Fall 12-1990

A Community Recreational Ice Skating Facility

Bonnie Michelle MacKenzie

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A
Community
Recreational
Ice Skating
Facility

For
Knoxville, Tn.

B. Michelle MacKenzie

Arch 480
Fall 1990

Professor Miecznikowski
"It combinds and surpasses the joys of flying and dancing:
only in a certain type of dream do we ever else attain a higher degree of the same ravishing experience of exultantly skimming the earth."

Ernest Jones: The Fine Art of Ice Skating. p. 25
• To provide Knoxville and the surrounding area with a new facility for recreational ice skating.

• To promote the unique history of the Knoxville Ice Chalet as an early promoter of the Ice Skating Institute of America (ISIA), the nation's only recreational ice skating organization.

• To explore the many possibilities of creating a new skating facility that is efficient in its use of energy and space.

• To provide a more pleasant and inspiring atmosphere for the sport of indoor ice skating.
• A skating rink should be a place that inspires the skater. I imagine a space that evokes emotion and graceful motion.

• I view this project as a realistic exercise; an examination of some real-world issues that the Ice Chalet will have to address within the next decade.

• I want to keep some of the unique aesthetic qualities of the current facilities, (especially in the lobby area) and yet treat the building as the site, the program, and other design factors may requires.

• I see this project as a chance to explore new ideas in the area of energy conservation- It poses a challenging task.
I am a competitive figure skater, a member of the Ice Skating Institute of America, and I skate for the Robert Unger School of Skating at the Ice Chalet in Knoxville, Tn. Over the past fourteen years there, I believe I have gained insight towards what a skating facility should provide.

As a competitive skater, I have had many opportunities to visit other facilities around the country. Competitions and shows have given me the opportunity to travel to over thirty skating facilities across seven states. These facilities are located in malls, they are found at tourist attractions, they are combined with swimming pools and skateboard parks, they can operate alone or be part of a community recreational system. At each one I have appreciated their strong points and noticed their weaknesses and have accumulated a mental scrapbook of what I believe a recreational skating facility should be.

The majority of my experiences have been in skating "barns" and warehouses and only a very few well designed skating facilities. A skating rink should be a place that inspires the skater. I imagine a space that creates emotion and graceful motion, a desire for speed and power.

Now that my home rink is looking towards the future and the inevitability of replacing their current facility, I would like to compile my ideas in a proposal that they may use as an example of what the Ice Chalet can become.
I have grown up at the Ice Chalet under the guidance of ISIA philosophy. I believe that it has a purpose and a role in the recreational skating world. The children gain invaluable skills and habits that will carry on through out their lifetimes. They learn about team work and cooperation, they gain self confidence and a sense of accomplishment, they learn to work hard and set goals, they learn through interaction with a wide range of ages and backgrounds. Unlike school, you are on equal terms with people of all different ages. This produces well-rounded and confident people.

You're never too old to gain from this experience. It is a recommended sport for the elderly whether you're just getting started or you have skated all of your life.

A place like this is already small community, but it would an be ideal place for the whole community to gather. In a way, both of these groups can benefit from each other through sharing facilities and members.

Susan Home, Freestyle 7 from the Ice Chalet, Knoxville, TN, took first place in Figure 3 and with her partner, Sam Snyder, finished first in Dance 1. 9-10 year-olds.

The art of speedskating: Knees bent, bodies forward, backs straight, head and eyes facing straight ahead and arms swinging.
Almost every book written on the subject of figure skating begins with a brief history of the evolution of the sport and then spends the majority of the text discussing the pursuit of skating's highest goal—the Olympic Games.

Those few who have reached that goal, they have done so by committing their entire lives to the sport. They have dedicated their family's time, money, and their family's attention to the pursuit of the Olympic dream. For the majority of the skating population, though, this dream is beyond reach. For the average person, just getting around the rink several times a year is a life-long goal.

Until 1959, the only organized program for standardizing and regulating skating in the U.S. was the United States Figure Skating Association (USFSA). The pursuit of skating under this intensive program begins at an early age and quickly grows to consume many hours and many dollars. This organization is geared towards training skaters for pursuit of their Olympic dream. It is the best path to take if you are truly talented and willing, but there is no place for the recreational skater in this program.

It was in that year that a second national organization was founded—the Ice Skating Institute of America (ISIA). This is the organization for "the rest of us". It was founded on the principle that skating is a sport that has something to offer to everyone, regardless of age or ability. Skating can be fun and beneficial and so it should be accessible to all. Over the past thirty years, the ISIA has grown to encompass an impressive list of programs and activities. It provides lesson and testing programs to monitor progress, recreational team competitions where you can compete at your current level of achievement against others at that same level, Girl Scout and Cub Scout lesson programs, Senior Olympics and Special Olympics programs, even a new college scholarship program. There are many workshops and seminars for rink managers and skating instructors. They publish many manuals, regulation handbooks and even a national magazine "The Recreational Skater".

This summer will mark the tenth anniversary of the ISIA Recreational Team Championships of the United States, a national competition open to all members. There are also competitions in Hong Kong and Adelaide, Australia that are open to all members as well as the new ISIA College Challenge exclusively for college students who are members of the ISIA.

The Ice Chalet is a big supporter of this program and holds the oldest ISIA invitational team competition every March. The staff there has had a lot to do with the development of the program through contact with the national office.
This snell and frosty morning,
With rhind and trees adorning,
Tho' Phoebus below,
Through the sparkling snow,
A skating we go,
With a fal, lal, lal, lal, fal, fal,
To the sound of the merry horn.

From the right to the left we are plying,
Swifter than winds we're flying,
Spheres and spheres surrounding,
Health and strength abounding,
In circles we sweep,
Our poise we still keep,
Behold how we sweep,
The face of the deep,
With a fal, lal, lal, fal, lal, fal,
To the merry sound of the horn.
“Once upon a time long ago and as recently as 1961, there was no ice in Knoxville except in the very coldest winter time when creeks, ponds and mud holes froze over. ...

Then the Civic Coliseum was built and on occasion the city fathers would cause the ice to be prepared for traveling shows and public skating. Later a troup of Knights rode into town with sticks and pucks and skated at the coliseum as the Knoxville Knights hockey team. And so the ice was prepared more often and the good people of the city would flock to the coliseum to skate. Sometimes they would flock only to find hard dry floors and, alas, no ice for skating.

