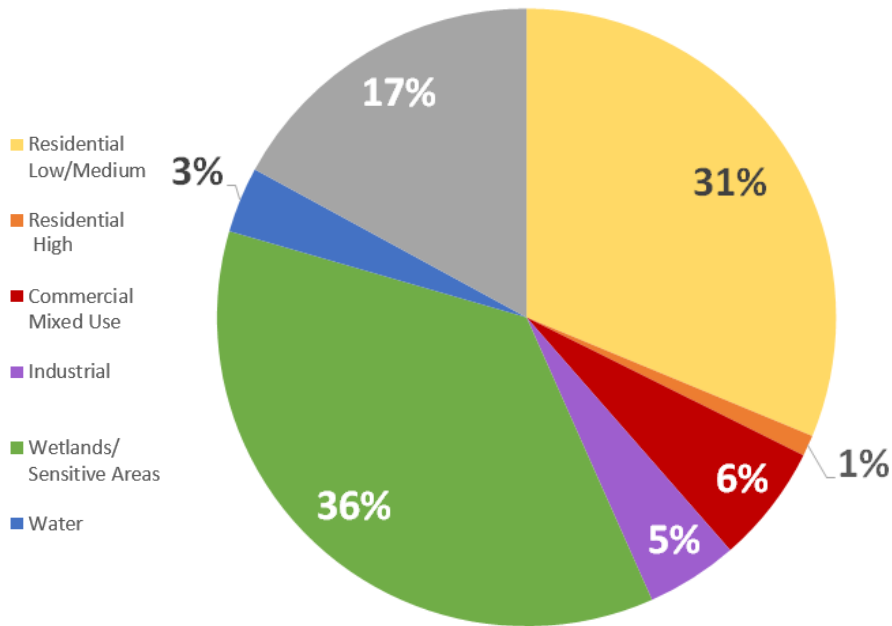
Walk Score: 50 to 87

Neighborhood centers with higher scores typically have a larger downtown commercial/mixed use core, while neighborhood centers with lower scores have less mixed uses surrounding train stations.



SUBURBAN

METROPARK, PRINCETON JUNCTION, HAMILTON, JERSEY AVENUE



Pie chart represents an average Suburban distribution of land use

The Suburban category serves areas outside and on the fringes of City and Neighborhood Centers. Often commuters will travel to these Station by car and park thus coining the term 'Park and Ride'. Each of these stations are highly frequented by those commuting to the City for work.



SUBURBAN HAMILTON

Level of Service

The vast majority of commuter trains stop at all four Suburban stations. These stations have local or regional service typologies and are generally not local hubs.

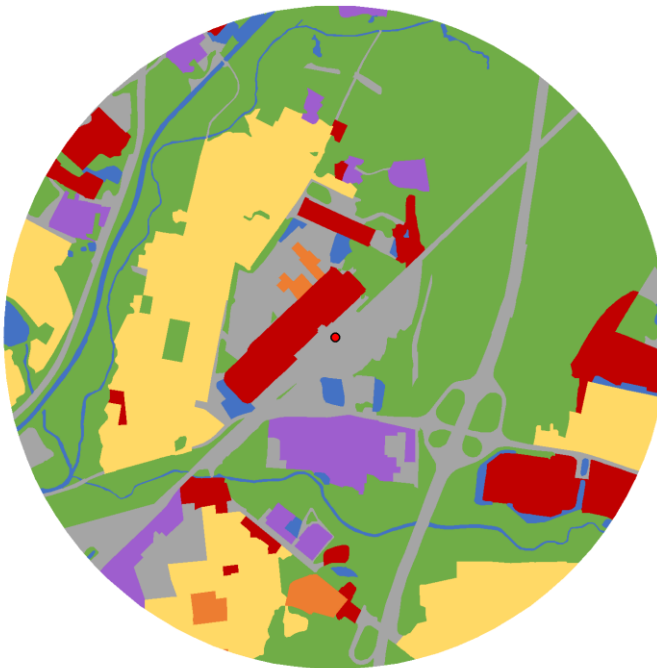
Walk Score: Varies

Suburban stations, in general, are not accessible by foot. These stations are not situated near major arterial roads and lack sufficient sidewalk access.

