

THE FABRICATED CITY

CREATED ENERGY OF THE ASSEMBLED CITY

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PROPOSAL



The lights are up, the seats are full, and the noise is only topped by jet engines or rock concerts. Energy is abundant for several hours, and people look forward to coming back as soon as they leave. But what happens when they leave?

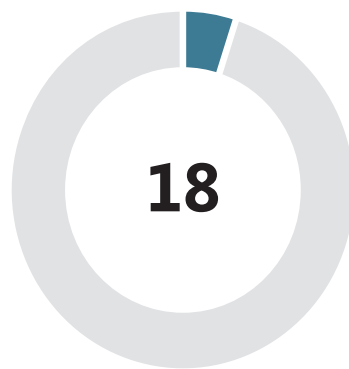
It's empty, abandoned, and silent. For the majority of the year, no one inhabits these exciting spaces. Not only that, but these exciting stadium spaces take up a lot of room in areas that could otherwise be connected to culturally vibrant areas of the city.

Instead, I hope to give stadiums a constant energy instead of one that is only there for a day at a time. Adding other purposes and programs will allow these spaces to be used significantly more often and be important to the entire community.

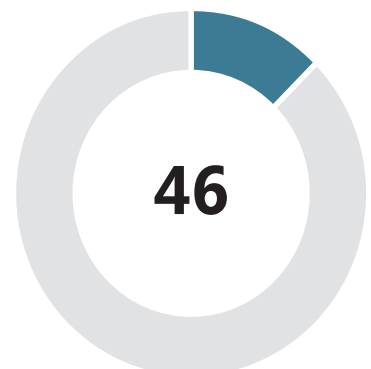
Many programs could be successfully combined with a stadium project. Since stadiums as a building type are used so rarely, the other programs will need to be used as often as possible. Otherwise, the energy will come and go like the activity that comes with a game. The only issue is the security required for a game. Many other lively programs do not have the same threat to safety or security check upon entry such as stores, daycares, apartments, or transit stations.

Finally, integrating a stadium into an existing community will allow the other program elements to flourish and become part of that community. That integration will be the dominant factor in creating and keeping up a constant energy.

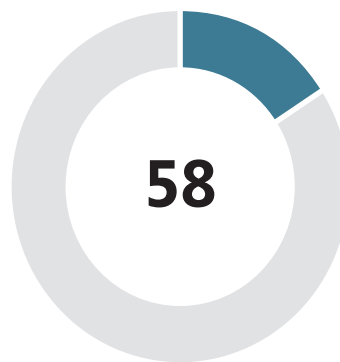
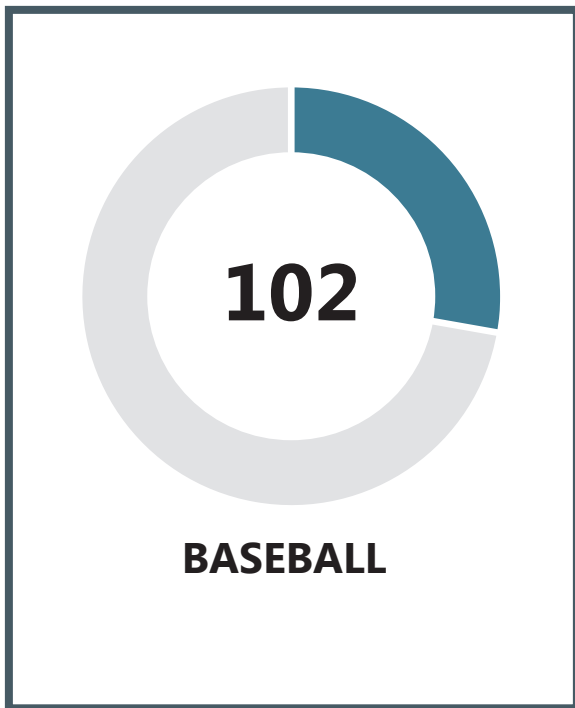
AVERAGE DAYS USED PER YEAR PER SPORT:



FOOTBALL

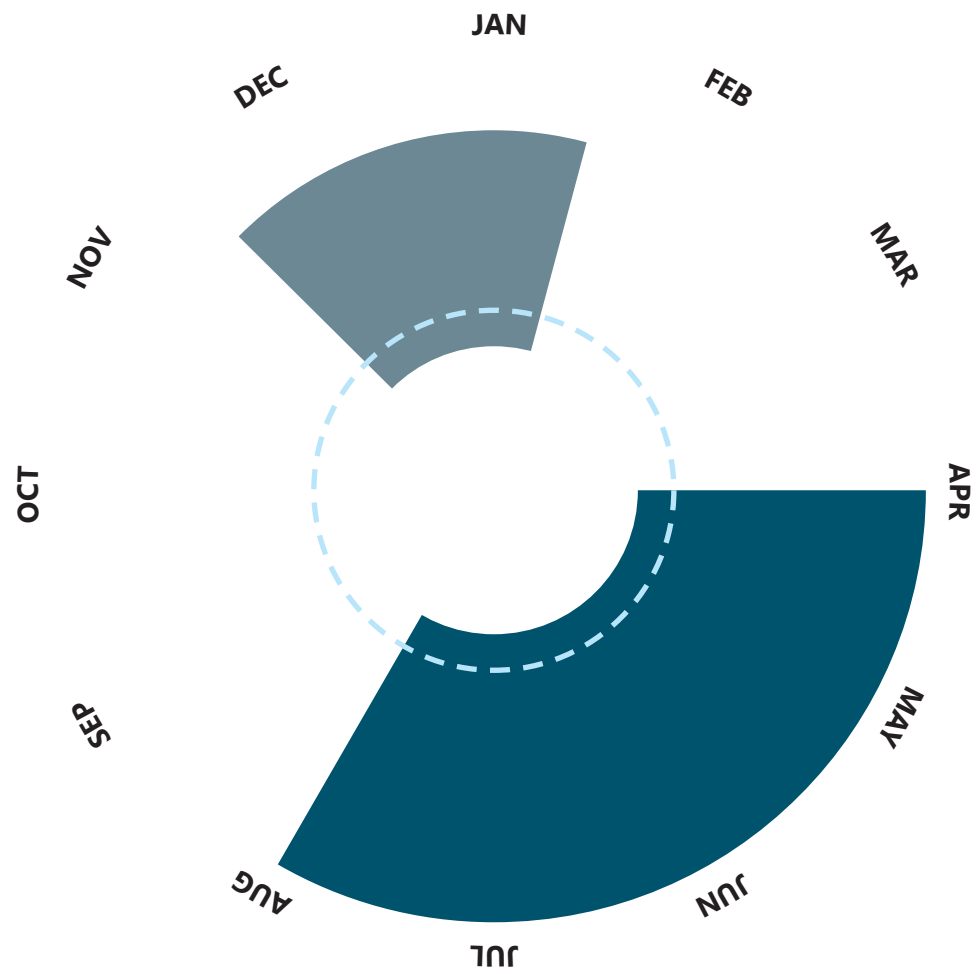


SOCCER



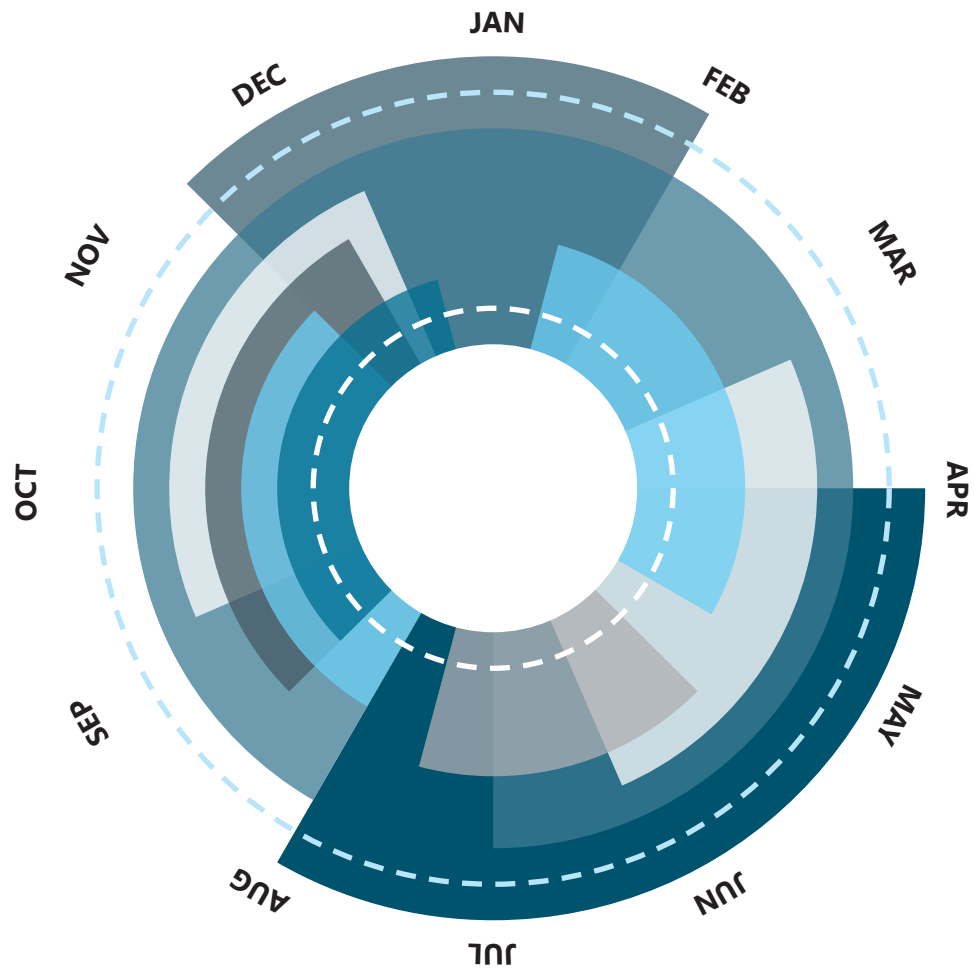
BASKETBALL

Because baseball is used more often than a lot of other sports, and the owner of the Tennessee Smokies baseball team recently purchased land in downtown Knoxville, I thought this site and suggested program would be a good foundation for a stadium design project. Minor league stadiums are used slightly less often than major league stadiums; however, this project will hopefully be used far more than the average 102 days per year like a traditional baseball stadium would be.

