

2020 CAMPUS MASTER PLAN UPDATE

DECEMBER 2020



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The Campus Master Plan is a fluid document and proposed progress is dependent on a number of factors including availability of funding and philanthropy, future space use studies, and the ongoing needs of campus development.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION



LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

UAB continues to develop and execute our ambitious Campus Master Plan that will guide the shape of our physical campus through 2025 and beyond. This plan is the product of campus- and community-wide collaboration and is integral to our comprehensive Strategic Plan, Forging the Future. UAB now encompasses more than 100 city blocks as we continue growing one of the most vibrant, state-of-the-art, and sustainable urban campuses in the nation.

This ongoing development amid the COVID-19 pandemic and attendant economic uncertainty speaks to the adaptability of our plan as well as the resiliency and resolve of UAB and our partners. We continue to design, construct and open key facilities that are technologically advanced, architecturally distinctive, and reflective of the innovative spirit of our university and academic medical center. These facilities are vital to carrying out our multifaceted mission of education; research, innovation and economic development; patient care; and community engagement.

Our 2020 Campus Master Plan furthers our longtime facilities and beautification goals, including the enhancement of our student learning environment and a patient experience

that is second to none. It also envisions a campus that is increasingly sustainable (already home to several LEED-certified buildings and over 60 acres of useable greenspace), walkable, safe for cyclists, transit-friendly, and accessible for our patients and visitors. And a campus ever more connected to our business community and community at large, as an engaged partner and responsible steward of our financial and natural resources.

We are deeply grateful for the support and advocacy of our UA System Board of Trustees as well as elected officials, donors, alumni, and other partners. Together we continue building a campus that is a globally recognized destination for educational opportunity and excellence, a thriving nexus of innovation and entrepreneurialism, and a great source of pride for Birmingham and the state of Alabama.

Ray L. Watts, M.D.
President



PURPOSE

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM'S 2020 CAMPUS MASTER PLAN WILL GUIDE PHYSICAL ENHANCEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY'S CAMPUS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

It establishes an effective framework that supports the university's leadership role among the nation's comprehensive public urban research universities with academic medical centers. The Campus Master Plan aligns with UAB's strategic plan *Forging the Future* and mission to serve students, patients, the community, and the global need for discovery, knowledge dissemination, education, creativity, and the application of groundbreaking solutions.

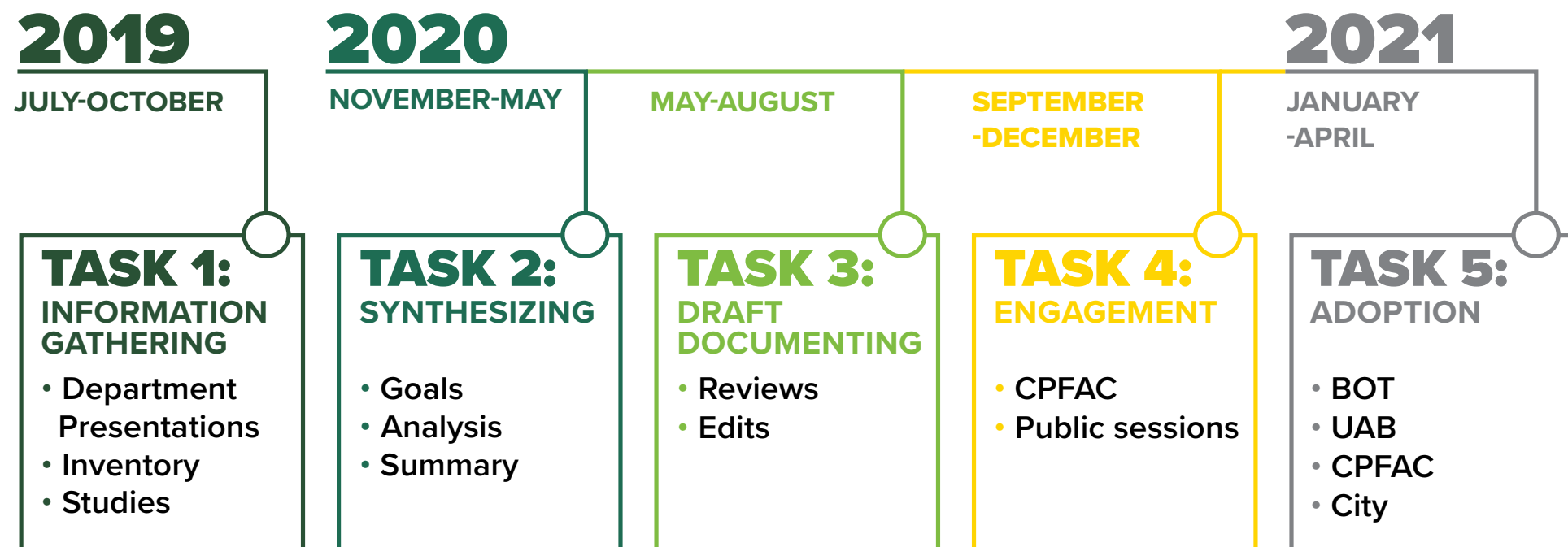
As the university continues to strengthen and expand in national and global reputation, the Campus Master Plan emphasizes the need for enhanced growth management

and innovative facilities on campus. It also establishes a blueprint for the stewardship of facility resources and campus property, as well as a framework for coordinating essential decisions related to the physical environment of campus.

The procedural intent of the Campus Master Plan is to comply with the guiding principles and process requirements of the University of Alabama System Planning and Management of Facilities and Other Capital Assets, Campus Master Plan, as well as the requirements of the City of Birmingham Planning Commission.

PROCESS

PROCESS TIMELINE



TASK 1: INFORMATION GATHERING

The Campus Master Plan was created using several studies for the university and the City of Birmingham. This includes studies performed over the past five years in an effort to align the Campus Master Plan with the goals of the UAB Strategic Plan, *Forging the Future*.

UAB's vision is to embed fundamental values of the university through the development of education, research, innovation, and leadership. UAB students, faculty, and staff are committed to taking an influential role as responsible stewards of our resources and communities, and to promoting global thinking and local action.

Strategic plans and existing studies throughout the university are intended to deliver a holistic vision with clear, institution-wide priorities and goals and should be developed and implemented in consultation with a wide range of university stakeholders.

A key component of the information gathering was the formal presentations and projected growth models of all the schools and selected departments at UAB. Compiled over six months, these information sessions focused on projected growth, current facility utilization with departmental space needs criteria, and existing and future facility needs.

TASK 2: SYNTHESIZE

This task was used to further understand all necessary studies and components systematically, including future growth projections, community impact, vehicular road patterns, pedestrian circulation, building and space utilization, and natural features. The information gathered and accessed during this process generated the informed strategy and decision making tactics for the Campus Master Plan moving forward.

TASK 3: DRAFT DOCUMENT

The Campus Master Plan was thoroughly curated and developed with the intent of properly communicating the entire plan in a transparent way. This process included data arrangement, organization, content development, and document finalization.

TASK 4: ENGAGEMENT

This task provided review and refinement of the Campus Master Plan. During this process, a public input strategy was implemented to make informed decisions and detailed adjustments. Public engagement included outreach and presentations to UAB departments, faculty, staff, students, City leadership and staff, the general public, and surrounding neighborhoods.

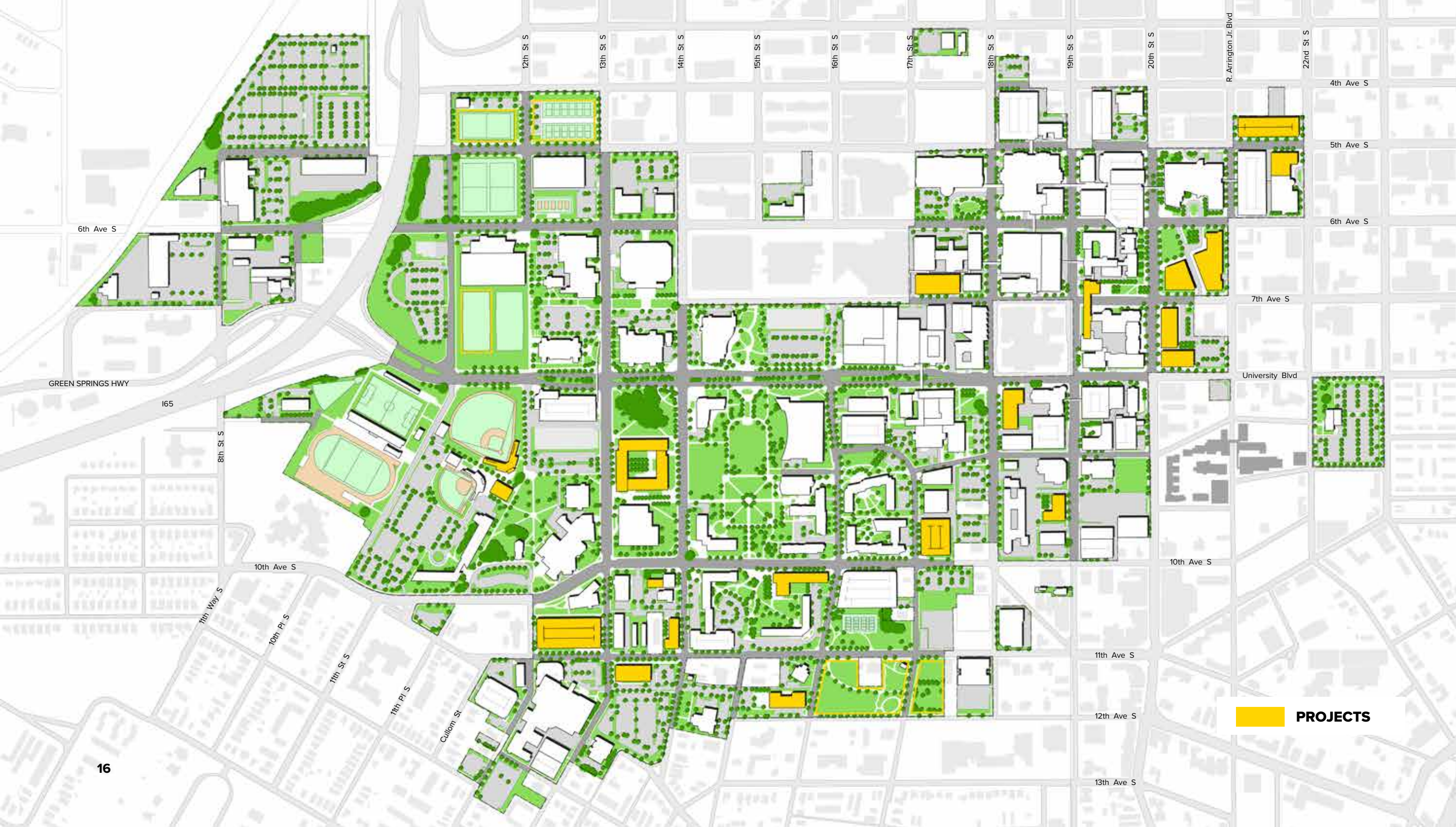
Feedback from these sessions, as well as interviews and focus groups, were documented and discussed with administration and the Campus Planning and Facilities Advisory Committee (CPFAC).

TASK 5: ADOPTION

This task will be the articulation of an implementation for moving forward with the Campus Master Plan recommendations, along with approval from, the Board of Trustees, UAB Administration and the City of Birmingham.

The Campus Master Plan is the living document and reference guide for decision-making. Follow up presentations and publicity to the campus and city community will also provide an opportunity for broad, ongoing feedback, awareness, and conversation regarding the future of the university.





2025 VISION

The UAB Campus Master Plan is a living document that provides flexibility in order to respond to circumstances and issues that may not be anticipated, while also holding to specific, goal-oriented tasks. By being strategic and efficient with resources, the 2025 Vision offers new and renovated facilities that serve a functional role in developing world class, innovative learning and research environments, as well as further enhancing the overall campus environment.

The 2025 Vision is intentional in its approach. As new facilities emerge, each project will look to be maximize the land through building appropriate densities, providing purposeful spaces, creating efficiencies, and incorporating performance landscapes. Removing under-performing and underutilized facilities will reduce energy, reassess maintenance requirements, and foster future growth within the limits of the campus. Grouping like uses and connecting them through enhanced physical spaces supports collaboration and strengthens community.

These impacts include enhancements to the quality of life on campus, improvements to the environments for teaching and research, enhancement of pedestrian connections, improvements to parking facilities and alternative transportation options, and improvement of campus greenspace.

CAMPUS GOALS



1

Vibrant Student Learning Environment

To deliver a richly supportive setting for student learning, research, and living that is a hub for innovation, research, medicine, and creativity

STRATEGIES:

- Continue to locate academic services within the academic core
- Modernize existing facilities to improve functionality and appearance
- Provide new classrooms and innovative labs to serve students-focused learning
- Strengthen the on-campus living and dining experience
- Develop athletics facilities that meet the needs of each group

2

Quality Patient Experience

To continue to provide a world class environment for patient care for the city of Birmingham, and the state of Alabama

STRATEGIES:

- Improve inpatient and outpatient experience from arrival to departure
- Construct new and renovate existing facilities to deliver the best in care services.
- Enhance wayfinding throughout for vehicular and pedestrian circulation
- Provide facilities with capability for state-of-the-art technology and innovation

3

Enhanced Research Setting

To continue to modernize facilities that will drive research and innovation to meet the needs of the global community.

STRATEGIES:

- Develop facilities that will foster collaboration and innovation
- Renovate existing facilities with increased efficiency and diversity to grow research opportunities
- Integrate within the campus community through better connectivity and transparency

4

Embrace Urban Context

To provide a vibrant, lively environment that supports the safety, mobility, and sustainability of the campus and community

STRATEGIES:

- Create a network of vibrant open spaces for active learning, gathering, and recreation
- Implement cost effective utility system with low carbon footprint and energy unit index
- Refine parking and multimodal transportation systems that improve access and movement
- Integrate on-going safety efforts across campus

5

Community Engagement

To form a harmonious and purposeful partnership across campus and with neighboring communities

STRATEGIES:

- Embrace the city as a living lab
- Create a seamless transition between campus and city
- Consider city aspirations in planning and developing stages
- Provide transparent communication for development strategies and plans



2.0 CAMPUS FRAMEWORK



URBAN CAMPUS

UAB is located within the southwest quadrant of the City Center of Birmingham, Alabama. Founded in 1969, the university has grown from its original four city blocks, along 20th Street South, to one hundred city blocks in 50 years. The campus is bordered by a variety of surrounding communities. The historic residential neighborhoods of Five Points South and Glen Iris to the south, North Titusville to the west, the developing higher density Parkside community to the north, and the historic Automotive District within the Southside neighborhood to the east.

The existing street network pattern is the single greatest influencer of the built environment pattern for UAB. The existing pattern has allowed the campus to grow in an orderly fashion, considerably integrating itself into the surrounding community rather than walling itself off. The grid maintains circulation flexibility, not only for UAB, but also for the surrounding communities of Birmingham.

The existing street system supports pedestrian, transit, and vehicular circulation. It creates strategic ways to get around campus safely and effectively.

Enhanced sidewalks and pathways are strategically placed in identified high traffic areas. New bike lanes have been incorporated to ensure cyclist safety.

The Campus Master Plan focuses on redeveloping underutilized areas of the campus. Non-contributing structures, smaller inefficient facilities acquired by the university, and buildings that are beyond their useable life span have been identified for removal. These sites will be redeveloped for new facilities, held for future facilities, or redesigned as campus open space. As new facilities are developed, the expectation is the site will be significantly denser, continue to enhance the public realm, and reinforce the architectural character of the campus.

New development will continue to incorporate passive landscape infrastructure and provide useable spaces for outdoor learning and collaboration. This will align with the UAB Strategic Plan by empowering innovative research and creative activities that drive knowledge creation focused on improving society.

BACKGROUND

UAB traces its roots to the 1859 founding of the Medical College of Alabama and the 1936 opening of the Birmingham Extension Center of the University of Alabama. In 1944, The University of Alabama entered into a 99-year contract with Jefferson County for the use of Jefferson and Hillman Hospitals which conveyed to the university the land on which the hospitals were located. The following year, the Medical College of Alabama was moved from Tuscaloosa, and the University's Medical Center was founded in Birmingham.

In 1954, the Extension Center was moved to a newly constructed facility adjacent to the Medical Center, bringing together for the first time the university's two academic components in Birmingham. In 1966, the Alabama legislature commissioned the study for the expansion of medical education in Alabama resulting in the Extension Center and the Medical Center being administratively merged to form the "University of Alabama in Birmingham".

In 1968, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced final approval of a 45-block expansion program for UAB and grants totaling over \$11.4 million for the project.

In 1969, UAB became an independent institution, one of the autonomous universities within the newly created three-campus

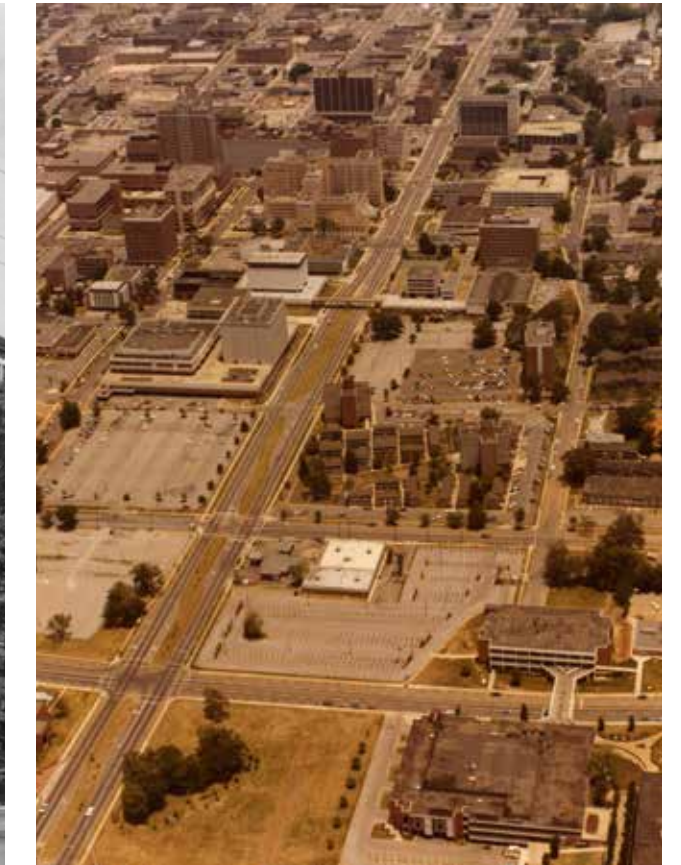
University of Alabama System. In 1970, a groundbreaking ceremony was held for a new three-building campus for the College of General Studies. This ceremony heralded a campus expansion westward from the Medical Center footprint within the 45-block expansion. Since the creation of the UAB Athletics Department in 1977, athletic facilities have greatly influenced the development patterns of the west side of campus.

