

A City Stadium in a Stadium City

(Chicago, Illinois, USA)

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Master of Architecture
in
Architecture

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In this picture stands the RCA Dome, which was the original home of the Indianapolis Colts football team. Then, towards the back is the construction of the future home for the team, Lucas Oil Stadium.

I was always fascinated with sports stadiums, especially new structural and architectural designs. Reading about new stadium designs was something I always kept up with. But being able to experience the difference in the designs with a newly built stadium around where I lived inspired me to be a part of these powerful developments that improve the lifestyle and culture of a community. I was always sought out to discover every stadium in the cities I visited from when I was younger and especially after this discovery of seeing a stadium create large positive impacts on a city. Personally experiencing different sports stadiums in multiple cities with a variety of cultures, advanced my desire to be a major part in forming people's lives in very impactful ways through exhilarating architectural spaces of sports stadiums that create huge impacts on a person and a community. A stadium in a sense is a shared home for an entire region and personally being a part of how impactful a well-designed stadium can be by designing for use throughout the year and connecting more with the community and culture was a major reason for my ambition to design the perfect "home" stadium for every person around the world. This inspired me throughout my education and experiences to eventually research, study, and create an even more impactful sports stadium that extends the successful nature from history and connects every single experience in enhanced ways that then merge and extend into the community in inspirational ways.



Me, in 2006, when I was 13 years old (Indianapolis, Indiana, USA)

This thesis creates an improved fan experience creating the heart of a city through a design that the community can call home throughout the year. It extends the design of sports stadiums to include the fan experiences throughout the interior and the community experiences throughout the exterior to merge. The thesis creates an iconic entertainment hub that allows these experiences to expand into the city.

A sports stadium is a city's home.

Sports are an entertainment and an experience that family's use as bonding opportunities. I can remember going to games as a kid and remembering the littlest details about the stadium, the game, the food, the weather, family and friends. Sports shape people in ways that are unimaginable. Sports stadiums are the building type of architectural masterpieces that create memorable experiences that form people as individuals and create long-lasting bonds to their community and city.

These architectural buildings and spaces are extremely important to incorporate the best possible experiences for an individual every time they are on site. Sports organizations are a part of families and communities. They create emotions that connect people closer to the teams, the sports, and the city. Sports are an entertainment that generations of families, friends, and communities can share for their entire lives and beyond. It connects people with the past, present, and future of their community, city, and the world.

Every time a person experiences a sports stadium, it is always different. The immense amusement of sporting events is the fact that every game will be different. It is the uncertainty and excitement that make sports stadiums the central entertainment hub of every city around the world. People will always want to attend events at stadiums because you never know exactly what will happen or how the outcome will develop.

This has created a tremendous push in architectural designs for stadiums to become cultural icons for every city. Each city has their own stadium to call home and every person around the world has their own stadium to call home. It makes a "home" game mean so much more to a person, a community, and a whole city. Every major city around the world has a stadium that is identified to their people and culture. Sports connect people from all over the world and is a universal language that anybody can share amongst each other, even if they don't speak the same verbal language. It's important to design these major structures to create the best experiences that connect the people to a city and connect the city to the world.



