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REVISED 05.03.2017
1.0 OVERVIEW

The University of Alabama at Birmingham recently adopted the 2015 Campus Master Plan, the first adopted master plan since 2000. Identified as a Foundation Document, the master plan identified the general direction of the campus for the next ten years but was intentionally limited on design and implementation recommendations. As a result of that process, several additional tasks were identified as next steps including the development of the Landscape and Streetscape Standards Update. The basis for those standards dates back to the 1995 Master Plan, where hardscape and building guidelines were put in place. However, since 1995, UAB has gone through dramatic change. Enrollment has significantly increased, the boundaries of the campus have grown, and the supporting built environment has deviated from standards that are no longer applicable.

The Campus Master Plan Development Goals inform the requirements of the UAB Public Realm Guidelines. With a focus on establishing a strong, cohesive sense of place, unifying the campus with an overall open space system, improving the campus image, visitor experience and increasing walkability, the Public Realm Guidelines provides a strategy for incremental implementation over time, through the development of new building projects, streetscape initiatives and further Campus Beautification efforts.

The Public Realm Guidelines address the elements that engage the pedestrian within the campus.

These spaces, varying in size, scale, use and condition, form the first impression of the University. The design of the public realm also impacts the operational elements of the buildings, informing program use, service location and architectural features. Elements within the Public Realm Guidelines include:

- Districts
- Urban Design Guidelines
- Open Space Guidelines
- Parking Guidelines
- Landscape Guidelines

The Public Realm Guidelines are prescriptive while recognizing that each site, surrounding context and building use vary. Thus the guidelines must be flexible. The guidelines provide a structure for new development while addressing larger campus wide initiatives.

The Public Realm Guidelines were developed by UAB’s Planning, Design Construction department with input from the Public Realm Guidelines Committee and the Campus Planning and Facilities Advisory Committee.
fig. 2.0 - district map

- academic district
- medical district
- support district
- highlands district
2.0 DISTRICTS

The physical form of the University of Alabama at Birmingham is not typical of most traditional higher education campuses. Located within the southern half of downtown Birmingham, the significant healthcare component coupled with the relatively young age of the University have created a campus that is not easily definable. While programmatically the University has areas of overlap, for the purpose of establishing guidelines for the public realm, the campus is delineated into four different areas. While sharing similarities, the guidelines vary between districts.

ACADEMIC DISTRICT
Of the four districts at UAB, the Academic District is most similar to other traditional higher education campuses. It is defined by the large Campus Green located at the center of the campus. Areas of housing and learning are generally segregated but linked together through pedestrian corridors. Buildings are generally set back from the street, surrounded by large areas of unused open space. While parking structures are becoming more prevalent within the district, surface parking lots still remain. Although several city streets have been removed, the existing grid structure still informs development. In areas where the street has been abandoned and converted to open space the utilities remain below grade, limiting areas for construction but preserving corridors for pedestrian movement, utility infrastructure, and service access.

MEDICAL DISTRICT
The Medical District, located east of 18th Street S encompasses academic, research, and healthcare related functions. UAB Healthcare is primarily located within the northern half of the district.

The Medical District is extremely dense resulting in a heavily robust pedestrian environment. With some rare exceptions, the existing street grid has remained relatively intact. The existing city blocks accommodate major hospital facilities and research buildings as well as large parking structures. Buildings generally maximize the available building envelope on each block. While some buildings provide a welcoming pedestrian level experience, others, due to internal building program, do not. The Administration Building for UAB is located on 20th Street S, the City's historical main street that connects downtown Birmingham to the southern neighborhoods.

SUPPORT DISTRICT
The Support District is located west of the Academic District and is physically separated from the rest of the campus by Interstate 65. This area is industrial in nature with many of the buildings repurposed to fit the University’s various support needs. The area includes two significant remote parking lots.

HIGHLANDS DISTRICT
The Highland’s District includes the Highland’s Hospital and surrounding support services adjacent to the Glen Iris neighborhood.
3.0 URBAN DESIGN

The public realm is often the first and last impression of the campus for perspective students, faculty, and staff. A highly robust pedestrian environment conveys a setting of engagement, openness, and collaboration; all core elements of great research institutions. The placement of buildings, public spaces, public streets, and the landscape shape the fabric of the campus and impact its experience.

Since its founding in 1969, the University has grown to almost 100 city blocks encompassing more than 400 acres. Fueled by relatively cheap land, this unimpeded growth has left many areas of campus underdeveloped. The 2015 Master Plan identified the need for UAB as an urban campus to grow more compactly, to expand vertically, to reuse existing properties, to generate street level activity, and to move beyond just the internal program of a building; and to consider how buildings impact the built environment. UAB’s urban street grid provides parameters for development that reinforce the rich urban fabric unique to the campus.

Public streets combined with several pedestrian corridors along the former 15th Street, S, 7th Avenue S, and 9th Avenue S road alignments organize circulation and development patterns on-campus. These corridors are also used for service and critical utility connections.