The 2001 Campus Master Plan identified the need for open space and determined the location of what would become the UAB Campus Green. Constructed in 2008, this extensive open space, created a center to the campus while providing a framework for future academic facilities. In 2006, UAB finalized the purchase of the HealthSouth Medical Center on the southern edge of the campus. The hospital dates back to 1910 as the South Highlands Infirmary.

Today, UAB is a comprehensive urban university with a nationally recognized academic health center. UAB is the only public, four-year degree granting university in the state's largest metropolitan area. UAB is the largest research institution in the state of Alabama and is the single largest employers in the state. The campus sits on more than 400 acres with over 17 million square feet of building space.



1945



1971

CAMPUS GROWTH



1945



1959



1971



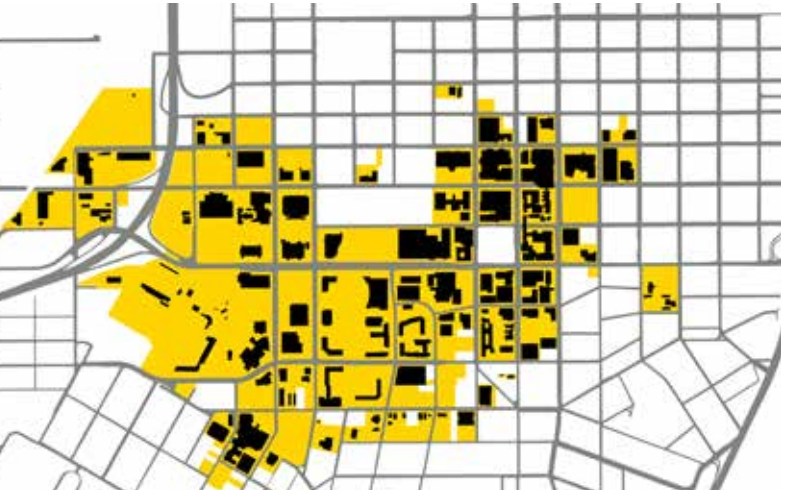
1982



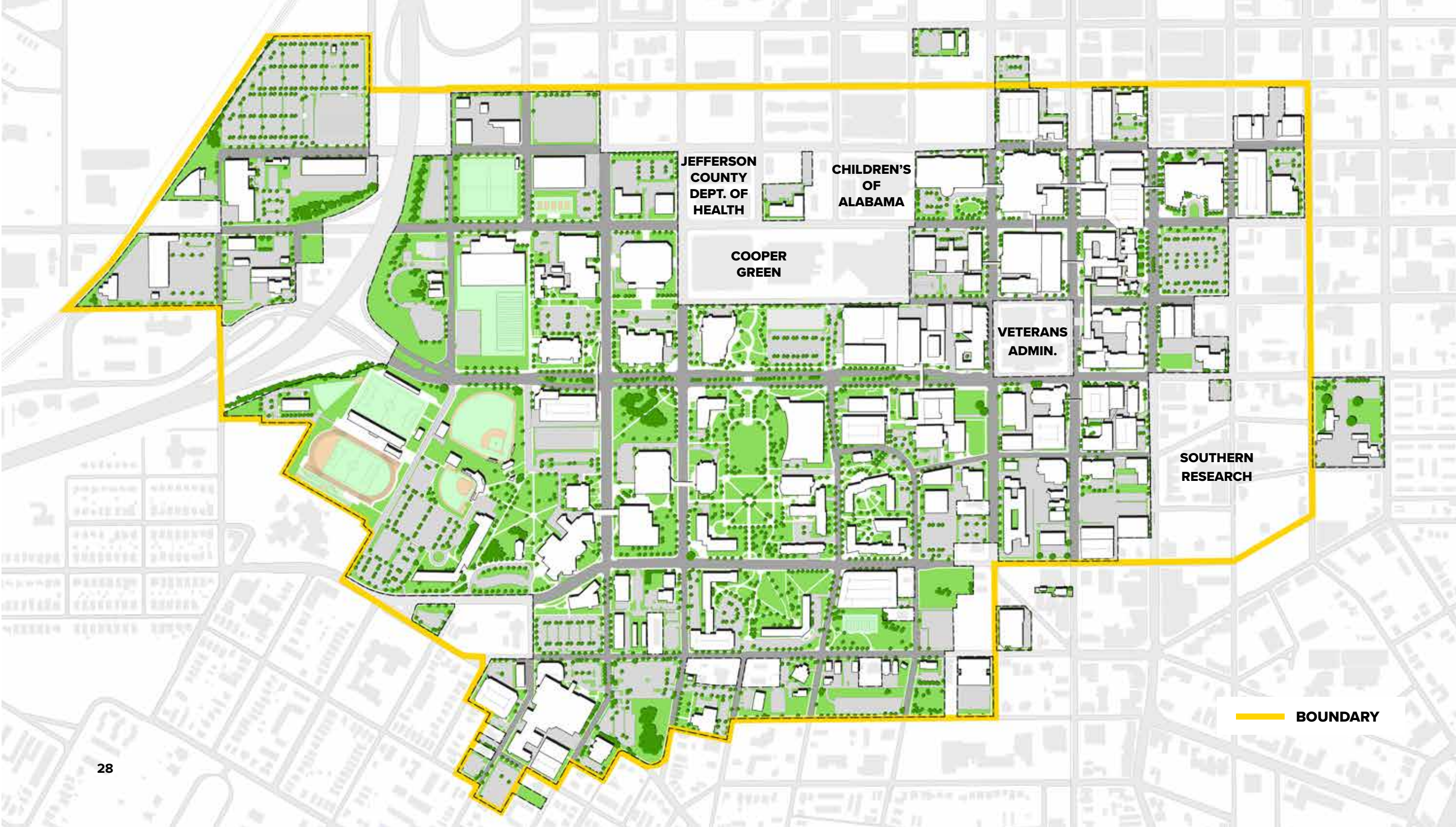
2001



2011



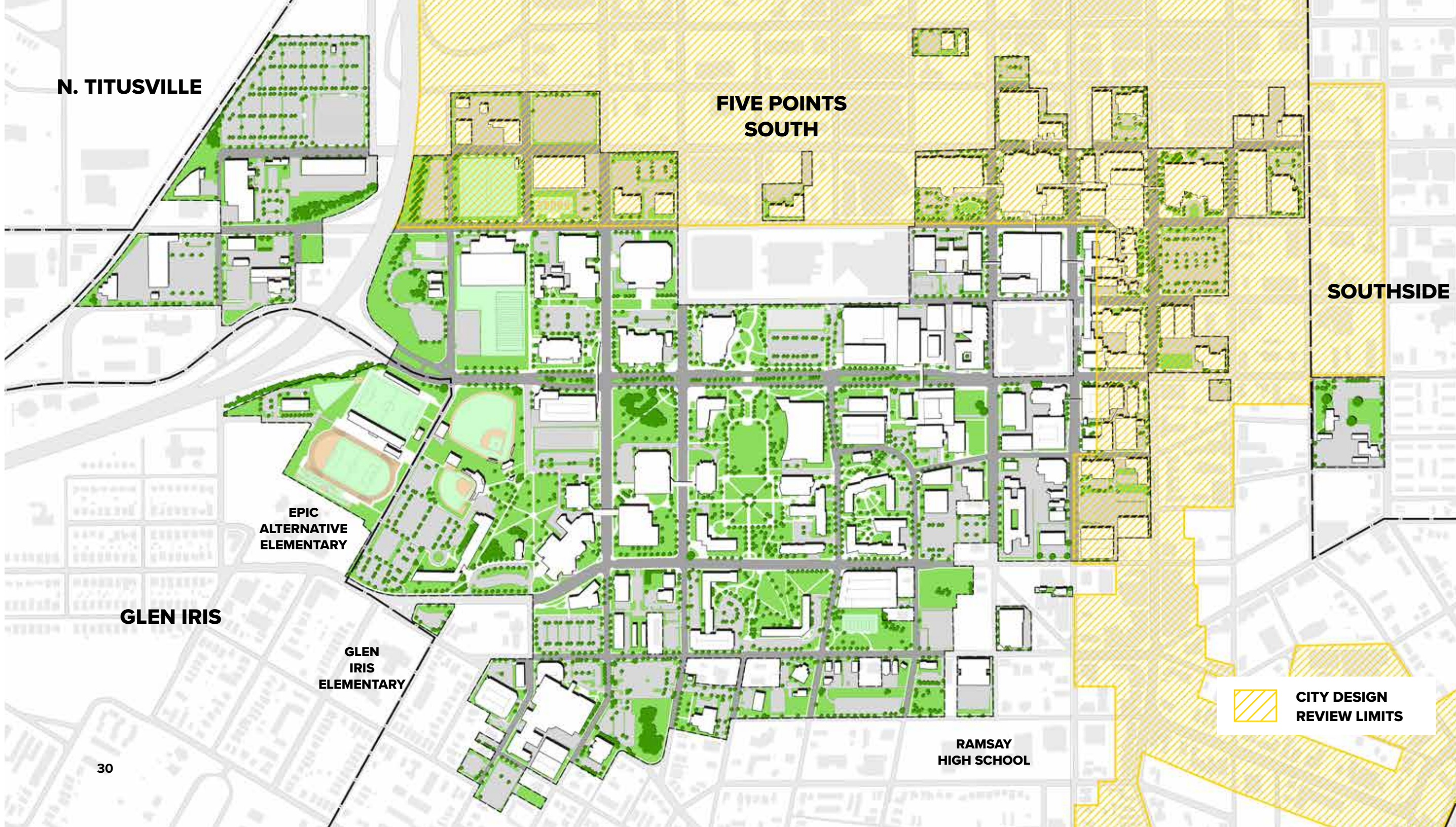
2020



HEALTH DISTRICT

UAB is located within the City of Birmingham's Health District, an area established to promote health and wellness by encouraging walkability and decreasing exposure to secondhand smoke in these areas where health is the focus. Within the District, the public realm, which includes streets, sidewalks, parks and other outdoor public areas were designated smoke-free by City ordinance in December 2019.

Partners in this effort included Birmingham Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Children's of Alabama, City of Birmingham, Cooper Green Mercy Health Services, Jefferson County Department of Health, Southern Research, and the University of Alabama at Birmingham.



LOCATION

Positioned on the Southside of downtown Birmingham, UAB resides within three of the City's historic neighborhoods.

Five Points South is one of Birmingham's first street car lined suburbs dating back to 1887. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the community stretches from the base of Red Mountain to the railroad viaduct and the emerging Parkside District which includes Railroad Park and Regions Field. Located at the intersection of 20th Street S, 11th Avenue S and Magnolia Avenue is the neighborhood's historic commercial node.

Glen Iris neighborhood was established in 1901 with the development of the historic Glen Iris Park. The neighborhood includes a number of homes on the National Register of Historic Places. A small neighborhood commercial node is located at the intersection of 10th Avenue S and 8th Street S.

With the recent acquisition of the former Southern Research block bounded by University Blvd between 22nd Street S and 23rd Street S, UAB resides along the eastern edge of the Southside neighborhood. The neighborhood includes a mix of industrial, residential, and commercial uses.

At UAB, any property south of 6th Avenue S or along the 20th Street S corridor falls within the City's Design Review Committee purview.

GROWTH

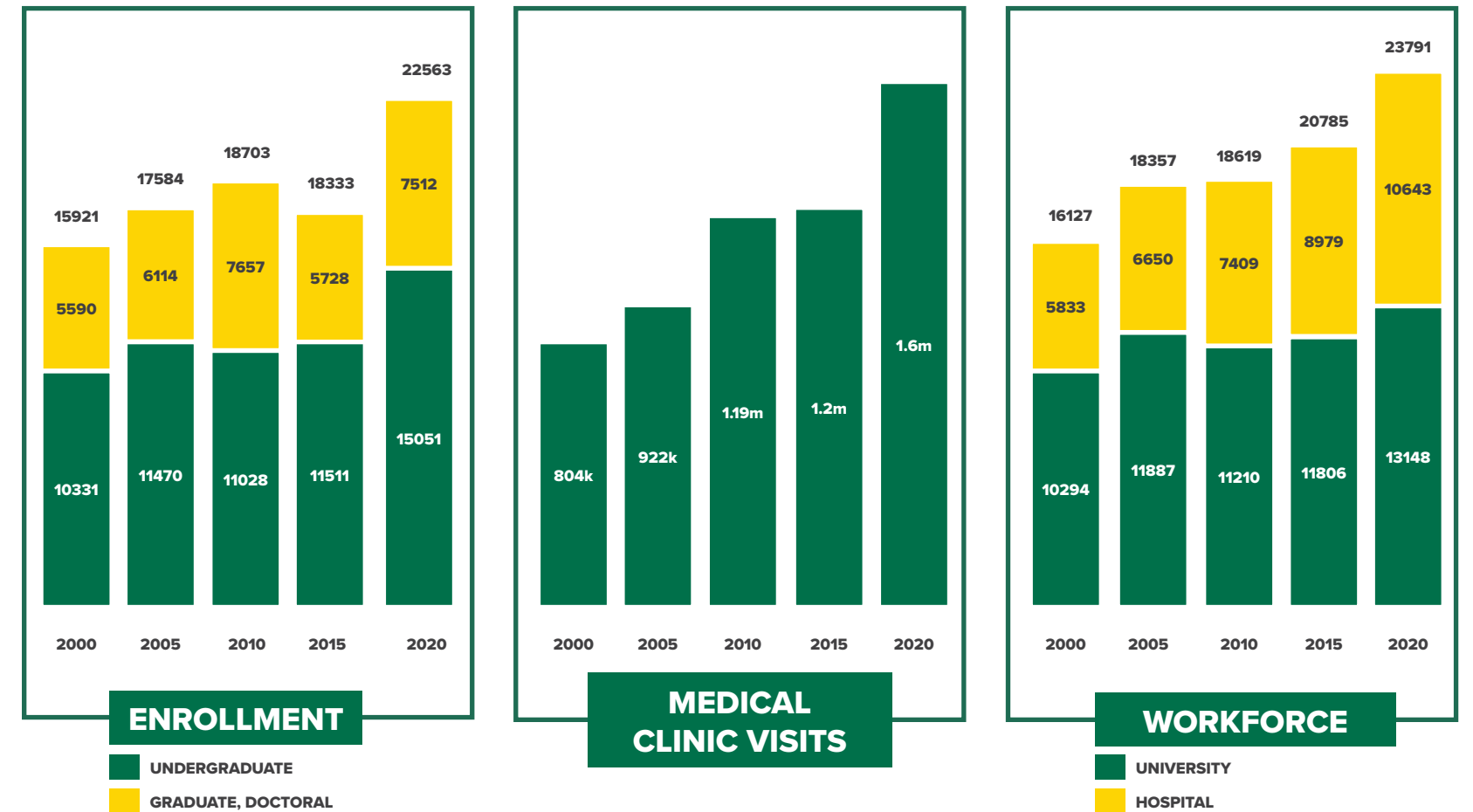
In 2020, UAB set an enrollment record for the fifth consecutive year, and reached a new milestone — growing its student body to more than 22,500 students for the first time in its 50-year history. In-state, out-of-state and international enrollment have all seen year-over-year increases, as did the graduate and professional student populations.

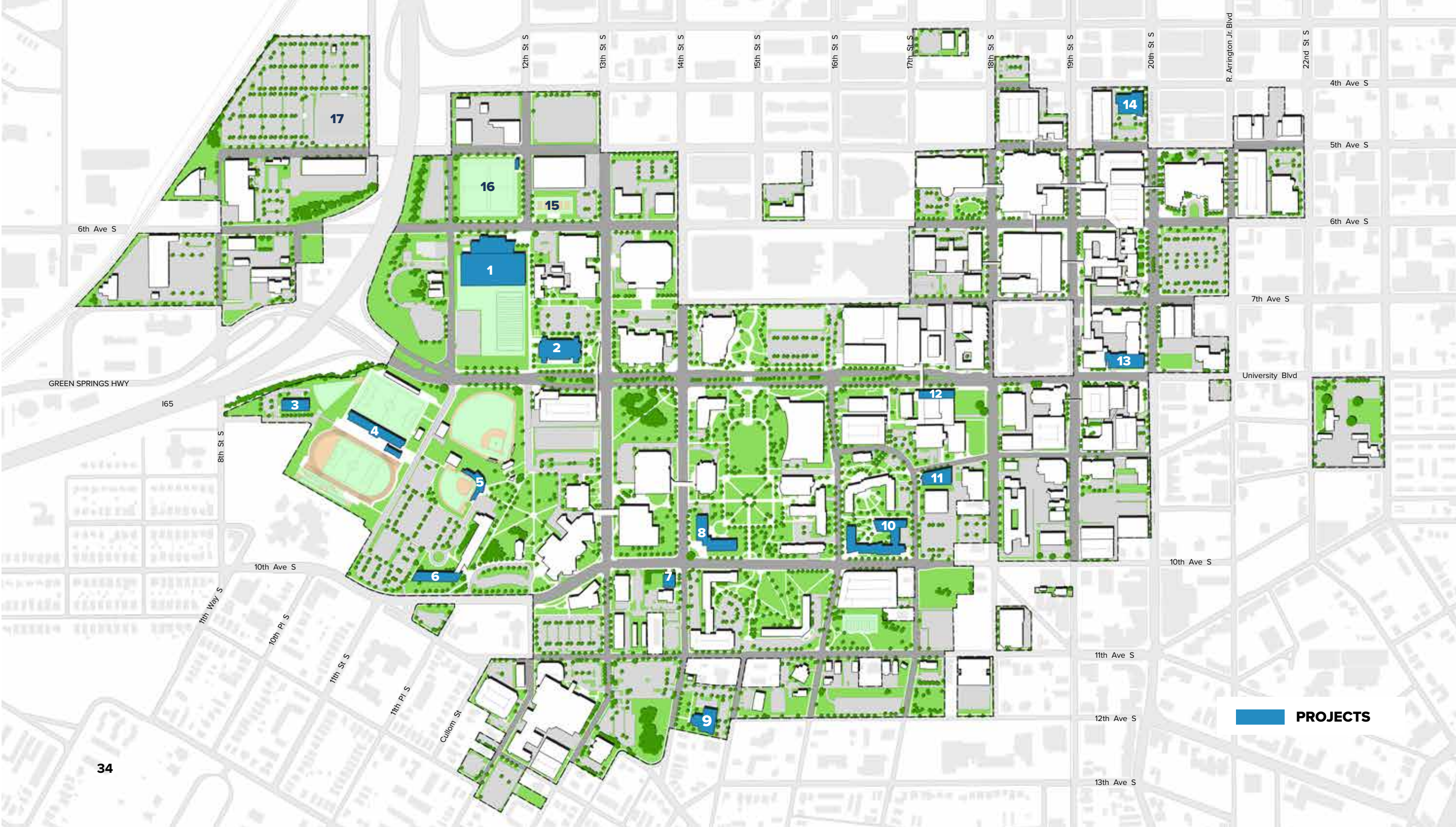
In the past five years, UAB has climbed 10 places on the National Institutes of Health research funding rankings, from 31 in the nation to 21. Total NIH funding during that period rose from \$133 million in 2013 to \$234 million in 2018. The faculty population is growing as well, including the number of principal investigators which increased nearly 25 percent in the past five years.