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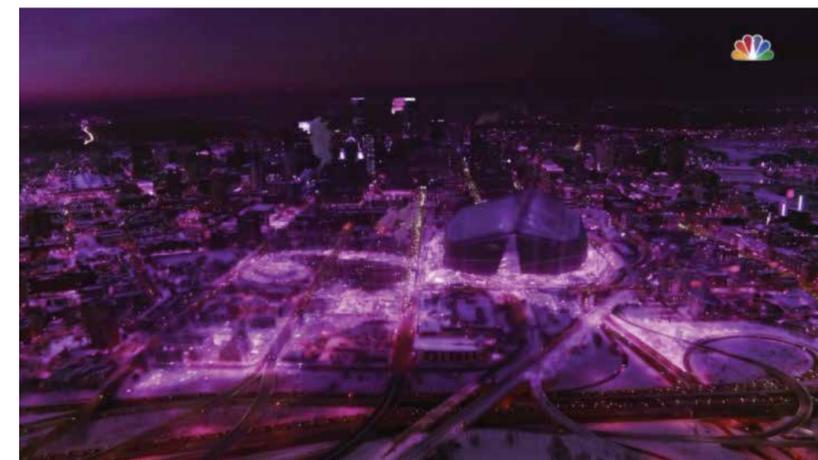
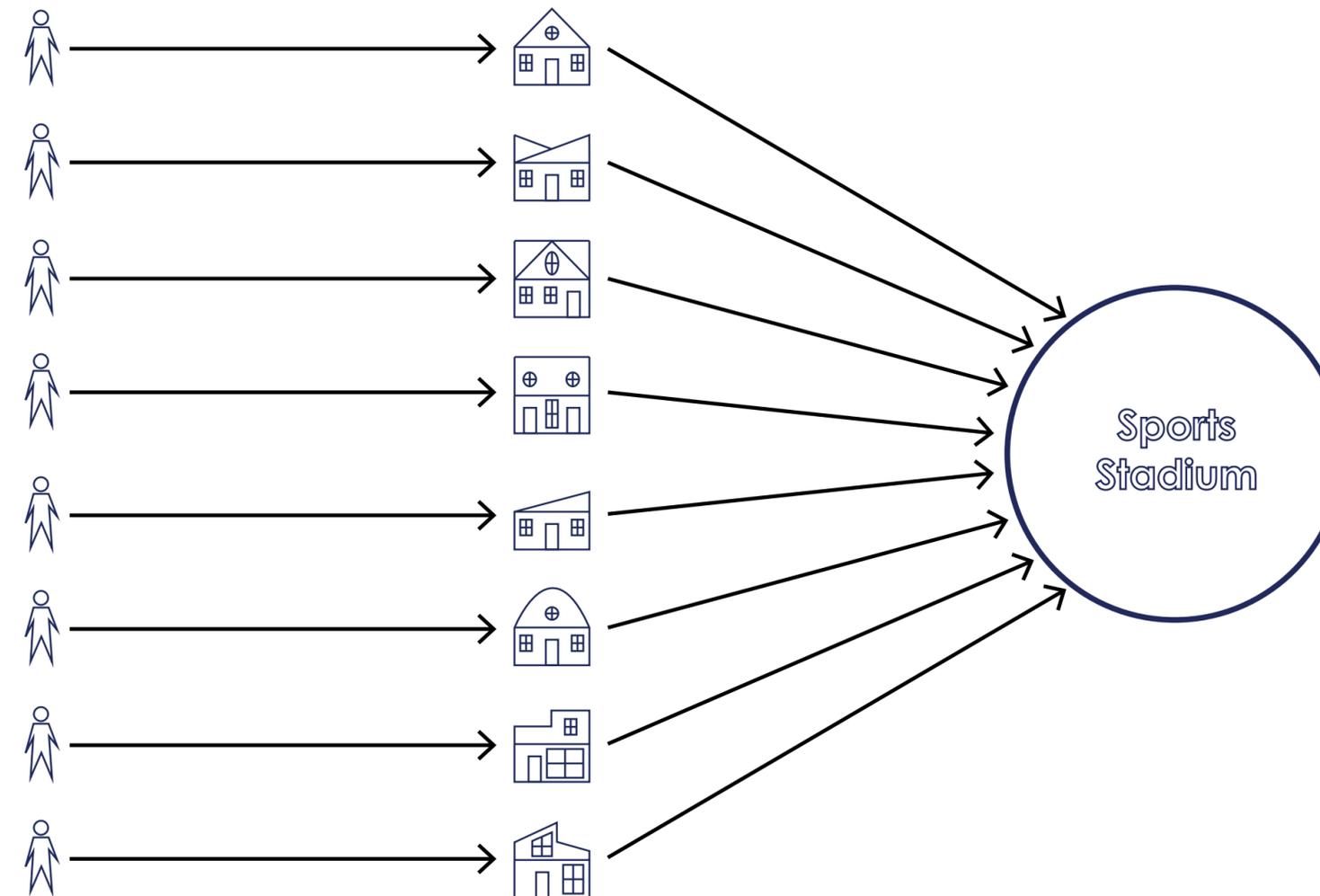
© Mike Russell/Sounder at Heart

"Home isn't a place...it's a feeling."

-Cecelia Ahern

"Sport has the power to change the world. It has the power to inspire. It has the power to unite people in a way that little else does. It speaks to youth in a language they understand. Sport can create hope where once there was only despair. It is more powerful than governments in breaking down racial barriers."

-Nelson Mandela



© NBC/Jay Gabler/blog.thecurrent.org



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Originally stadiums were expensive to finance the large structures that were necessary to hold thousands of fans at a single event. Taxpayers usually would have to account for paying around 50% of the total cost of these huge architectural structures for professional teams, which caused arguments over how much the public could actually occupy these spaces they were paying for.

New stadium costs got significantly higher to account for the added architectural features of structures, materials, functions, and capabilities to host different kinds of events year-round. This began giving back to the community and city by making more money and providing features for year-round community use. Taxpayers funding was reduced, but the major argument was the money put to public use through these better designed stadiums.

The funding of these stadiums began pulling away from taxpayers' money and towards private and state funding after 2010. This was a tremendous change that helped stadiums advance into a more multipurpose use with enhanced features that could be used every single day for the community and city.

Stadiums got more expensive by combining different methods of funding and using the huge amounts of money to design more features to pay back investors and cities millions every year after it is built. These developments also used more money to create better experiences around the whole building and site while also providing all different kinds of options for seating around the stadium.



© HKS



“But what separates the Dallas Cowboys (\$2.3 billion value) and Oakland Raiders (\$825 million) is their stadiums and the revenue derived from each venue.”