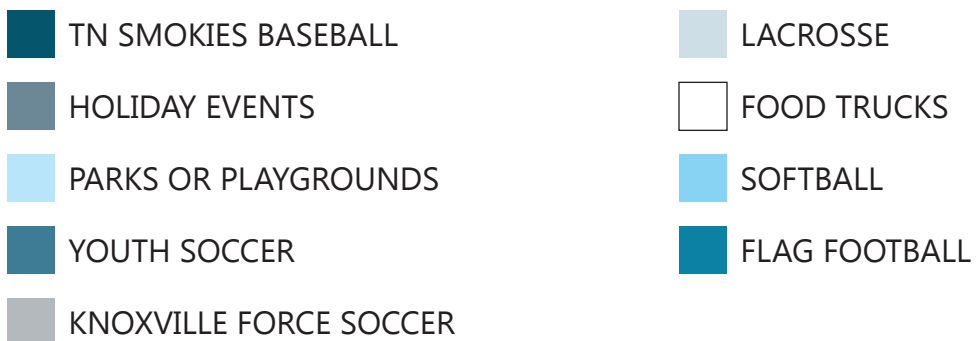


EXISTING FIELD USE

- TN SMOKIES BASEBALL
- HOLIDAY EVENTS
- PARKS OR PLAYGROUNDS



PLANNED FIELD USE



PROGRAM



BASEBALL FIELD



APARTMENTS



RESTAURANTS



TRANSIT STATION



DAYCARE

Using basic stock images from Google Images to represent each program type, these logos attempt to show the variety of program that will occur in this project. The land area is so large that all of these program elements will easily fit onto the site the compliment the space taken up by the field.



RETAIL



NURSING HOME



PUBLIC PARK



OFFICES



Knoxville Site Plan



NEARBY GREEN SPACES



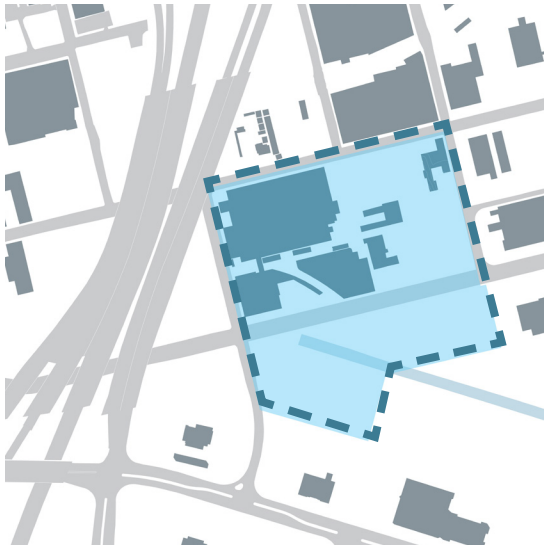
URBAN GRID



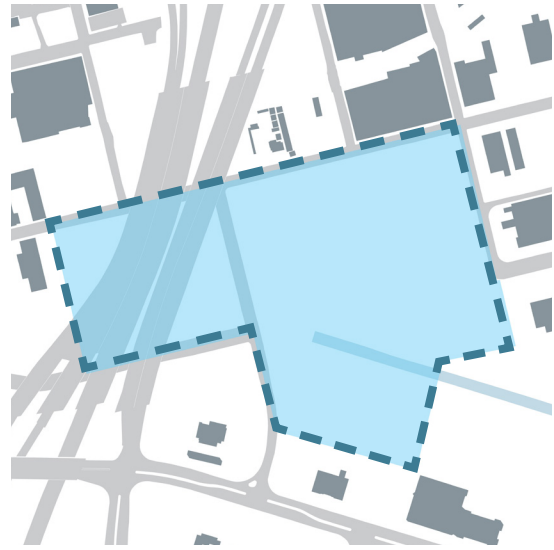
POPULATION CONCENTRATION



NEARBY TRANSIT STATIONS



ORIGINAL PURCHASED LAND



EXPANDED SITE

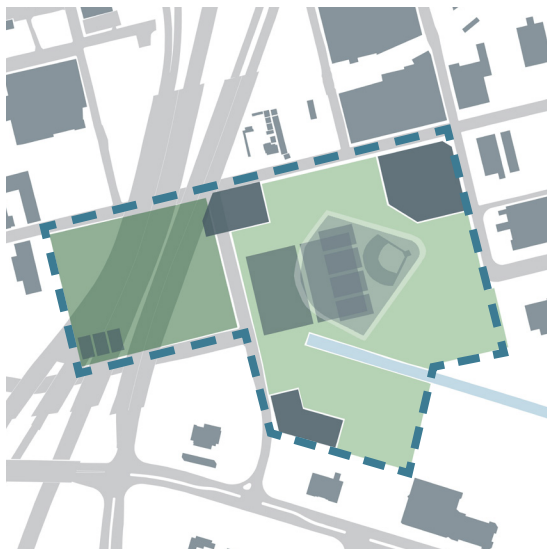


FIELD TRANSFORMATION

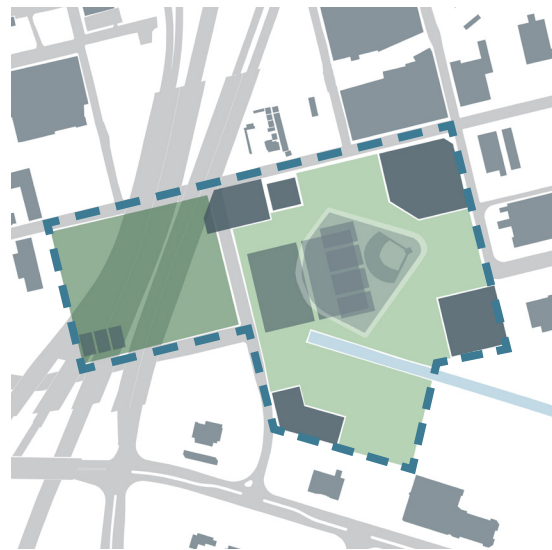


INTRODUCTION OF VARIETY TO FIELD

Site Transformation



INTRODUCTION OF BUILDINGS



FIELDS PLUS BUILDINGS

PRECEDENT STUDY



Mayan Culture 2500 BC

They played sports for fun and as part of religious rituals.

ball games



Ancient Greece 1500 BC

The first official sporting events were in Greece. They took pride in their athletics and used them to worship their gods.

bull-leaping, running, javelin, wrestling



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Ancient Sumeria 3000 BC

The first painting of people playing sports is believed to have come from around this time.

wrestling



Ancient Egypt 2000 BC

Their games were a lot more well-developed. They also had a variety of games to choose from.

jumping, ball games, rowing, swimming

Ancient China 2000 BC

gymnastics

Persia 500 BC

They are known to have played sports as recreational activities.

polo





Rome 100 BC

Rome is known for its events that were open to the public. The whole city would gather to cheer for these events.

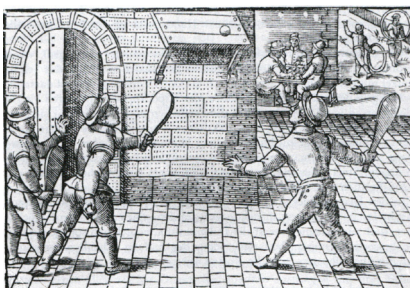
combat fighting

Japan 23 BC

sumo wrestling



The royals in France organized tournaments for entertainment and sports practice.



tennis

Western Europe 600 AD

During the middle ages, people in Europe were interested in violent sports that would usually be held as festivals or celebrations.

fencing, jousting, soccer

England 1200 AD

Sports started being played as a pastime in England at this time.

bowling, running



England 1900 AD

The standardization of rules led to the development of competitive leagues and the ability to have regular matches.

soccer, tennis, running

United States 1850 AD

Both baseball and football became popular in the US during the 1800s. Soon after, professional leagues began and stadiums started getting larger for all sports.

baseball, football



Even from when it was built originally in 1921, Neyland Stadium has always been more than just a playing field. It has accommodated many things through the years in addition to football from track meets and band practices to classrooms and offices. Now, it still houses many events and some departments within the university. The field itself, though, is only used for football games and practices. This protects the grass from being damaged from other activities, but it leaves a huge amount of space empty for the majority of the year.

Before the University of Tennessee built a field for football games, they played at Baldwin Park and Wait Field, both located near Neyland Stadium's current location.

1921

Shields-Watkins Field was completed in March, and the first game happened that September. A track meet was held immediately after completion.

3,200

1948

Neyland Stadium became horseshoe shaped instead of stands on each side of the field.

46,390

1964

The checkerboard was used in the endzones of Shield-Watkins Field for the first time.

52,227

1968

Shields-Watkins Field was made a turf field.

64,429

1935

17,860 people



stadium
field
track

1942

31,390 people



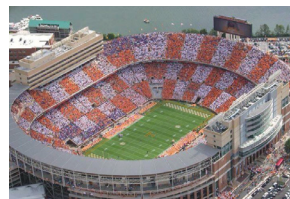
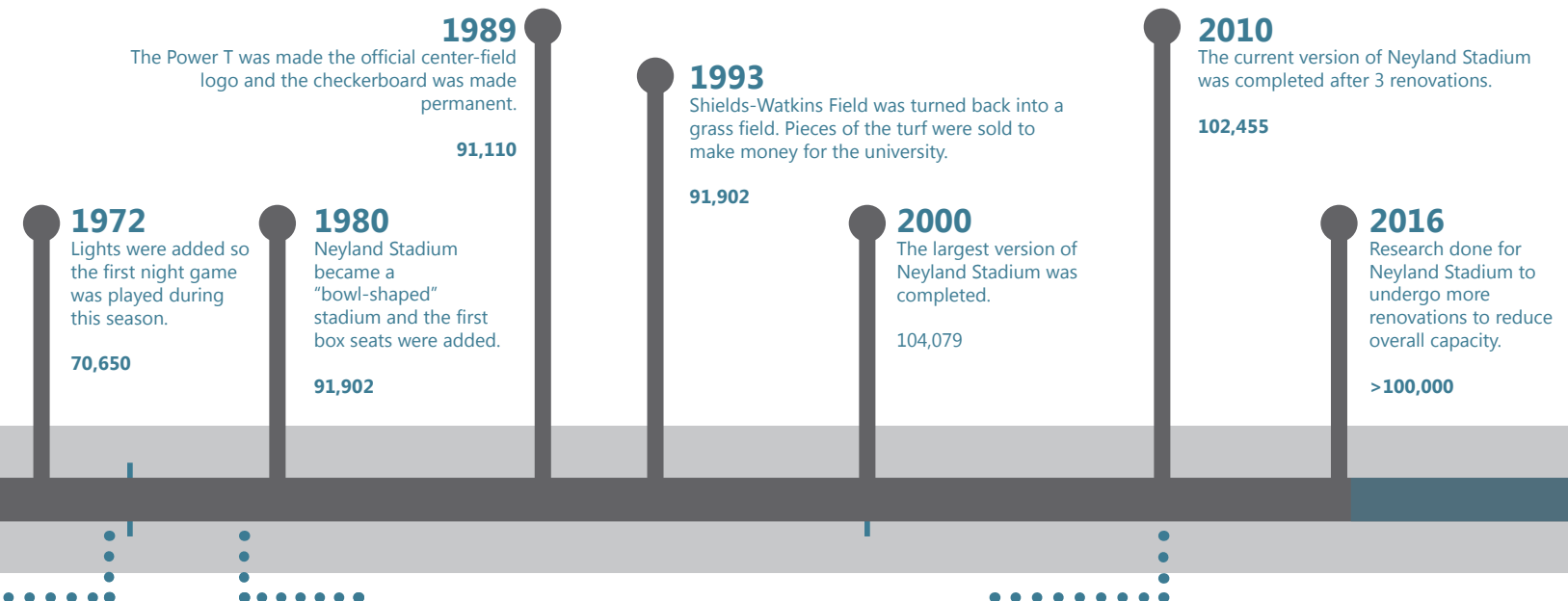
stadium
field
track
event spaces
band practice room