The UAB Public Realm Guidelines expands on several key urban design elements that together create a vibrant pedestrian focused environment:

- Street hierarchy: Streets operate as either highly visible “main streets” or “work-horse” streets with less prominent features.
- Dimensional elements: Streetscapes should provide environments that are safe, walkable, and comfortable at any time of the day or year.
- Building’s relationship to the street: From the street, the front door should be obvious. The ground floor and/or upper floors facing the street or campus open space should be active and should create a sense that there are “eyes on the street”.
- Open space: The campus should provide a variety of spaces with opportunities for various active and passive activities.
- Parking: Because it is necessary, the campus should provide the right amount of parking in the right location for the right user.
- Landscape: Materials should be used that provide consistency between the varying districts and are appropriate to the location and conditions.
The physical form of UAB has been shaped by the existing city grid. Even in portions of the campus where the vehicular connections have been terminated, the remaining corridors serve as critical pathways for pedestrian and utility infrastructure.

There are over ten miles of public street frontage within the UAB footprint. Within this framework, there are streets that have more significance than others. Traffic flow, existing building use, building orientation or other factors influence how a street operates.

With a typical block dimension of 420 ft x 440 ft, the existing street grid provides a richness of interest for the pedestrian as well as providing flexibility for vehicular movement. The street also impacts how a building is sited on a block. In many cases within the Medical District, some of the largest buildings occupy an entire block.

Prioritizing streets informs future development where “front doors” should be located, where best to locate traditional back of house operations, what kind of ground floor uses are appropriate, and how traffic will operate. Coordinating these efforts can further strengthen or transform areas within the campus.
STREETSCAPE

The intent of prescribing the streetscapes at UAB is to bring consistency and functionality to the areas between the roads and the buildings. The dimensional requirements of the streetscape, which are a key component of a larger open space and pedestrian mobility system, provide a safe and comfortable environment for pedestrians, inform vehicular traffic that they are in a pedestrian sensitive area, and set the build-to-limits for new development. The streetscape is delineated into three zones: the tree zone, sidewalk zone, and landscape zone.

TREE ZONE

The tree zone is the first zone adjacent to the curb. Canopy trees, light standards, wayfinding signage, and other site furnishing elements are located within this space. This zone provides separation between pedestrians and vehicles. The standard width of the tree zone at UAB is 6 ft., but can vary based on location within the campus. The tree zones can be hardscape and/or planted material. If on-street parking is present, an 18” hardscape edge (inclusive of the 6” curb) is required in order to maintain accessibility to parked vehicles. The tree zone shall maintain a maximum of 2% cross slope. The tree zone can often serve as a subtle but formative barrier when addressing security for buildings.

SIDEWALK ZONE

The sidewalk zone is immediately adjacent to the tree zone. The minimum width of the sidewalk zone is 8 ft. but varies based on location. The sidewalk zone is intentionally clear of obstructions that might impede pedestrian circulation. The sidewalk zone shall maintain a maximum of 2% cross slope.

LANDSCAPE ZONE

The landscape zone is the transition area between the edge of the required sidewalk and the building. The width of this space varies depending on location within the campus and building program. The landscape zone may be either landscape or hardscape. Specified landscape material shall not exceed a height as to impede the view from the building’s ground floor to the sidewalk zone.

Refer to the UAB Streetscape Matrix for specific site dimensions.
fig. 3.3 - streetscape zones variations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Street</th>
<th>Street Tree Zone</th>
<th>Street Tree Zone Material</th>
<th>Sidewalk Zone</th>
<th>Landscape Zone</th>
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<td>University Blvd</td>
<td>I-65 to 12th St</td>
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<td>LSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
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<td>12th St to 18th St</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>LSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th St to 22nd St</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>20’</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th St S</td>
<td>4th Ave to 9th Ave</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>20’</td>
</tr>
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<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Ave S</td>
<td>13th to 16th St</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>LSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th St to 22nd St</td>
<td>6’</td>
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<td>20’</td>
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</tr>
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<td>LSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
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<td>20’</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>11th St to 20th St</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th St S</td>
<td>4th Ave to 10th Ave</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4th Ave to 6th Ave</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>LSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Ave to Univ. Blvd</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>LSC</td>
<td>14’</td>
<td>varies</td>
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<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. Blvd to 10th Ave</td>
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<td>HSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>0-10’</td>
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<td>10’</td>
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<td>10th Ave to 10th Ave</td>
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<td>HSC</td>
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<td>4th Ave to Univ. Blvd</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd St S</td>
<td>4th Ave to 6th Ave</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>HSC</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4th Ave S | I-65 to 18th St | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 18th St to 22nd St | 6’ | HSC | 10’ | 0-10’ |
| 5th Ave S | 8th St to 13th St | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 7th Ave S | 14th St to 18th St | 6’ | HSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 18th St to 21st St | 6’ | HSC | 8’ | 0-10’ |
| 9th Ave S | 16th St to 20th St | 6’ | HSC | 8’ | 0-10’ |
| 11th Ave S | 10th St to 18th St | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 12th Ave S | 15th St to 18th St | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 8th Ave S | 5th Ave to 6th Ave | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 6th Ave to Univ. Blvd | 6’ | LSC | 15’ | 8’ |
| 11th Ave S | 4th Ave to 10th Ave | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 12th St S | 4th Ave to 6th Ave | 6’ | HSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 13th St S | 10th Ave to 14th Ave | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | - |
| 14th St S | 10th Ave to 13th Ave | 6’ | LSC | 10’ | 10’ |
| 15th St S | 11th Ave to 12th Ave | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 10’ |
| 16th St S | 10th Ave to 12th Ave | 6’ | LSC | 8’ | 0-10’ |
| 17th St S | 9th Ave to 10th Ave | 6’ | HSC | 10’ | 0-10’ |