Serving more than 1.6 million patient visits a year in 2018-2019, UAB Medicine continues to grow to meet the needs of the state in providing quality healthcare.

The COVID-19 pandemic, declared by the World Health Organization in March 2020, set a new precedent for innovative learning and research. UAB immediately shifted to distance learning and remote working protocols. The impacts of the pandemic on the future growth of the university are not yet fully understood, but the need for more data and in-depth study on future space needs is apparent.

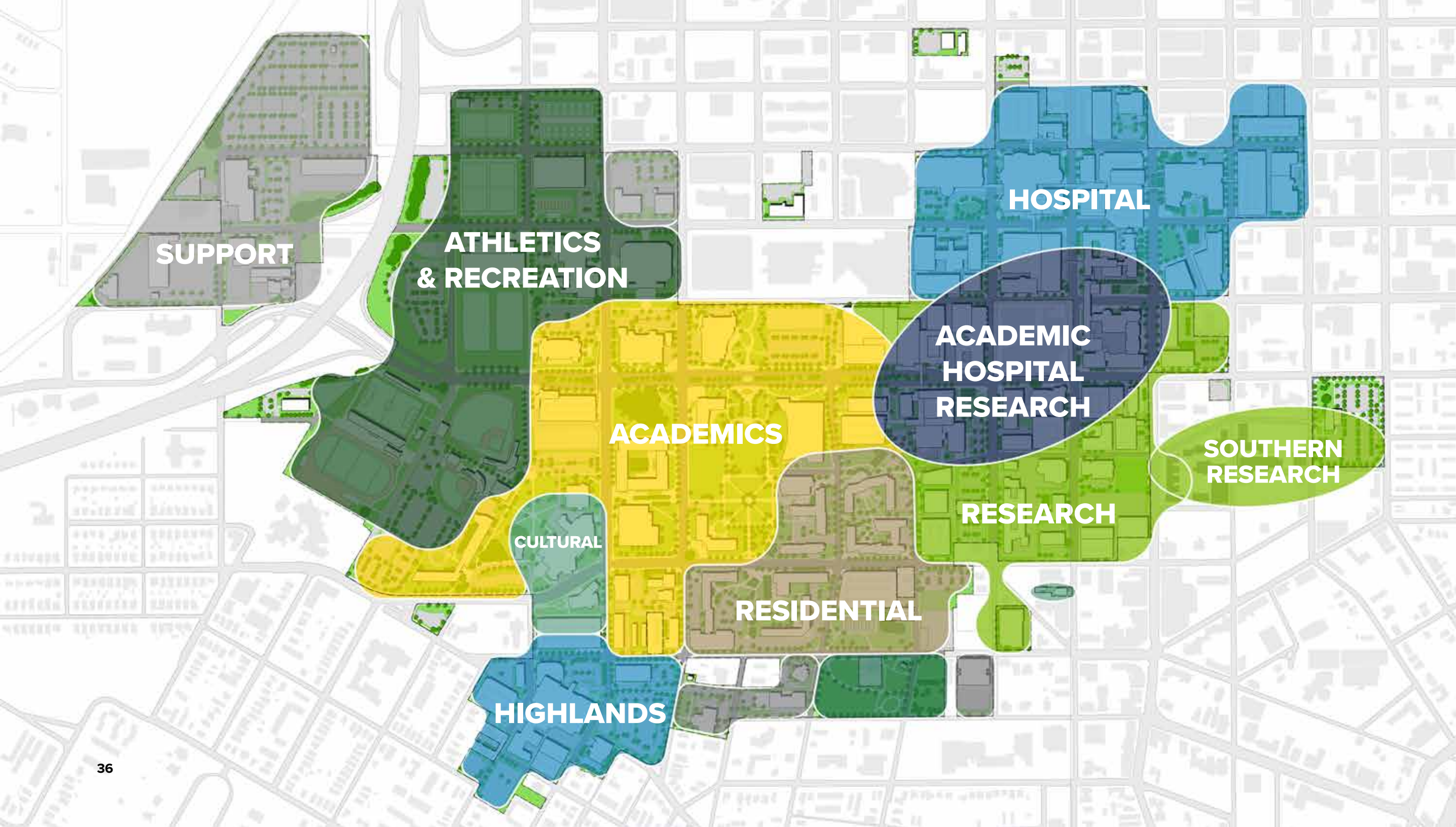
The continued utilization of distance learning, remote working, and telemedicine will influence classroom, research, and patient spaces as well as other areas of the campus, most notably transit and parking initiatives. A detailed space planning effort to be conducted in the next 18-24 months will be a critical component in assessing the impact the pandemic has on future growth at UAB.





CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN 2015-2020

1. Football Operations Building
2. Collat School of Business
3. ROTC
4. BBVA Field
5. Mary Bowers Field Grandstand
6. Education and Engineering Complex Renovation
7. Honors Hall
8. University Hall
9. Police Headquarters
10. Green Hall
11. Technology Innovation Center
12. School of Nursing Addition
13. McCallum Building Renovation
14. Proton Treatment Center
15. Beach Volleyball
16. Intramural Fields
17. Express Lot 4



FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

At over one hundred city blocks, the campus continues to create zones of concentration with overlapping areas of collaboration. This effort is intentional and helps to ensure the university can respond to the existing physical conditions in order to create a cohesive university feel within the heart of Birmingham.

Academic and research areas are generally located within the core of the campus, fostering better connectivity between the classroom and the lab in a pedestrian friendly environment. Most classrooms are within a 15-minute walk from a research facility.

Centered on the original university hospital founded in 1945, the hospital district has grown to include 12 city blocks. This zone is within close proximity to the research area for UAB and to partner organizations such as the Veterans Administration Hospital, Children’s of Alabama and Southern Research. The UAB Hospital-Highlands is located within the Five Points South neighborhood. Future improvements should be sensitive and considerate in scale and density to the surrounding communities.

Founded in 1941, Southern Research offers research and technology services to support industry and federal government agencies primarily in the areas of drug design and evaluation, environmental controls, materials engineering, and chemical and biological defense. The by-laws

and corporate charter of the Southern Research Institute allow UAB to appoint a majority of the board of directors and is a discretely presented component unit of UAB under GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61.

On-campus student housing borders the southern neighborhood of Five Points South along 10th Avenue South and in proximity to the Five Points South Business District, enhancing synergies between the campus and the community.

Outdoor athletic and recreational facilities will continue to migrate to the western edge of the campus creating a physical greenspace edge between the campus and the interstate.

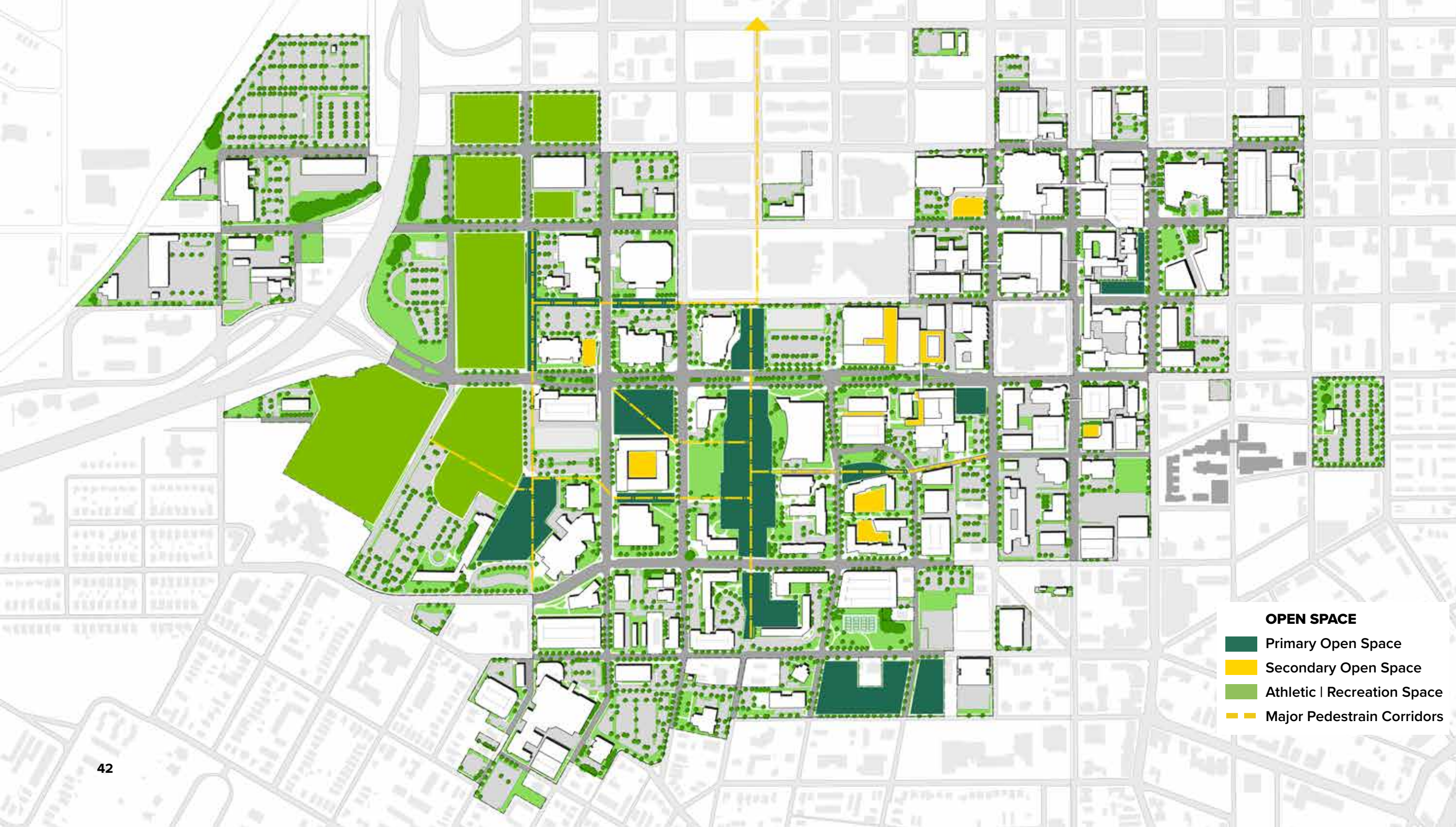
The Arts District focuses around the Alys Stephens Performing Arts Center and AEIVA along with various arts-related departments.

Support services and express parking will also continue to relocate west of Interstate 65 to the Support District, freeing up more area for teaching and research at the center of the campus.





3.0 EMPHASIS AREAS



OPEN SPACE PLAN

With an existing urban fabric, UAB's open space creates a campus like feel without disturbing the mechanics of the city, providing a variety of passive and active spaces, including the Campus Green, as the center of the academic core of the campus.

Primary pedestrian connections within the campus are located along several central axis. These movements create major circulation corridors across campus while preserving sight lines. The primary north-south axis along the former 15th Street S corridor connects the historic residential areas of Five Points South to the south and with the extension of this corridor to the north, the emerging Parkside District. A east-west axis along the former 9th Avenue S corridor connects the far edges of campus along a primarily pedestrian corridor.

The Campus Master Plan continues to enhance the existing green spaces throughout campus, creating better connections for pedestrian movement and the preservation of open space. Renovations of secondary spaces are anticipated and future construction projects will continue to clearly outline the edges of these existing spaces.

- OPEN SPACE**
- Primary Open Space
 - Secondary Open Space
 - Athletic | Recreation Space
 - Major Pedestrian Corridors

Streets comprise a critical secondary layer within the open space system. As new facilities are built and streetscapes are upgraded, the sidewalks provide an opportunity for pedestrian circulation paths, urban tree canopy development, and integrated stormwater management solutions.

Over the past decade, UAB has worked to improve the first impression to the campus, through new gateway monuments on the eastern and western edges of University Boulevard, beautification projects, and vehicular wayfinding. As part of new capital projects at the edges of the campus, appropriate building orientation, attractive streetscapes, green spaces, and simple wayfinding signage will further enhance first impressions of the campus.

The repositioning of athletic and recreational facilities along I-65 has transformed the west part of campus. This strategy will continue with new recreation projects along 4th Avenue South. Each project should incorporate streetscapes and wayfinding to further enhance the northern edge of campus.



ACADEMIC CORE



SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING COMPLEX



PSYCHOLOGY BUILDING



ALTEC / STYSLINGER GENOMICS RESEARCH BUILDING

The Campus Master Plan looks to redevelop low-density buildings into higher performance and higher density facilities that respond to their surrounding urban context. New facilities will reinforce the pedestrian circulation within the campus and along the existing public street network with visible building entrances, enhanced sidewalks, and transparency between the external and internal viewers. Each project will incorporate public spaces external to the building and when applicable, semi-private spaces internal to the building footprint for increased collaboration.

The New Science and Engineering Complex is redeveloping an existing, aging, energy inefficient building for better use. Located at the current site of the Education Building, the new facility is a two phase project that will provide modern instructional and laboratory facilities for UAB's physical sciences departments. The second phase envisions the relocation of the School of Engineering to the center of campus to create synergies between physical sciences and engineering.

As UAB's undergraduate Honors College continues to grow, a small addition is planned to the newly renovated Honors Hall, providing additional area for collaboration while framing the Colleges outdoor gathering space.

The relocation of the Department of Psychology from the center of campus within closer proximity to research and School of Medicine facilities creates greater opportunities for collaboration with the various professional schools. The free-standing facility would allow for an improved patient engagement with dedicated patient areas and parking.

The renovation and addition to the existing Lyon-Harrison Building into the new home for the Genomics Medicine and Data Sciences will provide a world class environment while modernizing an aging facility. The new home for genomics will provide computational and analytical areas to support research across UAB. The facility would be anchored by a new open space that visually connects the facility to 20th Street South while removing several under-performing facilities.

A future research building is envisioned fronting University Boulevard, replacing a low density internally focused facility. This new facility would further provide research opportunities for growth and reinforce the connection between the research district and the academic campus while framing University Boulevard and the adjacent Unity Park.

UAB MEDICINE



HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AT MAIN MEDICAL DISTRICT



UAB HOSPITAL-HIGHLANDS

UAB Medicine consists of the Main Medical District and the UAB Hospital-Highlands District. The Main Medical District is highly dense and located on approximately twelve city blocks historically centered on 20th Street. The Highlands Campus is located at the southwest edge of campus and immediately adjacent to the residential neighborhoods of Five Points South and Glen Iris.

Given the urban context and proximity to surrounding neighborhoods, the ability for the Medical Center to grow is limited. New development in each district will coincide with improved patient and employee experiences while refining the area for all users. Maintaining flexibility for future development for new primary and supporting facilities is critical to remain competitive in providing world-class patient care to the citizens of Alabama.

A critical focus within the Medical Districts will be to continue to improve the patient experience, from the initial arrival to departure. Future efforts include new facilities at both the Main Medical District and UAB Hospital-Highlands while improving wayfinding, parking experience and supply, valet services, and curbside loading and unloading.

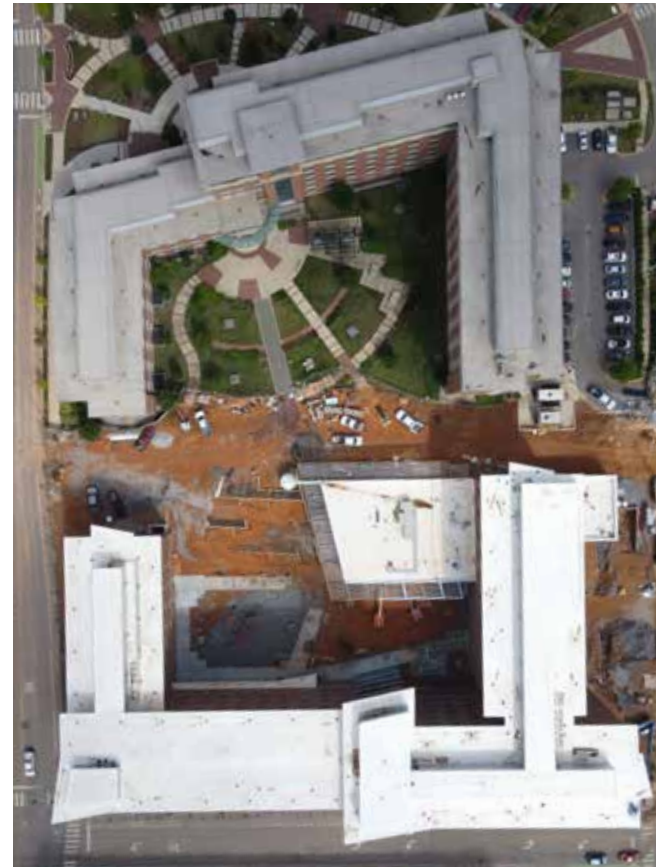
HOUSING AND STUDENT LIFE

The 2017 UAB Housing Study identified the need for additional beds on campus to serve the growing undergraduate enrollment. A future residence hall will be centrally located along 10th Avenue South, creating an interior quad shared by Rast Hall and Blount Hall. This location will further improve the north-south pedestrian connection between the Campus Green and the Five Points South community. The project envisions a supporting dining facility shared by immediate residence halls.