1974

70,650 people



stadium
field
locker room
press box
event spaces
offices
classroom
dormitory



le

n

rooms
box
paces

oms
ooms

1979
80,250 people

stadium
field
concessions
locker rooms
press box
event spaces
offices
classrooms
dorm rooms

2010
102,455 people

stadium
field
concessions
locker rooms
press box
skyboxes
event spaces
offices
classrooms
media room



Michigan Stadium

Ann Arbor, MI
HNTB
1927

107,601
Field Turf

University of Michigan
"The Big House"

approx. 22 days (football, field hockey, lacrosse)
2688494 sq ft



Beaver Stadium

University Park, PA
HOK Sport
1959

106,572
Natural Grass

Pennsylvania State University

approx. 10 days (football)
2499833 sq ft



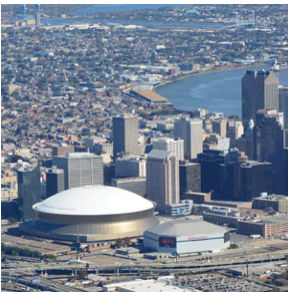
Bryant-Denny Stadium

Tuscaloosa, AL
Populous
1929

101,821
Natural Grass

University of Alabama

approx. 25 days (football- college, high school)
1249527 sq ft



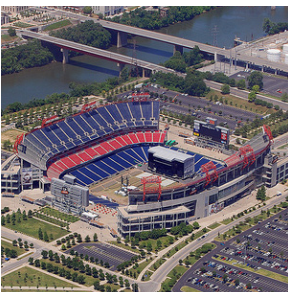
MercedesBenz Superdome

New Orleans, LA
Nolan, Norman, + Nolan
1975

101,821
Natural Grass

New Orleans Saints
Tulane University

approx. 52 days (football- college, professional)
2753964 sq ft



Nissan Stadium

Nashville, TN
Nolan, Norman, + Nolan
1999

69,143
Bermuda Sod

Tennessee Titans
Tennessee State University

approx. 21 days (football- college, professional)
3577430 sq ft



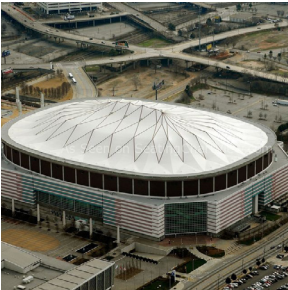
Kyle Field

College Station, TX
Populous
1927

102,733
Bermuda Grass

Texas A&M University
"Home of the 12th Man"

approx. 12 days (football)
2055810 sq ft



Georgia Dome

Atlanta, GA
Heery International, tvsdesign
1992

74,228
Field Turf

Atlanta Falcons
(about to be replaced)

approx. 20 days (football)
1304202 sq ft



Ohio Stadium

Columbus, OH
Howard Dwight Smith
1922

104,944
Field Turf

Ohio State University

approx. 10 days (football)
2014740 sq ft



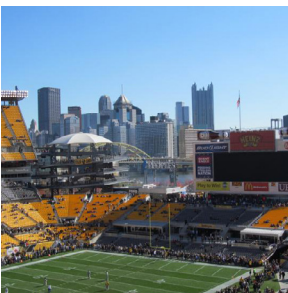
Neyland Stadium

Knoxville, TN
McCarty Holsaple McCarty
1921

102,455
Natural Grass

University of Tennessee

approx. 150 days (football)
753375 sq ft



Heinz Field

Pittsburgh, PA
Populous, HOK Sport
2001

68,400
Natural Bluegrass

University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh Steelers

approx. 18 days (football- college, professional)
2347370 sq ft



Rungrado Stadium

Pyongyang, North Korea

1989

114,000

North Korean National Teams
government festivals

approx. 5 days (soccer, national parades)
1,816,045 sq ft



Estadio Azteca

Mexico City, Mexico
Pedro Ramirez Vazquez
1966

87,000

Natural Grass

Mexico National Teams
Club de Fútbol América

approx. 18 days (soccer- national, professional)
2,380,000



Camp Nou

Barcelona, Spain
Francesc Mitjans + Josep Soteras
1957

99,354

Natural Grass

FC Barcelona

approx. 28 days (soccer)
1236939 sq ft



Allianz Arena

Munich, Germany
Herzog + de Meuron
2005

75,000

Desso Hybrid Turf

FC Bayern Munich
TSV 1860 Munich
Germany National Teams

approx. 52 days (soccer- national, professional)
6730425 sq ft



Signal Iduna Park

Dortmund, Germany
Planungsgruppe Drahtler
1974

81,360

Natural Grass

Borussia Dortmund

approx. 30 days (soccer)
1292063 sq ft



FNB Stadium

Johannesburg, South Africa
HOK Sport
1989

94,736
Natural Grass

South Africa National Teams
South Africa Rugby

approx. 12 days (soccer, rugby)
7261192 sq ft



Maracana

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Miguel Feldma + Waldir Ramos
1959

78,838
Natural Grass

Brazil National Teams
Club Flamengo

approx. 30 days (soccer- national, professional)
1893061 sq ft



Wembley Stadium

London, England
Populous, Foster and Partners
2007

90,000
Desso Grass

England National Teams
Tottenham Hotspur

approx. 45 days (soccer-national, professional)
2220118 sq ft



Beijing Stadium

Beijing, China
Herzog + de Meuron
2008

80,000
Natural Grass

(no permanent occupant)

approx. 2 days
2610696 sq ft



Gelora Bung Karno

Jakarta, Indonesia
Frederich Silaban
1962

88,083
Natural Grass

Indonesia National Teams
Persiga Jakarta

approx. 20 days (soccer- national, professional)
6990550 sq ft



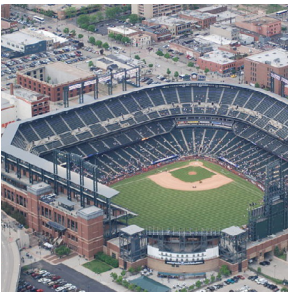
Dodger Stadium

Los Angeles, CA
Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury
1962

56,000
Bermuda Grass

Los Angeles Dodgers

approx. 102 days (baseball)
1084326 sq ft



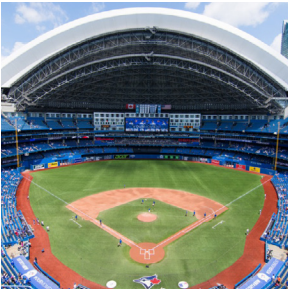
Coors Field

Denver, CO
HOK Sport
1995

50,398
Ryegrass

Colorado Rockies

approx. 105 days (baseball)
6452880 sq ft



Rogers Centre

Toronto, ONT
Rod Robbie
1989

49,282
Astro Turf

Toronto Blue Jays
Toronto FC

approx. 115 days (baseball)
1643424 sq ft



Fenway Park

Boston, MA
James McLaughlin
1912

37,949
Bluegrass

Boston Red Sox

approx. 105 days (baseball)
450846 sq ft



Wrigley Field

Chicago, IL
Zachary Taylor Davis
1914

41,268
Bluegrass/clover

Chicago Cubs

approx. 108 days (baseball)
520650 sq ft



PNC Park
Pittsburgh, PA
Populous
2001

38,362
Bluegrass

Pittsburgh Pirates

approx. 105 days (baseball)
2692305 sq ft



Yankee Stadium
Bronx, NY
Populous
2009

49,638
Bluegrass

New York Yankees
New York City FC

approx. 155 days (baseball, soccer)
1649185 sq ft



Angel Stadium
Anaheim, CA
Populous, Walt Disney Imagineering
1966

45,957
Bermuda Grass

Los Angeles Angels

approx. 102 days (baseball)
67584699 sq ft



Kauffman Stadium
Kansas City, MO
Populous
1973

40,933
Ryegrass

Kansas City Royals

approx. 105 days (baseball)
3745122 sq ft



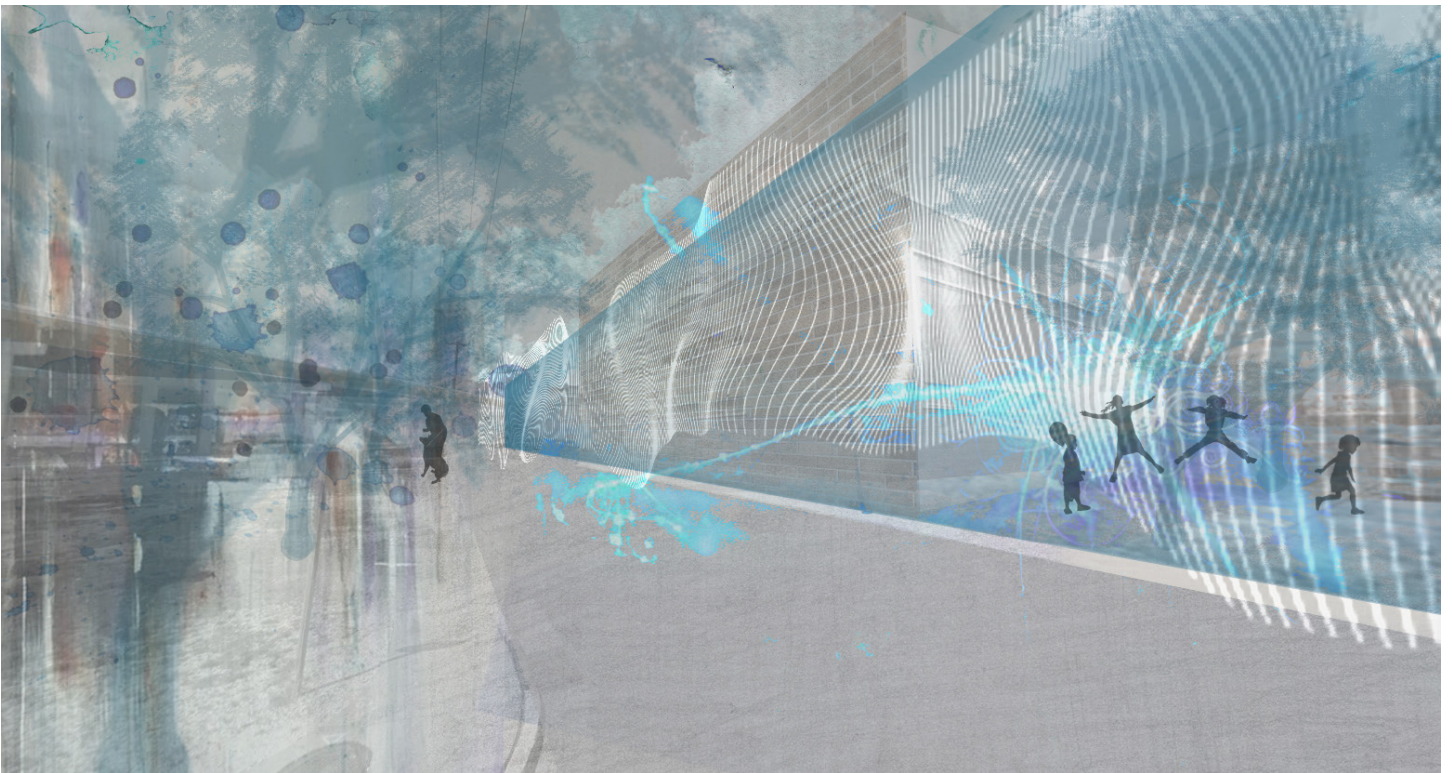
Turner Field
Atlanta, GA
Ellerbe Becket
1997