HSC: Street Tree Zone is predominately hardscape
LSC: Street Tree Zone is predominately landscape

fig. 3.4 - streetscape matrix
BUILDING PLACEMENT

The building’s relationship to the street and campus open space is vital in creating an inviting, active and safe environment. Proper building placement can reinforce the public realm while maximizing development potential. A building’s use of glass and active uses on the ground visually connects the street to the building providing “eyes on the street”. Building orientation, front door location, and service yard placement dictates how the street functions.

BUILDING ORIENTATION

Given the existing urban fabric at UAB, the building orientation should respond to the surrounding urban context of the campus. Buildings should be placed to engage the public street, frame the edge of the streetscape, create a presence at intersections, and provide transparency between the building and the public sidewalk.

In situations where the building fronts the Campus Green or other significant open space, the building must respond to both the public street and the Campus Green or open space.

In situations, especially within the Medical District, where buildings front multiple public streets, the building shall prioritize the most “significant” street as identified by the Street Hierarchy Map. Buildings shall not provide parking between the building and the street. For buildings in the Medical District that provide healthcare services to the general public, drop-offs are encouraged to be internal to the site or behind the building’s build-to-line.

Buildings shall not extend beyond the property line within the public right of way.

FRONT DOOR LOCATION

A building’s primary and/or “symbolic” front doors shall be easily recognizable as public entrances through architectural elements and pedestrian connections. To discourage pedestrian street crossings at dangerous locations, the front door for buildings shall be located closest to the existing block’s intersection. In the case of existing super-blocks within the academic campus the front door entrance shall be located near mid-block crossings. Buildings that front the Campus Green or other major open space shall have a second front door entrance opening onto these spaces. Front doors shall be at or up to 48” above street level. ADA accessibility shall be integrated into the design of the entrance. The use of hardscape materials that reflect the design of the building is encouraged but shall not supersede the materials or dimensions of the public realm requirements.

GROUND FLOOR USE

Buildings should incorporate public or semi-public spaces at the ground floor when fronting a public street or campus open-space. In appropriate locations, retail shall be incorporated to activate pedestrian activity. The use of lobbies, break-out areas, classrooms, and offices can also provide visibility between the public realm and the building. Uses that require privacy, such as certain research spaces or patient services, are encouraged to use upper floors or relocate internal to the building program.
FENESTRATION
Fenestration is defined as the amount of windows and transparent doors on the ground floor of a building façade as measured between 2 ft. and 10 ft. in height. A high degree of fenestration is desirable, providing a visual connection between pedestrians on the sidewalk and the internal users of the building, thereby activating the public realm. The amount of fenestration required varies on the building’s location on campus, orientation and building use. Buildings fronting multiple streets or campus spaces shall adhere to the requirements as feasible, with the understanding that loading/service areas may impact the amount of fenestration that is achievable.

General Building Recommendations:
• 70% when fronting a special street
• 70% when fronting the Campus Green or 15th St. Greenway
• 70% when fronting a campus quad
• 50% when fronting an emphasis street
• 50% when fronting a typical street

Residence Hall Recommendations:
• 70% when fronting a special street or Campus Green
• 50% when fronting an emphasis or typical street
• 50% when fronting a campus quad

Support District Recommendations:
• 50% when fronting an emphasis street
• 30% when fronting a typical street

SERVICE & LOADING
The service and loading requirements for a building will vary based on the building program. In general, building service shall be oriented away from primary streets, campus quads, or areas of high pedestrian circulation. Within the Medical District, service and loading should be located on secondary streets when feasible. When possible service and loading should occur within alleys. Service areas shall be compact in nature. When not accessible from an alley a building shall be limited to one dedicated vehicular service driveway. Service areas not internal to the building shall be enclosed by semi-solid to solid walls no higher than 8 ft. in height and shall incorporate gates. Landscape shall be incorporated to reduce the impact of the service areas.
4.0 OPEN SPACE

Higher education campuses are traditionally defined by buildings placed within a large pastoral landscape. UAB, founded within an urban city fabric, has elements of both a traditional campus and a developed city.