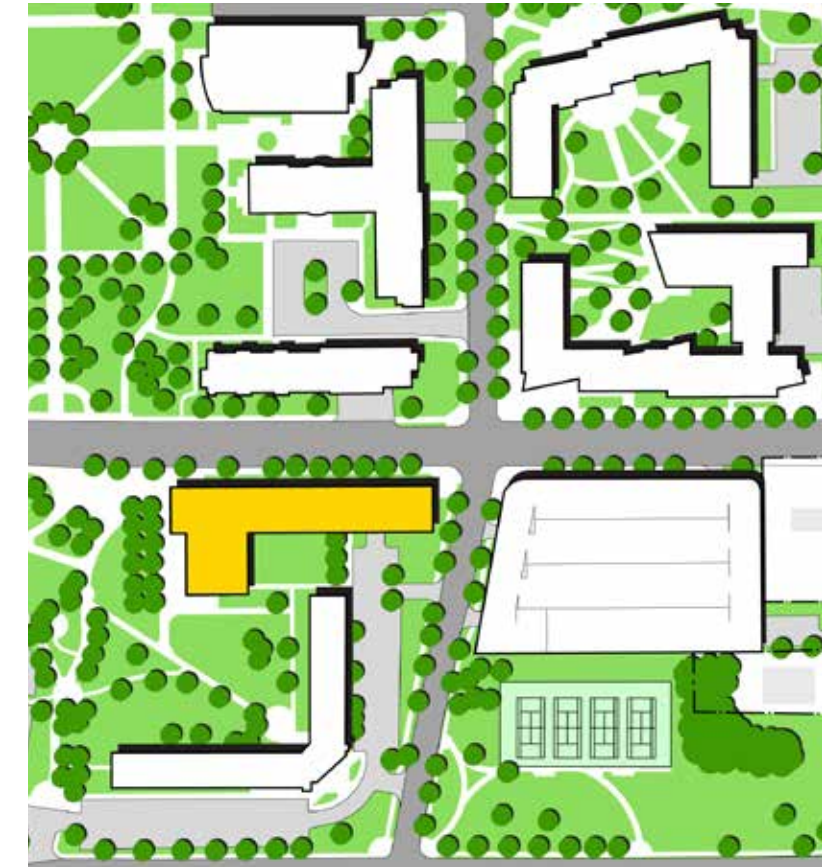
Denman Hall, built in 1973 and located immediately adjacent to Green Hall and Gold Hall, will be removed as it is nearing the end of its useful life. The existing site will be temporarily expanded into the adjacent open space.

The North Intramural Field will provide an additional recreation facility allowing for future growth in intramural programs and providing the UAB Marching Band an all season facility. The facility will serve as a campus gateway along the northern edge of campus.

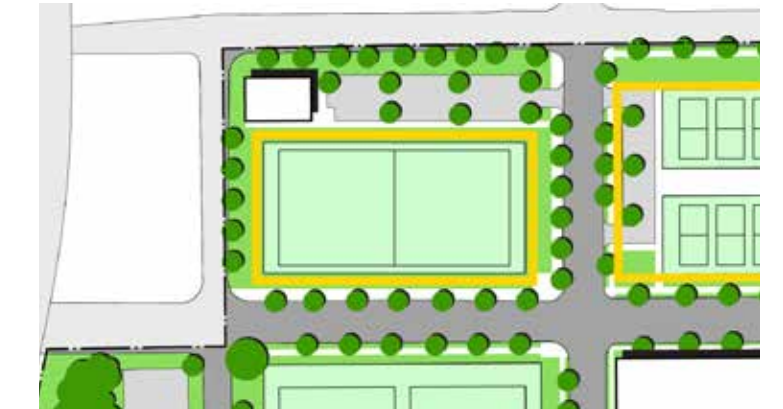
A future Student Organization Meeting Hall will provide a design specific space for student's organizations to meet on campus. The building, located adjacent to the new Honors Hall, would provide an active gateway to campus from the south side neighborhoods.



GREEN HALL AND GOLD HALL



RESIDENTIAL HALL



NORTH INTRAMURAL FIELD



STUDENT ORGANIZATION HALL



Dragonfly Park is a long range, open space plan for the redevelopment of underutilized properties along the southern edge of campus. The space would provide additional academic and recreational opportunities for UAB, as well as the neighboring community. Additionally, the park will integrate green infrastructure at a significant scale to address current stormwater issues on campus as well as being a catalyst for reinvestment of vacant properties along the campus's southern edge. The site contains over fifty feet of elevation change, providing elevated views of the campus along 12th Avenue S.

Located on two city blocks, Dragonfly Park is viewed as multiphased effort. On the northeast corner of the park, the construction of the UAB Solar House in 2019 completed the first phase of development. The project incorporated passive solar strategies, a micro-grid, rain harvesting, and native plantings. The Solar House provides educational opportunities for the students and the Birmingham community.



MOBILITY



PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM

With each new building project, the implementation of UAB's Public Realm Guidelines requires enhanced pedestrian improvements. Future pedestrian capital projects include filling the gaps within the east-west connection from the Research District to the Arts District, as well as better connections between the surrounding residential communities of Parkside and Five Points South.

BICYCLE SYSTEM

UAB completed a Road Diet Study in 2016 and implemented a 10-block conversion of 10th Avenue South to include bike lanes and intersection improvements. Working with the City, UAB is focused on improving north-south connections within the campus as a larger network of bike lanes is implemented. Connecting these efforts beyond the limits of the campus is critical in providing mobility for the community.

VEHICULAR SYSTEM

The majority of streets within the campus are controlled by the City of Birmingham and are



tied to the City's larger transportation network. Continuing to slow and reduce traffic throughout the campus with strategic road diets efforts, pedestrian improvement projects and enforcement is critical in reducing pedestrian and vehicular conflicts within the campus.

PARKING

UAB's parking system must address a variety of users, conditions, and situations. Serving students, academic staff, and employees, parking continues to be extended to the edges of the campus to allow for new facilities to be built within the core of the campus. Patient and visitors spaces that serve the Health System must continue to be located within close proximity of hospitals and clinics.

Future structured parking facilities are located toward the edges of campus. Each facility would provide parking for a mix of users. Given the size and location of the decks, the decks shall incorporate architectural features and appropriate materials while integrating ground floor uses. The use of liner buildings shall be incorporated when fronting primary streets. New and renovations of surface parking lots will continue to enhance the safety, pedestrian accessibility, and visual appearance.

UAB will continue to utilize the City's existing on-street parking to supplement the parking needs of the campus. In collaboration

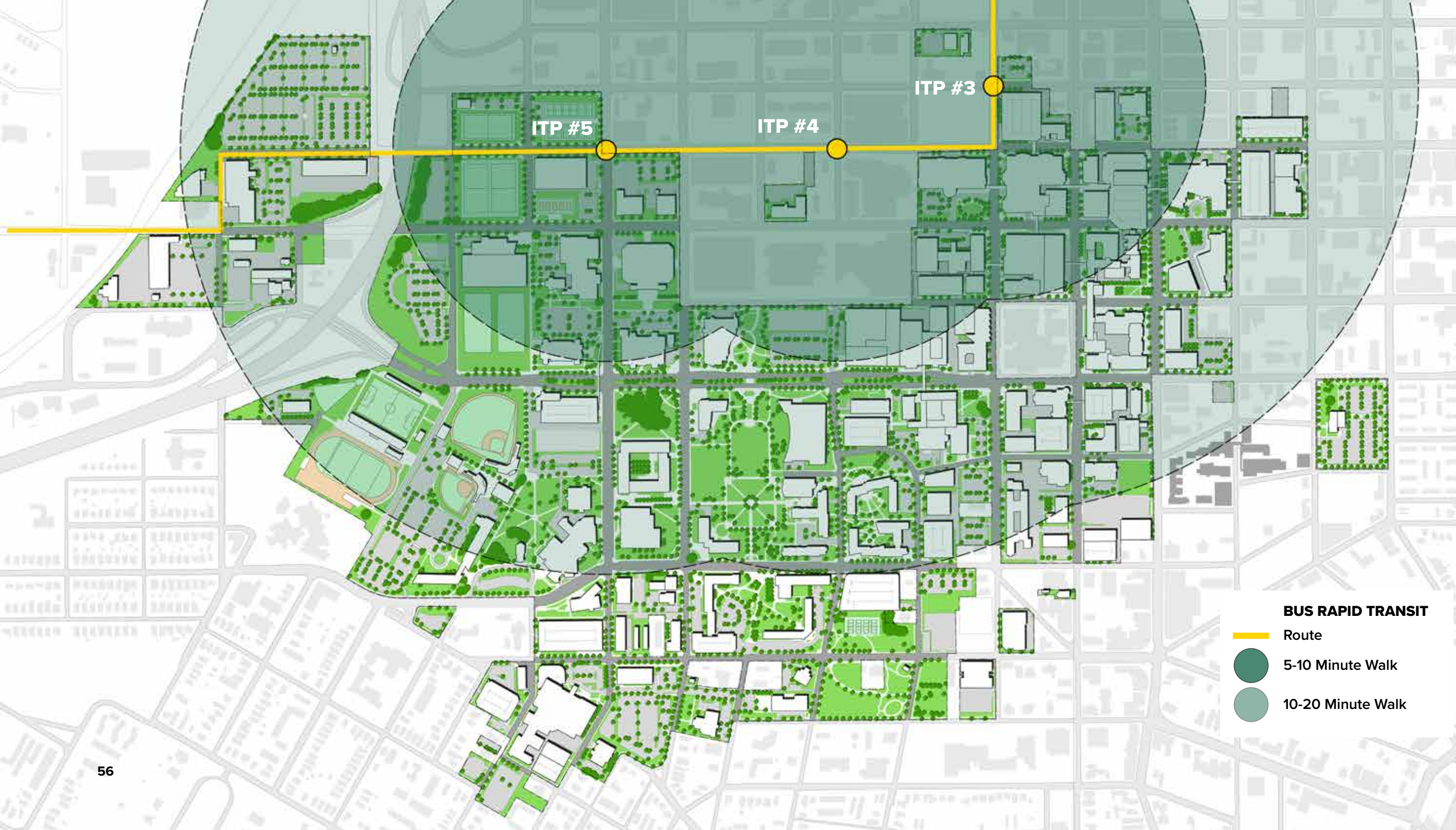
with the City of Birmingham, better curbside management throughout the campus and in particular within the Medical District is needed. Improved curbside management will ensure better turn-over of the on-street spaces and allow for more comprehensive valet services within the Medical District that will mitigate patient level stress.

TRANSIT

Blazer Express was launched by UAB Transportation in the Spring of 2014. The system has grown to service campus with six routes, one with point to point delivery and five loop routes.

UAB Transportation is investigating the expansion of the system to serve the adjacent southside communities of Glen Iris and Five Points South to minimize the need for those students within these communities to drive to campus.

Birmingham-Jefferson County Transit Authority (BJCTA) serves the campus from several of the surrounding neighborhoods with stops located across campus.



BUS RAPID TRANSIT

The City of Birmingham will launch a new regional public Bus Rapid Transit line in 2021. Serving more than twenty five neighborhoods, the line will connect the Five Points West community to the west and Woodlawn community to the east to the Central Business District. The system will have a dedicated busway along the alignment to ensure fast and reliable service. At each of the thirty-two stops and two terminal transit centers, each station will have a dedicated elevated platform.

Within the UAB envelope, three stations will be located on or within walking distance of the campus. Located at the intersection of 5th Avenue S and 13th Street S, ITP-5 serves the western side of the academic campus and the adjacent Parkside community, providing short walking distance to Bartow Arena, Hill Center, Campbell Hall and Heritage Hall. ITP-3 and ITP-4 are strategically located within the medical areas of campus, within a block walk of North Pavilion, Women and Infants Center, and Children’s Hospital of Alabama.

Approximatley 25% of the campus is within a 5-10 minute walk and more than 70% of the campus is within a 10-20 minute walk of the proposed stations.

BUS RAPID TRANSIT

- Route
- 5-10 Minute Walk
- 10-20 Minute Walk



ATHLETICS

Over the past five years, the university has committed to major investments in UAB Athletics through new facilities and renovations, leveraging an unprecedented level of support from the greater community. Since the opening of the Football Operations Building and supporting practice fields in 2017, facilities completed include Track and Field, Beach Volleyball, grandstands for Women's Softball, and the expansion of BBVA Field. These improvements, along the western edge of the campus, have positively changed the visual appearance and arrival perception to the campus, while providing needed facilities to UAB athletes and providing a home to the City's professional soccer team.

The current UAB Tennis facility, located on the southern edge of campus, is undersized, limiting the team's ability to host matches and does not include the support infrastructure of changing rooms or restrooms. In keeping with the migration of athletic facilities to the west campus, a new tennis facility will be located on the northwest edge of the campus, replacing an existing parking lot. This facility will provide enough courts to allow for matches to occur on-campus while also serving as a remarkable first impression and gateway to the campus.



TENNIS FACILITY



**BASEBALL GRANDSTAND EXPANSION +
ATHLETIC SUPPORT BUILDING**



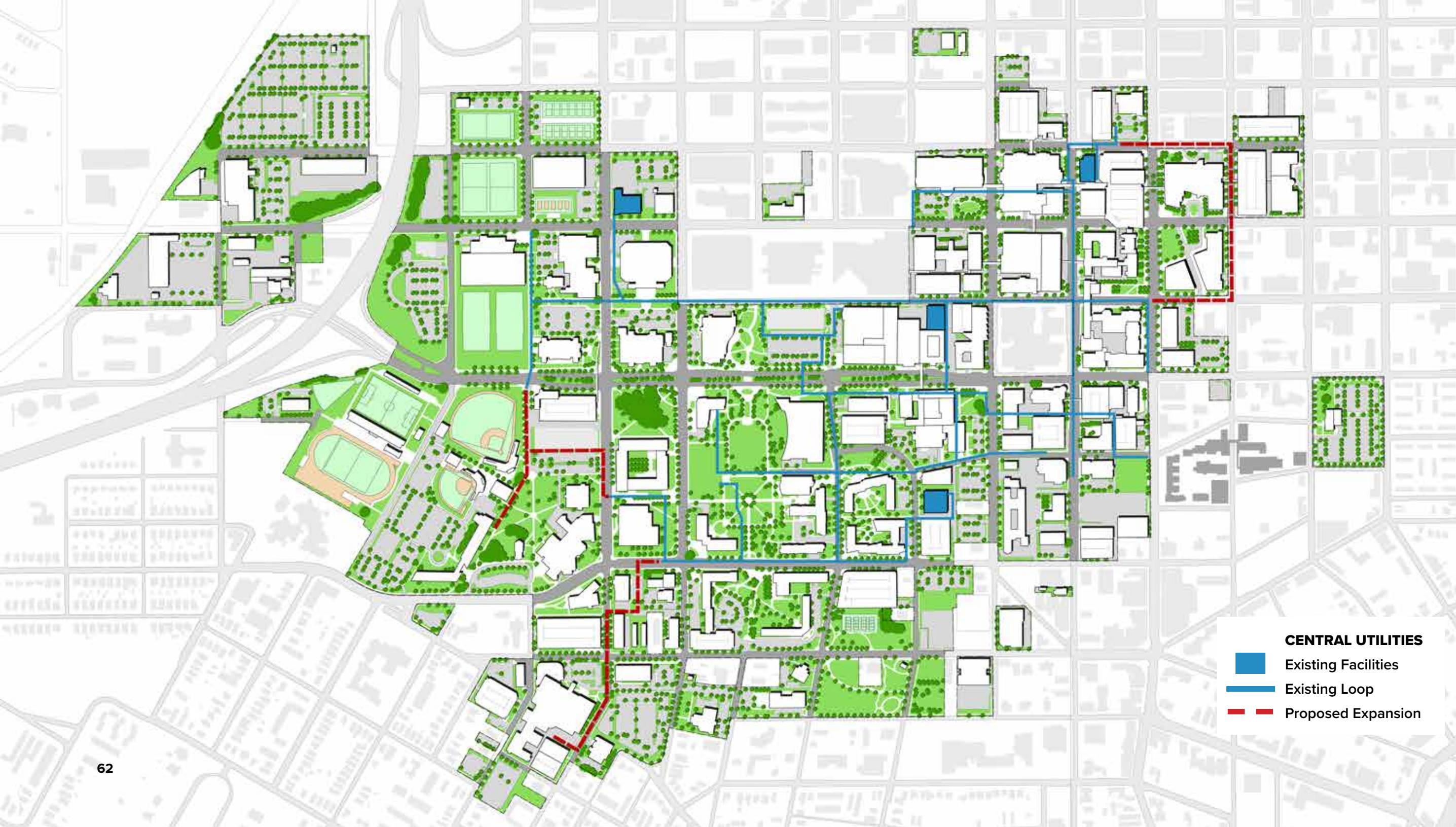
FOOTBALL PRACTICE FIELD

The new Athletic Support Building for Women's Softball and Men's Baseball will provide on-site amenities to both teams. Framing the entry to the fields, the building will allow for various team specific services including locker rooms, coach's offices, and training facilities as well as limited public facing program. The location will also define the physical edge of the Arts Quad, something that is unclear today, while providing a gateway to various athletic fields abutting I-65.

The Young Stadium renovation will expand the existing standing capacity and provide team and spectator support services. Improvements include a pedestrian connection from the Arts Quad west to other athletic facilities and the enclosure of the baseball outfield for expanded patron activities.

Also envisioned is an additional practice field for UAB Football, which will be located within the limits of the existing practice facility.

UTILITIES



Historically, UAB facilities were served by individual building units or central systems. Within the past twenty years, UAB has been extensively expanding its central utilities to provide principal points of service for chilled water and central steam across campus. This strategy allows for aging, stand-alone units to be replaced with central utilities, saving the university substantial costs in both maintenance and equipment replacement. In 2020, UAB completed its Industrial Water project, providing non-potable water to its various central utilities, reducing the cost and supply needed of treated potable water.

The Cultural Loop will serve new and existing facilities in and around the ASC Quad and the new Science and Engineering Complex. This project will connect two existing lines creating a loop for the west side of campus and providing redundancy within the system. The proposed Medical Loop is planned within the Medical District, providing central utilities to existing and proposed Health Systems facilities on the east side of the campus.

A longer term project includes providing central utilities to the UAB Hospital-Highlands to replace an aging independent system.



SUSTAINABILITY

UAB is an institution uniquely positioned to engage in robust dialogue centered around questions posed in the pursuit of sustainability. Enacted in 2019, UAB's Sustainability Strategic Plan is the institution's first long-term strategy to align our shared values, concisely present our goals and benchmarks in continuing to steward our planet's natural resources, and sustainably develop our communities. The Sustainability Strategic Plan reflects a vision that uses educational, operational, and research activities to promote global thinking and local action.

VISUALIZING ENERGY USE

In UAB's dense urban environment, building occupants have influence over utility consumption without seeing or feeling that influence directly. To improve resiliency and increase over all energy efficiency, students, staff, faculty, and visitors must be provided with the ability to visualize information that is relevant to their day-to-day operations in order to provide incentives to change their behavior when it comes to sustainability. Among the goals of the Sustainability Strategic Plan, UAB aims to install interactive dashboards in the lobbies of all major buildings to educate and engage occupants with energy and water consumption data.

MITIGATING FOOD WASTE

Reducing food waste and losses along production and supply chains is among the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which call for global progress in protecting the environment. To support environmentally responsible dining operations and minimize food waste on campus, UAB aims to implement food waste dehydrators or digesters in all on-campus, large-scale kitchens. Additional goals for preventing food waste through increased operational efficiencies and providing more sustainable and ethical food options on campus can be found in the UAB Sustainability Strategic Plan.