Land Use

The land use around the station is predominantly low density, residential in nature.

- Residential Low/Medium
- Residential High
- Commercial Mixed Use
- Industrial
- Wetlands/Sensitive Areas
- Water

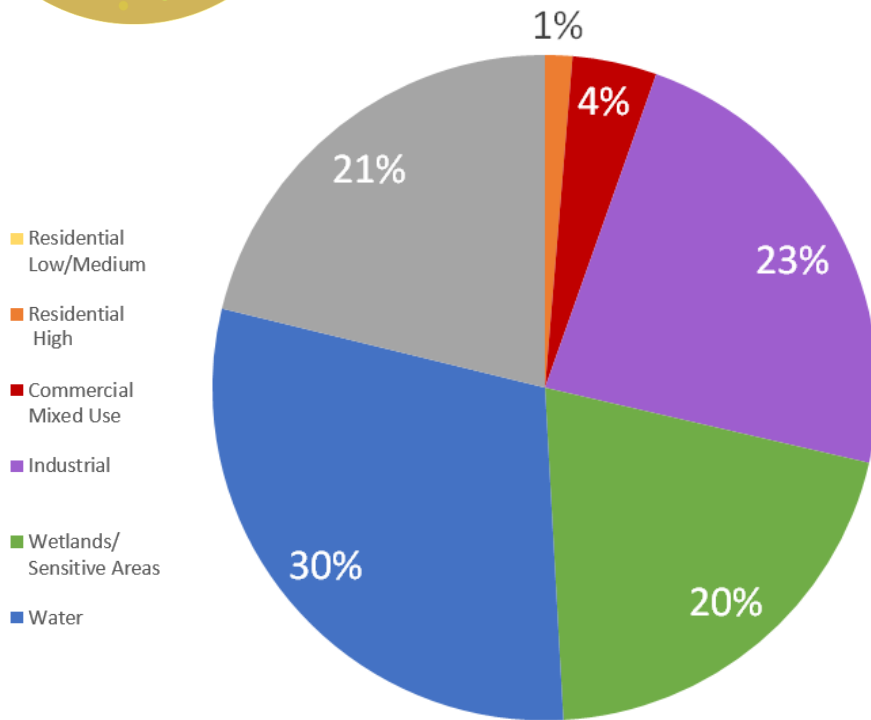


Hamilton land use within 1 mile of station



SPECIAL USE

SECAUCUS JUNCTION, NEWARK AIRPORT



Pie chart represents an average Special Use distribution of land use

Special Use stations are characterized by low population density, low accessibility, and low potential for future development while having a high level of service.



SPECIAL USE

SECAUCUS JUNCTION

Level of Service

Special Use stations have a high level of train service. These stations are considered transfer and/or regional stations served by local and/or regional rail lines.

Demographics

Special Use stations have low population densities ranging from 500 to 1,500 people per square mile within a 1 mile radius.

Walk Score and Accessibility: Low

Over 50% of land use surrounding Special Use stations consists of sensitive areas or undevelopable land and industrial areas.

- Residential Low/Medium
- Residential High
- Commercial Mixed Use
- Industrial
- Wetlands/Sensitive Areas
- Water



Secaucus Junction land use within 1 mile of station



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Development goals to increase ridership:

