The Fabricated City: Created Energy of the Assembled City

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THE FABRICATED CITY
CREATED ENERGY OF THE ASSEMBLED CITY

JULIE DAVENPORT | COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN | SPRING 2017
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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: 18

SOCCER: 46
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

- TN SMOKIES BASEBALL
- HOLIDAY EVENTS
- PARKS OR PLAYGROUNDS
- YOUTH SOCCER
- KNOXVILLE FORCE SOCCER
- LACROSSE
- FOOD TRUCKS
- SOFTBALL
- FLAG FOOTBALL
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
Site Transformation
INTRODUCTION OF BUILDINGS

FIELDS PLUS BUILDINGS
Precedent Study

Ancient Sumeria
3000 BC
The first painting of people playing sports is believed to have come from around this time.
- wrestling

Mayan Culture
2500 BC
They played sports for fun and as part of religious rituals.
- ball games

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 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

Ancient China
2000 BC
They played sports as recreational activities.
- polo

Ancient Persia
500 BC
They are known to have played sports as recreational activities.
- polo

Persia
500 BC

Ancient Greece
1500 BC

Ancient Egypt
2000 BC

Mayan Culture
2500 BC

Ancient Sumeria
3000 BC

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

Japan
23 BC
- sumo wrestling

France
1300 AD
The royals in France organized tournaments for entertainment and sports practice.
- tennis

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

England
1900 AD
The standardization of rules led to the development of competitive leagues and the ability to have regular matches.
- soccer, tennis, running
Ancient Sumeria
3000 BC
The first painting of people playing sports is believed to have come from around this time.

Persia
500 BC
They are known to have played sports as recreational activities.

England
1200 AD
Sports started being played as a pastime in England at this time.

Mayan Culture
2500 BC
They played sports for fun and as part of religious rituals.

Ancient Egypt
2000 BC
Their games were a lot more well-developed. They also had a variety of games to choose from.

Ancient China
2000 BC
Gymnastics

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.

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.

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.

England
1200 AD
Sports started being played as a pastime in England at this time.

France
1300 AD
The royals in France organized tournaments for entertainment and sports practice.

United States
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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.

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23 BC
Sumo wrestling

England
1900 AD
The standardization of rules led to the development of competitive leagues and the ability to have regular matches.
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.

1948
Neyland Stadium became horseshoe shaped instead of stands on each side of the field.
46,390

1989
The Power T was made the official center-field logo and the checkerboard was made permanent.
91,110

1972
Lights were added so the first night game was played during this season.
70,650

1979
80,250 people

1980
Neyland Stadium became a “bowl-shaped” stadium and the first box seats were added.
91,902

1989
Neyland Stadium became a “bowl-shaped” stadium and the first box seats were added.
91,902

1993
Shields-Watkins Field was turned back into a grass field. Pieces of the turf were sold to make money for the university.
91,902

1993
Shields-Watkins Field was turned back into a grass field. Pieces of the turf were sold to make money for the university.
91,902

2000
The largest version of Neyland Stadium was completed.
104,079

2010
The current version of Neyland Stadium was completed after 3 renovations.
102,455

2016
Research done for Neyland Stadium to undergo more renovations to reduce overall capacity.
>100,000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stadium</strong></th>
<th><strong>Team</strong></th>
<th><strong>Location</strong></th>
<th><strong>Year</strong></th>
<th><strong>Capacity</strong></th>
<th><strong>Days Needed</strong></th>
<th><strong>Surface</strong></th>
<th><strong>Area</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Michigan Stadium</strong></td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td>Ann Arbor, MI</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>107,601</td>
<td>approx. 22 days</td>
<td>Field Turf</td>
<td>2688494 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beaver Stadium</strong></td>
<td>Pennsylvania State University</td>
<td>University Park, PA</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>106,572</td>
<td>approx. 10 days</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>2499833 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bryant-Denny Stadium</strong></td>
<td>University of Alabama</td>
<td>Tuscaloosa, AL</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>101,821</td>
<td>approx. 25 days</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>1249527 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mercedes Benz Superdome</strong></td>
<td>New Orleans Saints</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>101,821</td>
<td>approx. 52 days</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>2753964 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nissan Stadium</strong></td>
<td>Tennessee Titans</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>69,143</td>
<td>approx. 21 days</td>
<td>Bermuda Sod</td>
<td>3577430 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kyle Field</strong></td>
<td><strong>Georgia Dome</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ohio Stadium</strong></td>
<td><strong>Neyland Stadium</strong></td>
<td><strong>Heinz Field</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Station, TX</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>Knoxville, TN</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populous</td>
<td>Heery International, tvsdesign</td>
<td>Howard Dwight Smith</td>
<td>McCarty Holsaple McCarty</td>
<td>Populous, HOK Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102,733</td>
<td>74,228</td>
<td>104,944</td>
<td>102,455</td>
<td>68,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Grass</td>
<td>Field Turf</td>
<td>Field Turf</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>Natural Bluegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approx. 12 days (football)</td>
<td>approx. 20 days (football)</td>
<td>approx. 10 days (football)</td>
<td>approx. 150 days (football)</td>
<td>approx. 18 days (football- college, professional)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2055810 sq ft</td>
<td>1304202 sq ft</td>
<td>2014740 sq ft</td>
<td>753375 sq ft</td>
<td>2347370 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Kyle Field**
  - Texas A&M University
  - “Home of the 12th Man”
  - Populous
  - 1927
  - 102,733
  - Bermuda Grass
  - approx. 12 days (football)
  - 2055810 sq ft