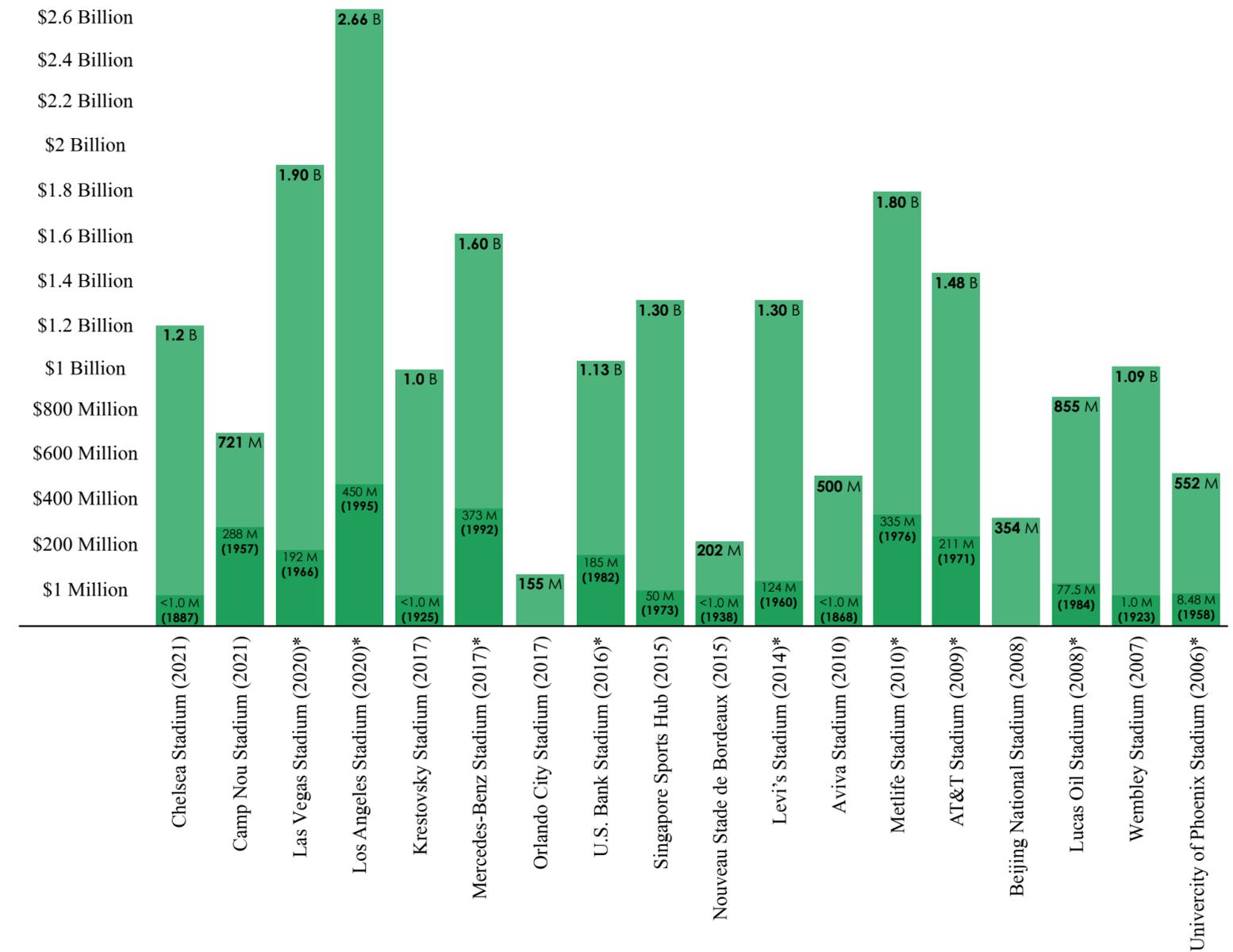
Kurt Badenhausen/Forbes Staff

“Stadia have come of age. They have grown into buildings that can be used as catalysts for the planned and strategic growth of the 21st Century cities...We need to learn how to use them wisely, and how to get the most out of their potential.”

“[Sports] will become the internationally recognised social currency.”

-Rod Sheard

Soccer Stadiums and American Football Stadiums (*NFL Stadiums)



Innovative stadiums that cost more to enhance overall experiences in communities.

Old Stadium Cost (year) New Stadium Cost

Features that are used for the overall thesis that are taken from these innovative stadium designs over history that evolved sports architecture in the best way for the future.

The history of sports stadiums evolved around creating a better fan experience and connecting more to the community, city, and environment. These large structures started as simple extrusions for thousands of fans and evolved into multipurpose entertainment venues used every day that create many different fan experiences. Stadiums focused the overall fan experience around the playing field to create large venues that successfully incorporated thousands of fans in comfortable ways.

As the designs evolved over the years to focus on connecting more to a community and a city while enhancing every single fan experience, the thought of how a stadium design is approached became a bigger question. Fan experiences through a design begin from the moment they see the stadium and, in a sense, never end with a greater experience staying in the memory of every person. The experiences around stadiums and throughout the interior evolved the most over time to design unique ways that connect the stadium to its' surroundings without disturbing the best possible fan experience.

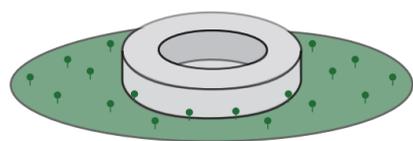
To see a more detailed history with extended information for each stadium and to better understand the direction in sports stadium history with these features included, reference the "Appendix" (pages 81-90).



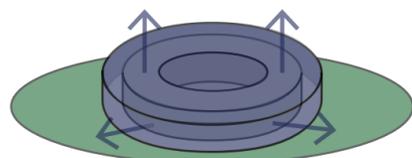
Seating extruded from the playing surface providing every seat direct sightlines to the events.



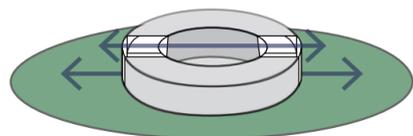
Outdoor covered space for a more comfortable and sheltered fan experience feeling more indoors.



Large concourses and public spaces around the stadium for enhanced experiences around the whole site, inside and outside.



Transparent roof and/or exterior skin for a more direct connection to the community, city, and environment.



Provides a connection of the event out to the community, so the overall experiences extend out into the whole city.



Environmental designs through structures, materials, and forms for a more comfortable outdoor space that also provides energy using wind, sun, and rain.



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© Wojtek



© Marc Goodman

The future of stadiums focus on creating a larger multipurpose entertainment hub for more events with an improved fan experience adding features and programs.