Support multimodal station access

Encourage mixed-use development

Increase municipal tax revenue

Accommodate anticipated station area demand for
the year 2040



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES CITY CENTER

Enhance Station Accessibility

Multimodal framework of accessibility

Prioritize and enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity

Encourage non motorized modes through bike share program and safe streets

Land Development Patterns

Encourage transit oriented development and walkability

Redevelop surface parking lots into mixed use development

Renovate existing housing stock for neighborhood revitalization

Add affordable housing to create mixed income development



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

CITY CENTER

Economic Development

Integrate more commercial uses to generate tax

Introduce incentives for commercial entities to relocate in city center

Reduce crime to encourage economic development

Environment

Green site design for redevelopment projects

Bioswales along streets

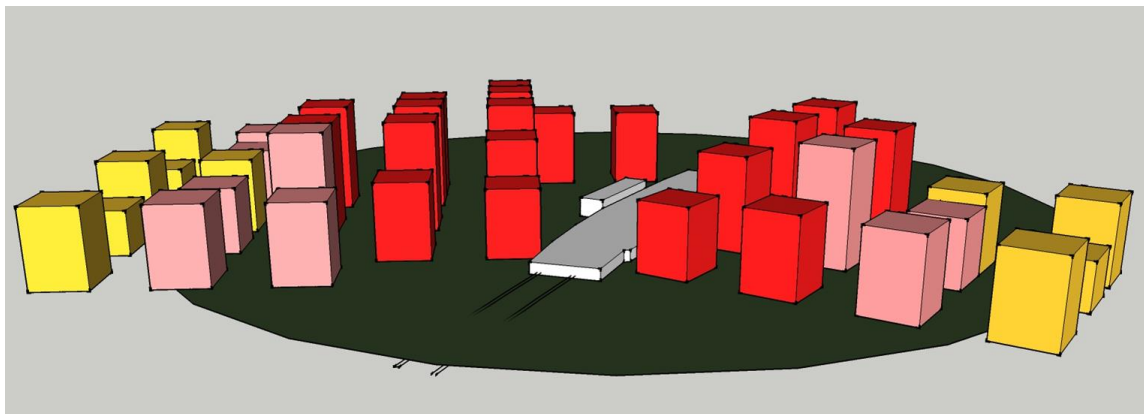
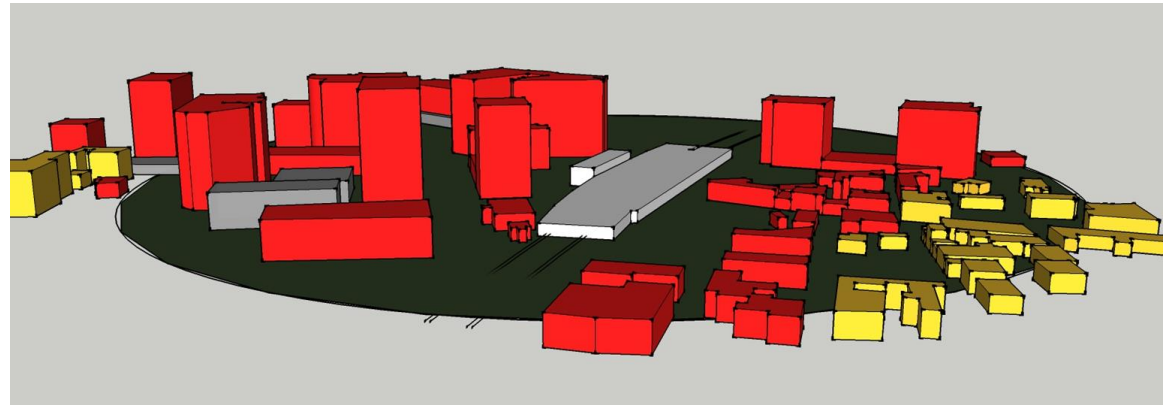
Electric vehicle charging stations in parking areas

Increase green landscaping

DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES CITY CENTER



Newark Penn Station,
Existing Development



Newark Penn Station,
Future Development



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

Enhance Station Accessibility

- Improve multimodal transportation connectivity
- Renovate and upgrade the station
- Complete streets design techniques
- Public open space

Land Development Patterns

- Encourage mixed-use development near station
- Repurpose underutilized parking
- Preserve historic structures



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

Economic Development

- Ensure region has a comprehensive land use plan
- Utilize public-private partnerships
- Mixed-use development