With the Campus Green, Unity Park, and Mini Park, UAB is fortunate in the amount of useable open space already available given the University’s urban context. A goal of the Public Realm Guidelines is to maximize the assets already in place. Future efforts should be focused on redeveloping underutilized spaces through the appropriate placement of future buildings, redeveloping left over spaces with more active opportunities, providing pedestrian circulation enhancements, and continuing to invest in landscape materials and maintenance. These efforts will provide sufficient room for the future growth of UAB while improving the space in place today without significantly expanding the existing boundaries of the campus.

As identified by the 2015 Campus Master Plan, future open space development on campus should be informed by:
- The densifying of areas immediately surrounding the major open spaces on-campus.
- The development of new buildings incorporating useable open spaces such as plazas and courtyards by maximizing the building envelope and minimizing remnant open spaces.
- The primary and secondary circulation corridors and streetscapes on-campus providing an additional layer of open space.

The guidelines identify various types of Campus Spaces that collectively make-up the University’s open space network. The use of art and gateway monuments provides an additional layer to the open space network through wayfinding and community engagement.

CAMPUS SPACES

There are six primary types of Campus Spaces on the UAB campus: the Campus Green, quadrangles, parks, courtyards, plazas, and pedestrian circulation. While varying in size, scale, and use, each space contributes to the larger open space network that informs pedestrian and vehicular movement as well as building placement on campus. While many of these spaces exist today, each should continue to evolve as the needs of the University change.
fig. 4.0 - open space (future)
CAMPUS GREEN

The Campus Green is the center of the Academic District. Built in 2008, the Campus Green encompasses more than 8 acres. Development adjacent to the Campus Green is governed by the Campus Green Master Plan.

The North Entry Plaza, immediately adjacent to University Blvd., is the primary pedestrian entry point from the north. At 230 ft. in width, the North Green is a vast lawn intended to accommodate larger gatherings.

The central portion of the Campus Green is the South Green. The South Green links several north-south and east-west pedestrian circulation routes. The current hardscape and landscape materials are placeholders for future improvements. The South Plaza at 10th Ave. S repeats similar materials of the North Plaza. A cherry tree grove has been installed recently as a gift from President Watts.

Future buildings are projected at the south west corner of the Campus Green as well as expansions to the Campus Recreation building at the northeast corner. The new 15th St. Greenway extends the Campus Green vision to the north through similar materials.
QUADS
A quadrangle is defined by an open, informal green space whose edges are primarily defined by buildings. These spaces include minimal programming elements allowing for informal activities to occur. Quads vary in size and shape with clear spatial definition. The Rast and Blount Hall quad has a residential focus with a large expanse of open lawn. The Alys Stephens / BEC quad incorporates large canopy trees with several pedestrian circulation corridors.

COURTYARDS
Courtyards are smaller spaces between or internal to buildings. These spaces are generally hardscape spaces providing opportunities for private or semi-private use from the adjacent building’s users. The courtyard at Bevill Biomedical Building is a good example of providing useful open space within a confined area.

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION
The pedestrian circulation within the UAB campus relies heavily on the existing street grid network. Improved streetscapes that include proper shade tree and lighting placements will dramatically change the appearance and functionality of the network. Internal to the campus, four major pedestrian corridors are closed to vehicular traffic. Each are considered specialty corridors, with specialty hardscape materials. The former 15th St. S corridor, which includes the Campus Green and the developing 12th St. S corridor provide north-south circulation, while the 7th Ave. S, and 9th Ave. S promenades provide pedestrian only east-west connectivity.

PARKS
Mini Park, bounded by University Blvd. to the north, 13th St. S and 14th St. S to the east and west and the Education Building to the south is a +/- 4 acre park central to the academic district. A large stand of Live Oaks provides opportunity for reflection. Unity Park, located at the intersection of University Blvd. and 18th St. S, is a small park with a central fountain.

PLAZAS
Plazas are often associated with significant building entries. Plazas should reinforce the arrival nature of a building’s front door and/or provide for large gatherings. Plazas are primarily hardscape with opportunities for seating. Vegetation is intentionally minimal, with the exception of canopy trees to provide shade. Incorporating art as a central feature such as Bartow Arena’s south plaza is encouraged.
fig. 4.1 - limits of open space encroachment map
LIMITS OF OPEN SPACE ENCROACHMENT

Given its existing urban context, UAB is fortunate to have several large areas of open space. These spaces also serve as infrastructure and circulation corridors. As the campus and surrounding city continues to densify, there is pressure to encroach within these spaces.

The establishment of the limits of encroachment within the campus will preserve these significant spaces for future generations. Adjacent to these limits, new buildings or expansions are encouraged to build to the limits of encroachment to enhance the public realm. Buildings that front these spaces should adhere to the building fenestration requirements.
fig. 4.6 - art map
ART
UAB has a rich tradition of incorporating art within the public realm of the campus. Beginning in 1971 with the placement of “Double U” created by John Rietta at the primary entrance to the Humanities Building, the sculpture collection on campus has grown to thirty-eight installations of varying scale and genre. The sculptures provide an additional layer to the pedestrian environment of the campus.