It happened then in 1962 that a man and a woman gathered together their skates and journeyed to the coliseum only to find no room on the ice. And they were called Chambliss and Ruth Pierce. Yearning to skate and finding no ice, they complained together with Alex Harkness and Buddy Tate who shared their frustration. And these four resolved among themselves that there should be ice in Knoxville and that rink rats in the South should have a home.

And it came to pass that they found a perfect spot, the old Henley Tate property, on the Western edge of town in a shopping center called Western Plaza, for it as the westernmost center of the time, where they could build a shelter for the skaters. Responding to an ice convention advertisement, for they knew no better, they flew to Chicago where they came upon a Going-Out-Of-Business Sale and purchased the entire equipment stock of an ice rink.

Soon thereafter the equipment, including 8 miles of pipe, arrived by freight and, upon viewing the tangled mass, they had a sudden horrible feeling that they had bought a can of worms. Undaunted, and armed with diagrams and polaroid pictures, they untangled the pipe and pieced together the compressors and a grandfather Zamboni.

And it all came together to form a flat surface of ice and tables were spread with tablecloths and candles were lit and 600 guests gathered together and the Ice Chalet was open for business. And the people of Knoxville came in droves and herds and groups and lines that stretched up the hill and along the Pike to skate. And they skated and skated and skated but only in circles for there was no ice skating school.”

From the Robert Unger Moms and Pops directory of skaters, 1983
The current location of the Ice Chalet is near Western Plaza behind a Texico station on Kingston Pike. The site was originally chosen because of its fairly good location and because the land was cheap.

The site is inadequate from an economic standpoint. It is about 20' lower than Kingston Pike so that only the sign is visible as a car passes by. It is surrounded by a vacant gas station on the left, the back of Western Plaza shopping center on the right, railroad tracks to the rear, and another gas station in the front.

Many Knoxvillians don’t even realize that there is a rink in town, even though they pass by it on a regular basis. The Ice Chalet can be easily overlooked.

There are physical inadequacies as well. The building is in a basin at the bottom of a hill. The ground water that collects there, freezes as it runs beneath the ice surface, and over several months, this ice block begins to push up on the skating surface. As a result, each spring the Ice Chalet must close so that the skating surface can be melted to allow the ground water to thaw and run off.
Being at the foot of a hill where a gas station is located means that when the gas tanks are filled, gasoline fumes are drawn into the building through the ventilation system. The area around the building is known to smell of sewage on occasion because of the city sewer line that runs in front of the rink. The whole facility has been flooded and covered in several inches of mud when a city water line burst nearby on Kingston Pike.

The Ice Chalet caters to young people and often they are there unattended for several hours. The staff can only supervise so much. The neighborhood is not considered safe for several reasons. There have been several robberies, vagrants sometimes cross the site or even enter the building, and for a period of time there was the shelter of a homeless person within fifty feet of the front entrance. This shelter caught fire and was destroyed. The railroad tracks are considered dangerous as well because there is no fence between the two properties. They are within forty feet of the building.

The obvious choice here is to move from this site to a better location. The Ice Chalet management owns eleven acres on Dutchtown Road in west Knoxville. This is a potential new location.
The Ice Chalet is a used building that was brought here from Chicago in 1962. After thirty years it is beginning to show the signs of age and wear. The need for a new skating facility becomes obvious after a quick inventory of the current facility status.

- The roof leaks and there have been several creative attempts to control and prevent these leaks.
- Several different types of ceiling materials have been installed including a vinal liner and corrugated sheet metal. The liner traps the water in pools. The sheet metal drains it away from the ice where it runs off onto the floor.
- Condensation forms on the ceiling and drips onto the ice forming dangerous stalagmites.
- The exterior walls consist of a double layer of corrugated sheet metal with little insulation in between.
- The current seating holds 200 spectators. This is inadequate for major events such as hockey games and regional competitions.
- The office space is extremely limited. Two offices measuring 10' by 10' each must serve the director, the secretary, and the teaching staff.
- The restrooms have only two stalls to serve up to 600 occupants, the dressing area is small, and there are no locker rooms.
- The zamboni must cross the path of the skaters and spectators to enter and exit the ice. This is a potential hazard.
- There is an extreme lack of storage space.
The South East has only a sparse scattering of ice skating facilities compared to the abundant numbers found in the North. They act as more than just a municipal rink for the local citizens, they are regional centers as well.

The Ice Chalet serves an area of the South East that includes all of East Tennessee and parts of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. This covers a radius of about 200 miles.

The nearest facilities are in major cities like Nashville, Atlanta, Lexington, and Charlotte. There is a small rink in Gatlinburg that caters mainly to tourists. While it does generate a lot of business, it has an almost nonexistent lesson program.
The population of Knox County and the surrounding counties constitutes the people who would most likely make regular use of the facilities. Knoxville is the major metropolitan center for East Tennessee and many people from the surrounding counties frequently make trips there.

Of the surrounding counties, Blount and Anderson have the largest populations. Oak Ridge in Anderson County, and the McGhee Tyson Airport in Blount County will soon be connected by the Pellissippi Parkway (a major highway and technology corridor) which will run through the west end of Knox County. This will create a drastic change and increase in traffic patterns for the area, and will increase activity in the already growing West Knox County.

This would be an ideal location for a regional sports complex.
"As with all types of real estate ventures, location is essential in achieving success. The locational characteristics of commercial recreational projects will depend on the market that is to be served. Some projects focus on a particular age group or income level; thus, their locations are in part determined by the locations of their consumers. For most recreational projects, proximity to the target market is considered essential; primary users should be within a radius of 15 minutes travel time from the site. In urban areas, sites offering access to public transportation are preferable while in suburban locales sites with highway or freeway exposure and adequate parking are sought. Many recreational projects appeal to such a small percentage of the general community that locations in highly populated areas are necessary to be sure of adequate patronage. Preliminary to any site selection, a thorough market study should be made to determine the target market and optimal location."

Recreational Development Handbook p. 176
The Ice Chalet currently owns eleven acres of land on Dutchtown Road that could be a possible location for the new facility. There would be plenty of space and a chance to create a buffer between neighbors.

It is situated less than a mile off the Pellissippi Parkway and Mabryhood Road. There is good access to the site and it is in an area earmarked for rapid growth.

There is not much development there now and the area is zoned for science and industry.

Another possible location for the new facility is along Kingston Pike at Downtown West Boulevard. This is the current location of the Downtown West shopping center. The shopping center operates at about fifty percent and I see an opportunity to restructure the development to include an ice skating facility.