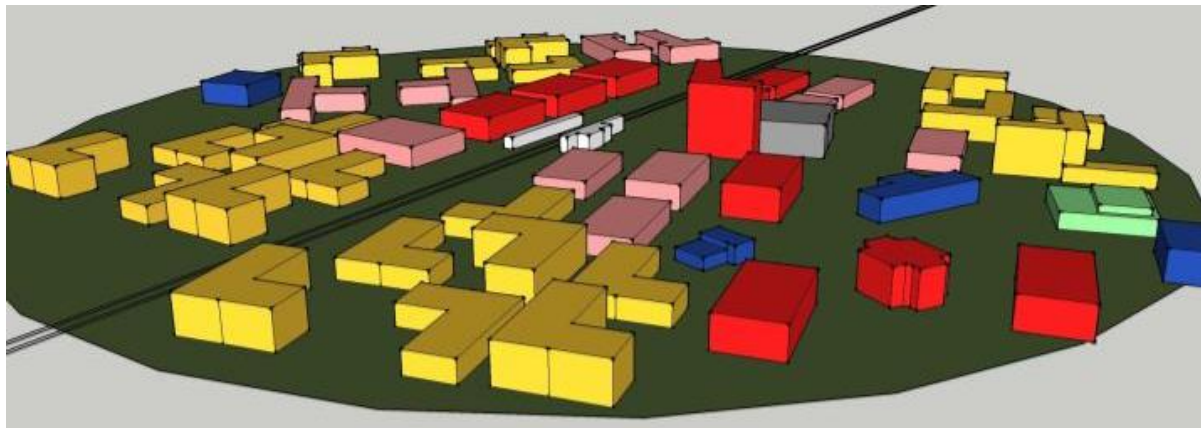
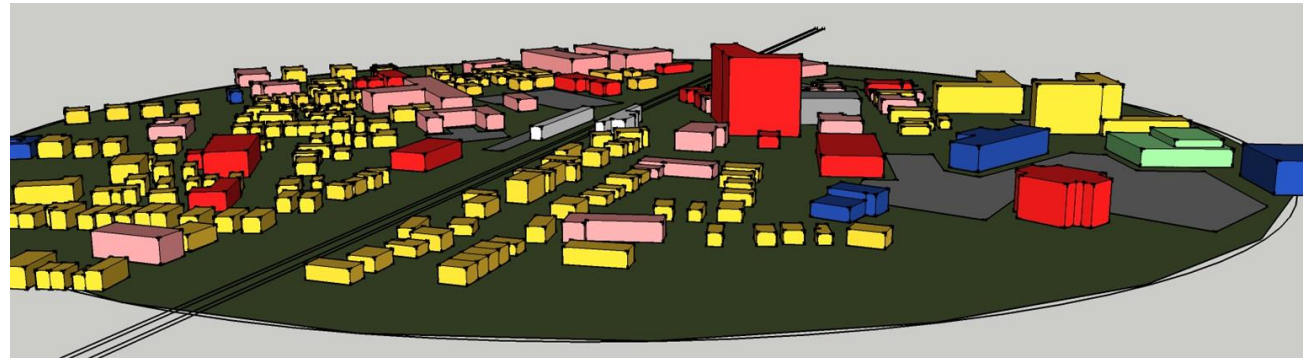
Environment

- Increased open space development
- Protect natural, cultural, and historic resources
- Revitalize damaged sites



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

Rahway,
Existing Development



Rahway,
Future Development



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES SUBURBAN

Enhance Station Accessibility

Improve and maintain road network Active circulation patterns for pedestrians, bikes, vehicles and utilities
Encourage safety and sustainability with complete streets

Land Development Patterns

Mixed use redevelopment, revitalization and infill development
Compact development to accommodate more activities
Provide well proportioned infrastructure and utilities