- **Georgia Dome**
  - Atlanta Falcons
  - (about to be replaced)
  - Heery International, tvsdesign
  - 1992
  - 74,228
  - Field Turf
  - approx. 20 days (football)
  - 1304202 sq ft

- **Ohio Stadium**
  - Ohio State University
  - Howard Dwight Smith
  - 1922
  - 104,944
  - Field Turf
  - approx. 10 days (football)
  - 2014740 sq ft

- **Neyland Stadium**
  - University of Tennessee
  - McCarty Holsaple McCarty
  - 1921
  - 102,455
  - Natural Grass
  - approx. 150 days (football)
  - 753375 sq ft

- **Heinz Field**
  - University of Pittsburgh
  - Pittsburgh Steelers
  - Populous, HOK Sport
  - 2001
  - 68,400
  - Natural Bluegrass
  - approx. 18 days (football- college, professional)
  - 2347370 sq ft
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stadium</th>
<th>Teams</th>
<th>City, Country</th>
<th>Architect/Designer</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Approx. Duration</th>
<th>Main Turf Type</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rungrado Stadium</td>
<td>North Korean National Teams, government festivals</td>
<td>Pyongyang, North Korea</td>
<td></td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>114,000</td>
<td>approx. 5 days (soccer, national parades)</td>
<td>1,816,045 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estadio Azteca</td>
<td>Mexico National Teams, Club de Fútbol América</td>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico</td>
<td>Pedro Ramirez Vazquez</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td>approx. 18 days (soccer- national, professional)</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>2,380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Nou</td>
<td>FC Barcelona</td>
<td>Barcelona, Spain</td>
<td>Francesc Mitjans + Josep Soteras</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>99,354</td>
<td>approx. 28 days (soccer)</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>1236939 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allianz Arena</td>
<td>FC Bayern Munich, TSV 1860 Munich, Germany National Teams</td>
<td>Munich, Germany</td>
<td>Herzog + de Meuron</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>approx. 52 days (soccer- national, professional)</td>
<td>Desso Hybrid Turf</td>
<td>6730425 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Iduna Park</td>
<td>Borussia Dortmund</td>
<td>Dortmund, Germany</td>
<td>Planungsgruppe Drahtler</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>81,360</td>
<td>approx. 30 days (soccer)</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>1292063 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadium</td>
<td>Team(s)</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Architect(s)</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Approx. Day(s)</td>
<td>Grass Type</td>
<td>Field Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNB Stadium</td>
<td>South Africa National Teams, South Africa Rugby</td>
<td>Johannesburg, South Africa</td>
<td>HOK Sport</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>94,736</td>
<td>approx. 12 days (soccer, rugby)</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>7261192 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maracana</td>
<td>Brazil National Teams, Club Flamengo</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
<td>Miguel Feldma + Waldir Ramos</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>78,838</td>
<td>approx. 30 days (soccer- national, professional)</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>1893061 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wembley Stadium</td>
<td>England National Teams, Tottenham Hotspur</td>
<td>London, England</td>
<td>Populous, Foster and Partners</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>approx. 45 days (soccer-national, professional)</td>
<td>Desso Grass</td>
<td>2220118 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Stadium</td>
<td>(no permanent occupant)</td>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
<td>Herzog + de Meuron</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>approx. 2 days</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>2610696 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelora Bung Karno</td>
<td>Indonesia National Teams, Persiga Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta, Indonesia</td>
<td>Frederich Silaban</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>88,083</td>
<td>approx. 20 days (soccer- national, professional)</td>
<td>Natural Grass</td>
<td>6990550 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadium</td>
<td>Team(s)</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Architect(s)</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Seating Capacity</td>
<td>Approx. Days</td>
<td>Turf Type</td>
<td>Approx. Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodger Stadium</td>
<td>Los Angeles Dodgers</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Bermuda Grass</td>
<td>108,4326 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coors Field</td>
<td>Colorado Rockies</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>HOK Sport</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50,398</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Ryegrass</td>
<td>645,2880 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers Centre</td>
<td>Toronto Blue Jays</td>
<td>Toronto, ON</td>
<td>Rod Robbie</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>49,282</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Astro Turf</td>
<td>164,3424 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenway Park</td>
<td>Boston Red Sox</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>James Mclaughlin</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>37,949</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>450,846 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrigley Field</td>
<td>Chicago Clubs</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Zachary Taylor Davis</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>41,268</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Bluegrass/clover</td>
<td>520,650 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadium</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Team</td>
<td>Opening Year</td>
<td>Seating Capacity</td>
<td>Days To Grow Grass</td>
<td>Grass Type</td>
<td>Grass Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC Park</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Pirates</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>38,362</td>
<td>approx. 105 days</td>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>269,230 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yankee Stadium</td>
<td>Bronx, NY</td>
<td>New York Yankees</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>49,638</td>
<td>approx. 155 days</td>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>164,918 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel Stadium</td>
<td>Anaheim, CA</td>
<td>Los Angeles Angels</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>45,957</td>
<td>approx. 102 days</td>
<td>Bermuda Grass</td>
<td>675,846 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauffman Stadium</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Kansas City Royals</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>40,933</td>
<td>approx. 105 days</td>
<td>Ryegrass</td>
<td>375,122 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner Field</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Atlanta Braves</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>49,586</td>
<td>approx. 98 days</td>
<td>Bermuda Grass</td>
<td>354,942 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Potential Field Arrangements
MONTAGE OF CONTINUOUS ENERGY