The future of stadium designs uses large sums of money to enhance these features for the fan experience while also connecting more to the environment and community around the site. The biggest design push is to create an overall design on site that allows use every single day of the year. This incorporates different architectural functions combined with the sports stadium. The biggest design push is combining the spaces for enhanced fan experiences and community spaces to create a humungous entertainment hub in more of a downtown city atmosphere. This in a sense creates the heart of the city to liven the site up every single day bringing people from the community together while also bringing people from all over the world to take part in.

Features around stadiums started to be added to account for the days that no events were going on inside. The future designs towards this approach would allow for more community use with spaces that could be used on gameday and on non-gameday. The big architectural push was the functions that could be added and how these spaces would not take away from the fan experiences but give back to the community around the site. There are many design features that could enhance the way stadiums provide for a community and city every single day of the year while also creating the best possible fan experiences every day with events. There are hundreds of days of nonuse that could be designed in better ways and studied further for a better merge between the stadium experience and community experience. The idea is to focus on the features and events around a city that liven up the community and could be used in the design of a sports stadium.



The listed events in the USA that produce the most money and are held every year on site...

71 of 365 days

NFL Football Games	MLS Soccer Matches	Professional Soccer Matches	
8	17	3-8	
College Football Games	Concerts and Music Festivals	Rugby, Hockey, and Basketball Games	
3-8	8-14	3-6	
WWE and eSports	Motor Racing, Rodeos, and Monster Trucks	Food, Beer, and Wine Festivals	NFL Super Bowl
3-6	2-4	1-3	1

-Rod Sheard

“Consequently, the stadium will become the most important building any community can own, and if it is used wisely, it will be the most useful urban planning tool a city can possess.”

“A stadium, more than any other building type in history, has the ability to shape a town or city. A stadium is able to put a community on the map, establishing an identity and providing a focal point in the landscape.”

Features that can take up the remaining days to give back more money and give more to the community and city...

Every Single Day

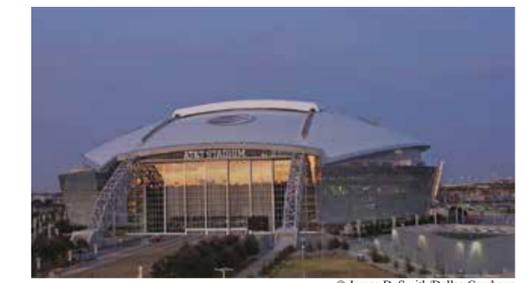
- Restaurants and Cafes
- Bars and Pubs
- Retail Stores and Shopping Spaces
- Public Parks and Green Spaces
- Pedestrian Friendly Walkways
- Exercise Pathways

365 of 365 days

71 of 365 days of Gameday Experience

vs.

294 of 365 days of Non-Gameday Experience

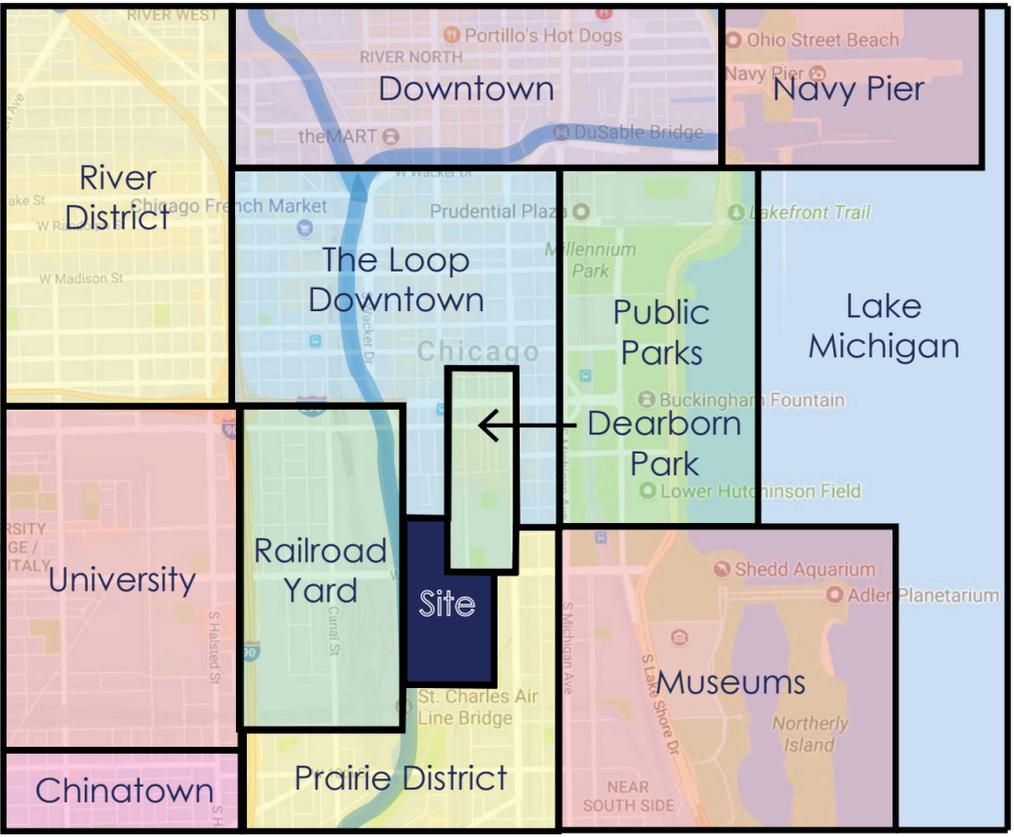


The current stadium for Chicago's NFL team, Soldier Field, is one of the oldest stadiums in the NFL that has had a renovation that caused a clash of old and new with imperfect sightlines for many fans. The stadium is on the lake, which causes strong winds and all the worst weather elements possible. While this is reasonable for the sports of football and soccer to play outdoors, it is very uncomfortable for fans to attend games most of the time and the site stays unoccupied when events are not taking place. The current stadium for Chicago's MLS team, Toyota Park, brings in one of the fewest amounts of fans per match with being miles outside of the city, but does allow for an open park feeling that brings people for concerts and festivals. Both of these stadiums do not bring fans around hundreds of days a year with the enhanced fan experiences during events and community experiences during the days without events.