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES SUBURBAN

Economic Development

Generate revenue with compact mixed use redevelopment

Increase ridership to attract more commercial activities

Encourage entrepreneurship to create more jobs

Environment

Preserve and enhance existing wetlands and ecology

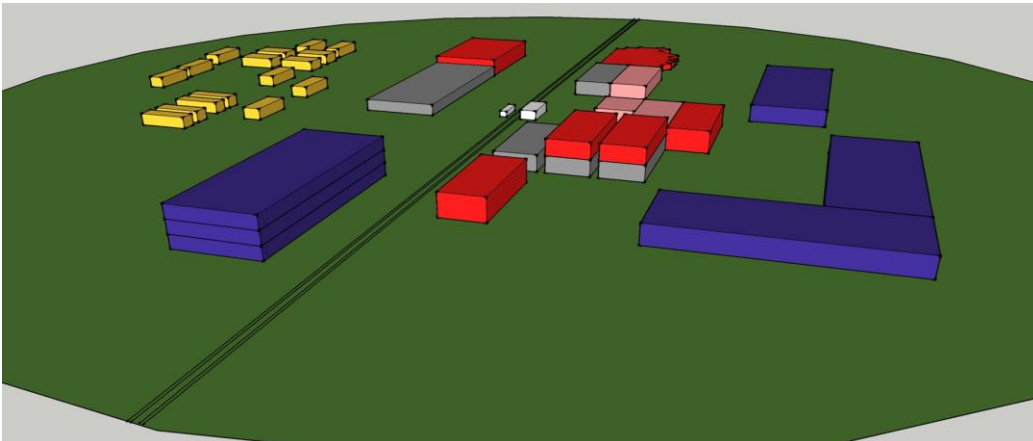
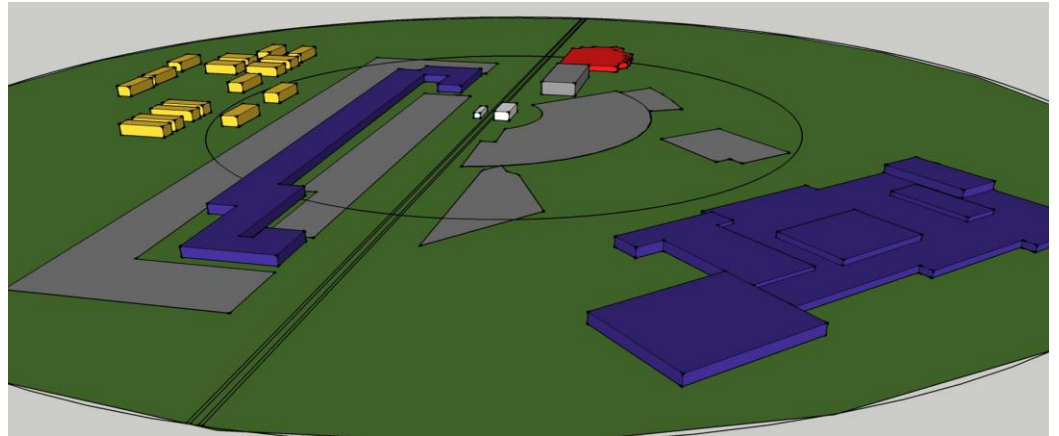
Water retention and storm water management