RESPONSIBLE WATER USE

UAB is actively working to overhaul its design and construction standards to require rainwater and process water capture systems in appropriate new buildings. Additionally, non-potable water resource connections such as the current groundwater and condensate recovery program will continue to be evaluated and implemented as a means of displacing potable water in utility and industrial uses and to meet the level of 25 percent of utility consumption. Indoor and outdoor strategies include:

- UAB's revision of its standards for indoor plumbing fixtures aims to promote water conservation through efficient use and thoughtful deployment throughout our campus.
- UAB is collaborating with its network of design professionals to implement smart water metering systems in larger buildings on campus.
- The recently updated standard for open space irrigation will continue to undergo performance assessment and improvement, in keeping with UAB's goal to continue to deploy smart irrigation systems.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ON-CAMPUS

Among the goals for addressing water conservation in the Sustainability Strategic Plan is UAB's first sustainable stormwater management plan. This plan will address the best management practices (BMPs), control techniques and design and engineering methods to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and address groundwater recharge, which provides baseflow to the Valley Creek Watershed.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING DESIGN

UAB has committed to reviewing and making the necessary upgrades to its overall facilities and building policies with five-year and 10-year benchmarks for space, energy efficiency, new buildings, building updates, resource consolidation, and centralized maintenance. As part of our commitment to design, construct, and maintain buildings in ways that provide a safe and healthy indoor environment for users while simultaneously mitigating the building's impact on the outdoor environment, UAB will use the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system to benchmark construction of new and renovated structures. UAB will seek to certify all new construction using the appropriate LEED rating system and version, minimally to Silver level.

MINIMIZING CONSTRUCTION WASTE

UAB has committed to diverting construction and demolition debris from landfill disposal and to seeking ways to recycle and reuse waste wherever possible. This commitment was made in an effort to save resources, strengthen the UAB campus, and lighten the load on our sanitary landfills. Toward this goal, new construction projects will seek to recycle and/or reuse a minimum of 75 percent of project construction and demolition waste, which must include at least four material streams such as brick, concrete, wood, and asphalt.

IMPROVING AIR QUALITY

A critical goal of all UAB projects is to avoid potential air quality issues resulting from the construction process and to help sustain and optimize the comfort and wellbeing of all who interface with the university's built environment. Regardless of project size and scope, UAB is committed to conducting on-going reviews of any construction related Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) issues as part of each project's third-party commissioning process and clearly communicating practical management procedures to the trades working throughout the construction process. UAB will enforce an IAQ Management Plan as a critical element in preserving high-quality spaces for the surrounding communities.



INITIATIVES



TREE CAMPUS USA

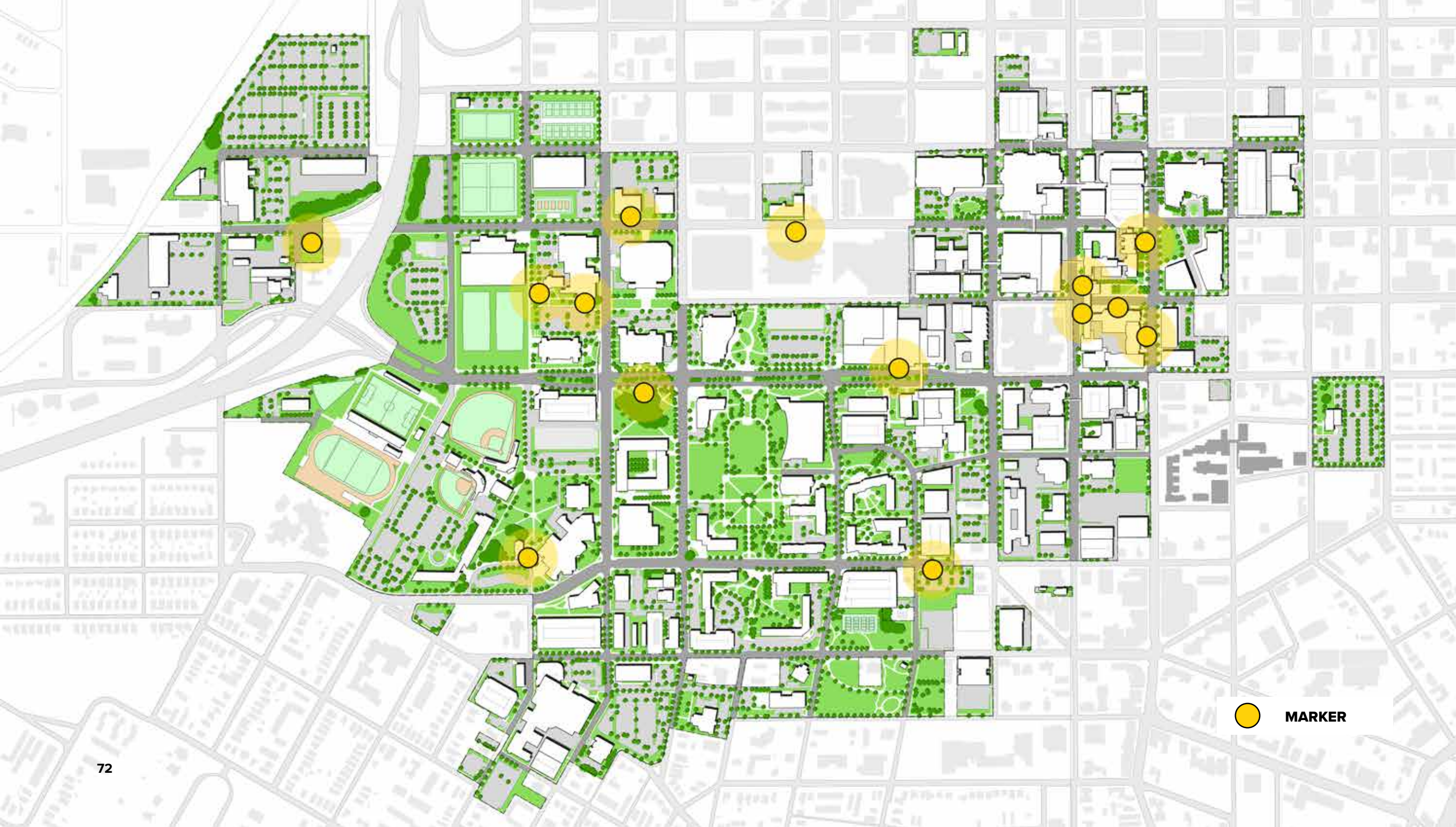
First awarded to UAB in 2015, the Tree Campus USA designation is an important initiative across the campus. UAB continues to meet the five core standards for sustainable campus forestry including establishing a tree advisory committee, developing a campus tree plan, dedicating annual expenditures for tree program, hosting an Arbor Day observance event, and sponsoring environmentally-related student service learning projects. UAB has more than 4,400 healthy trees within its existing urban context. As each new capital project is developed, identifying the appropriate species of tree in order to increase the diversity of tree types on campus as well as proposed location to optimize success will be continued to weighed against the overall goals of the Tree Campus USA effort. In 2020, UAB received a Tree Campus Healthcare designation recognizing the Health Systems alignment with the campus.

SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

UAB is embarking on a comprehensive signage and wayfinding initiative to improve wayfinding for vehicular and pedestrian navigation. Focus areas include the development of new building monument signage that is simple, cost effective and easy to implement at a campus level. Improving wayfinding at key gateways for new patients and first time visitors coming from the various major transportation corridors will assist patients to key parking and drop-off locations.

BEAUTIFICATION

Introduced by President Watts in 2013, Beautification efforts across campus have helped to change the narrative of the campus's impression. Through the implementation of small and medium scaled landscape plantings, new campus gateways, enhanced pedestrian circulation, institutional signage, and seasonal annual color planting along University Blvd and the Campus Green, Beautification efforts are transforming the perception of campus. Future projects will continue to address the "gaps", creating a more inviting experience for users as the campus continues to encourage pedestrian connections across the University. Areas of focus include connecting the various athletic facilities on the west side of campus, improving the east-west connection along the former 9th Avenue corridor, and improving the southern edges of campus.



HUMAN RIGHTS TRAIL

Based on an initiative proposed by UAB Faculty to commemorate historical civil rights events on campus, the Human Rights Trail is a student led initiative to memorialize these places through the placement of interpretative signage at seventeen locations. The markers would provide an educational opportunity for students and the larger community while connecting UAB to the City's civil rights past. The Human Rights Trail would further support UAB's commitment to its mission pillars as referenced in the UAB Strategic Plan.

Sites include Old Hillman, where many of the wounded from the 16th Street Baptist Church bombings were treated, the School of Dentistry Building where Dr. Dumment became the school's first African American faculty member in 1963, and the Spencer Honors House where Dr. Martin Luther King preached during the Birmingham Civil Rights movement.



4.0 PUBLIC REALM GUIDELINES



The Public Realm Guidelines address the elements that involve pedestrians within the campus and informs the operational elements of the buildings, program use, service location, and architectural features. The guidelines provide a strategy for incremental implementation over time, through the development of new building projects, streetscape initiatives, and Beautification efforts. The Public Realm Guidelines are prescriptive, yet attentive to the varying sites, surrounding context, and building use. Thus, the guidelines must be flexible, balancing between the needs of the project and the larger campus wide initiatives.

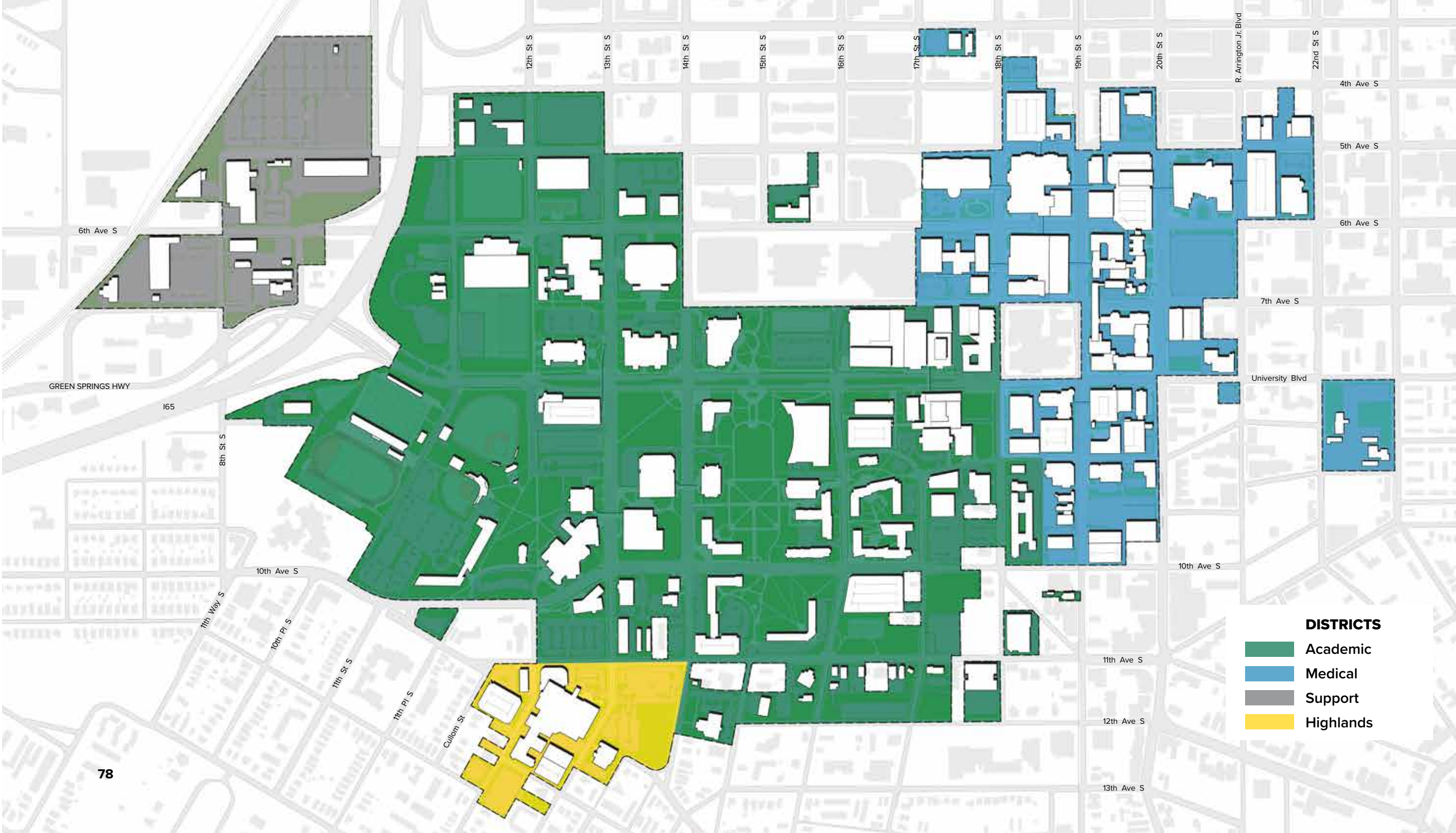
The University of Alabama at Birmingham's Public Realm Review Committee (PRRC) reviews and provides recommendations in accordance with the Campus Master Plan and supporting documents for all proposed capital and development projects that impact the public realm. "A-typical" projects, initiatives, and/or elements not specially identified by the Campus Master Plan but fall within the public realm are subject to review by the PRRC.

DISTRICTS

The physical form of UAB is not typical of most traditional higher education campuses. Located within the southwest area of downtown, the significant healthcare component, coupled with the relatively young age of the university, have created a campus that is not easily defined. While pragmatically 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.

A. ACADEMIC DISTRICT: ACADEMIC, CULTURAL, STUDENT HOUSING, ATHLETICS AND RECREATION AREAS

The Academic District is most similar to traditional higher education campuses. It is defined by the Campus Green, located at the center of the campus. Areas of housing and learning are generally separated, 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. This limits areas for construction, but preserves channels for pedestrian movement, utility infrastructure, and service access.



A.



B.

**B. MEDICAL DISTRICT:
HOSPITAL, RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC AREAS**

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

The Medical District is heavily populated, resulting in a robust pedestrian environment. With some 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.

C. SUPPORT DISTRICT

The Support District is located on the western edge of the university, physically separated from 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.

D. UAB HOSPITAL-HIGHLANDS

The Highland's District includes the hospital and surrounding health care support services.

C.



D.

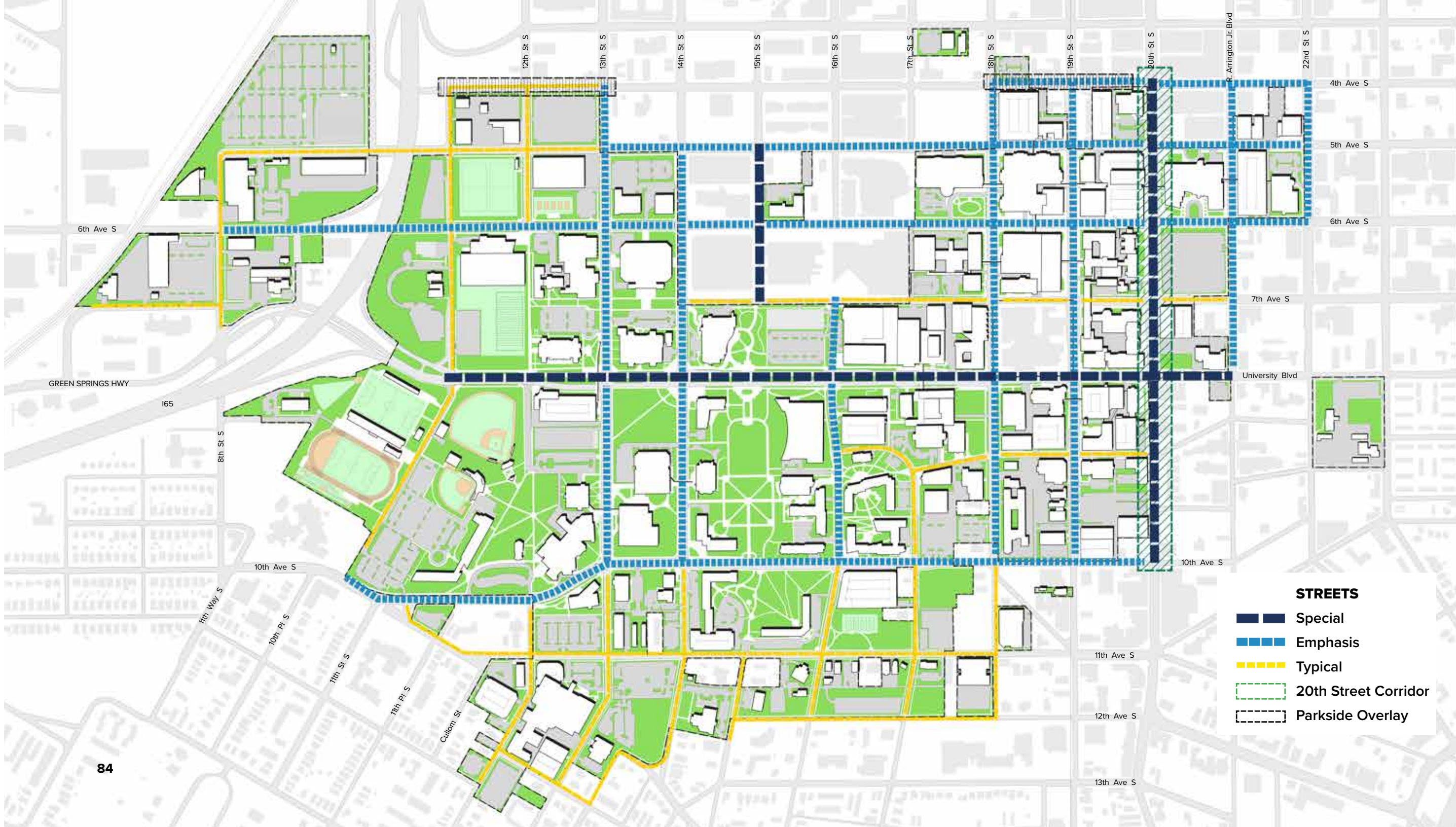
URBAN DESIGN

The public realm is often the first and last impression of the campus for prospective students, faculty, patients, and staff. A highly occupied pedestrian environment conveys a setting of engagement, openness, and collaboration – all core elements of great research institutions. The placement and design of buildings, open spaces, streets, and the landscape shape the fabric of the campus and impact visitor experience.

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

- **Street Hierarchy:** Streets should operate as either highly visible “main streets” or “utility streets” with less prominent features.
- **Streetscapes:** Streetscapes should provide environments that are safe, walkable, and comfortable at any time of the day or year.
- **Building Placement:** 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 contribute to a sense of place. Service and loading should be discreet and accessed from secondary streets.





STREET HIERARCHY

The physical form of the campus has been shaped by the underlying city grid. Even in portions of the campus where the vehicular connections have been removed, the remaining corridors serve as critical pathways for pedestrian and utility infrastructure. Within this framework, there are streets that have more significance than others. Traffic flow, existing and proposed building use, building orientation, and other factors influence how a street operates.