Chicago is one of the best cities for sports fans in the USA. Chicago locals and fans of Chicago sports will watch every single sport to support their city and country. Attending games is not always the best option if there is bad weather or not the best match-up game since the overall experience will not be the best. This city is a great location for this thesis to create the true "home" stadium for Chicago and allow for the best entertainment and experiences every single day of the year for the community and people from all over the world to enjoy around this global cultural icon. The site is in a location to create a transitional gateway from the neighborhoods of the community to the downtown entertainment and lifestyle that Chicago is well-known for. The location brings everything together as a whole for the city, which creates an entertainment hub as the heart of the city to be occupied every single day of the year for every person throughout the community. With the fan experiences and community experiences merging and extending into the city, the lifestyle of Chicago locals and the city create features and programs that will begin to form around the site reaching into the stadium and the community around.

To read more about understanding the decision to pick the city of Chicago for this thesis and the lifestyle of Chicago locals put into the design in addition to the reasoning behind fan attendance with new stadiums and choosing to combine an NFL and MLS stadium to remain outdoors, reference the "Appendix" (pages 91-102).

Chicago, Illinois, USA



Apartments and Shopping Center



Housing, Parks, and Playgrounds

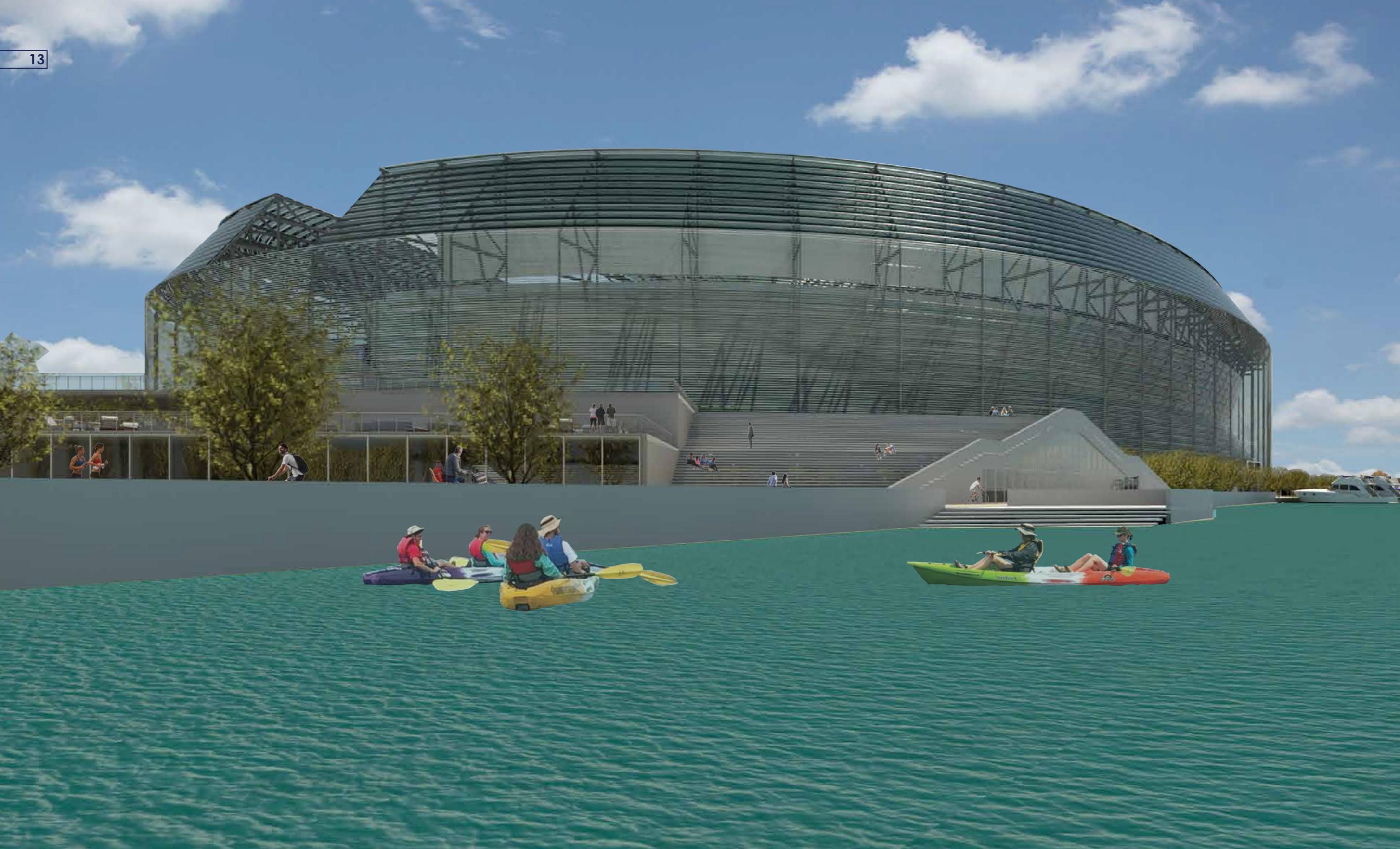


Old Historical Bridge



Urban Park in Chinatown





This thesis creates an improved fan experience creating the heart of a city through a design that the community can call home throughout the year. It extends the design of sports stadiums to include the fan experiences throughout the interior and the community experiences throughout the exterior to merge. The thesis creates an iconic entertainment hub that allows these experiences to expand into the city.