Encourage mass transit along with substantial parking spaces

DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES SUBURBAN



Hamilton,
Existing Development



Hamilton,
Future Development



DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

SPECIAL USE

Enhance Station Accessibility

Improve roadway conditions
Enhance Street Connectivity
Complete Streets

Land Development Patterns

Encourage mixed-use
development
Repurpose any vacant
industrial land

Economic Development

Adopt smart growth principles
Block plans

Environment

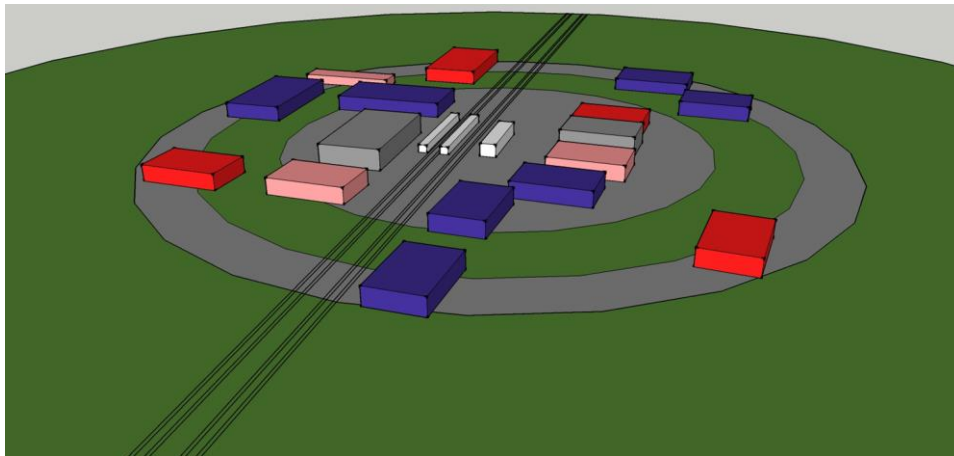
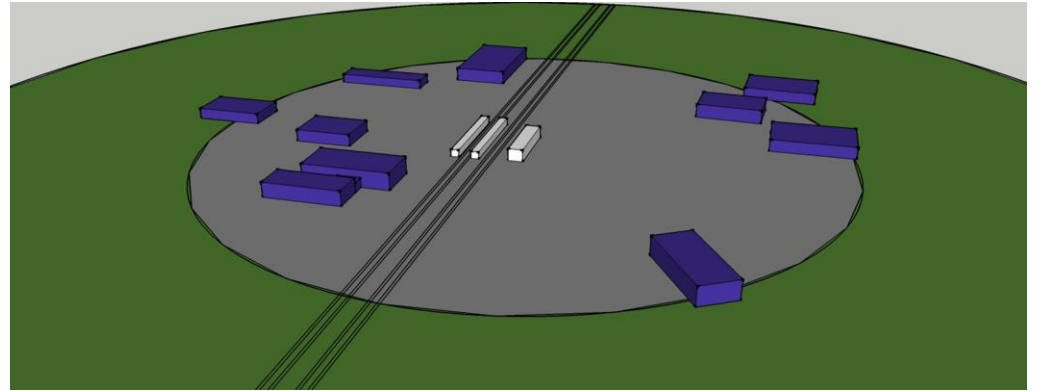
Take a special interest on
sustainable development
Save open space and agricultural
resources policies
Decide who is responsible for
waste clean up

DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

SPECIAL USE



Newark Airport Station,
Existing Development



Newark Airport Station,
Future Development



PLANNING APPROACHES PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Good public engagement processes build trust and bring a broader array of perspectives into the decision-making process.

A legacy of robust public engagement.

Planners as educators and advocates for the public health, safety, and welfare.



Results from public engagement processes should be made available to the public

PLANNING APPROACHES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



How and Where?

Strategies for Economic Development:

Marketing

Technical Studies

Development Assistance

Small Business Support

Streamlining Legal Processes

Prioritizing Infill

Role of the Private Sector

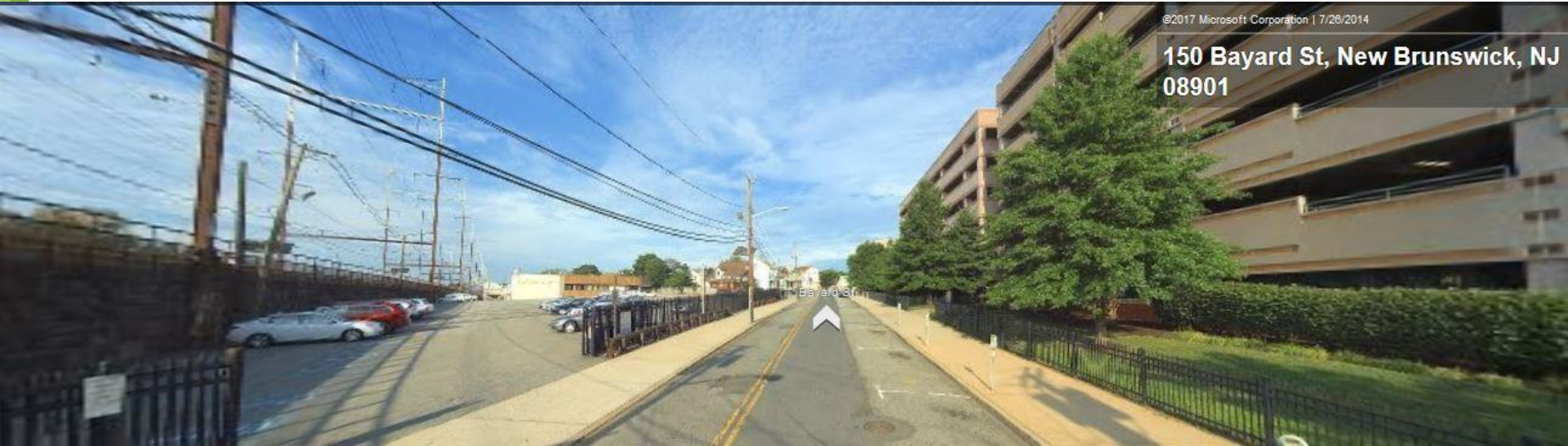


NJ FUTURE

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PLANNING APPROACHES LAND USE & DESIGN



Fix-it-First

Walkable communities are healthy communities

“Mixed-Use and Walkable”
Getting density right

Parking

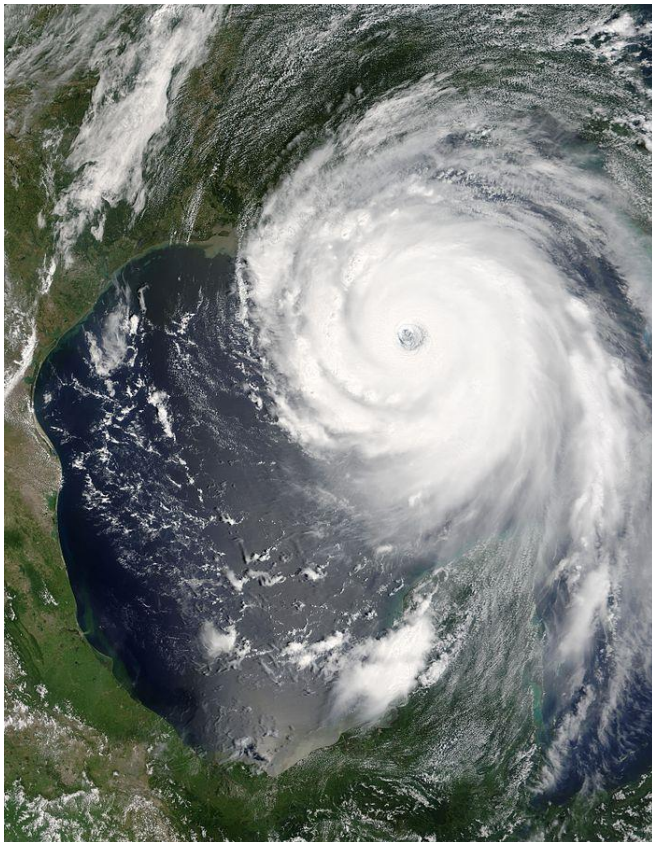
Goldilocks and the Lot, Deck, and Meter

Form Follows Regulation

NJ FUTURE



PLANNING APPROACHES ENVIRONMENT



NEPA Process & EIS

Legal obligation

Environmental Justice

Moral obligation

Planning in an uncertain future

Sustainability

Resilience

NJ FUTURE

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PHASE II

NEXT STEPS

Finalize station typologies and development guidelines

Choose 1-2 existing or proposed sites as case studies

Apply the framework to develop site-specific plans that fulfill the mission of the

NEC Future plan:

- Land use regulations
- Economic development
- Resilience and sustainability
- Transportation