Several current installations are located on sites of future infill building projects. As new building projects are developed, impacted installations will need to be stored and then relocated as part of the building project. New buildings not impacting existing installations shall consider providing opportunities for outdoor art placement with new installations or by re-using sculpture currently in storage.

The 15th St. Greenway both south and north of the Campus Green is envisioned to include sculpture installations. The greenway between 10th Ave. S and 11th Ave. S will incorporate several existing sculptures from other areas of campus as part of on-going art walk installation.

GATEWAYS
UAB has four gateway nodes. Gateways include the UAB standard monument column and large monument signage as well as enhanced landscape plantings. The western and eastern gateways are located along University Blvd. at I-65 and at 22nd St. S. Other gateways within the Medical District and on 10th Ave. S at one time defined the edges of campus but with the growth of the campus are no longer markers for campus delineation.

Future open space or pedestrian oriented projects should incorporate the UAB monument column as needed. Future gateway monuments should be limited as the boundary of the campus is constantly shifting.
5.0 PARKING

Parking is a significant and necessary programmatic element at UAB. With over 14,000 UAB owned and operated spaces as well as thousands of on-street city parking spaces, moving and storing vehicles is a major part of everyday life on-campus.

Parking within each district varies significantly. Parking within the Academic District relies heavily on on-street parking to supplement UAB’s off-street parking. The Academic District has three major parking decks and several large parking lots. Several of the larger parking lots have been identified for redevelopment. Future parking structures will need to incorporate other programmatic elements and appropriate streetscape.

Surface parking is limited within the Medical District. The one significant lot within the district, Lot 88, will be redeveloped at some point in the future. Each of the major parking structures incorporates other program elements, including office or ground floor retail uses. Due to limited land area, future parking initiatives will focus on structured parking with other programmatic elements.

Parking within the Academic District relies heavily on on-street parking to supplement UAB’s off-street parking. The Academic District has three major parking decks and several large parking lots. Several of the larger parking lots have been identified for redevelopment. Future parking structures will need to incorporate other programmatic elements and appropriate streetscape.

The Support District includes the two largest remote parking lots. Remote Lot 4, opening in January 2017, will incorporate bio-swales and a significant tree canopy.

The Highlands District includes both surface and structured parking.

Parking does not have to detract from the built environment. UAB has several parking structures and surface lots that combine active uses and/or landscaping to minimize the visual impact of parking. Introducing shade trees and bio-swales within a surface lot dramatically improves the visual appearance of the lot while addressing stormwater and heat island effect. The use of pervious paving material, when appropriate soils exist shall be incorporated.
PARKING - STRUCTURED

Parking structures are a vital component of the urban fabric of the campus. The structures can contribute to a safe and active public realm while serving the needs of everyday users. There are three types of parking structures:

Type A: Liner Building
- Required when fronting special streets and selective emphasis and typical streets.
- Active ground floor use with occupiable space above.
- Minimum depth of liner building shall be 40 ft.
- Shall meet building ground floor fenestration requirements.

Type B: Ground Floor Use
- Required when fronting emphasis and selective typical streets.
- Active ground floor use with parking above.
- Minimum depth of ground floor use shall be 40 ft.
- Shall meet building ground floor fenestration requirements.

Type C: Landscape Edge
- Required when fronting selected emphasis and typical streets.
- Minimum 12 ft., maximum 30 ft. landscape setback as measured from the public sidewalk.
- Landscape edge shall consist of:
  - Evergreen trees at 20 ft. o.c.
  - Understory plantings that shall not exceed 36" in height
PARKING - SURFACE
Surface parking lots shall be located and landscaped to minimize views from the public streets. Accessibility both for vehicular and pedestrian circulation should be analyzed in context prior to developing a lot. Parking lots shall adhere to the City of Birmingham’s requirements.

- Parking lots shall be screened by a minimum of eight (8) feet of landscape area between the sidewalk and the parking surface. Hedges / fences / walls within the landscape strip shall not exceed 36" in height. In addition, shade trees shall be planted at 36 ft. on-center.
- A major objective for parking lots is shading the pavement. Parking lots shall incorporate a internal tree island for every eight (8) parking spaces.
- Internal landscape islands shall be a minimum of 10 ft. in width as measured face of curb to face of curb. Said islands shall be planted with shade trees and groundcover and/or low shrubs. Sod is discouraged.
- For every other internal parking bay, a minimum 12 ft. in width landscape median shall be required. The median shall be used to address stormwater when feasible. Medians shall be planted with drought tolerant plant materials.
- The preferred slope for parking lots shall be 3% with a maximum of 5%.
- ADA spaces shall be located with direct access to the sidewalk. ADA spaces located internal to the parking lot that require users to cross vehicular drive lanes is discouraged.
- Barrier curbs shall be installed around the perimeter of the parking lot and around landscape areas.
- The use of pervious pavers is encouraged when suitable soils are present.
- Shade trees shall be a minimum of 3” caliper.
- Overhead lighting and security camera locations shall be coordinated to provide adequate coverage and to minimize placement within required tree islands.
6.0 LANDSCAPE

The landscape at UAB has evolved from a formality associated with permitting new buildings to an integral component of the campus. Beginning with the University Blvd. and Unity Park improvement project in 1992, and the continued Beautification efforts established by President Watts, landscape is viewed as an important element that contributes to the overall perception of the campus.