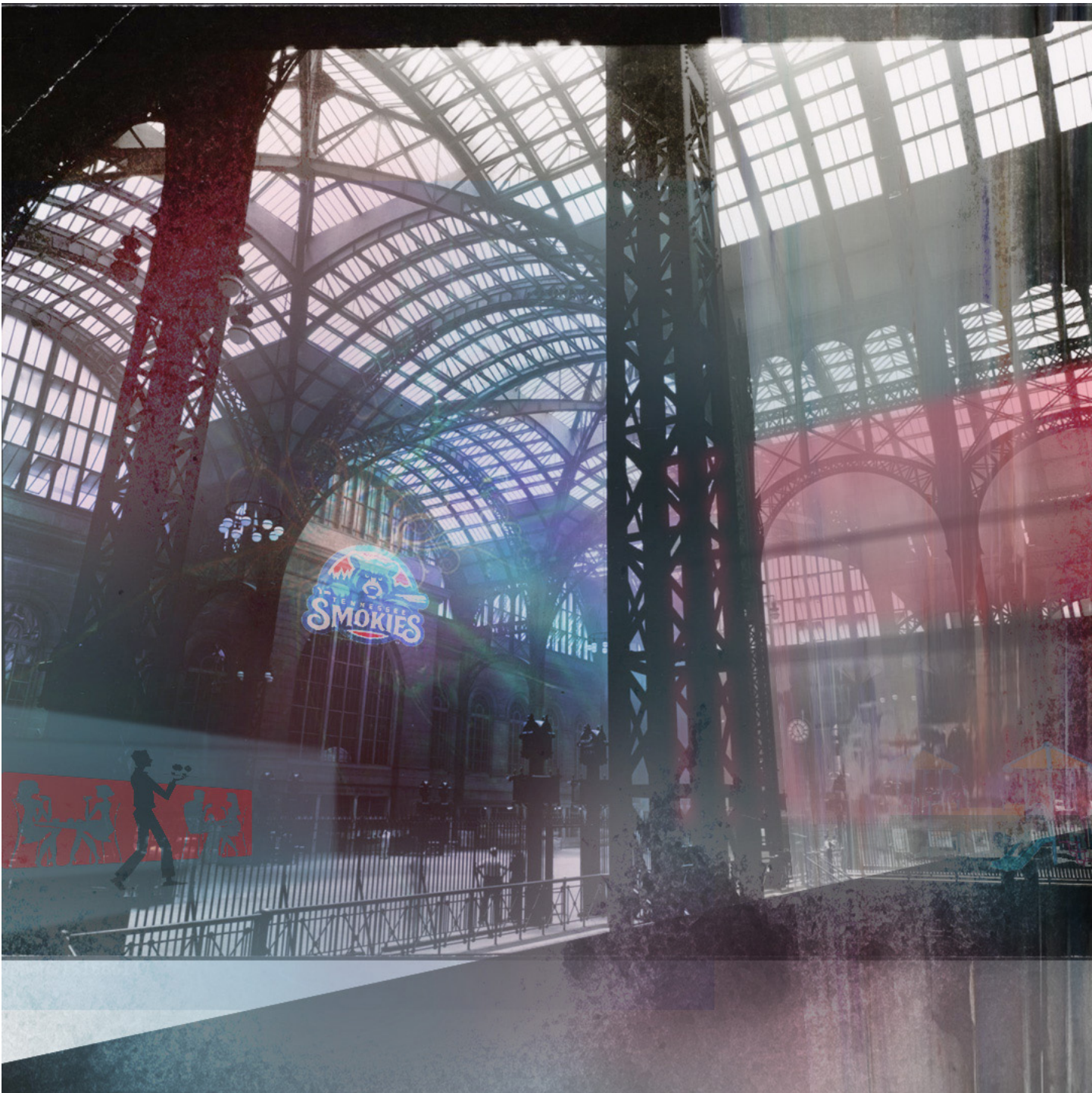
49,586
Bermuda Grass

Atlanta Braves

approx. 98 days (baseball)
3549429 sq ft

PRELIMINARY DESIGN

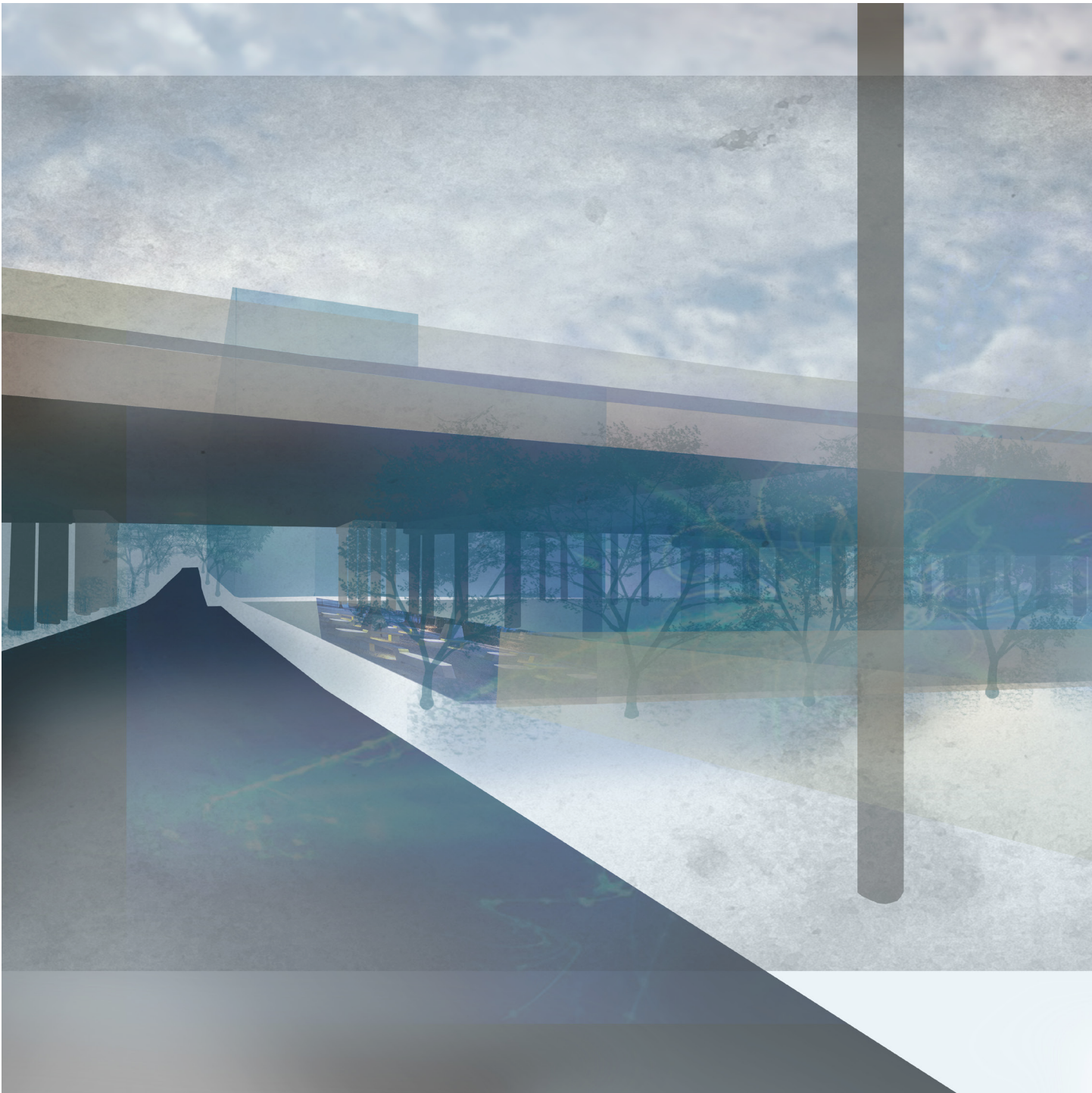












FINAL PRESENTATION

Hello, my name is Julie Davenport, and I originally wanted to examine stadiums and the problem that they present with how expensive they are and how much space they take up but how empty they are for the majority of the year. I started by looking at existing stadiums and how much they cost, how much space they take up in the city, and then how little they are used. The average stadium costs over half a million dollars and is rarely used, depending on the sport and length of its season.

At the end of last semester, I created this image from a quote that I found about energy by Albert Einstein. "Everything is energy and that's all there is. Match the frequency of the reality you want and you cannot help but get that reality. It can be no other way. This is not philosophy. This is physics." I really like that it talks about how the energy of something will be whatever you put into it. In that way, I wanted to add as much energy to the space as possible in order to keep up the level of energy from game days. My goal for this project was to create a stadium space that is a combination of different programs and is always buzzing with energy, oh, but it can also be a stadium too.

I decided to work on a stadium project for the local minor league baseball team, the Tennessee Smokies. Baseball stadiums are already used more often than any other kind of stadium because of their season, and the owner recently bought a large amount of land in the Old City here in Knoxville, and there have been rumors that the team may move from their existing location in the Sevierville/Kodak area back to the city of Knoxville. He hasn't declared whether it is true or not, but I thought it would make a really good scenario for the kind of project I was looking to do. He would also be a good client for this kind of project because not only is he the owner of the Smokies, but he and his wife also really support the development of the Old City and want it to be an even more used and active part of the city.

I decided to expand the site a little bit from the original purchased land to include the area under the bridge which right now is a somewhat dangerous-feeling parking lot where cars get hit a lot. I also added this hill area here that is empty and would be a perfect park-extension and place to watch games from. So with this new site, I started with the field itself. If I make the site a field, it becomes a park for the city. It can be used during all parts of the year. And, when the Smokies Park is added to it, that adds another reason for many to come to experience the space. It makes it a more exciting place to be knowing that your favorite athletes have played here or that you can also come here to watch your favorite sport.

Around the field, I wanted to have other program elements because, like I mentioned before, those would add ways to keep the energy up throughout the year, even when it wasn't as nice to spend time outside. I decided to put restaurants and shops↔ at ground level with offices above them here. I also wanted to include a daycare and a nursing home combined into the same location here. The field comes into the second floor of this building. This is more retail space, and there are apartments above that with a great view of the field as well as the city of Knoxville over here. One of the main things I really wanted to include though is a transit station. This would make the field easier to access and allow a large number of people to

come to games and events without causing as much traffic as we usually have. This corner is a great location for one because several KAT bus routes already run through here. I can also connect to the bridge-level to access Hall of Fame Drive and allow for even more connection to the city.