With a typical block dimension of 420 feet x 440 feet, the existing street grid provides a richness of interest and movement for the pedestrian, as well as providing flexibility for vehicular circulation. In many cases within the Medical District, some of UAB's largest buildings occupy an entire block. The street impacts how a building is sited on a 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 where to locate them, and how traffic will operate. Coordinating these efforts can further strengthen and transform areas within the campus.

STREETSCAPE

The intent of prescribing the streetscapes is to bring consistency and functionality to the areas between the road and the building. The dimensional requirements of the streetscape, which are a key component for large open spaces and pedestrian mobility systems, provide a safe and comfortable environment for pedestrians by informing vehicular traffic of pedestrian sensitive areas and by setting 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 a physical separation between pedestrians and vehicles. The standard width of the tree zone shall be 6 feet, but may 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 inch hardscape edge (inclusive of the 6 inch curb) is required in order to maintain accessibility to parked vehicles. The tree zone shall maintain a maximum of 2 percent cross slope. The tree zone can often serve as a subtle but formative barrier when addressing security for buildings.

SIDEWALK ZONE

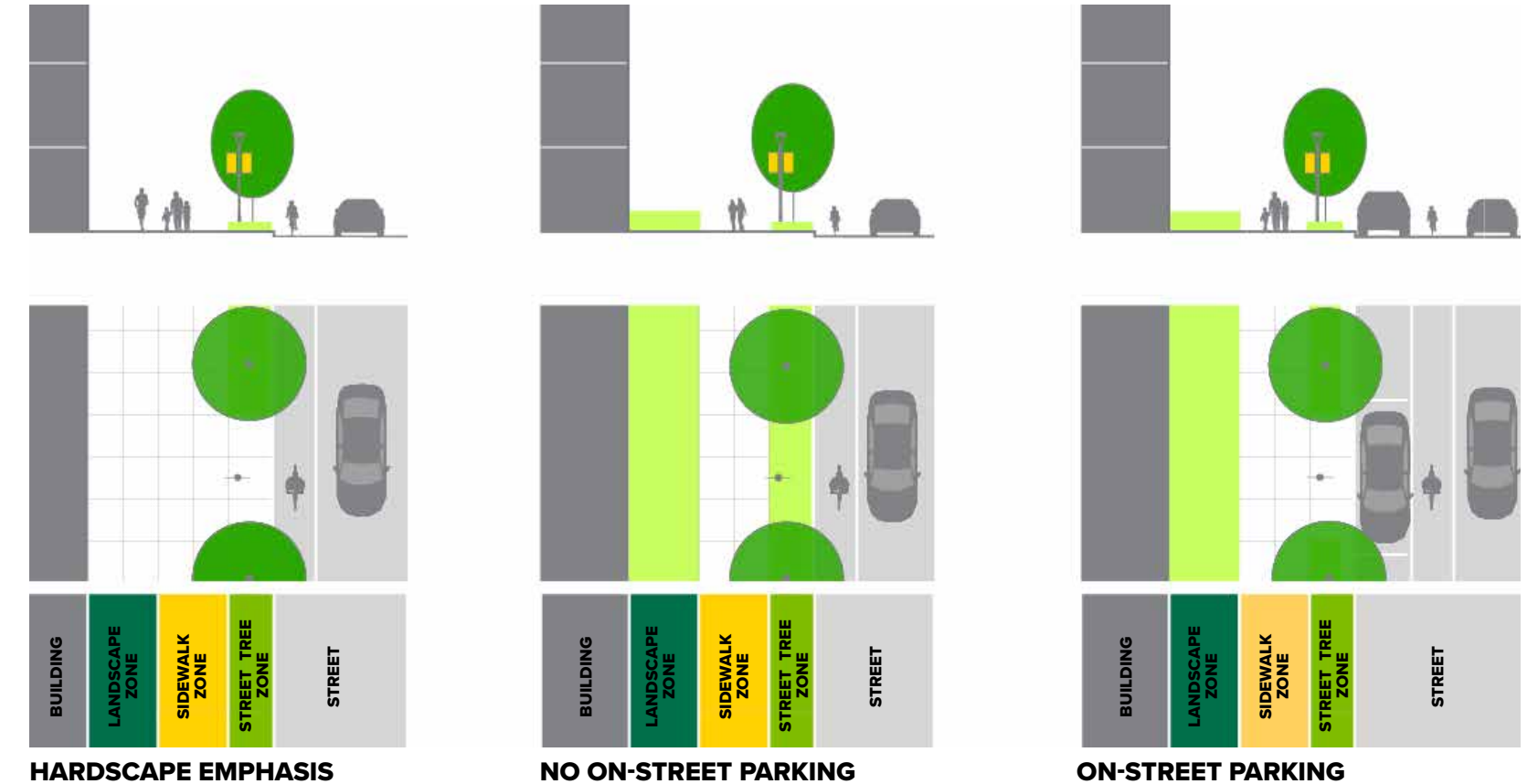
The sidewalk zone is immediately adjacent to the tree zone and is the primary walking area of the streetscape. The minimum width of the sidewalk zone is 8 feet, but varies based on location. The sidewalk zone is intentionally clear of obstructions that might impede pedestrian circulation. The sidewalk zone shall maintain a maximum of 2 percent cross slope.

LANDSCAPE ZONE

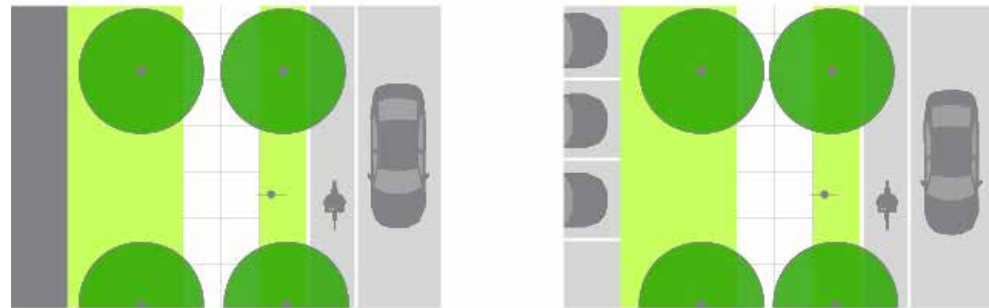
The landscape zone is the transition area between the edge of the required sidewalk and the building. The width of this space varies depending on location within the campus and the adjacent building program. The landscape zone may be either predominately landscape or hardscape. Specified landscape material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

Any streetscape improvements that require the shifting of existing city curb or vehicular travel lanes shall meet the requirements of the City of Birmingham Department of Transportation. All improvements within the public right of way shall comply with the requirements of the Public Rights Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG). Refer to the UAB Streetscape Matrix for specific site dimensions.

STREETSCAPE VARIATIONS



STREETSCAPE VARIATIONS (CONTINUED)



STRUCTURED PARKING



SURFACE PARKING



STREET SCAPE ZONES	LOCATION	STREET TREE ZONE	STREET TREE ZONE MATERIAL	SIDE WALK ZONE	LANDSCAPE ZONE
SPECIAL STREET					
UNIVERSITY BLVD.	I-65 to 12th St.	10'	LSC	10'	60'
	12th St. to 18th St.	10'	LSC	10'	10'
	18th St. to 22nd St.	6'	HSC	20'	-
20TH ST. S. (1)	4th Ave. to 9th Ave.	6'	HSC	20'	-
	9th Ave. to 10th Ave.	6'	HSC	10'	10'
EMPHASIS STREET					
4TH AVE. S. (2)	18th St. to 22nd St.	6'	HSC	10'	0-10'
5TH AVE. S.	13th St. to 16th St.	6'	LSC	10'	10'
	16th St. to 22nd St.	6'	HSC	20'	-
6TH AVE. S.	Railroad to 16th St.	6'	LSC	10'	10'
	16th St. to 22nd St.	6'	HSC	20'	-
10TH AVE. S.	11th St. to 20th St.	6'	HSC	10'	10'
13TH ST. S.	4th Ave. to 10th Ave.	6'	HSC	10'	10'
14TH ST. S.	4th Ave. to 6th Ave.	6'	LSC	10'	10'
	6th Ave. to Univ. Blvd.	6'	LSC	14'	varies
	Univ. Blvd. to 10th Ave.	6'	HSC	14'	30' (east) 10' (west)
16TH ST. S.	7th Ave. to 10th Ave.	6'	LSC	10'	10'
18TH ST. S.	4th Ave. to Univ. Blvd.	6'	HSC	10'	0-10'
	Univ. Blvd. to 10th Ave.	6'	HSC	10'	0-10'
19TH ST. S.	4th Ave. to Univ. Blvd.	6'	HSC	10'-20'	0-10'
	Univ. Blvd. to 10th Ave.	6'	HSC	10'	0-10'

STREET SCAPE ZONES	LOCATION	STREET TREE ZONE	STREET TREE ZONE MATERIAL	SIDE WALK ZONE	LANDSCAPE ZONE
RICHARD ARRINGTON JR. BLVD. S.	4th Ave. to University Blvd.	6'	HSC	10'	0-10'
22ND ST. S.	4th Ave. to 6th Ave.	6	HSC	10'	0-10'
TYPICAL STREET					
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 21th 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 ST. S.	5th Ave. to 6th Ave.	6'	LSC	8'	10'
	6th Ave. to Univ. Blvd.	15'	LSC	8'	10'
11TH ST. 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'
	10th Ave. to 12th Ave.	6'	LSC	8'	10'

HSC: Street Tree Zone is predominately hardscape
LSC: Street Tree Zone is predominately landscape
(1): Refer to Birmingham Green for additional requirements
(2): Refer to Parkside District Design Guidelines for additional requirements

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 provides transparency and visual connections between the street and the building. Building orientation, front door location, and service yard placement dictates how the street functions.

BUILDING ORIENTATION

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 open space.

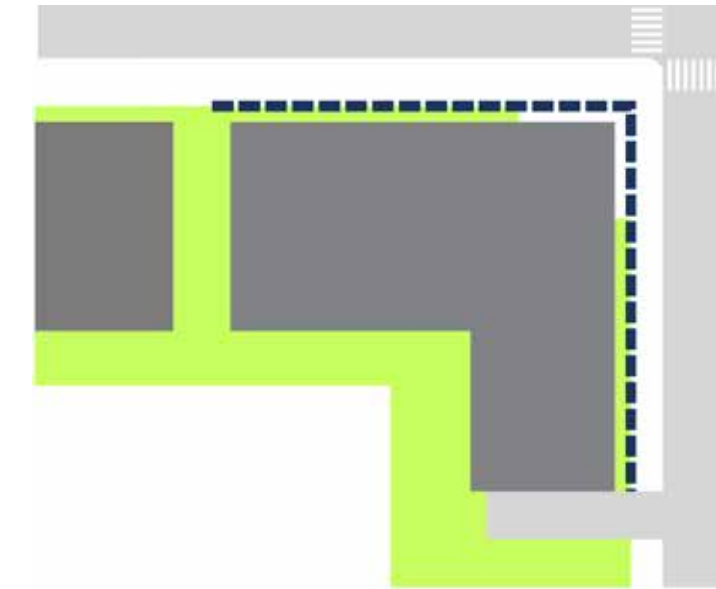
In situations where buildings front multiple public streets, the building shall prioritize the most "significant" street as identified by the Street Hierarchy Map. Buildings shall not provide off-street parking between the building and the street. For buildings that provide healthcare services to the general public, drop-off areas are encouraged to be internal to the site or behind the

building's build-to-line, so as not to impact the mobility of the pedestrian within the public right of way. It is important that these facilities provide accommodations for both vehicular and pedestrian access.

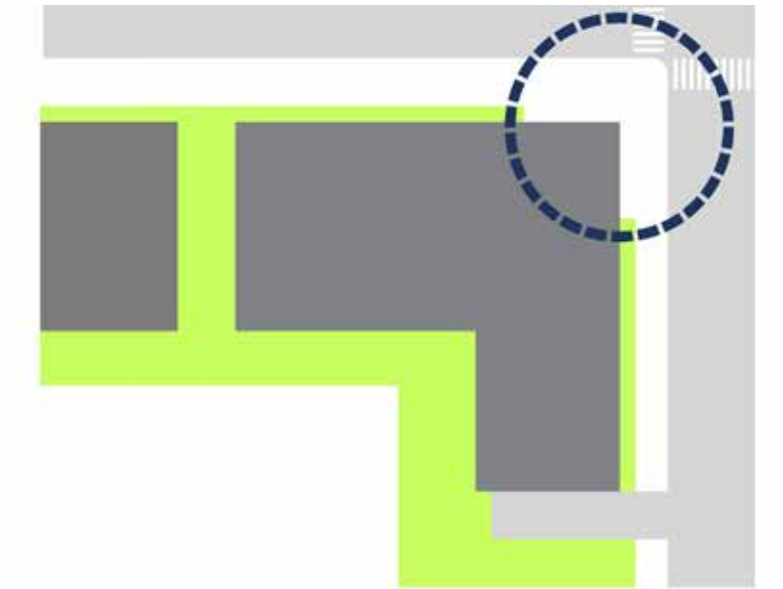
Buildings shall not extend beyond the property line within the public right of way at any level.

FRONT DOOR LOCATION

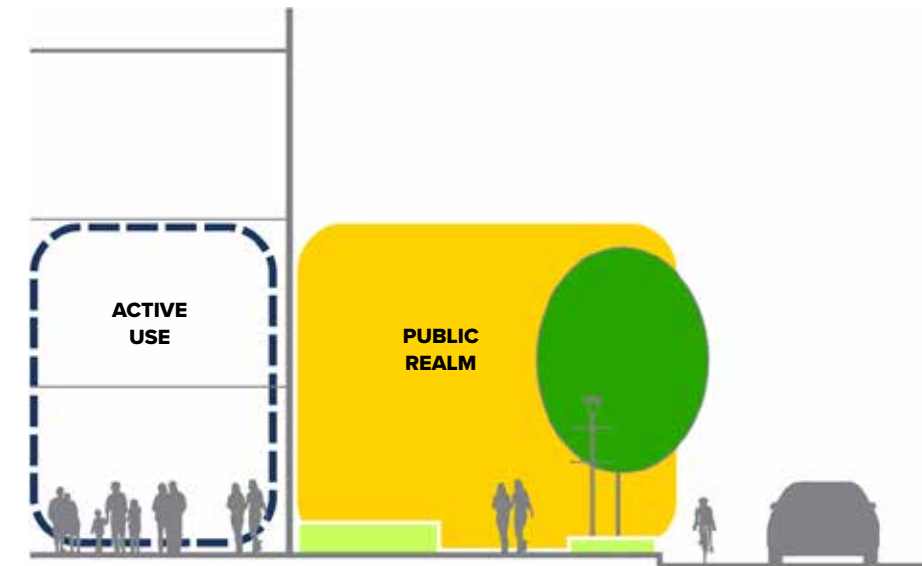
A building's primary and "symbolic" front door shall be easily recognizable as a public entrance through architectural elements and pedestrian connections. To discourage pedestrian street crossings at dangerous locations, the front door for buildings shall be located closest to the existing block's intersection when feasible. In the case of existing super-blocks within the Academic District, the front door entrance shall be located near mid-block crossings when feasible. 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 36 inches above street level. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility must 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.



BUILDING ORIENTATION



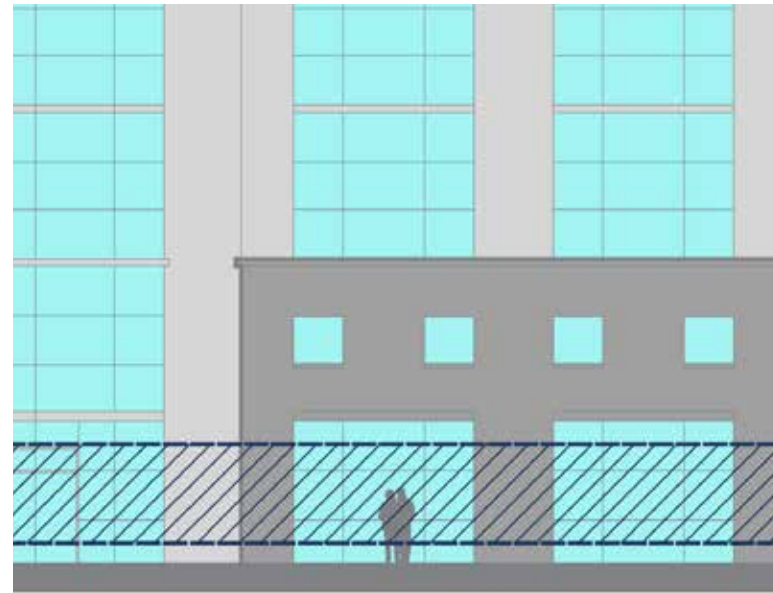
FRONT DOOR LOCATION



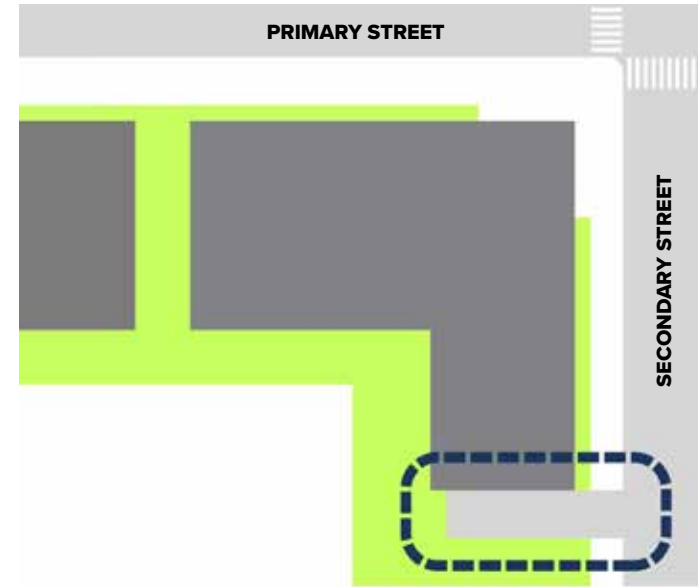
GROUND FLOOR USE

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 stimulate 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 be located on upper floors or internal to the building program.



BUILDING FENESTRATION



SERVICE / LOADING

FENESTRATION

Fenestration is defined as the amount of windows and transparent doors on the ground floor of a building facade as measured between 2 feet and 10 feet 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 function. Buildings fronting multiple streets or campus spaces shall adhere to the requirements as feasible, with the understanding that loading and 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 Street 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 Facility 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. Service areas shall be compact in nature.

Service areas not internal to the building shall be enclosed by semi-solid to solid walls, no higher than 8 feet in height, or by vegetation screens, to limit visibility from the public street. Dumpsters that are exterior to the building shall be enclosed, with solid masonry walls on three sides and metal doors. Service areas should provide a minimum of one parking space for UAB service vehicle parking.