This site is central to the business strip, some residential areas, and Bearden High school. This is not a bad location, it is an example of poor planning.
# TABLE 1  
## NORMALS, MEANS AND EXTREMES
**KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

**Temperature:**
- Daily Maximum
- Daily Minimum
- Monthly

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<th>Month</th>
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**Normals:**
- Daily Maximum
- Daily Minimum
- Monthly

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**Extremes:**
- Record Highest
- Record Lowest

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<td>70.9</td>
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**Normal Degree Days:**
- Heating (base 65°F)
- Cooling (base 65°F)

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**% of Possible Sunshine:**

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**Mean Sky Cover:**
- Nthly Noon (Sunset to Sunrise)
- Mean Number of Days:
  - Sun to Sun
  - Clouds
  - Partly Cloudy
  - Cloudy
  - Precipitation
  - Snow, Ice pellets
  - Thunderstorms
  - Heavy Visibility

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**Avg. Station Press (in):**

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**Relative Humidity (%):**
- Hour 01
- Hour 07
- Hour 13 (Local Time)
- Hour 19

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**Precipitation (inches):**
- Water Equivalent
  - Maximum
  - Minimum Monthly
  - Year
  - Maximum
  - Minimum
  - Maximum
  - Minimum

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**Wind:**
- Mean Speed (mph)
- Prevailing Direction
- Fastest Obs 1 Min
- Direction
- Speed (MPH)
- Peak Gust
- Speed (MPH)
- Date

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"Sonja Henrie turned ice skating into Big Business.

There was something about her proven ability all packaged Hollywood style that made her - and ice skating - unbelievably popular.

Suddenly there was ice everywhere:

ice rinks,

ice shows,

ice extravaganzas of every kind, mini-rinks in night clubs and on top of hotels - the entertainment boom was on."
1 PHYSICAL ASPECTS

type of facility
who designed it
year of completion
size and capacity of facility
location & neighborhood
type of materials used
type of cooling system
any additional amenities
a listing & diagram of programmatic spaces

2 AESTHETIC QUALITIES

approach
walk-through by amateur
walk-through by students
walk-through by pros
circulation
quality of important spaces
outer appearance

3 EVALUATION

best points
worst points
evaluation

This list of topics provides a basis for analyzing and comparing the following ice skating facilities, sports complexes, and community centers.
PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- Skating rink in large arena
- C. Howard Crane, Architect;
- Elmer George Kiehler, Ben A. Dore, Associates
- Completed 1927
- Floor area of 77,393 s.f.
- Seating capacity of 11,500
- Ice area is 242' by 110'

"The location of the Detroit Olympia was selected primarily because of easy accessibility and because it was within one-half mile of Detroit's center of population, on a main thoroughfare, and on a four-way cross-own electric line."

"The construction is of steel and reinforced concrete. The main trusses have a clear span of 186'. The roof proper is of I-plate construction covered with two thicknesses of insulation and an asbestos roof. [chosen for lightness and good R value] The walls and ceilings of the promenades, passageways, vomitories, etc. are of sand finish plaster."

"The floor piping is covered with concrete with a granolithic top wearing surface designed to transmit refrigeration to the surface of the floor and also to resist the action of expansion and contraction. A typical system of pipes that allow brine to flow under the ice to cool it. Ammonia condensers are used here. Special brine heaters are used to quickly loosen and remove the ice before it can melt on the concrete floor."
AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- Approach by any mode of transportation would be to walk in on the street level as if entering any down-town, four or five story building. The facade is Roman-esque and made of dark red brick with brown buff terra cotta trimming. It is impressive in massing.
- This facility has a standard arena plan where one enters on a main concourse level. There are the basic amenities such as restrooms, retail space and storage that are under the main seating. I found no space for skate rental or any other sign of public skating facilities.
- Circulation is a clear system of concourse rings and various points for vertical circulation.
- I feel that the arena would be an exciting space to skate. The 90' ceiling height creates a sense of being outside, and the trusses create some interest as well. It is good that the arena walls are well back from the edge of the ice surface because that promotes the feeling of openness and freedom of movement.
- The lighting is good and bright, but the addition of sunlight of some kind would be nice for the skaters. It gives a sense of orientation and time that can not be achieved in an enclosed space.
- The lobby is spacious, orderly, and can accommodate the crowds, but here are very few opportunities to see into the arena. This feature would be a desirable plus.

EVALUATION

- Because this is an arena facility, the most desirable qualities of the facility are its spaciousness. I would like to try to retain as much of this feeling in a smaller ice rink as possible. The Olympia also has a well-designed refrigeration system.
- I would hope to avoid the flaws of this project such as a lobby with too many entry points and a rink space with no day light.
2 PHYSICAL ASPECTS

• The facility is a single-use mid-size ice skating arena.
• Architects: Eero Saarinen and Associates
  • Engineers: Fred Severud
  • Completed in 1958
• The facility is located on the Yale University campus and is used mainly for hockey games, although in the off season it is also used for concerts, conferences, and parties.
• The arena is a tensile structure consisting of a concrete spine and steel cables which support a roof system. The building is partially underground so that the roof structure is all that is seen in elevation.
• The facility includes a memorial hall and a press stand.

PROGRAMMATIC LISTING

Main floor:
- Entrance
- Ticket area
- Press area

Lower floor:
- Ice surface
- Penalty box
- Skate rental
- Service areas
- Spectator seating
- Equipment storage
- Memorial hall
- Spectator seating
- Locker rooms
- Storage
- Official's room
- Mechanical room
AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- You approach the building, viewing the long elevation and follow ramps around the corner and down to the main entrance plaza. You enter under the roof structure and have a clear view of the facility.
- Spectators proceed up ramps behind the seating and arrive at their seats from above.
- Skaters and officials take stairs down to lower corridors which lead to locker rooms and other activities. Skate rental is at the far end and has no view into the arena. Skaters take the ice from three entry points that cut through the seating above.
- The circulation is an extremely clear symmetrical arrangement. Spectators are separated from the participants shortly after entering the building, and the zamboni path never crosses a pedestrian path.
- The atmosphere in the main space is wonderful and fluid. Graceful curves, high above, inspire the skater. The main entrance takes advantage of the view. A small amount of natural light is included in the main space and also in the lower levels by light wells.