The landscape varies between and even within the various districts. The Academic District is generally defined with large open spaces of lawn with plantings generally concentrated at the base of the buildings. As the Academic District continues to densify, the landscape will be viewed more intentionally. Areas that were once “left over” spaces outside of the building, must be thought of differently. The recently completed Hill Center and 15th St. Greenway provide good examples of providing useable pedestrian spaces by utilizing larger masses of plantings and incorporating appropriate native plant materials while minimizing lawn in non-active spaces. Outdoor spaces at the new Hill Center vary in size and use while working in conjunction with internal building programs. The vegetation, while complimentary to building materials are intentionally simple and not overpowering to the space.

Within the Medical District, landscape is more urban in approach with an emphasis on hardscape materials and canopy trees to provide shade within the heavy pedestrian focused district. Plant materials within the District are intentionally durable with a focus on evergreen materials. While minimal, the plant materials soften the intensity of brick at the pedestrian level. The Wallace Tumor Institute provides a good landscape example with appropriate tree cover and minimal underplantings. Several of the buildings within the District have had extensive landscape renovations as part of multiple Beautification efforts including expanded soil volume areas for new street tree plantings.

Landscape materials within the Support District are intentionally minimal, emphasizing low-maintenance improvements along the streets and pedestrian corridors. The landscape within the Highlands District is minimal as well, focusing on shade trees and foundation plantings.

With the varying ages and architectural styles of the buildings at UAB, the landscape should be viewed as the element that binds these various buildings and districts together through a consistency in hardscape and plant material. While individual spaces internal or immediately adjacent to a building may vary from the standards, the use of similar materials within the public realm is required. As the campus is more populated during the winter months, plant materials should consider visual interest addressing all seasons.
STREET TREE SPACING
To provide a consistent, comfortable and attractive streetscape, canopy trees shall be spaced 30 ft. o.c. and placed in the center of the tree zone. Trees should not be placed within the sight distance triangles at intersections or driveways. Tree placement may be adjusted to reflect architectural elements of buildings or other site conditions. Pedestrian level streetscape lighting should be spaced 60 ft. o.c., alternating between street trees. Refer to the Street Tree Map for preferred street tree types.

SOIL VOLUME
The ability for a tree to grow within a dense urban context is directly dependent on the soil volume available to the tree. While trees located within the Campus Green, quad, or other large open space have access to larger soil areas, trees along streetscapes or within courtyards are more confined. For street trees to be successful, a minimum 6 ft. by 12 ft. tree “well” is required. Connecting two or more tree wells together increases the soil volume available. When adjacent to on-street parking, tree wells may be connected provided a minimum of 18” of sidewalk is provided adjacent to the curb. The recommended minimum for soil volume per tree is 300 cu. ft. per tree.
SIDEWALK MATERIALS
There are three types of hardscape paving variations at UAB. Variations are dependent on location and level of hierarchy. The minimum width for sidewalks is 8 ft., with a square scoring pattern.

- **Type A – Specialty Corridors:** Specialty corridors are primary pedestrian circulation corridors that include the Campus Green and 15th St. Greenway, 9th Ave. Promenade, 12th Ave. between University Ave. and 6th Ave. S, and 7th Ave. S between 12th Ave. S and 14th Ave. S. These corridors should include the use of red clay brick pavers as either the primary material or as a significant accent. A field of pavers shall utilize a herringbone pattern with header and stretcher course edges.

- **Type B – Medical District:** Within the Medical District red clay brick pavers are required within the tree zone, providing a band of contrast between the sidewalk zone and vehicles. Pavers shall be a consistent range of color. The course edges are not required to be dark pavers. Concrete shall be utilized within the sidewalk and landscape zone.

- **Type C – Typical:** Within the Academic, Support, and Highlands District, hardscape not associated with a building entry, plaza, or courtyard, shall be standard concrete.

The use of materials other than concrete shall require approval as part of the PD&C project review process.
type a: special corridor paving (variation)

fig. 6.3 - sidewalk material types
Although intersection treatments vary throughout campus, the pedestrian corners at UAB will be anchored by pavers with concrete edges. When applied consistently this hardscape element will provide visually continuity throughout the campus. Pedestrian corners shall provide “bulb-outs” when applicable to improve pedestrian safety by slowing vehicular traffic, providing better visibility for pedestrians, and shortening the crossing distance for pedestrians. The improved hardscape will also provide visual cues to drivers when entering a heavy pedestrian area.