PARKING

Parking is a significant and necessary programmatic element at UAB. With more than 80 off-street facilities and 12,000 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 does not have to detract from the built environment. Parking structures and surface lots that combine active uses, architectural features, pedestrian oriented streetscapes, and enhanced landscaping help to minimize the visual impact of parking. Introducing shade trees, landscape edges, and bioswales within a surface lot dramatically improves the visual appearance of the lot, while addressing needed stormwater infrastructure and heat island effect. The use of pervious paving material – when appropriate soils exist – shall be incorporated.

STRUCTURED PARKING

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

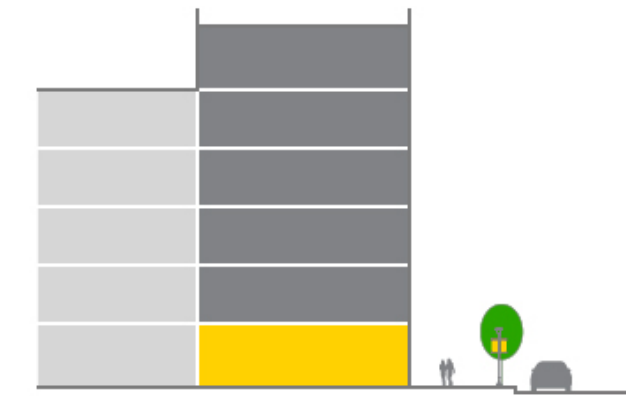
- Preferred when fronting special streets and selective emphasis and typical streets.
- Active ground floor use with occupied space above.
- Minimum depth of liner building shall be 40 feet.
- Shall meet building ground floor fenestration requirements.

Type B: Ground Floor Use

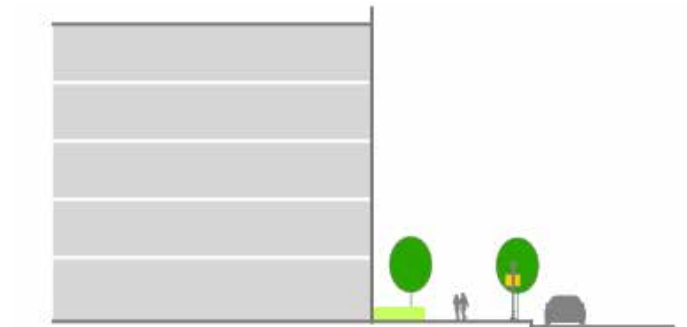
- Required when fronting emphasis and selective typical streets.
- Active ground floor use with parking above.
- Minimum depth of ground floor use shall be 40 feet.
- Shall meet building ground floor fenestration requirements.

Type C: Landscape Edge

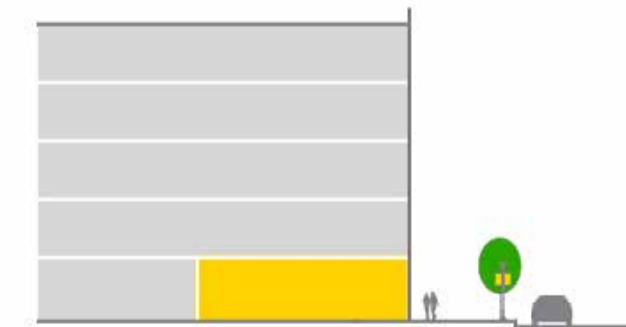
- Required when fronting selected emphasis and typical streets.
- Minimum 12 feet, maximum 30 feet landscape setback as measured from the edge of the sidewalk zone



TYPE A - LINER BUILDING

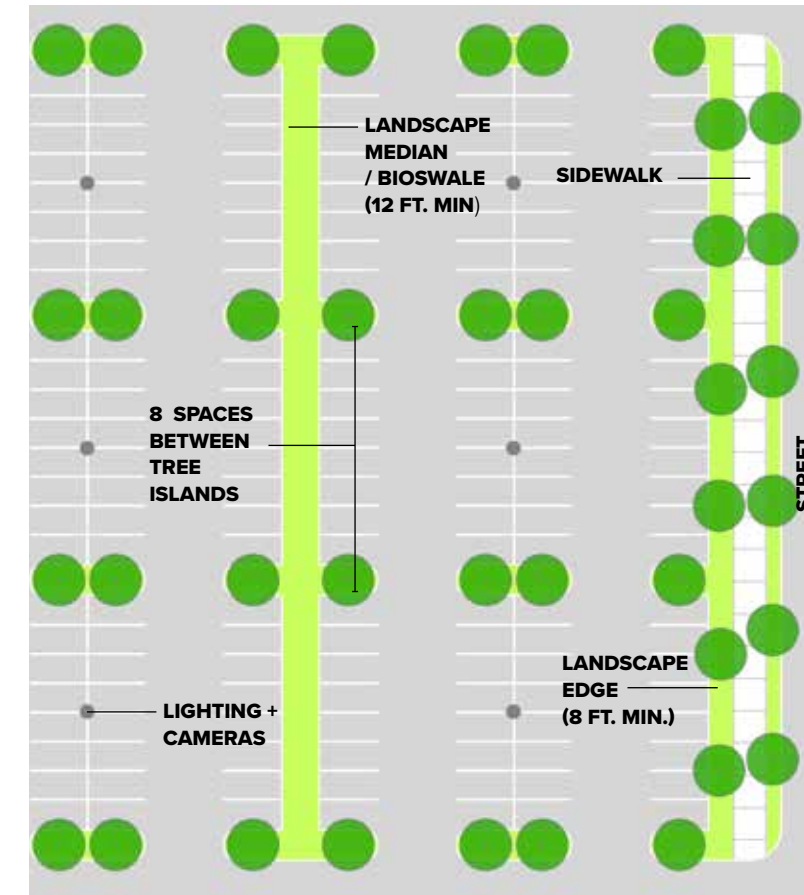


TYPE C - LANDSCAPE EDGE



TYPE B - GROUND FLOOR USE





SURFACE PARKING

Surface parking lots shall be located and landscaped to minimize view 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 8 feet of landscape area between the sidewalk zone and the parking surface. Hedges/fences/walls within the landscape strip shall not exceed 36 inches in height.
- Parking lots shall incorporate an internal tree island for every eight (8) parking spaces.
- Internal landscape islands shall be a minimum of 10 feet in width as measured face of curb to face of curb. Islands shall be planted with shade trees and mulch. Sod is not permitted.
- The preferred slope for parking lots shall be 3 percent with a maximum of 5 percent.
- ADA spaces must be located with direct access to the sidewalk. ADA spaces located internal to the parking lot that require users to cross vehicular drive lanes are discouraged.
- Barrier curbs shall be installed around the perimeter of the parking lot and around landscape areas.
- Overhead lighting and security camera locations shall be coordinated to provide adequate coverage and to minimize placement within required tree islands.



LANDSCAPE

The landscape has evolved from a formality associated with new buildings to an integral component that contributes to the overall perception of the campus. The landscape varies between and even within the various districts.

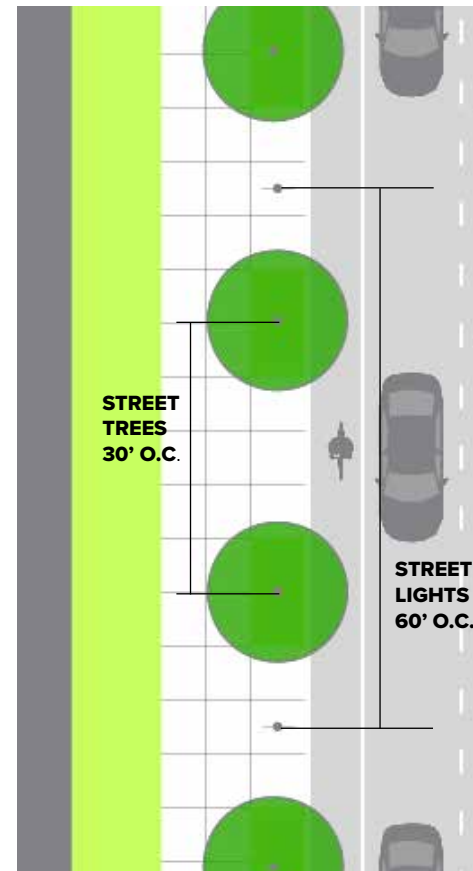
The Academic District is generally defined with large open spaces of lawn with plantings, generally concentrated at the base of the buildings. As the Academic District continues to become more dense the landscape will be considered more intentionally. Areas that were once “left over” spaces outside of buildings must be reevaluated. The Hill Student Center, 15th Street Greenway, and the Collat School of Business are good examples of providing usable 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 Hill Student Center vary in size and use, and work in conjunction with internal building programs. The vegetation is complimentary to building materials and intentionally simple, but does not overpower the space.

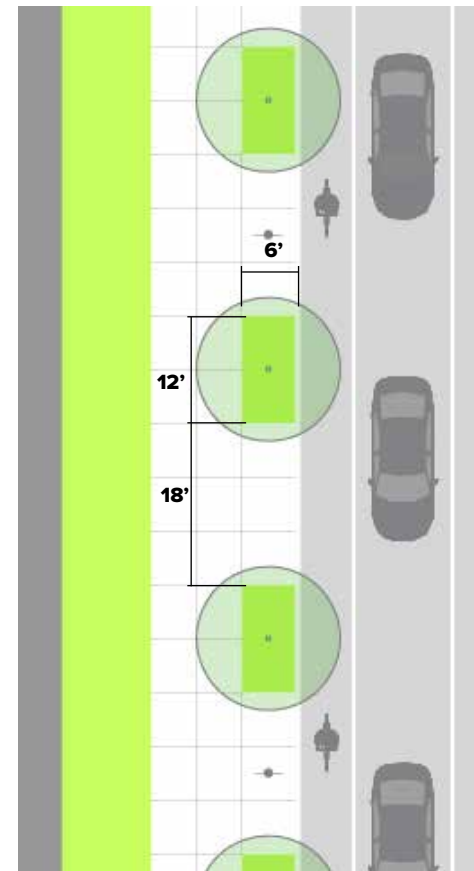
Within the Medical District, landscape is more urban in approach, with an emphasis on hardscape materials and canopy trees to provide shade in the heavy pedestrian focused district. Plant materials within the District are intentionally durable with a focus on evergreen materials. While minimal, the plant 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 under-plantings.

Landscape materials within the Support District are intentionally minimal, emphasizing low-maintenance improvements along the streets.

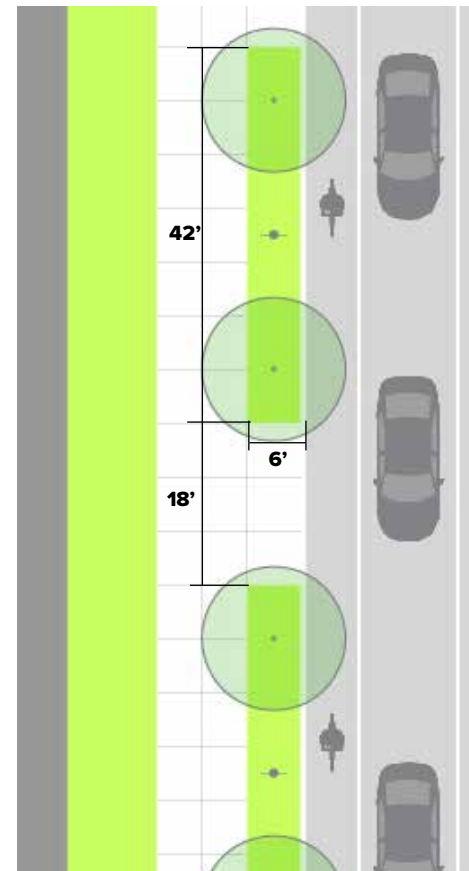
With the varying ages and architectural styles of the buildings on campus, the landscape should be viewed as the element that binds these various buildings and districts together through a consistency in hardscape and plant material. While individual spaces internal or immediately adjacent to a building may vary from the standards, the use of similar materials within the public realm is required.



STREET TREE SPACING



STREET TREE SOIL VOLUME (MINIMUM)



STREET TREE SOIL VOLUME (PREFERRED)

STREET TREE SPACING

To provide a consistent, comfortable and attractive streetscape, canopy trees shall be spaced 30 feet on center 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 feet on center, alternating between street trees. Refer to the Street Tree Map for preferred street tree types.

STREET TREE WELL

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 feet by 12 feet 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 inches of sidewalk is provided adjacent to the curb. The recommended minimum for soil volume per tree is 300 cubic feet per tree.

SIDEWALK TYPES

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 feet, with a square scoring pattern.

Type A: Specialty Corridors

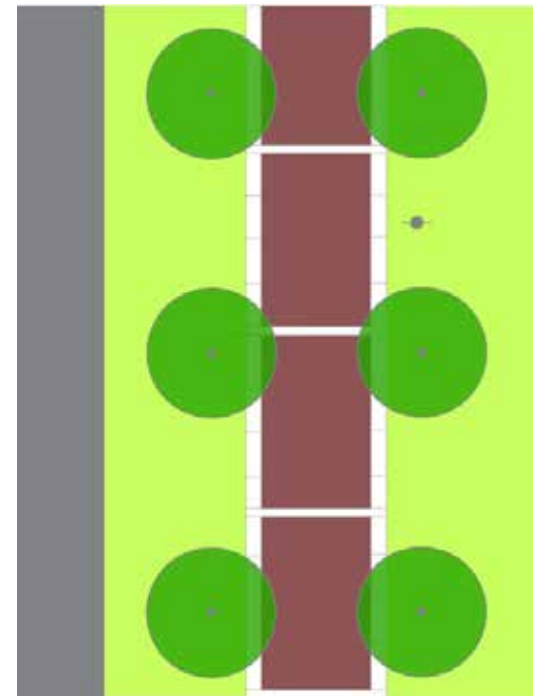
- Specialty corridors are primary pedestrian circulation corridors like the Campus Green and 15th Street Greenway. These corridors should include the use of red clay brick pavers as either the primary material or as a significant accent. A field of pavers shall utilize a herringbone pattern with header and stretcher course edges.

Type B: Medical District

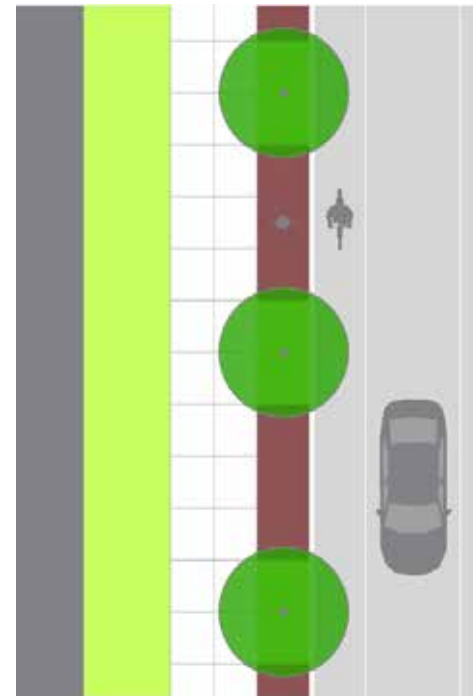
- Within the Medical District, red clay brick pavers are required within the tree zone, providing a band of contrast between the sidewalk zone and vehicles. Pavers shall be a consistent range of color. Course edges are not required to be dark pavers. Concrete shall be utilized within the sidewalk and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

Type C: Typical

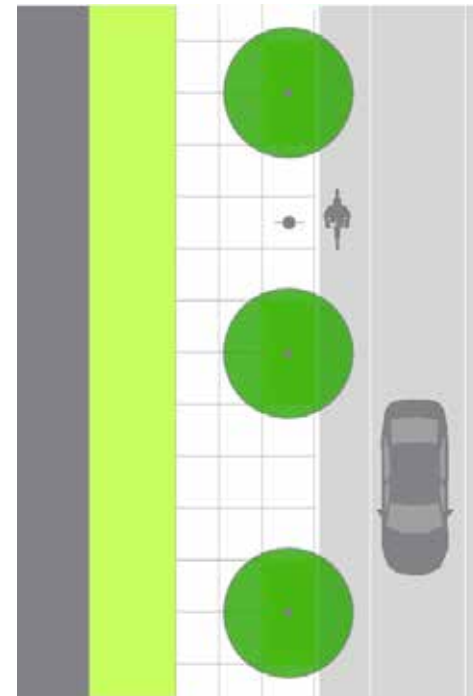
- Typical hardscape not associated with a building entry, plaza, or courtyard, shall be standard concrete.



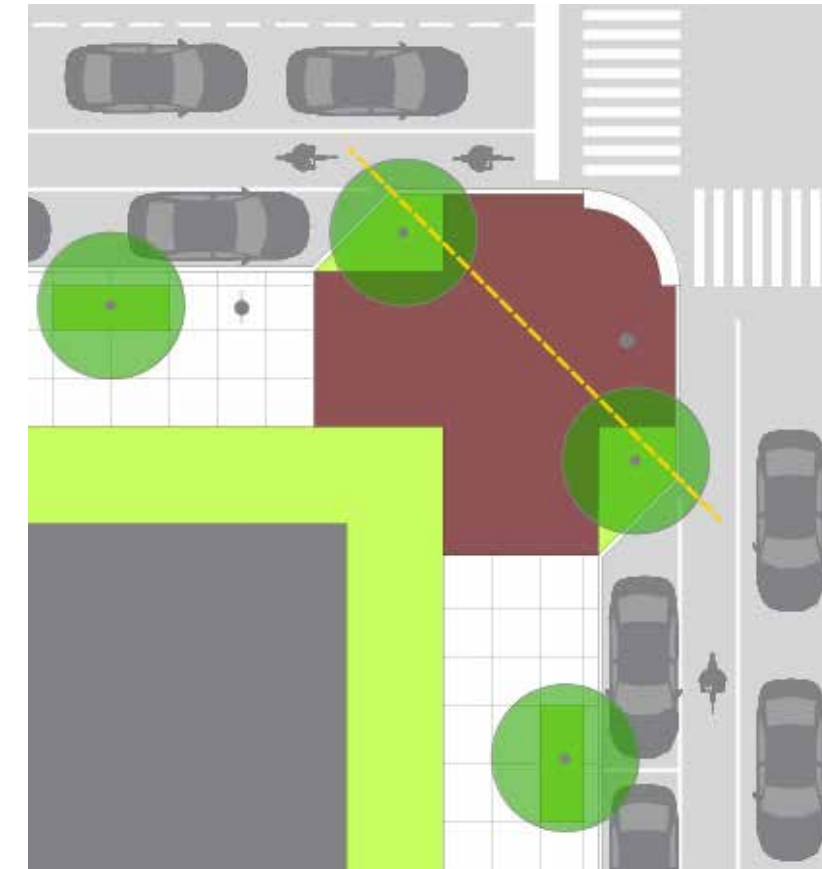
TYPE A: SPECIALITY CORRIDORS



TYPE B: MEDICAL DISTRICT



TYPE C: TYPICAL



INTERSECTION TREATMENT

INTERSECTIONS

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 visual 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.