When I was looking at ways to organize the site, the transit station had to go in this corner because that's where the existing transit and connection to the above street are. The daycare also had to go here because it was far enough outside the radius of a nearby elementary school unlike the rest of the site. The minor-league baseball field is located here because this orientation (ENE axis between home plate and the pitcher's mound) is ideal for baseball. This way, it can also be seen from the hill and from the bridge here. When you can see a space from frequently traveled areas, that makes it easier to decide to want to go there and want to be part of something. Being in the center like this also allows for multiple sports to be able to use the space.

There are so many other uses for this field. It is grass, and it is entirely grass for the majority of the year with the dirt only being in place during the summer months of the minor league baseball season. Even during this part of the year, other sports can use the grass of the field and surrounding areas. Being grass instead of turf also allows different lines to be painted on for different organizations, events, leagues, and tournaments. Knoxville already has a variety of leagues, and many of them have less-than-ideal playing spaces. This field would allow new leagues to form in a new location as well as let other leagues looking for a new space move here. Each new field arrangement will have the ability to have different seating. Bleachers can come down from the apartments or brought in from outside sources to circle the specific field. This roof is also available for seating, and games can also be viewed from the apartments. The hill over here is also a viewing space because it looks down on the field.

In addition to being a venue for a variety of sports for youth and adult leagues, Knoxville festivals and city events can be held here such as Dogwood Arts, the Rossini festival, farmer's markets, film series', and somethings. Rhythm and Blooms already occurs in this area so this will automatically provide an updated venue for that event.

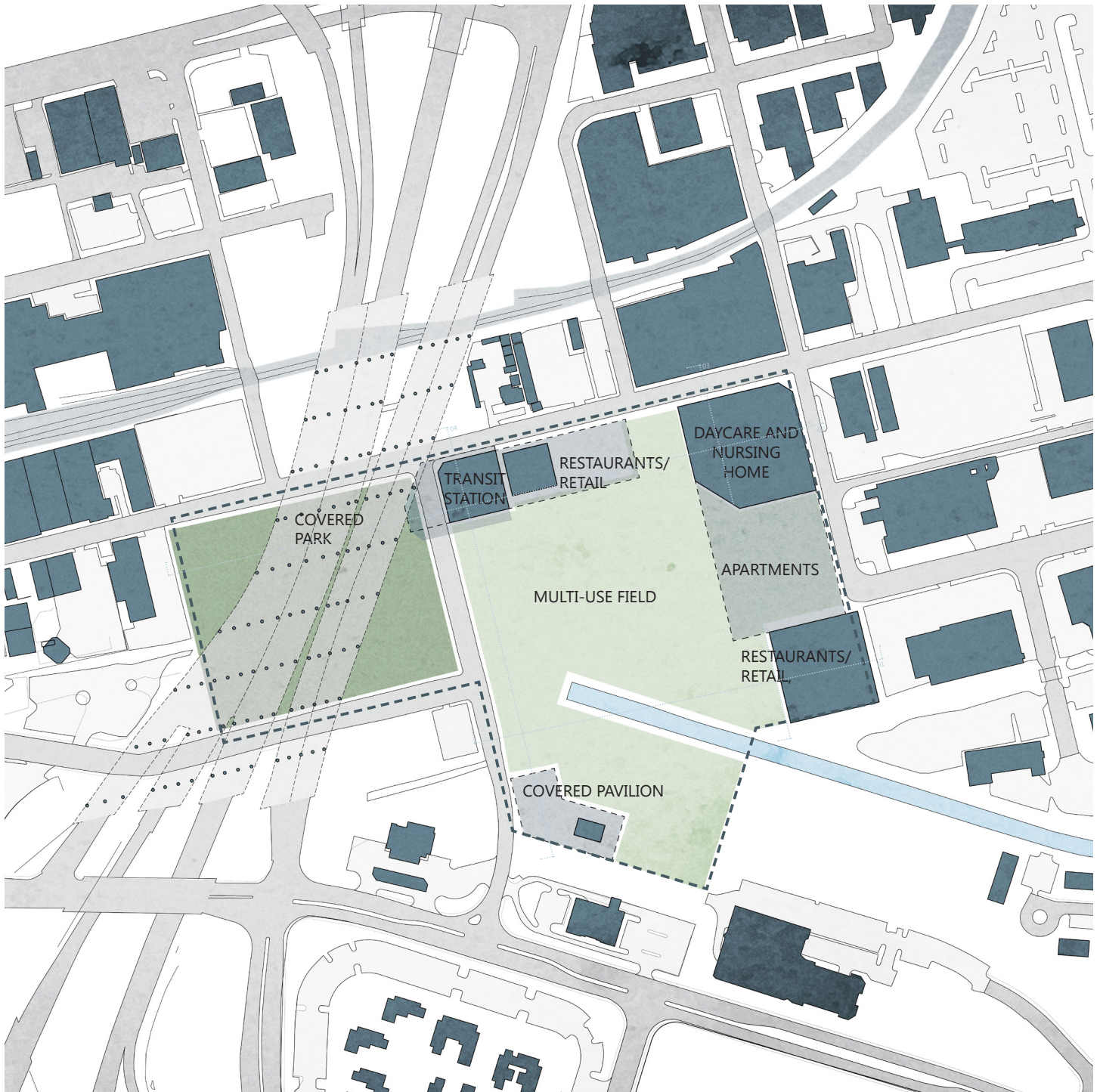
I also really wanted to use the space under the bridge as an active connective space from the existing Old City to the site. Restaurants, shops, and even night-time events being held in the park would benefit from being well-connected to an already active part of the city. I decided to turn it into a park with a slightly different feel from the open-field-space park where the playing fields are located. It is covered by the bridge for the most part, and I wanted to give it a hard surface to accommodate other kinds of sports.

Closest to the Old City, there is a park along the street. It will be well-lit and comfortable and used as a way to encourage people to continue exploring the area. Along the street further, there is a park similar to a playground but for adults with swings coming from the bridge

and other things to climb on as well as benches and gathering spaces for smaller festival performance areas. Over here, there are places for tennis, basketball, bocce ball, and any sport that has requires a harder surface than grass. One of the reasons for these sports being over here is because under the bridge it would be harder to grow grass, and it is a way to bridge the street by having sports activities on both sides.

And then finally, one of the most important concepts within the project is the overlap and integration of the fields and the buildings. The buildings aren't simply a border between the field and the street, and they aren't a barrier to hide or protect the field. They work with the field. And, using some of the natural topography already present on the site after making the center flat in order to be able to use the field as a playing surface, the field is able to rise on some of the edges which provides more viewing space for event spectators as well as integrate the active field space into the buildings. The field comes out to the street wherever possible to provide connections, breaks between buildings, and natural light. But, in the daycare/nursing home space, there is almost a whole floor that is open to outside and that becomes part of the field. It is somewhere for the older people here to view what is happening outside or for the kids and adults to be able to come outside for play time or for walks.

So, in all, I really wanted to create a space that would bring people from the surrounding area into the park. By creating a space that people always want to use, the energy is able to remain constant. Different scenarios and uses of the space will produce a different atmosphere and different things to be excited about. Having the focus of the energy change allows it to stay exciting and to keep different groups of people coming at all times. So this allowed me to transform a space typology that is rarely used into a hub of constantly-changing, always-busy energy.



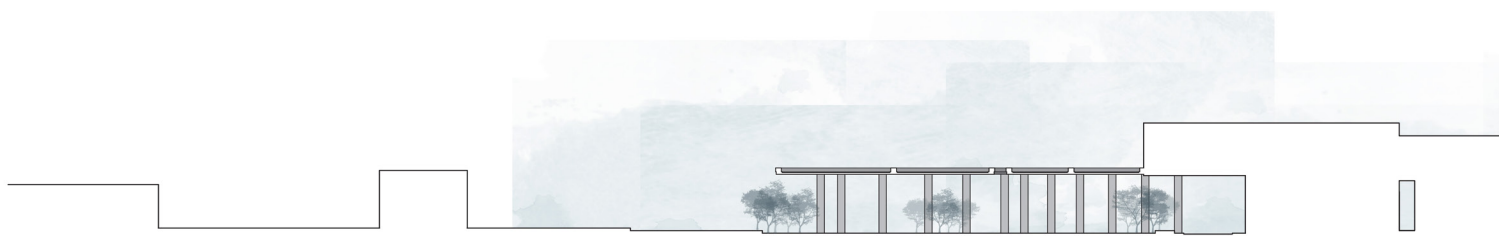
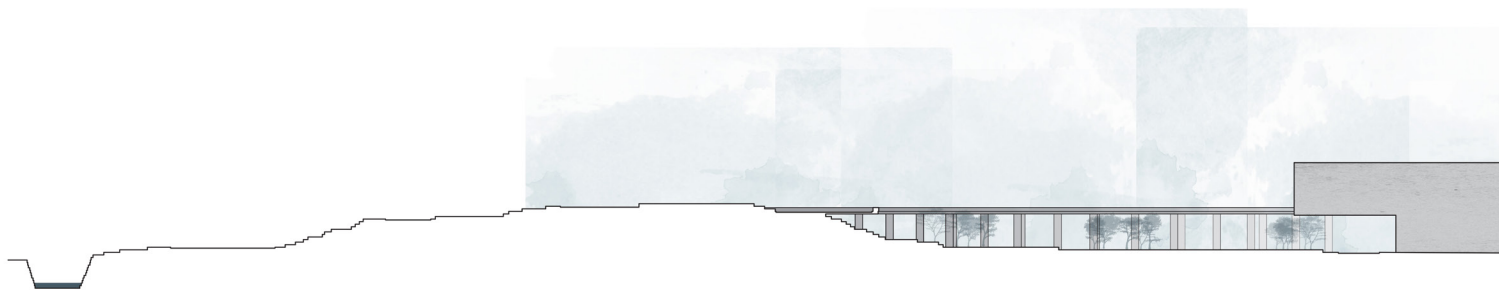
Ground Floor Plan with labels showing Program