EVALUATION

- Best point: the arcing roof structure that dominates the facility inside and out.
- Worst point: poor visibility from the ideal areas of supervision.
- A good example of how the building envelop can work with the site to reduce heat loss.
3 PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- Single function, outdoor skating facility for hockey, speed, and figure skating.
- Hiromi Ishikawa, Architects and associates
  - January-October 1969
- Total floor area 1,500m sq.
- The facility is located on Lake Misuzu, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.
- It is a very rustic setting of foot-hills and forest.
- The support facilities are housed in a steel and reinforced concrete structure composed mostly of glass walls.
- All of the ice surfaces are outside and there is a path down to the lake which freezes in winter for an additional ice surface.

PROGRAMMATIC LISTING

First floor:
- Dressing
- Skate rental
- Lounge
- Kitchen

Second floor:
- Press rooms
- Dark rooms
- Player's waiting rooms

Third Floor:
- Dressing area
- Showers

Basement:
- Broadcasting
- Reception hall
- Lobby
- Judge's room
- Dining area
- Storage
- Outdoor dining terrace
AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- The main approach gives an impressive first view of the site from the wooded surroundings. Parking on the east end of the site, you approach the long building end-on, passing by the ice surfaces as you enter.
- The form is dominated by a strong truss element that runs the length of the building, and a vertical core of concrete in the center of the composition.
- The recreational skater proceeds down to the first floor to rent skates and then returns back up to skate. The athlete goes upstairs to waiting rooms and showers. The staff has a separate entrance at the rear of the building.
- Facilities in the main floor include a dining facility and official's areas. There is an extensive press area on the second level with a clear view of the ice surfaces.
- Spectator seating is opposite the building, facing north.
- The circulation system is complicated because of the many changes in levels.
- The important spaces in this building are the social gathering areas where people go to warm up and relax. The dining hall is a two-storey space with lots of glass and natural light.

EVALUATION

- Best point: The facility has an ideal site and was designed to take full advantage of the landscape.
- Worst point: The entry is not very clear nor is most of the circulation pattern. There are too many stairs and level changes.
- This is a good example of a training and competition center. I also like the way the facility responds to the landscape.
4 PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- A collegic hockey arena
  - Warner Burns Toan Lunde, Charles Warner, partner in charge.
  - Capacity: 2000 spectators
  - Ice surface: 85' x 200'
- The arena is located on the campus at Wesleyan University in an area that is scheduled to be developed as a physical education complex.
- The facility is a reinforced concrete structure with a three-dimensional composite truss of laminated timber, bridge strand cables, and steel piping.
- The building features a wall of vertical lift garage doors which open up to playing fields in the off season.

PROGRAMMATIC LISTING

- Entrance lobby
- Restrooms
- Seating
- Ice surface
- Storage
- Locker rooms
AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- The facade consists of six massive concrete fins and the asymmetrical roof line reflects the interior space.
- The pedestrian enters along the long face of the building at either end. Entry is into the main lobby space which includes storage and concession areas.
- Spectators file down to their seats. Skaters go below to locker areas and take the ice through openings in the seating.
- Circulation is clear and direct. I question the way that skaters arrive at the lower level. It appears that you must go down the seating aisles.
- The rink space is dynamic because of a moderately high ceiling and the unique space-frames. They certainly keep the facility from becoming a warehouse. There is an effort to introduce natural light into the skating area as clearstory windows. Side and rear walls are fairly close to the ice surface. The entrance hall is functional but has limited views into the arena.

EVALUATION

- Best point: The form and massing of the building are simple and interesting and the unique structural system gives the facility character.
- Worst point: The skater's areas underneath the seating are ordinary and dim.
- The facility is a good example of creative structure and flexible function.
PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- A multi-use recreational facility including tennis courts, track, and skating rink.
  - Davis, Brody & Associates, Architects
  - Total square footage: 100,000 s.f.
    - Skating rink area: 30,000 s.f.
  - Rink dimensions: 110' x 200' with a 20' ceiling
  - Completed in 1981
  - On the M.I.T campus
  - The structure is steel frame with brick cladding.
  - The facility is used in the off season as a special events center.

PROGRAMMATIC LISTING

- Ice rink
- Lobby
- Seating
- Dressing rooms
- Office
- Mechanical room
AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- The context of this facility played a major roll in its design. It is in the company of buildings such as I.M. Pei's Earth Sciences tower, Eero Saarinen's Kresge Auditorium, Alvar Aalto's Baker dormitories, and Eduardo Calatano's Stratton student center.
- The main entrance on the north side empties into a general lobby. Stairs lead up to the track and tennis courts on the top level. The ice rink is on the ground level. Spectators enter into the rink area and proceed up to their seats. Skaters follow a corridor which leads to the locker and dressing facilities.
  - The circulation is ample and clear.
  - The arena space could have been much more successful if the ceiling was higher. The functions housed above compromised this aspect of the design. Some sort of articulation on the ceiling would have helped to make the space more dynamic. I think the glass block wall is a fairly successful feature in the space, as long as it doesn't create a glare on the ice.

EVALUATION

- Best point: This facility has an excellent circulation system and ample support facilities.
- Worst point: The ceiling is clad with drop ceiling tiles.
- The facility is a good example of how a skating rink can incorporate other functions into the program.
PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- A single purpose, community ice rink
- Nicholas Grimshaw & Partners, Architects
  - Ove Arup and Partners, Engineers
  - Completed 1985
- Oxford, England The facility was built on filled land normally used for recreation "in an area laid flat to make way for Oxford's link road."
- The building has a structural system of transverse beams and posts, a spine beam, tension rods, and masts that help simplify the foundation on filled land.
- Ice surface area: 56m x 26m
- The facility includes a cafeteria, a bar, a disco and meeting rooms as some of its community oriented functions.

PROGRAMMATIC LISTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rink area</th>
<th>instructor's rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skate changing</td>
<td>Disco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>Staff room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skate rental</td>
<td>Conference room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen/cafeteria</td>
<td>Bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing rooms</td>
<td>Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performer's entry</td>
<td>Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team benches</td>
<td>Seating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- As you approach the facility by car, you first notice the structural masts and the articulated exit stairs. Approaching the building up the ramp, you arrive at the main lobby space which has an excellent view of the entire facility and which looks down to the ice surface. There are shops and offices at this level. Spectators proceed down a side corridor and then down to their seats, while skaters go down central stairs to the rental and locker areas. There is a separate entrance for training skaters which by-passes the lobby.

- The rink space has some impressive qualities including an interesting ceiling system, ample rink to side wall distances, and a wonderful glass wall at the far end of the rink that allows clear views into and out of the rink. This wall is one way to avoid a closed-in atmosphere, it makes the rink a show case for skating.