The bulb-outs should only extend the width of the on-street parking and be large enough in length for a shade tree while not interfering with the vehicular sight distance triangle. Site furnishings, light poles, traffic control boxes, and other street furnishings shall not be located as to impact required ADA ramps. Bulb-outs shall meet the minimum requirements of the City of Birmingham. Crosswalks shall utilize continental pattern at a minimum width of 8 ft.
fig. 6.6 - street tree map
A critical component of the streetscape is the use of shade trees. Shade trees provide a cooling effect to pedestrians and act as subtle cues to slow vehicular traffic.

To date the use of street trees at UAB is inconsistent. In general, the Medical District incorporates streets trees, properly located, throughout the district.

Within all districts species diversity is minimal. The street tree map identifies a strategy for diversification of the tree canopy while providing consistency from street to street. The map also provides predictability for future projects.

Tree types are subject to change based on site conditions, including status of existing materials and the presence of overhead utilities that may impact the overall growth of the tree. Requirements include:

- Street trees shall be placed 30 ft. o.c.
- Street trees shall be a minimum 3.5" caliper.
- Trees shall have a minimum grown area of 72 sf (6 ft. x 12 ft.).
PLANTING DESIGN
Given the street network that exists today and the various large campus open spaces, canopy trees are the most recognizable landscape element within the Academic and Medical Districts. Within the Medical District, understory plantings are minimal, low maintenance, and durable materials. The Academic District offers a wider variety of plant material types and design opportunities.

- Diversity: Plant diversity is encouraged so long as it contributes to unifying the overall district campus landscape.
- Evergreen material: Utilize evergreen materials throughout to provide a structure for the overall composition and visual interest during the winter months.
- Lawn: Lawn should be limited to quadrangles, parks, and other areas of passive recreation use. When feasible, planting beds should be extended to the edge of sidewalks eliminating the need for small strips of lawn.
- Maintenance: Utilize materials that are appropriate to the site conditions, that do not require additional care to maintain desired height, form, or scale.
- Materials: Use appropriate native and adapted materials within the landscape that overtime will minimize irrigation and maintenance needs.
- Plant massing: The use of large plant massing and layering is recommended to unify landscape materials and create a significant visual impact. Decorative or spot planting with multiple species is discouraged.
- Proximity: When appropriate, utilize like materials in adjacent spaces to provide a seamless transition.
- Seasonal color: Shall be limited to previously established areas of high visibility.
- Security: Plant materials shall not impact lines of sight at pedestrian levels.
- Separation: Shade trees should be placed a minimum of twelve feet from the face of any building. Understory and evergreen trees shall be placed a minimum of eight ft. from the face of any building. Shrubs shall be placed at a minimum of 24 in. from the face of any building.
- Stormwater: When appropriate, stormwater collection, infiltration, and/or detention strategies are encouraged to be integrated into the overall design.
- Tree lined walks: Canopy trees should be incorporated along sidewalks, paths, plazas, and courtyards to provide shade throughout the warmer months.
fig. 6.7 - site bench
fig. 6.8 - trash receptacle
fig. 6.9 - recycling receptacle
fig. 6.10 - table & chair
fig. 6.11 - picnic table
fig. 6.12 - bollard
SITE FURNISHINGS

While internal spaces or areas considered an immediate extension of the building are encouraged to provide site furnishings that complement the building’s architecture, to maintain consistency across the campus areas within the public realm shall adhere to the campus standards.

Site furnishings shall not be located as to impact the pedestrian circulation and accessibility.

Site Bench
When applicable, benches shall be located immediately adjacent to and not within the sidewalk or pedestrian path on a concrete pad. Benches shall be surface mounted and level.
- Manufacturer: Victor Stanley
- Type: RB-28
- Color: Black
- Length: 8 ft

Trash Receptacle
When applicable, trash receptacles shall be located immediately adjacent to and not within the sidewalk or pedestrian path on a concrete pad. Receptacles shall be surface mounted and level. Receptacles shall be located at all major building entries and at major pedestrian circulation intersections.
- Manufacturer: Victor Stanley
- Type: SD-42
- Color: Black
- Size: 36 Gallon
- Lid: Tapered Form

Recycling Receptacle
When applicable, recycling receptacles shall be co-located with trash receptacles. Recycling receptacles shall be surface mounted and level. Recycling receptacles shall be located at all major building entries.
- Manufacturer: Victor Stanley
- Type: SD-242
- Color: Green
- Size: 36 Gallon
- Lid: Rain bonnet

Plaza / Courtyard Table
- Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
- Type: Chipman - Dining
- Color: Silver or Green
- Size: 36”

Plaza / Courtyard Chair
- Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
- Type: Chipman - Armless
- Color: Silver