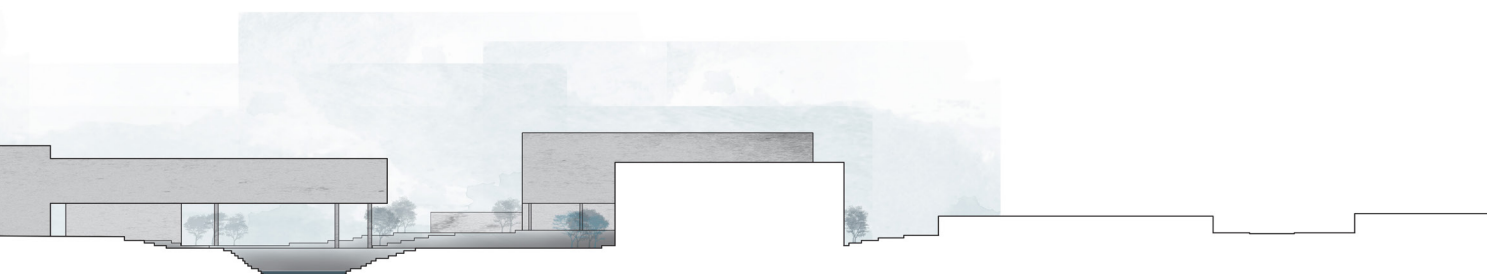


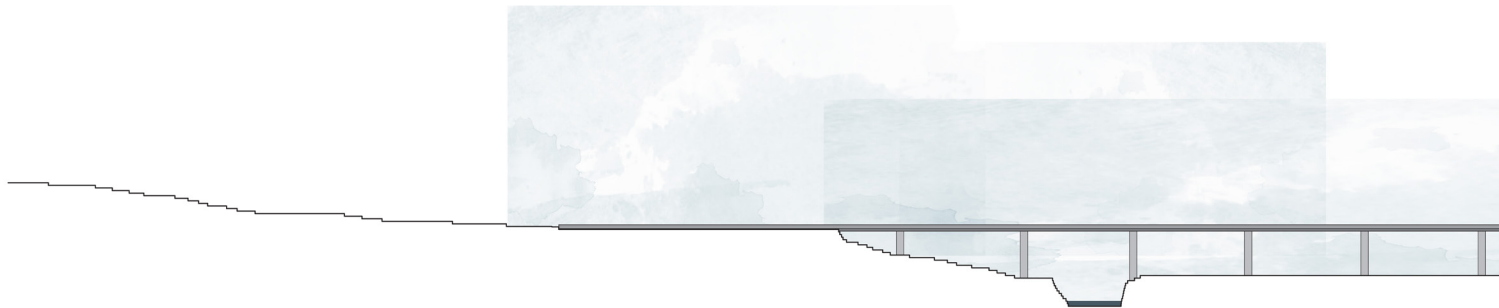
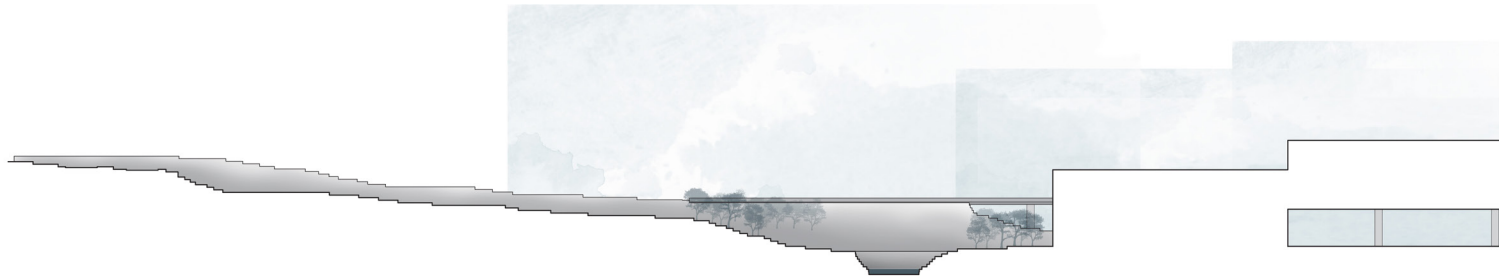
Second Floor Plan with labels showing Moving Pieces

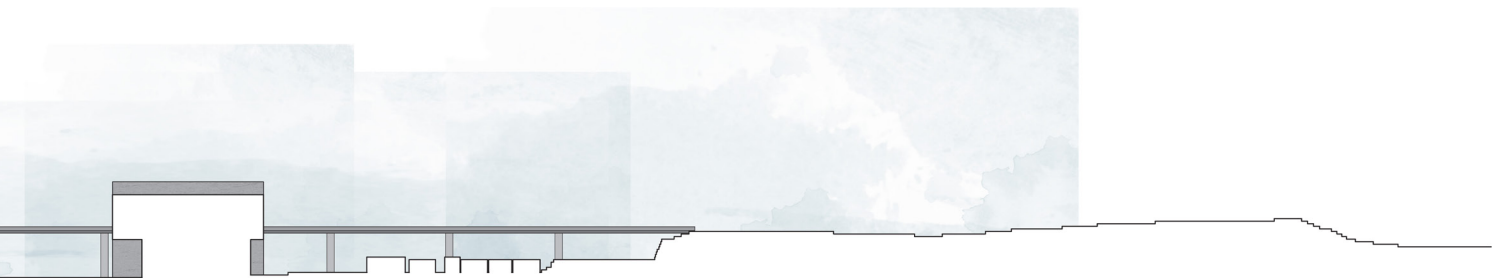
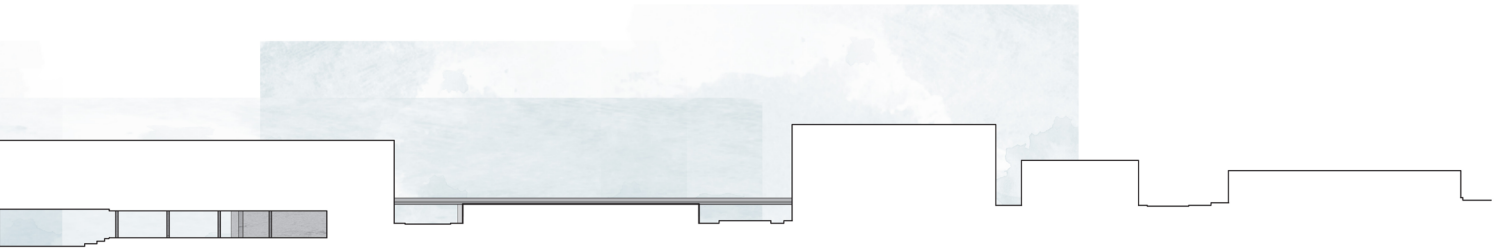


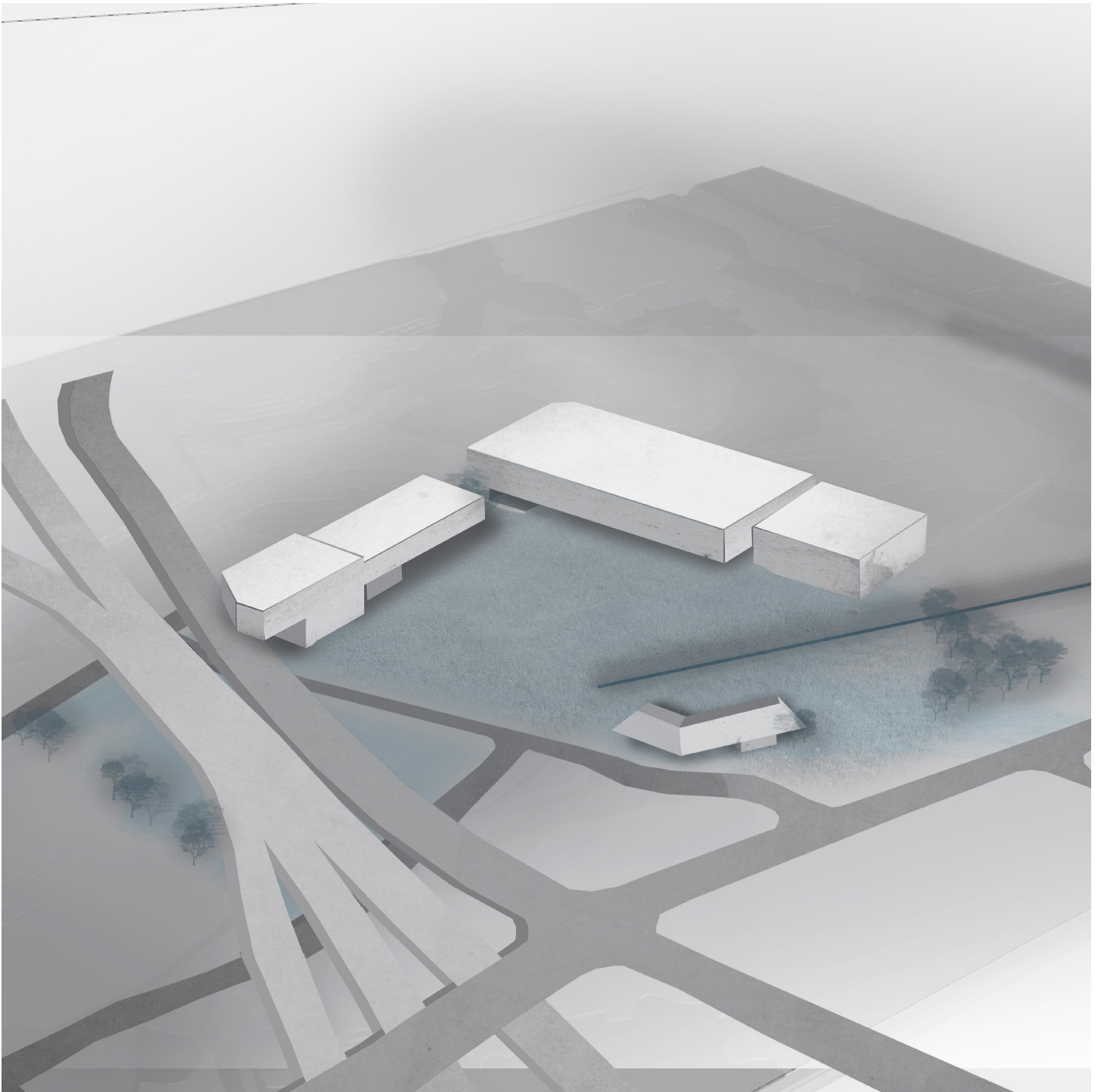
Roof Plan with labels showing Site Organization