EVALUATION

- Best point : I can't choose one aspect as the best when the whole facility is well designed.
- Worst point : The change of levels must be carefully addressed, but can work well.
- This facility is a jewel ! It is by far my favorite example of how a community rink can overcome the metal shed syndrome.
PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- A multi-use municipal hall
- Roland Rainer, Architect
- Breme, Germany  The building is located in an area allocated for a municipal park. It is near a city streetcar line.
- The building structure is steel and reinforced concrete.
- The facility includes an events arena and a swimming complex as well as a cafeteria.

PROGRAMMATIC LISTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seating</th>
<th>Offices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arena floor</td>
<td>Pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>Cafeteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- The site plan was carefully laid out so that the pedestrian and vehicular paths to and around the site are fairly well separated. The facade presents an impressive view on approach. The building consists of large trusses that cut through the space and curve upwards in response to the seating. This building houses only the main arena. The support facilities are in a subordinate building that connects to the arena by a corridor.
- Circulation is fairly standard yet a little complex because of an abundance of vertical circulation.
- The main hall is a dynamic space of sweeping trusses and overhead sky lighting. The swimming pool occupies a more mundane space because it is underneath the arena.

EVALUATION

- Best point: The dynamic structure dominates this facility both inside and out.
- Worst point: The lower spaces has sacrificed aesthetics for conservation of space.
- An example of a separation of main space and support functions
PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- A multi-purpose sports complex and community market place
  - Louis-Saint Calbre, Architect
- The structure is concrete and steel tension cables.
  - Paris, France The site is in a densely populated location with scarce amounts of open and and so the two functions had to be combined.
  - The facility includes an ice rink, a gymnasium, a pool, and a covered market place.

PROGRAMMATIC LISTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basement</th>
<th>Ground floor</th>
<th>Upper floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
<td>Swimming Pool</td>
<td>Ticket office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locker area</td>
<td>Massage room</td>
<td>Restrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entrance to building</td>
<td>Restrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>Infirmary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Façade avenue Jean-Jaurès.

Coupe transversale.
AESTHETIC QUALITIES

- This free form structure lends itself to an interesting profile and entry underneath the undulating roof line. The open ground level adds to the unique appearance of the building. You may go down to the gym and pool areas or up to the skating facility.
- The ice rink has two separate entries for the upper level, one for participants and one for the spectators. Participants enter directly into the locker area and then proceed to the ice. Spectators purchase a ticket upon entering and can then be seated at the bar.
- Circulation is clearly divided by the very nature of the facility.
- The main rink space would feel confined if it weren't for the high ceiling. The side walls come quite close to the ice surface. There is limited natural light from some small windows at the ground level. The roof is made of a trans-lucent material that allows the whole ceiling to glow.

EVALUATION

- Best point: The building concept is the most successful part of the project.
- Worst point: The large covered plaza is going to dim most of the time.
- This complex is an efficient use of space on a limited site. It carefully defines the separate functions housed within.
"In an area of architecture not previously noted for its design context, sport is therefore beginning to contribute much to the urban and suburban scene where good design is increasingly essential to the modern quality of life. . . ."

*Design For Sport, preface*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL PUBLIC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Main entrance</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobby</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skate changing area</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snack area</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lounge</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleachers</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing rooms</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SKATER'S AREAS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rink area</td>
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<td>Studio rink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penalty box</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rest rooms / locker facilities</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Team rooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dance / work out area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class room</td>
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<td><strong>STAFF AREAS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skate rental</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snack bar</td>
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<td>Pro shop</td>
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<td>Business office</td>
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<td>Manager’s office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff offices</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff work room</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>Break room</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First aid</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound system control room</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUPPORT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment storage</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply storage</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prop storage</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamboni room</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine room</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skate repair room</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trophy display</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Message display</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Custodial storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loading dock</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SPECIAL FUNCTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge’s area</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press area</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting rooms</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special event rooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awards area</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>Special sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video area</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Show lighting</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUB TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3,6930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AREA</strong></td>
<td>42,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The following is an ice rink manager's wish list. Eventually some of these spaces will be combined or will share a space, but they are detailed separately here to insure that nothing is left out.*
### MAIN ENTRANCE

- 10' x 20', 10' high
- Should be bright with both natural and artificial light
- Should be an air lock of sorts to keep out excess heat in the summer and cold air in the winter.
- Can be a noisy, busy area
- Should connect to the lobby and the ticket office, should have a view of the ice surface, should be visible from a staff area.

There will be only one main entrance and some required fire exits because of the need to control where skaters may walk with their skates on. It should be an inviting space.

### LOBBY

- 15' x 20', 10' high
- Should be bright with both natural and artificial light.
- Temperature should be controlled by HVAC system only.
- Will be a high-traffic, high-noise area.
- Will be a central point connecting to many other spaces, mainly the ticket office, the skate rental and changing areas, the offices, and the snack area and restrooms.
- Should include some form of traffic control for admission into the building.

The lobby is an area of information and circulation. Visibility to other areas of the building is very important at this point for clear directions. It is a potential location for information boards because it is a holding and waiting zone for both entering and exiting the building. There should be seating with a clear view of the entrance provided for those waiting for transportation.
SKATE CHANGING AREA

- 20' x 30', 10' high
  - Should include both natural and artificial lighting.
  - Should be a heated area
  - Will be a high traffic area and the floor surface will be constantly abused by skate blades.
  - Should directly connect to the rink area and the skate rental area as well as the public restrooms and dressing areas. Should be visible from a point of control and should have views to the ice surface.
  - This area will always be wet and should include adequate drainage. It will require lots of seating and locker space.

This area has an unavoidable crossing of traffic between those with skates on and those walking sock-footed and should be carefully arranged to minimize this dangerous situation.

SNACK AREA

- 15' x 30', 8' high
- Should include both natural and artificial lighting.
- Can include natural ventilation if properly located.
- Could be considered one of the quieter public spaces and should have a cozy atmosphere; a place to retreat to.
- Should be directly next to the snack sales area and might be partially combined with the lounge.
- Will require tables, chairs and garbage cans and should be accessible to those with skates on. Will require drainage for melting ice and spills.

It would be nice if this area could have a view of the rink area and also views outside. It might even include an outdoor eating area. It should be a quiet and relaxing place.
LOUNGE

- 30' x 20', 10' high
- Should include both natural and artificial lighting.
- Could involve some natural ventilation if properly located and should be a heated space.
- Should be a moderately trafficked area with a comfortable noise level.
- Could connect to the snack area and the pro shop. Will be accessible to those with skates on and should be near the public restrooms.
- Should be visible from a security point and could have views to the rink area.
- Must have adequate drainage for melting ice. Could include tables and chairs. The current facility features a fireplace.