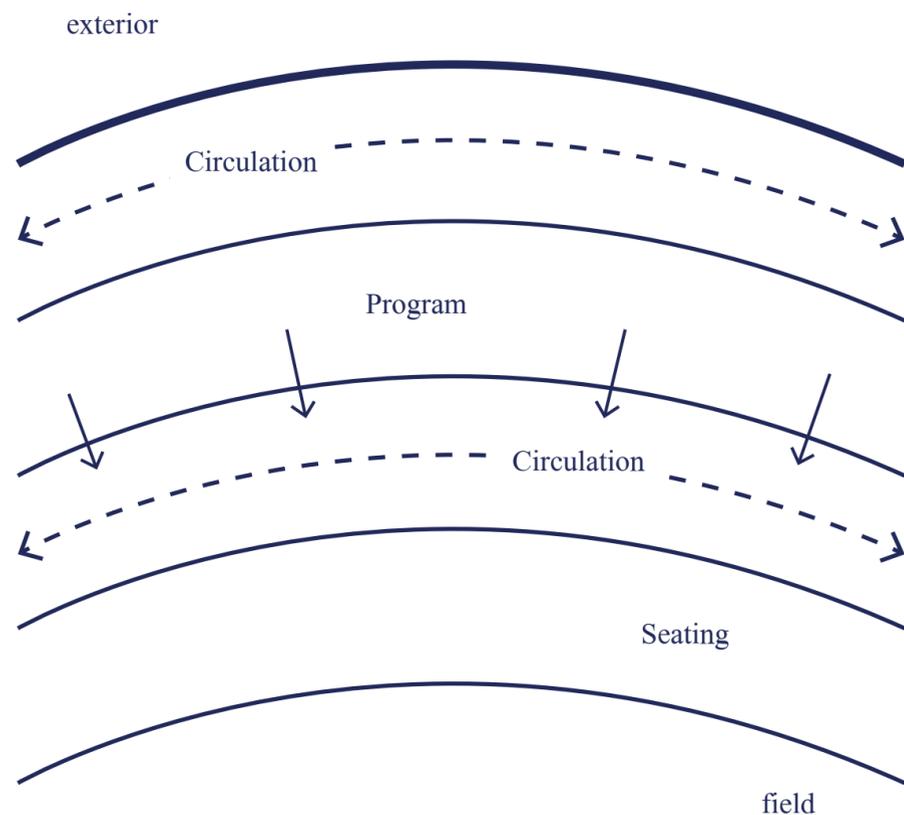
Stadium as a radial organization for the layout of features, programs, and flow of circulation.....

The stadium portion of the architectural design for the site was always the main focus in the history of creating the best fan experience in and around the stadium. To improve the fan experience it is ideal to extrude the seating, circulation flow, and program from the field so that everything is focused around the event and programs. The overall experience can be designed in layers as a person moves around the stadium. This organization forms a radial pattern following the seating extrusion around the field.

The historical layout of the radial city design creates a focus on the center main structure that connects everything as a community. There is a natural sense of unity with a radial layout focused on the central community point. With this radial city layout, direct access to the center can be created while also creating spaces for parks and program used for multiple events. The stadium creates a radial layout that is layered from the center to connect the whole stadium as one and unify the overall fan experiences and gameday experiences. The city as a radial layout can create extended layers that connect the whole site as one and unify the overall community experiences and non-gameday experiences for the city around the site. Both of these historical unified ways of creating focal points and improved experiences for a person are the perfect way to create a seamless barrier from the fan experience to the community experience. The stadium and the city customized as a larger experience has been a direction of future stadiums located as the heart of the city.

The community portion of the architectural design for the site has become the focus from the history of creating the best community experience in and around the stadium. To improve the community experience, the idea is to create a pedestrian street feeling that layers then dissolve the barrier from inside and outside of the stadium. Architectural decisions around the stadium spaces will connect to the outdoors and the community around. The community experience will break down the scale of the large stadium structure to connect the whole site and create a place that can be used every single day of the year.

To read more and see more pictures explaining the idea of combining the stadium and city to merge experiences, reference the "Appendix" (pages 103-108).