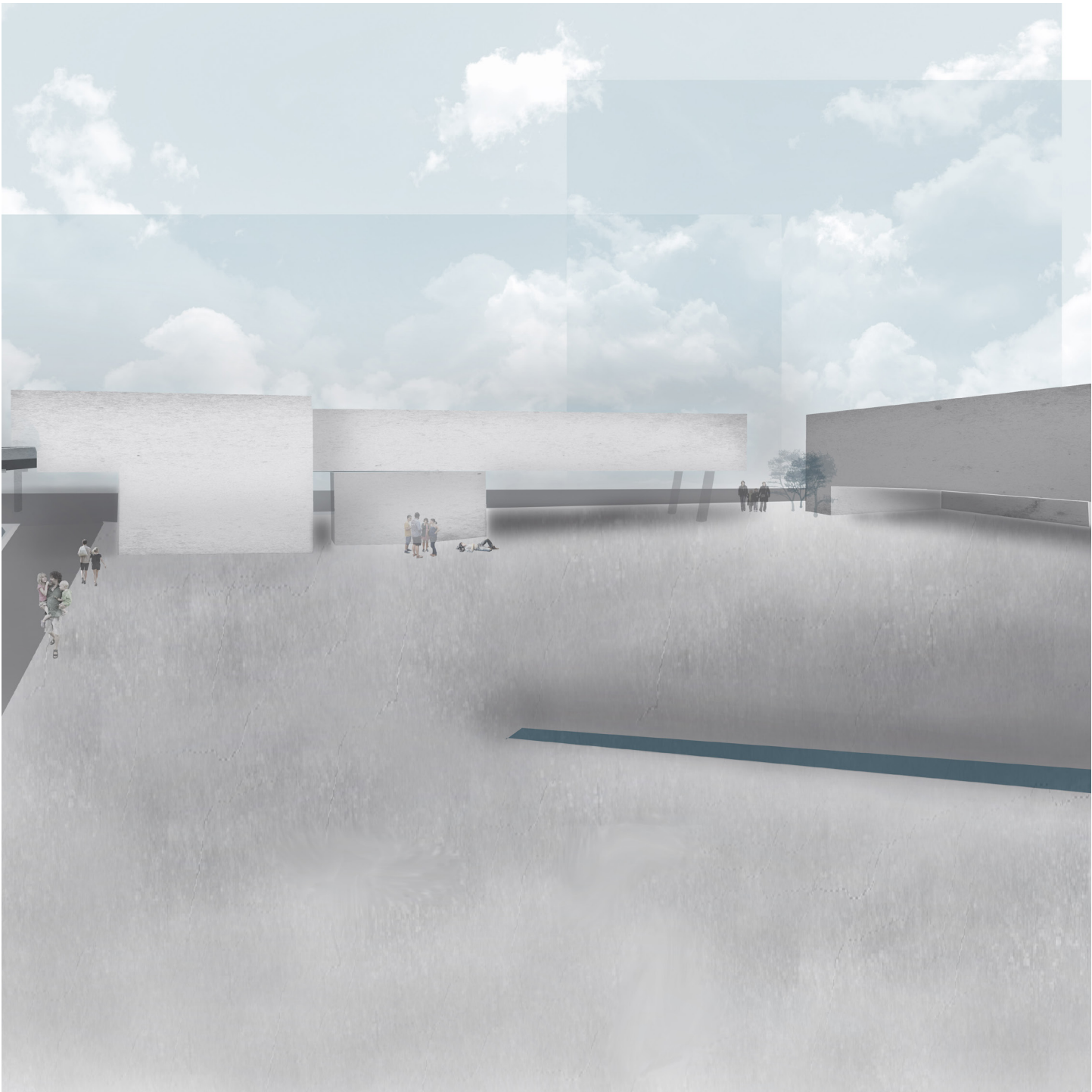




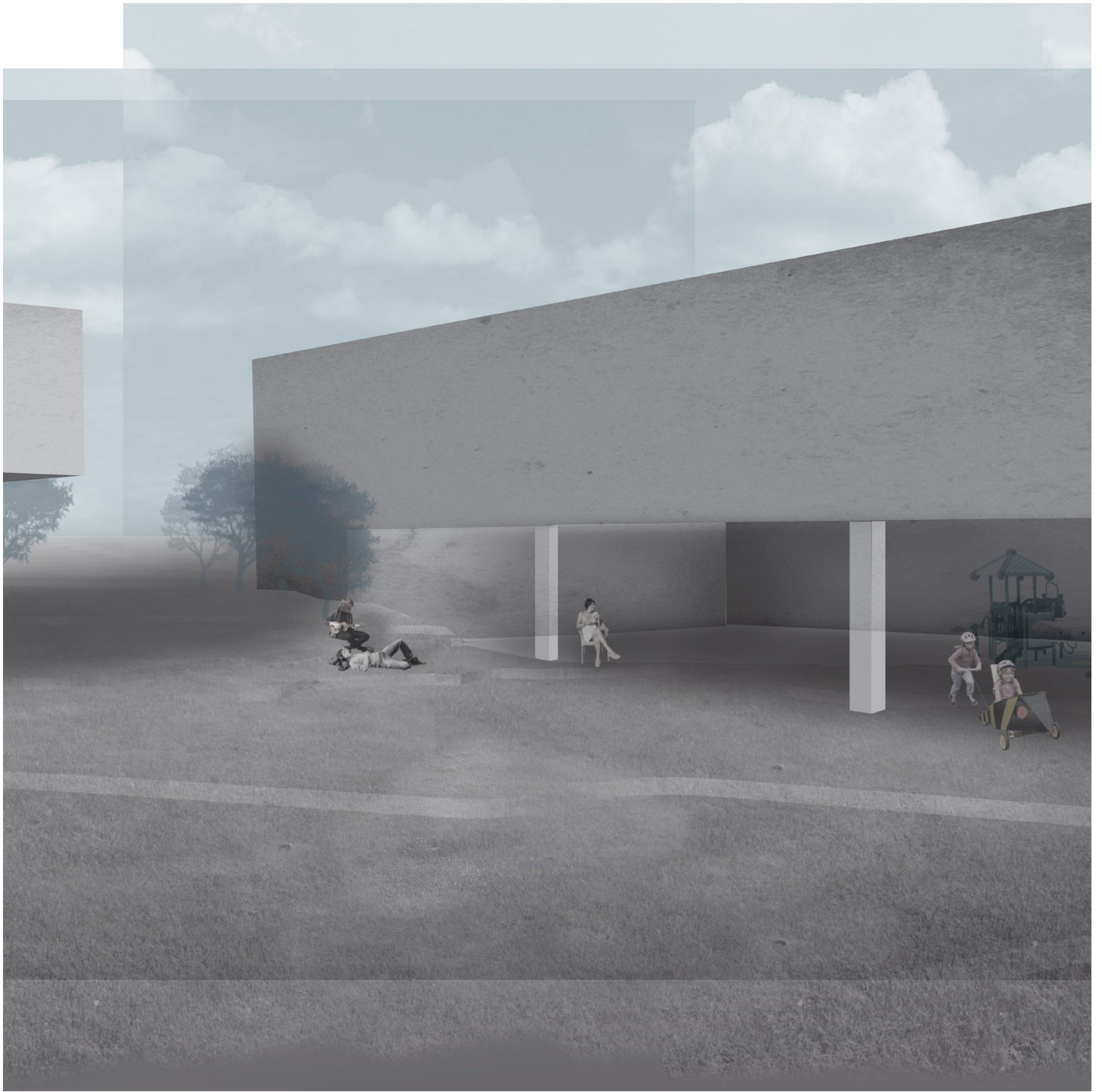




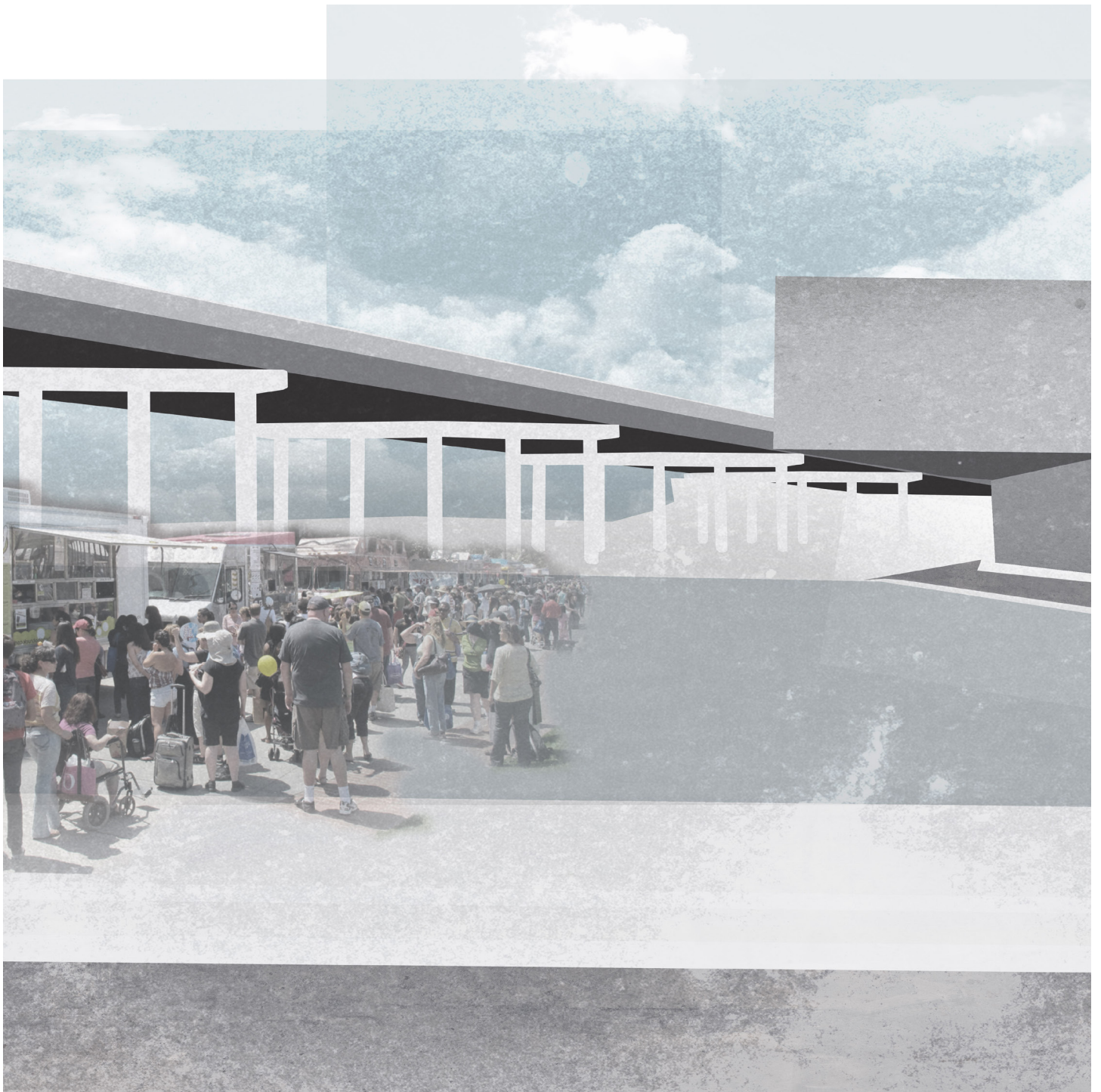


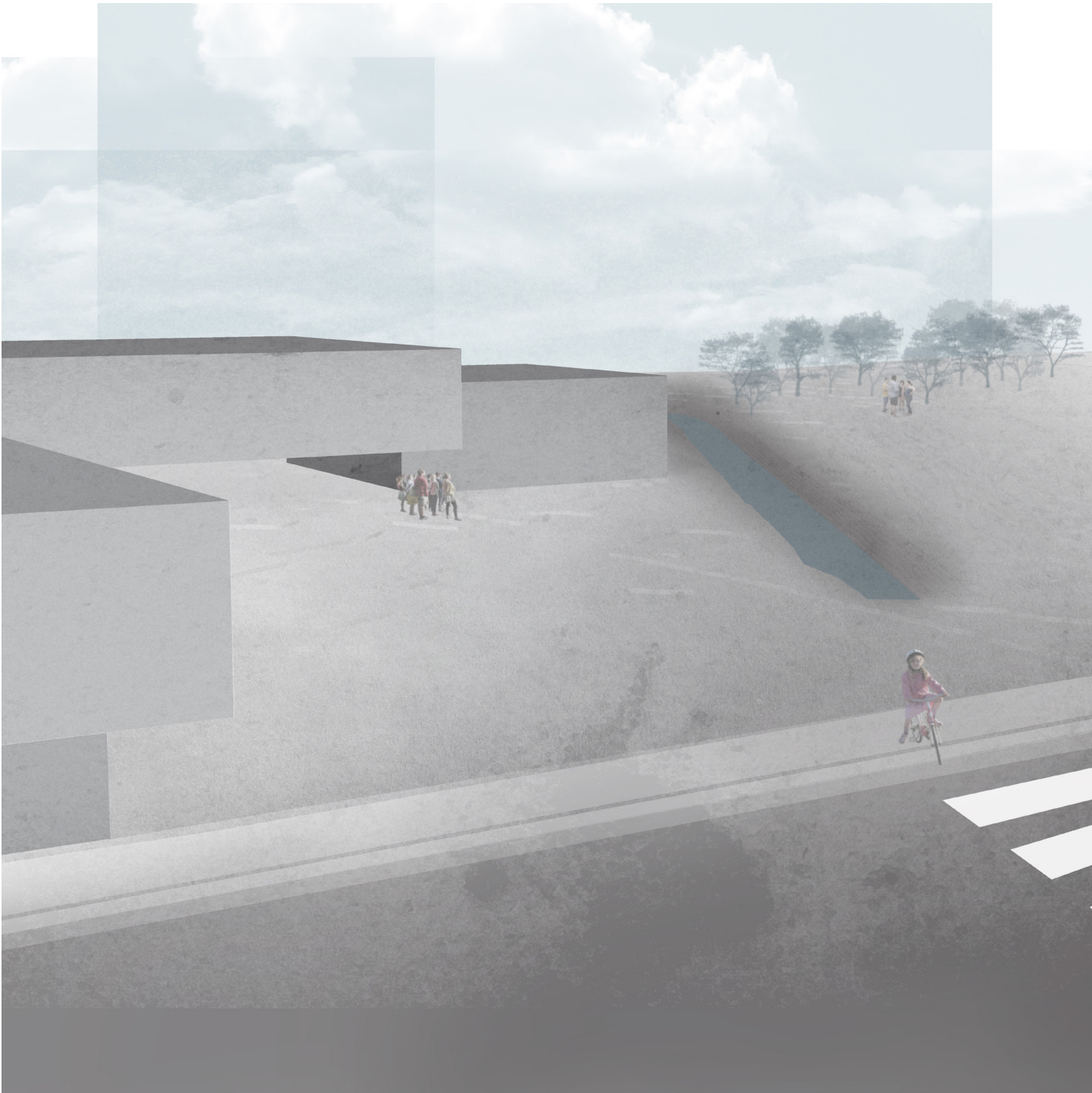


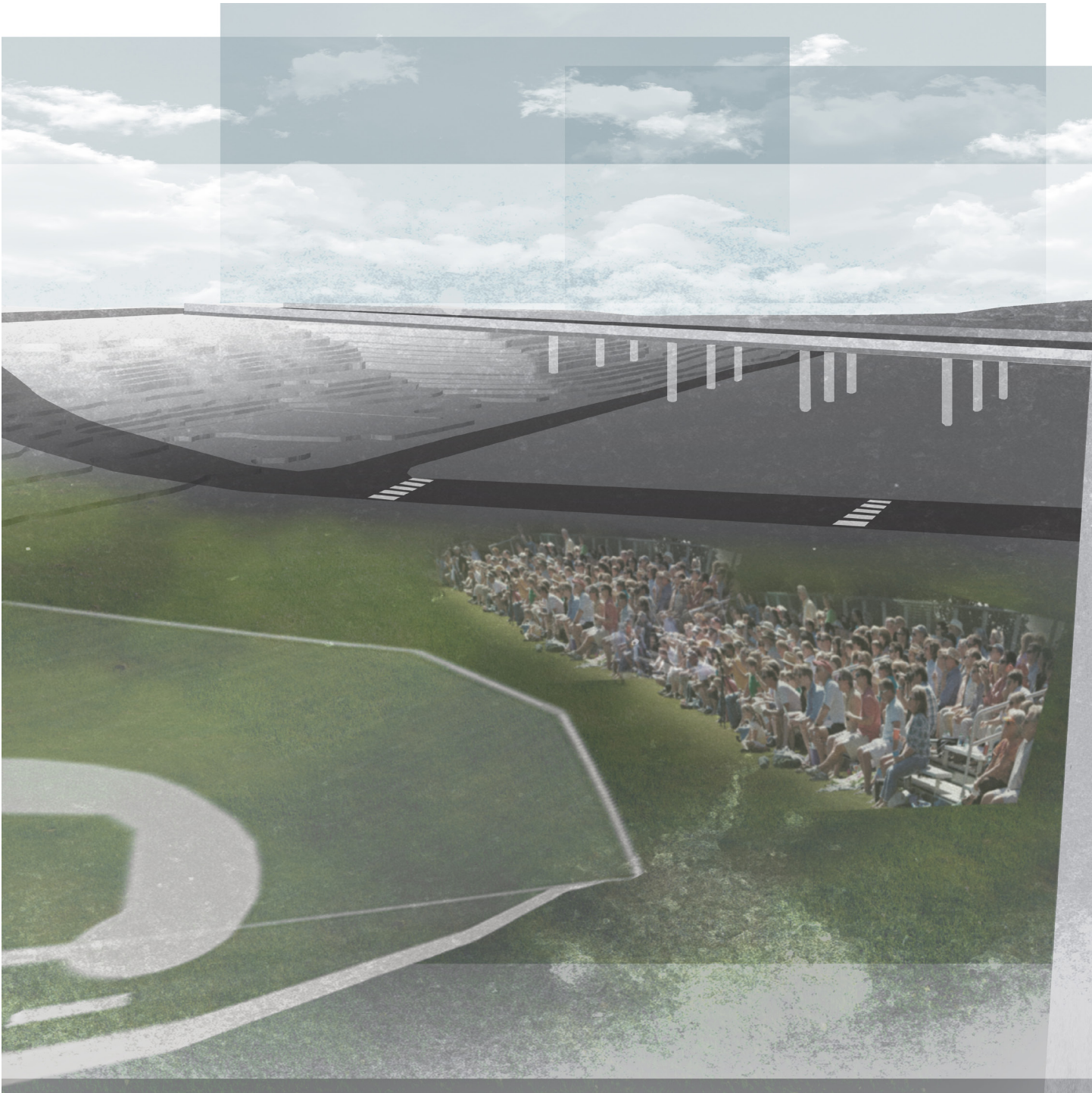


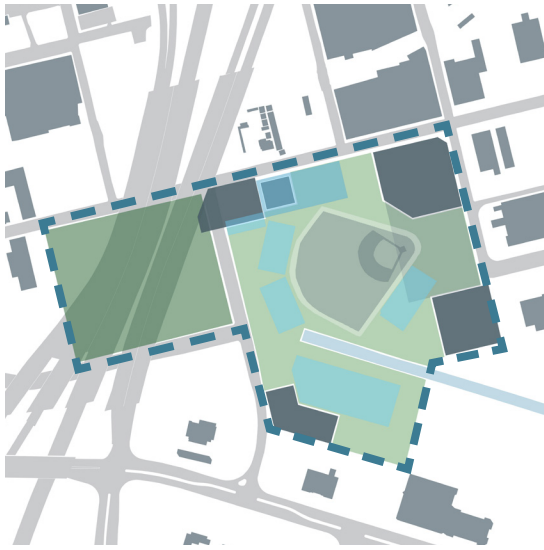








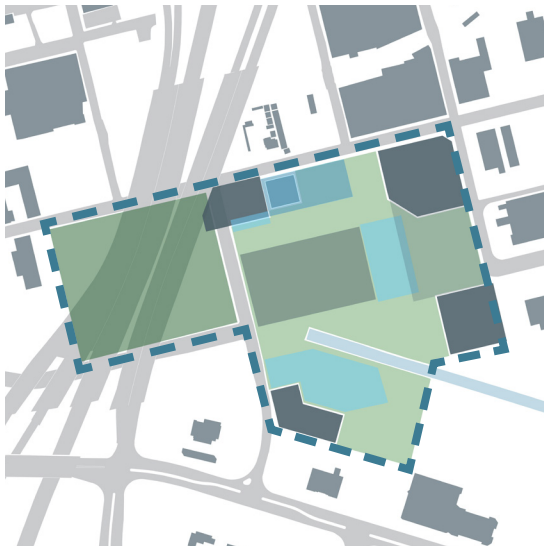