The lounge area is one of the nicest spaces in the existing facility and its character could be repeated in the new facility as a reference to that atmosphere. It is a cozy, dimly lit space that centers around a fireplace, it's a place to rest and warm up over a cup of hot chocolate.

BLEACHERS

- 150' x 25', 20' high
- Will be mainly artificial lighting with as much natural lighting as permitted by the energy efficiency requirements of the space.
- Ventilation will be only through the HVAC system, and heating would be nice.
- When this area is in use it will be among the noisiest spaces in the facility. It will be a high traffic zone and in most cases is restricted from those wearing skates.
- Should be directly connected to the ice surface and should be relatively close to the ticket office, the snack bar, and the public restrooms. Emergency exits are required for this space.

It would be advantageous if the path of the spectator could be separated from that of the skater.
PUBLIC RESTROOMS

- 10'x 20', 8' high
- Should be a combination of artificial and natural lighting.
- Should be standard ventilation with a possibility of natural ventilation as well.
- Will be a moderately trafficked area for most of the year with exceptionally high usage during maximum capacity events such as competitions and hockey games.
- Should be adjacent to the public dressing rooms. Should be convenient to the bleachers the lobby, the skate changing area, the offices, and the lounge.
- Should include standard restroom fixtures and must be able to handle those with skates on.

DRESSING ROOMS

- 20'x 10', 8' high
- Should be a combination of natural and artificial lighting.
- Could be a combination of artificial and natural lighting.
- Will be a moderately trafficked area most of the year with peak usage during maximum capacity events.
- Must be adjacent to the public restrooms, and should be convenient to the skate changing area.
- Should include lockers and benches, and must be able to accommodate those with skates on.
RINK AREA

• 80'x 190', 20' high
• Should include as much natural lighting as possible without compromising the energy efficiency of the space. Must also be capable of relying on artificial lighting for night events.
• Must be totally dependant on the HVAC system as the temperature and humidity are vital concerns.
• Is normally a noisy space and is usually in use of a sound system for music and announcements.
• Should be in direct contact with the following spaces: bleachers, zamboni room, equipment and prop storage, judge and press areas, video area, special lighting area, and team rooms. It would be ideal if most of the spaces within the facility had views into the rink area. There should be views to outside as well.

The aesthetics of this space are the most important in the facility. This space has the ability and responsibility of influencing the performance of the skater. It should reflect freedom of movement and spaciousness. Contrasts between surfaces must be carefully approached. A spinning skater relies on some visual marker for orientation, and strong massing too close to the ice surface can be a psychological barrier.
STUDIO RINK

• 80'x 50', 15' high
• Should use as much natural lighting as possible, and should be fully equipped with artificial lighting fixtures.
• Must rely on the HVAC system as the temperature and humidity are of vital concern.
• Should have moderate usage for special events and private functions.
• Should directly connect with the zamboni room and machine room. Could be convenient to the team rooms, the skate changing area, and the special event rooms.

This space will have the same aesthetic concerns as in the main rink area. It will be used for group lessons, private lessons and parties, and any function that might coincide with another event on the main rink. It might also be in use when the main rink is closed for repairs.

PENALTY BOX

• 5'x 15'
• Must be directly next to the ice surface
• Requires benches
• Will receive a considerable amount of physical abuse.

This space will be located in the main rink and is used during hockey games. It should be flexible enough to be used for other events such as, a press area or judging area.
RESTROOM / LOCKER FACILITIES

- 20' x 50', 8' high
- Should rely on both natural and artificial lighting
- Should also be able to employ both natural and artificial ventilation. Will be a heated space
- Will be a moderately used space and will be used mainly by experienced skaters.
- Should be convenient to both the main and studio rinks.
- Could include benches, lockers, standard bathroom fixtures, and possibly some showers. Will be used by skaters and should have proper floor covering and drainage.

These rooms will be used mainly by experienced skaters during lessons and practices. They will be used at maximum capacity during special events such as competitions and games. Normally these spaces are very cold and drab and I would like to try to improve the atmosphere of this area.

TEAM ROOMS

- 15' x 20', 8' high
- Should be able to use both natural and artificial lighting.
- Could use some natural ventilation with caution, should be a heated space.
- This is a infrequently used space and should be considered available for other functions.
- Should be close to the main rink.
- Will be used by skaters and should have proper floor covering and drainage. Will require seating.

These rooms are used during shows, games, and competitions and are considered "back stage" areas. They should be away from the general public. Their most important function is to keep waiting skaters warm and comfortable while waiting to perform.
2 DANCE / WORKOUT ROOM

- 40' x 40', 10' high
- This room should have a strong emphasis on natural lighting during the day
  - It should also have plenty of natural ventilation
- Should be a relatively quiet space that has moderate usage.
- Should be convenient to the locker facilities
- Should be equipped with a sound system, mirrored walls, and possibly some exercise equipment.

This room should be a change of scenery for the skater. It should be a warm, bright space where the skater can concentrate on herself.

CLASSROOM

- 20' x 20', 8' high
- Should make use of both natural and artificial lighting.
- Should have a combination of both natural and artificial ventilation.
- Will be a lightly used and quiet space.
- Can be located in a number of areas within the building.
- Should include seating and work surfaces and possibly video equipment.

This space would be used infrequently and could be combined with other spaces and functions.
TICKET OFFICE

- 5' x 10', 8' high
- Should include plenty of natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be located in an area of high traffic and noise.
- Must be connected to the main entrance and lobby areas. Should be close to the offices and the skate rental area. Could have views to the rink area, the lobby, and outside.
- Will require a work station for one or two employees, a cash register, and a ticket dispenser.

This area is a central point of control and supervision for the facility. It serves as a gate that everyone must pass through.

SKATE RENTAL AREA

- 15' x 20', 8' high
- Should make use of natural lighting and ventilation as much as possible.
- Will be a high use area, and is usually busy and crowded.
- Must be connected to the skate changing area and should be close to the lobby, main entrance, and the staff areas. Should have a good view of the rink area and the lobby.
- Will require a system to house the rental skates and is usually fronted with a counter.