Plaza / Courtyard Picnic Table
- Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
- Type: Charlie Table
- Size: 67”
- Color: Silver / Green

Bollard - Decorative
- Manufacturer: Reliance Foundry
- Type: R-8460 / R-8464
- Color: Stainless Steel grade 316
fig. 6.13 - bike rack

fig. 6.14 - bike locker

fig. 6.15 - bike layout

**Type A - Single Row**
- 24" min. when adjacent to landscape
- 38 in. o.c.
- 72 in. min.

**Type B - Multiple Rows**
- 30 in. min. when adjacent to wall
- 60 in.

30 in. min. when adjacent to wall
Bike Racks
When applicable, bike racks shall be located on a separate concrete pad immediately adjacent to and not within the sidewalk or pedestrian path. Racks shall be located within a 50 ft. radius of the primary building entrance(s). Racks shall be surface mounted and anchored into concrete using expansion bolts and security nuts. The UAB bike rack accommodates two bike spaces.

The number of racks required shall vary given building program.

- Residence hall: 1 space per 20 beds
- Student activity center/classroom building: 1 space per 4500 sf (gross)
- Support service/office: 1 space per 5000 sf (gross)
- Manufacturer: Foster Phillips or approved equal
  205.924.3012
  foster@fosterphillips.com
- Bike rack to be powder coated, RAL 6005 Moss Green
- “BIKE UAB” font is Quicksand bold.
- “BIKE UAB” plates are not required on interior bike racks with installations of four or more.

Bike Locker
- Manufacturer: Madrax
- Type: Madlocker Bike Locker (1 unit / 2 bikes)
- Color: Forest Green
- Finish: Powdercoated
- Option: Bike perforated door, Padlock/Ulock

LIGHTING
All exterior lighting designs for campus lighting shall include a photometric analysis that calculates the expected illuminance of the area.

The existing acorn post top fixture and concrete pole shall be phased out.

The pedestrian light fixtures shall be used as the primary exterior light source along all pedestrian paths, campus open spaces and streetscapes. Pedestrian paths shall have a horizontal average of 1.0 foot candles at ground level. The recommended uniformity shall not exceed 4:1 (ave:min) on pedestrian paths and 5:1 (ave:min) on streetscapes. Light distribution shall be LED with cut-off. Banner arms shall be provided on pole lights in designated areas. Light installations shall provide electrical outlets on poles in open lawn areas, plazas and courtyards. In general, poles should be spaced no less than 60 ft. apart with a maximum spacing of 100 ft.

Post Top Fixture
- Manufacturer: Lumenpulse
- Style: PUR 100T
- Output: L60, 6000lm (60w, 2 LED modules)
- Color and Color temperature: 4000k
- Distribution: Type 3
- Finish: Textured Black
- Product Number: PUR100T-120/277-L60-40K-3-BKTX-NO
- Approved alternates:
  - Limonia Omera
  - King Luminaire K583

Pole:
- Manufacturer: Lumenpulse
- Style: Rounded
- Height: 12 ft
- Material: Steel
- Wall thickness: 1/8”
• Finish: Textured Black
• Base: Special (SPL009992)
• Option: Banner Arm (as applicable)
• Product Number: PL-4SSTL-R-12-L-BKTX-SPL009992
• Footing types:
  • Concrete footing
  • Helical footing
• Approved alternates:
  • Valmont Ave 30 style (or equal)

fig. 6.16 - pedestrian light standard
fig. 6.17 - pedestrian light - concrete footing at sloping pavement
fig. 6.18 - pedestrian light - concrete footing at lawn
fig. 6.19 - pedestrian light - helical footing at lawn
**fig. 6.20 - pedestrian light standard spacing - street condition**

**fig. 6.21 - pedestrian light standard spacing - pathway condition**
Parking lot light fixtures shall be used to efficiently light the parking surface area and minimize spillage into the surrounding context. Light distribution shall be LED with cut-off. Poles will often be required to incorporate security cameras. Light fixture locations shall not conflict with required shade tree locations and shall avoid being located in planting islands. Parking lots shall have a horizontal average of 1.0 foot candles at ground level. The recommended uniformity shall not exceed 5:1 (ave:min).

“Shoebox” Fixture:
- Manufacturer: Cooper Lighting
- Style: Galleon
- Output: 18000 -30000 lumen, 160-270 watt
  - Depending on mounting height and spacing
- Color and Color temperature: 4000k
- Distribution: Type 2
- Finish: Black
- Approved alternates:
  - Kim Lighting Warp 9
  - LumenPulse Shark

Pole:
- Manufacturer: Cooper Lighting
- Style: Square
- Height: 20 – 33 ft.
  - Depending on light output and spacing
- Material: Steel
- Finish: Black
- Footing types:
  - Concrete
  - Concrete Pier (when located within parking surface)
- Approved alternates:
  - General Structures, Inc. CPA
  - HapCo. SSA

fig. 6.22 - shoebox light fixture (express lot 4)