Curb 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 and meeting the minimum requirements of the City of Birmingham Department of Transportation. Site furnishings, light poles, traffic control boxes, and other street furnishings shall not be located as to impact required ADA ramps. Crosswalks shall utilize continental pattern at a minimum width of 10 feet, shall be aligned parallel to flow of traffic, and oriented to the corner of the intersection and not necessarily the location of the ADA ramp.

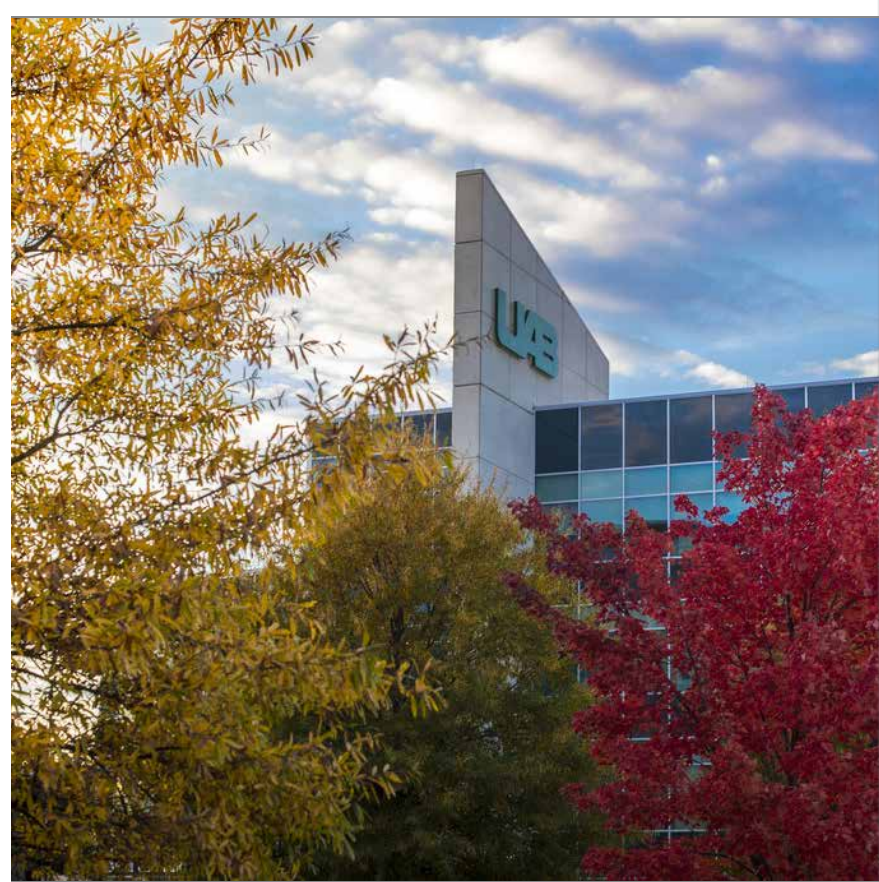


STREET TREES

A critical component of the streetscape is the use of shade trees. Shade trees provide a cooling effect to pedestrians, provide a barrier between pedestrians and cars, and act as visual cues to slow vehicular traffic. 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 utilities that may impact the overall growth of the tree. Requirements include:

- Street trees shall be placed 30 feet on center
- Street trees shall be a minimum 3 inches caliper



PLANTING DESIGN

Given the street network that exists today and the various large campus open spaces, canopy trees are the most recognizable landscape element across campus. 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 areas of active and 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 8 feet from the face of any building. Shrubs shall be placed at a minimum of 24 inches 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.

SITE FURNISHINGS

Sites within the public realm shall adhere to the campus standards to maintain consistency. Internal spaces or areas considered an immediate extension of the building are encouraged to provide site furnishings that complement the building's architecture.

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

The 20th Street South corridor streetscape was previously developed under the Birmingham Green Initiative by the City of Birmingham. New development along this corridor shall adhere to the site furnishing and lighting requirements set forth by that project. In areas where the campus fronts 4th Avenue South within the boundaries of the Parkside District, streetscape elements – including site furnishings and lighting – shall adhere to the Parkside District Design Guidelines.





SITE BENCHES

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 feet



TRASH RECEPTACLES

When applicable, trash receptacles shall be located immediately adjacent to, and not within, the sidewalk or pedestrian path on a concrete pad. Receptacles shall not be surface mounted. Receptacles shall be located at all major building entries and pedestrian circulation intersections.

- Manufacturer: Victor Stanley
- Type: SD-42
- Color: Black
- Size: 36 Gallon
- Lid: Tapered Form



RECYCLING RECEPTACLES

When applicable, recycling receptacles shall be co-located with trash receptacles. Recycling receptacles shall not be surface mounted. 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 TABLES

- Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
- Type: Chipman – Dining
- Color: Silver
- Size: 36 inches

PLAZA | COURTYARD CHAIRS

- Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
- Type: Chipman – Armless
- Color: Silver



PLAZA | COURTYARD PICNIC TABLE

- Manufacturer: Landscape Forms
- Type: Charlie Table
- Color: Silver
- Size: 67 inches
- Umbrella hole: Yes



BOLLARD - DECORATIVE

- Manufacturer: Reliance Foundry
- Type: R-8460/R-8464
- Color: Black



BIKE RACK

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 100 feet diameter of the primary building entrance(s). Racks shall be surface mounted and anchored into concrete using expansion bolts and security nuts.

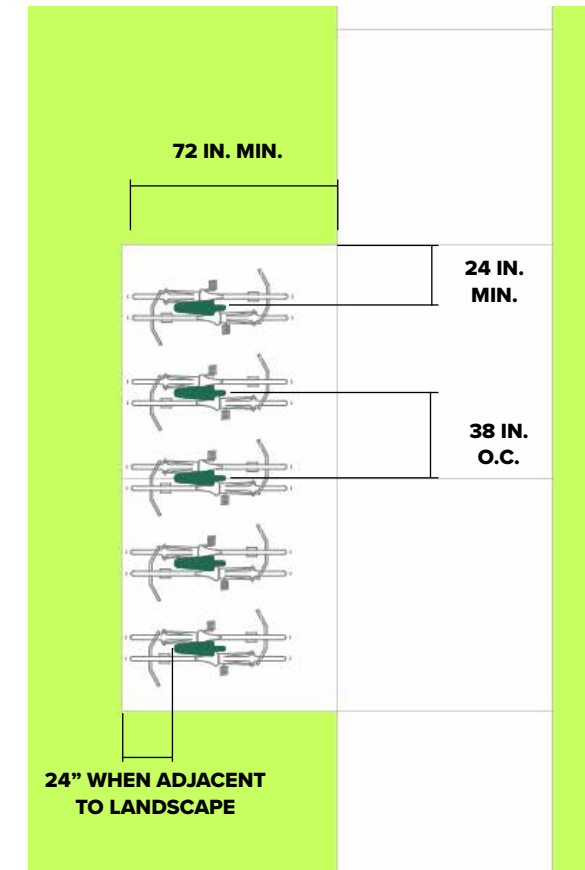
The UAB bike rack accommodates two bike spaces.

Components:

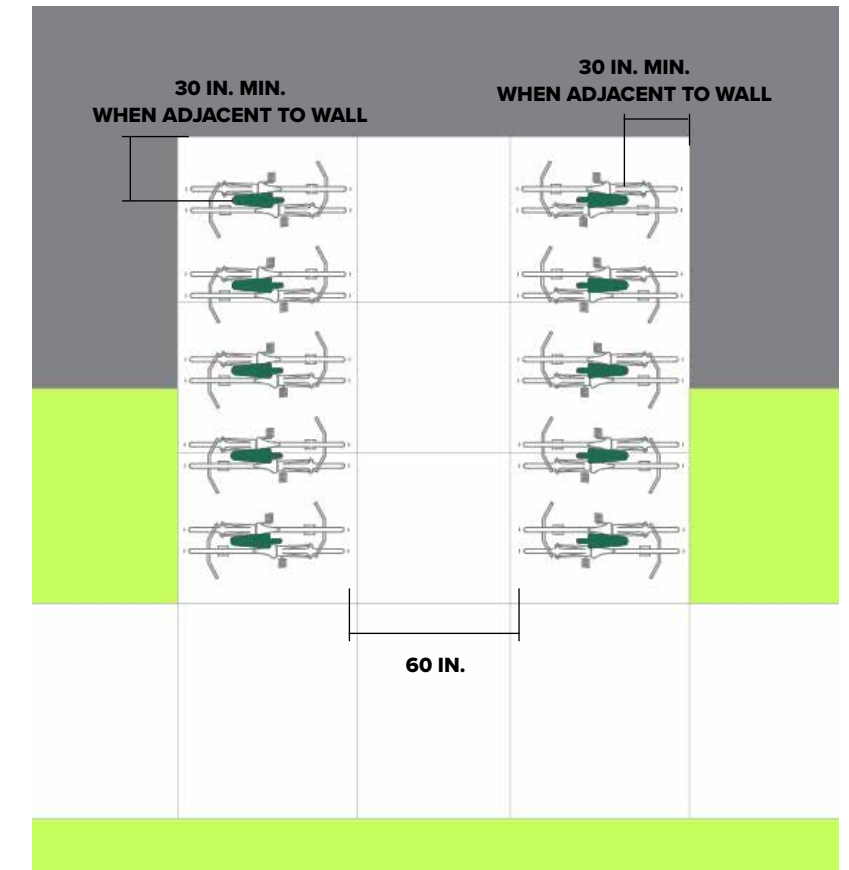
- Bike rack to be powder coated, RAL 6005 Moss Green
- “BIKE UAB” font is Quicksand bold
- “BIKE UAB” plates are not required on interior bike racks with installations of four or more

Manufacturer:

- Foster Phillips (or approved equal product)
- Phone: 205-924-3012
- Email: foster@fosterphillips.com



BIKE LAYOUT: SINGLE ROW



BIKE LAYOUT: MULTIPLE ROWS



LIGHTING

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

The pedestrian light fixtures shall be used as the primary exterior light source along all pedestrian paths, campus open spaces and streetscapes. Lighting along streetscapes shall meet the City of Birmingham standards for light candle output and distribution.

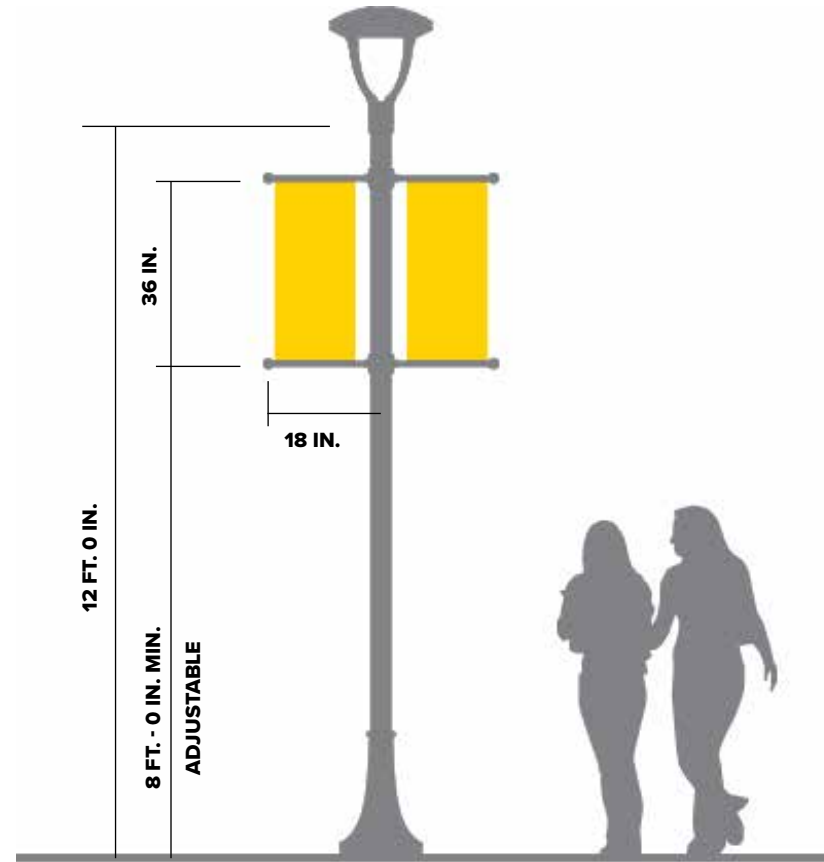
Pedestrian paths shall have a horizontal average of 1.0 foot candles at ground level. The recommended uniformity shall not exceed 4:1 (ave:min) on pedestrian paths and 5:1 (ave:min) on streetscapes. Light distribution shall be LED with cut-off. Banner arms shall be provided on pedestrian pole lights 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 feet apart with a maximum spacing of 80 feet.

POST TOP FIXTURE

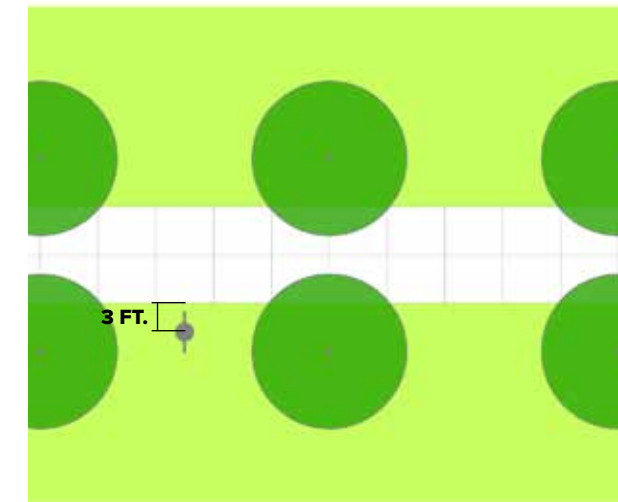
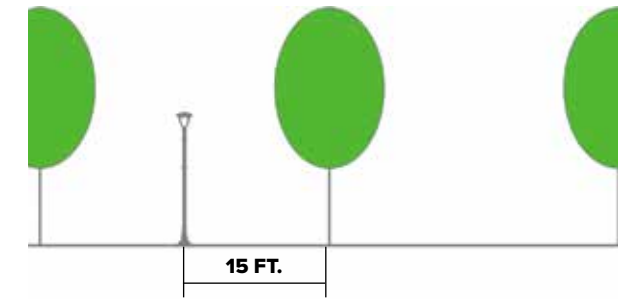
- Manufacturer: Lumenpulse
- Style: PUR 100T
- Output: L60, 6000lm (60w, 2 LED modules)
- Color and Color temperature: 4000k
- Distribution: Type 3
- Finish: Textured Black
- Number: PUR100T-120/277-L60-40K-3-BKTX-NO
- Approved alternates:
 Limonia Omera
 King Luminaire K583

POLE:

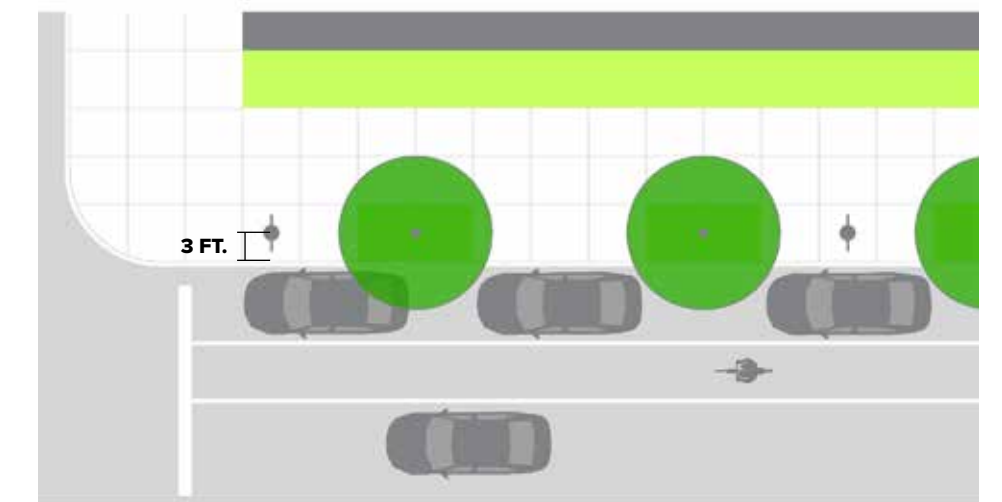
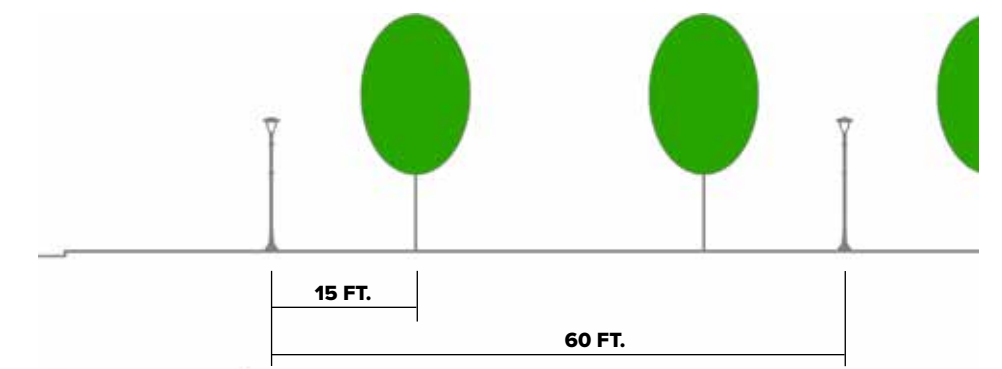
- Manufacturer: Lumenpulse
- Style: Rounded
- Height: 12 feet
- Material: Steel
- Wall thickness: 1/8 inch
- Finish: Textured Black
- Base: Special (SPL009992)
- Option: Banner Arm (as applicable)
- Number: PL-4SSTL-R-12-L-BKTX-SPL009992
- Footing types:
 Concrete footing
 Helical footing
- Approved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



STANDARD: PEDESTRIAN LIGHT



SPACING: PATHWAY CONDITION



SPACING: STREET 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 internal 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:
 - Lithonia D-Series Size 2
 - US Architectural Lighting Razar

POLE:

- Manufacturer: Cooper Lighting
- Style: Square
- Height: 20-33 feet. (depending on mounting height and spacing)
- Material: Steel
- Finish: Black
- Footing types:
 - Concrete footing
 - Concrete Pier when located within parking surface
- Approved alternates:
 - General Structures, Inc. CPA
 - HapCo. SSA





Prepared by UAB Facilities Division
Planning Design & Construction
Communications

Special Thanks to UAB Archives

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