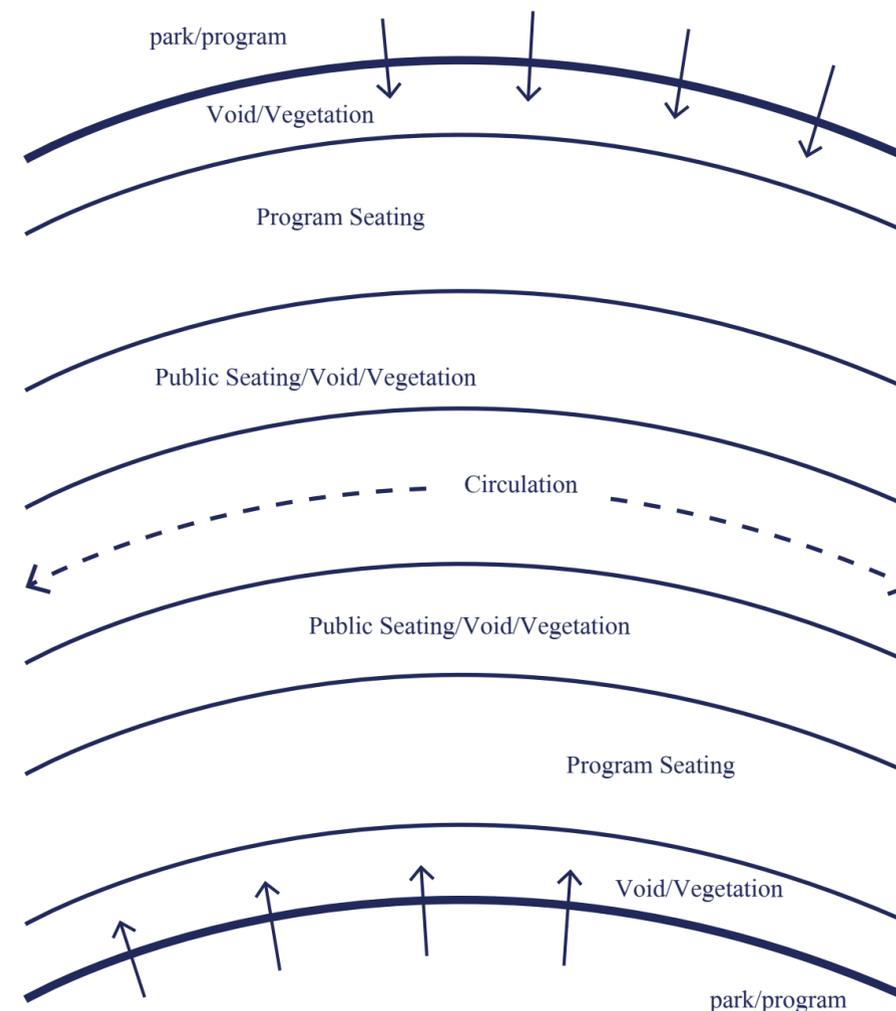


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City as a radial organization for the layout of features, programs, and flow of circulation.....



© 2013 Casey Design | Planning Group Inc.



© Sports Road Trips

Features that enhance both the overall fan and community experience around the edge of the site to improve the connection of the stadium experience with the community experience.....

- Pedestrian Friendly Walkways
- Public Parks and Green Spaces Outside
- Water Features
- Restaurants and Cafes
- Bars and Pubs
- Retail Stores and Shopping Spaces
- Comfortable Environmental Features
- Flexible Spaces to Open up or Close



Layered Spaces of Experiences

The center starts with the outdoor space for the main events and the playing field.

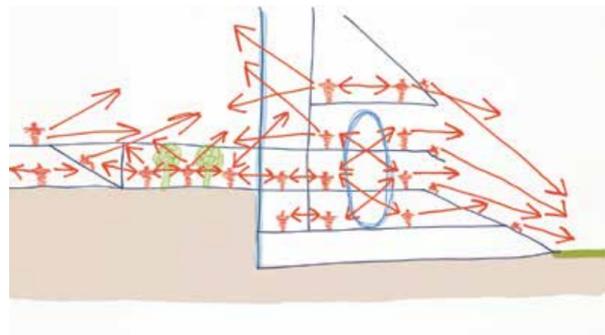
The layered spaces directly connected to the center allow for comfortable outdoor experiences to view the events, while also providing larger spaces to circulate around without losing focus on the center.

The next layered spaces provide circulation to each level and bridges that transition to more intimate and enhanced event experiences or spaces that focus on the community and event together.