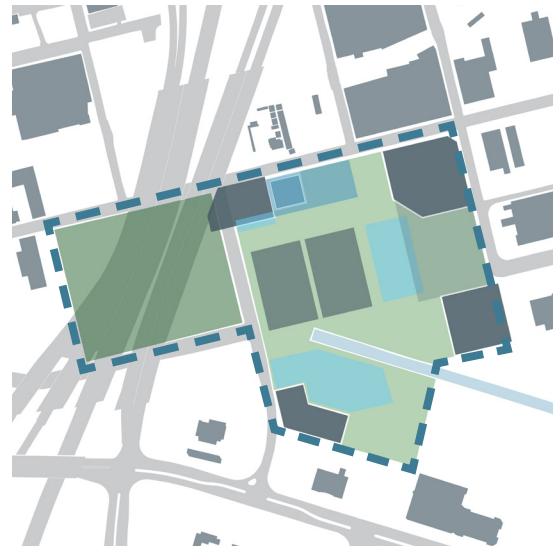
TENNESSEE SMOKIES BASEBALL



YOUTH BASEBALL



KNOXVILLE FORCE

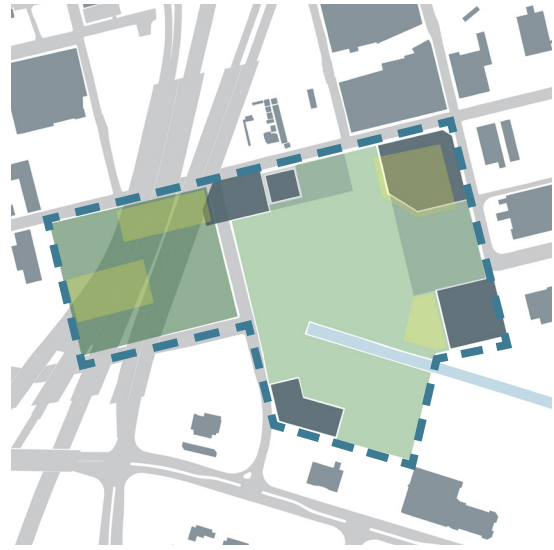


YOUTH SOCCER

Potential Field Arrangements



VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT



FIELD AND PLAYGROUND SET UP



FESTIVAL SET UP



MONTAGE OF CONTINUOUS ENERGY