The employees of this area are usually required to assist the customer with the fitting of their skates so there should be easy access between these two spaces.
SNACKBAR

- 15' x 15', 8' high
- Should include natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be a high traffic area and will be fairly noisy in the preparation of food.
- Should be connected to the dining area. Could be near the lounge.
- Will require standard kitchen equipment, a cash register, a serving line, and possibly some vending machines.

The type of food prepared here is mainly prepackaged and frozen.

PRO SHOP

- 20' x 20', 8' high
- Can include natural and artificial lighting and ventilation and could include special display lighting.
- Should be a moderately used, fairly calm space.
- Can be located in a number of locations throughout the building, but should be in a public zone.
- Will require standard shop display cases, racks, and shelving as well as a cash register. Could be used by those with skates on and should have the proper floor covering and drainage.
**BUSINESS OFFICE**

- 10' x 12', 8' high
- Should include natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be an area of daily use with moderate traffic and noise.
- Should be close to the lobby and main entrance, the manager's office, and the staff offices. Should have a good view of the lobby and the rink area.
- Will include one or two work stations and other standard office furniture.

This is one of the few areas that is occupied the entire time the rink is open for business. It is also used when the rink is closed for the season. Emphasis should be placed on a pleasant work environment.

**MANAGER'S OFFICE**

- 10' x 12', 8' high
- Should include both natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be a quiet, but daily used area with light traffic.
- Should be near the other offices, the lobby, and main entrance. Should have views of the rink area and lobby.
- Will include standard office furniture.
STAFF OFFICES

- 10' x 10', 8' high (each)
- Will include as much natural lighting and ventilation as possible.
- Should be frequently used, quiet spaces.
- Should be near the other offices, the locker facilities, the class rooms, and the skating surfaces.
- Should have standard office furniture, and should have a skate-ready floor surface.

There will probably be two or three of these spaces and they will be shared by several staff members.

STAFF WORKROOM

- 10' x 20', 8' high
- Could include natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Should be a moderately used space with light traffic.
- Should be located in a private area near the staff offices.
- Should include a work surface, storage, seating, and some specialized equipment.

This space may be combined with some other functions because of its light use.
BREAK ROOM

- 10' x 15', 8' high
- Should include a combination of natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be a moderately used quiet space.
- Should be in a private zone near the staff offices.
- Could include a small food preparation and storage area as well as casual seating.

This should be a place to relax and retreat from the rink areas. It should be warm and cozy.

FIRST AID ROOM

- 10' x 15', 8' high
- Will include specialized lighting and some natural lighting.
- Will include specialized HVAC systems as well as some form of natural ventilation.
- Should be an infrequently used area and a quiet one.
- Will require specialized equipment and some storage areas.
3 SOUND SYSTEM CONTROL ROOM

- 10'x 15', 8' high
- Will probably have no natural lighting or ventilation because of location within the building. Should be a warm space.
- Will be a frequently used space during public sessions, parties, competitions, and hockey games.
- Must have good views to the rink areas. Should be near the office areas.
- Will include sound equipment for the rink areas and possibly equipment and storage for recording music.

Some rinks maintain music libraries for producing skater's programs; this room might be used for this function. If so, it should be sound proof.

CUSTODIAL STORAGE

- 5' x 10', 8' high
- Could have natural lighting and ventilation but will be mainly artificial.
- Should receive light, daily use.
- Location is flexible, could be located in a remote area.
- Will require a floor drain, a large sink, and shelving.
**EQUIPMENT STORAGE**

- 10' x 20', 10' high
- Lighting and air control systems will be mainly artificial as this is only a storage space.
- Should encounter infrequent traffic.
- Should be close to the rink areas.

This area is mainly for storage of hockey equipment and any other bulky items.

**LOADING DOCK**

- 10' x 15', 10' high
- Should provide artificial lighting.
- Could be a frequently used area and will be fairly noisy.
- Should be close to the kitchen, the pro shop, and the custodial storage area.
- Could include garage doors to close off the space.
MACHINE ROOM

- 20' x 40', 12' high
- Could use both natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be a lightly trafficked area and will always be very noisy.
- Must be near the ice surfaces. Should be convenient to the office area.
- Will have a great deal of specialized equipment which will be spelled out later.

ZAMBONI ROOM

- 20' x 30', 12' high
- Should have artificial light only because of its proximity to the rink area. Could be a heated space.
- Will be used constantly and will be very noisy as well.
- Must connect directly to the ice surfaces and to the snow dumping area (usually outside).
- Will have an elaborate drainage system for the disposing of snow. Also includes a hose bib for filling the zamboni and a gasolene storage tank. Could include a hydraulic system for zamboni repair.
SKATE REPAIR ROOM

- 10' x 10', 8' high
- Should include both natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be an infrequently used space and could be noisy at times.
- Should be close to the skate rental area.
- Should include skate repair equipment, storage and a work space.

ICE DUMPING AREA

- 10' x 10'
- Will be sufficiently lit by artificial lighting and might be located outside.
- Will be constantly used and will be a noisy area.
- Must connect directly with the zamboni room
- Must be equipped with a drainage system that will allow for the melting of large quantities of snow.
JUDGE'S AREA

- 5' x 15'
- Will be incorporated in the rink area and will rely on its lighting although additional lighting and a heating system may be added.
- Should be a rarely used space and a quiet one when in use.
- Should connect with the ice surface. Should be convenient to the special events rooms. Should have visual access to the sound system control room.
- Should include seating and work surfaces.

PRESS AREA

- 5' x 15'
- Could be incorporated in the rink space where it would rely on the rink space lighting.
- Should be an infrequently use space and a moderately calm one when in use.
- Should be next to the ice surface.
- Must have ample electrical outlets for electronic equipment. Should be a dry location if possible.
MEETING ROOMS

- 15' x 30', 8' high (each)
- Should include both natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Should have moderate to light usage and will be fairly quiet when in use.
- Should be close to the lobby and the offices.
- Should include seating and a work space.

These rooms are to be used for rink functions as well as for community functions. There will probably be two of them and they may be combined with other similar rooms.

SPECIAL EVENTS ROOMS

- 15' x 30', 10' high
- Could use both natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be used infrequently (during tournaments and competitions) and when in use, will be fairly quiet spaces.
- Could be close to the offices and lobby.
- Should include seating and work spaces.

These rooms would be used during competitions for hospitality, concessions and visiting coaches' break rooms etc.
AWARDS AREA

- 20' x 20'
- Should include lighting suitable for photography.
- When in use, will be a very noisy and crowded area.
- Should be near the lobby, main entrance, or lounge areas.
- Could require a temporary sound system and will require a winner's podium.

This is a temporary area used during competitions. It is usually used several times a day during the three-day event. It was mentioned mainly as something to keep in mind when designing the public gathering spaces.

SPECIAL SALES AREA

- 5' x 20'
- Should use both natural and artificial lighting and ventilation.
- Will be used only during competitions and other special events and will be a frequently used and busy area.
- Should be near a regular sales area for the use of a cash register and counter space.

This another temporary area that is used mainly during competitions for the sale of flowers, souvenirs, and also for skater registration. It is mentioned only to be kept in mind when designing the retail spaces.
VIDEO AREA

- 5' x 15'
- Will be lit by the rink space in which the area is located.
- Should be used during lessons, practices, shows, games, and competitions, and will be a quiet space.
- Must have an unobstructed view of the ice surface and would be ideally located by the ice surface.
- Should be equipped with electrical outlets for the video equipment and should be a dry space.

SHOW LIGHTING AREA

- 3 at 5' x 5' each
- Will be light by the rink area lighting
- Will be rarely used and when in use, will be very quiet spaces.
- Must be located at the top of the bleachers or at some other high point in the main rink space.
- Should be equipped for spotlight operation and storage.
"Look closely at its architecture.

Magnify the crystals.

See prisms, needles, flowers, branching stars.

What a paradox.

Such gaiety and lightness, such variety.

Now look again.

There's no variety at all.

Other crystals assume thirty-two different geometric forms; ice is always hexagonal.

Always."

*The Fine Art of Ice Skating*
ABILITY RESPONSIBILITY

I possess a gift. I have the ability to visualize a place, a space, in my mind and then make that vision tangible. This ability is as rare and inconceivable to others as the ability to hear a melody that has not been written would be for me.

Share the gift

I believe that design is a tool that must be used carefully. It can be used for great good or it can be mishandled. We are responsible for decisions that effect a great many people who have no voice.

Consider their needs

Architecture is a service to society. There is a delicate balance between what the architect would like to design and what the client would like to have done. We must listen carefully. We must know when to advise and when to take advice. The final project is our reputation, but it is their daily reality.

Respect their ideas
INSPIRATION

It is very easy for me to find design inspiration from the forms found in the natural world. It isn't that I use those shapes literally, but it is intriguing to know that there are systems that order the seemingly random natural environment. There is more unity than is apparent and yet nothing becomes repetitive.

A "Nova" television program that I saw several years ago discussed some interesting theories of natural structure. All of nature's patterns can be classified into six categories: the spiral, the helix, the double helix, the hexagon, the branch and the meander.

The Mathematical Tourist is another source for the explanation of natural forms. This book on applied mathematics discusses the recent breakthroughs in the fields of fractals and chaos theory. They reveal that there are mathematical equations for the complex forms in nature. This is as revolutionary as the discovery of constructed perspective drawing.

It is the exciting knowledge of a small piece of mysterious wonder.
APPLICATION

This only the beginning of a list of issues that I would like to investigate in the comprehensive project.

SYMMETRY

It is easy and fairly common to arrange a skating facility symmetrically - the ice surface is symmetrical, the stands are symmetrical, even the skaters are symmetrical, or are they?

Just as we are all left or right handed skaters have a preferred direction. Usually all skaters' jumps and spins rotate either clockwise or counter clockwise. We have a strong and a weak side.

We use both symmetry and asymmetry on the ice. School figures are always symmetrical, dance patterns can sometimes be symmetrical, but most free skating programs are not. In fact the pattern, or the path of the skater's movement, is judged by it's creativity and variety.

EMULATING NATURE

The indoor ice rink is a fairly recent invention, just over 120 years old. Skaters wanted the fun of skating without the inconvenience of weather. We learned to copy nature, we learned to control it. We perfected its good qualities and erricated its flaws. We may now have ideal conditions, but we have lost the essence. Nothing can simulate the feeling of natural ice and open sky.
"I was skating in the craziest place in Connecticut Sunday—no lights, no music, no restaurant. It was simply fantastic."
LIST OF SOURCES


Henie, Sonja. Wings on my feet. New York: Prenticehall, Inc. 1940. (GV 849.H47)

Ice Skating Institute of America, Inc. Recreational Ice Skater Test Standards. Wilmette, Illinois. 1983


LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS


Henie, Sonja. Wings on my feet. New York: Prenticehall, Inc. 1940. (GV 849.H47)

Ice Skating Institute of America, Inc. "Recreational Ice Skater". Wilmette, Illinois.


"Yes, I use the word 'art' unreservedly.

There is no other sport today in which one's artistic feel for music and movement to music can be so readily expressed.

Skating and dance are closely fused.

A skater with even a slight degree of proficiency is a dancer on ice.

Sonja Henie: Wings on My Feet, p.100
AN INDOOR ICE RINK IS A CONTRACTION TO NATURE ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH ESPECIALLY IN THE SUMMER
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Type</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Furniture</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL PUBLIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main entrance</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200...Equipment storage (in Ice Plant room)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobby / skate changing area</td>
<td>1,700</td>
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<td>100...Supply storage (in Ice Plant Areas)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snack area / Lounge</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<td>150...Prop storage (in Ice Plant areas)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bleachers</td>
<td>6,800</td>
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<td>600...Zamboni room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>900...Ice Plant (Studio)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dressing rooms</td>
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<td>1,750...Ice Plant (Main Rink)</td>
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<td><strong>SKATER'S AREAS</strong></td>
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<td>Rink area</td>
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<td>100...Custodial storage</td>
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<td>Team rooms</td>
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<td>200...Loading dock</td>
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<td>Dance / work out area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class room (All purpose room)</td>
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<td><strong>STAFF AREAS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
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<td>75...Judge's area (In Rink Area)</td>
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<td>Skate rental</td>
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<td>75...press area (In Stands)</td>
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<td>400...Meeting room (All Purpose room)</td>
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<td>Pro shop</td>
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<td>also in Lounge and Dance Studio</td>
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<td>Business office</td>
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<td>400...Awards area (in Lobby)</td>
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<td>Manager's office</td>
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<td>400...Special sales (in All Purpose room)</td>
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<td>Staff offices</td>
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<td>Video area (in Rink Area)</td>
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<td>All purpose room</td>
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<td>25 e...Show lighting (in Bleachers)</td>
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<td>First aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sound system control room</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AREA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SPECIAL FUNCTIONS</strong></td>
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<td>Dance / work out area</td>
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