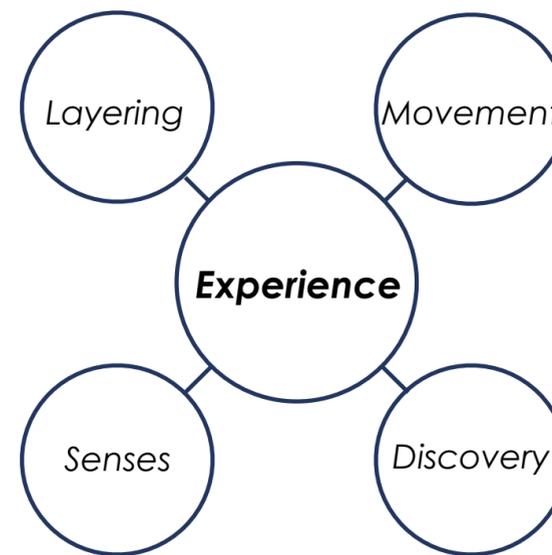
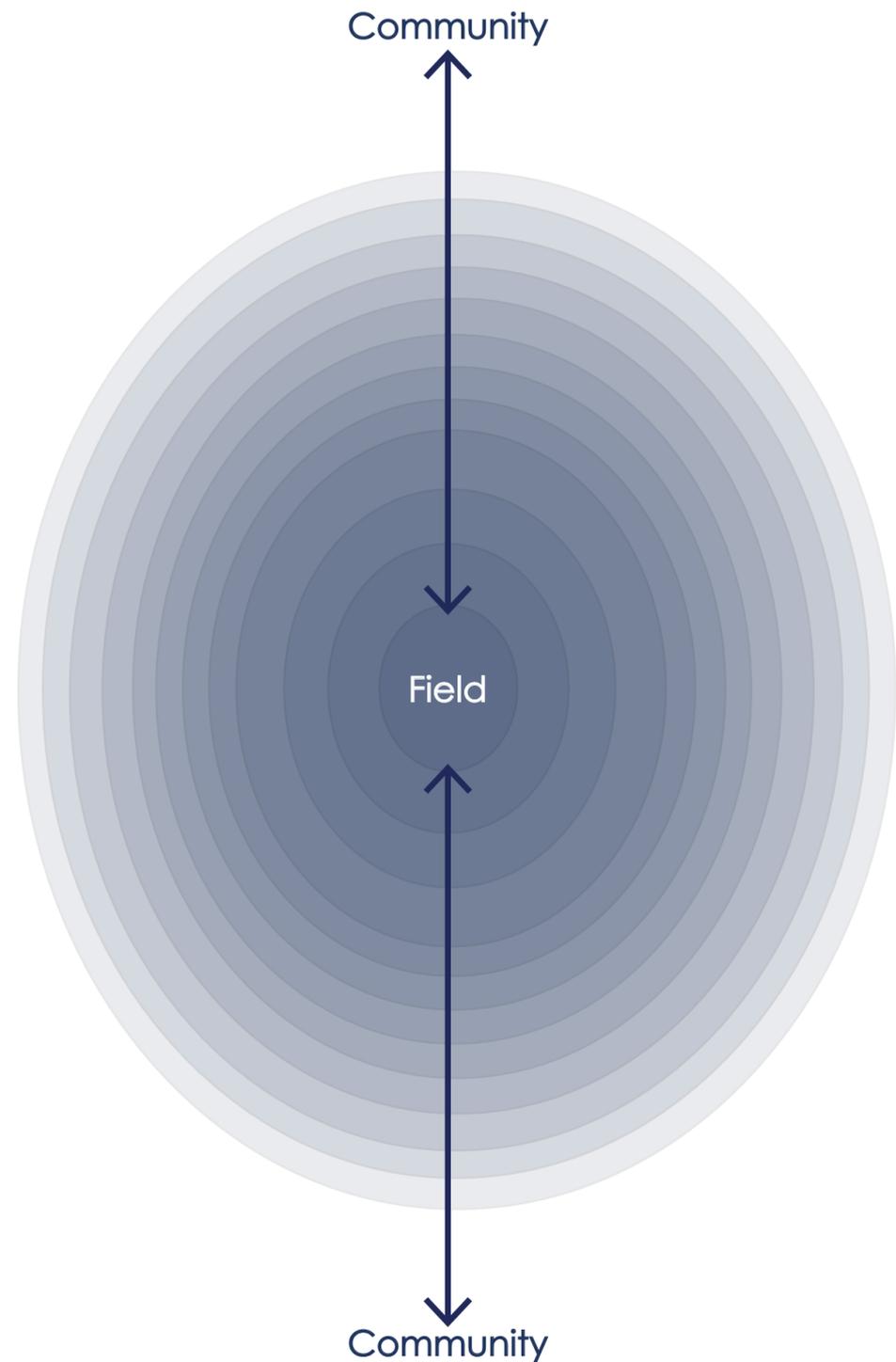
The next layered spaces create flexible programs that open to the main stadium spaces or open to the community spaces. This creates a direct connection between the inside and outside with translucent panels for the spaces above ground level.

The spaces layered after that are more intimate and break down the scale for more comfortable experiences as community pedestrian streets with seating, circulation, vegetation, and fountains as options to each person between programs.

The public spaces layering the edge of the site connect back to the community with spaces for Chicago locals, while also using direct paths connecting the whole site from the center out to the community and city.



The design creates layers of experiences that connect the whole site together as one from inside the stadium to the outside and into the city, while enhancing the fan experience on gamedays and the community experiences every single day.



Layering

connects all of the fan experiences and community experiences as one on the site using the concept of layering from the field out to the community using each layer as a perfect experience for the programs and events around.

Movement

creates circulation moments for direct paths or relaxing paths as a person moves around the site and the layers add a customized feeling to each person with different movement options for what they want to experience and do around the site.

Senses

are formed by the functions and programs around the site with different fountains, water features, vegetation, green spaces, shaded spaces, sunny spaces, and windy spaces. Mainly senses enhance the experiences with spaces connected with the event inside the stadium and the community outside through sounds, smells, materials, and visuals.

Discovery

allows the experiences to create excitement and wonder around the site through the architecture and direction of movement to different programs and functions through the layers.



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The materials used throughout the whole site direct focus for better experiences and create warm outdoor feelings around all of the spaces. Steel is used as the main structure for columns, beams, and bracing to canopy the roof sheltering over the seating throughout the stadium. Concrete is used with different finishes for the flooring, walls, ceiling, and column wraps. This allows people walking around the site with more improved experiences through sight and touch. It also creates the direct connection of how everything was constructed from the experiences layered around the center. Different types of stone are used as most of the wall veneers and flooring around the site. All of the stone can be locally produced to support the community and allow for the whole site to blend better with the city. The stone forms around the programmatic spaces while relating back to the concrete forming the layering. Greenery, water features, and decking are used for an open outdoor park feeling with sight, touch, and sound. This allows for improved spaces around the site that create comfortable and relaxing experiences. All of the materials form as one through the concept of layering and creating enhanced fan experiences and community experiences merging every single day around the whole site.

Stone materials for warm outdoor feeling and connection with the community



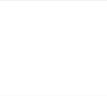
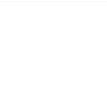
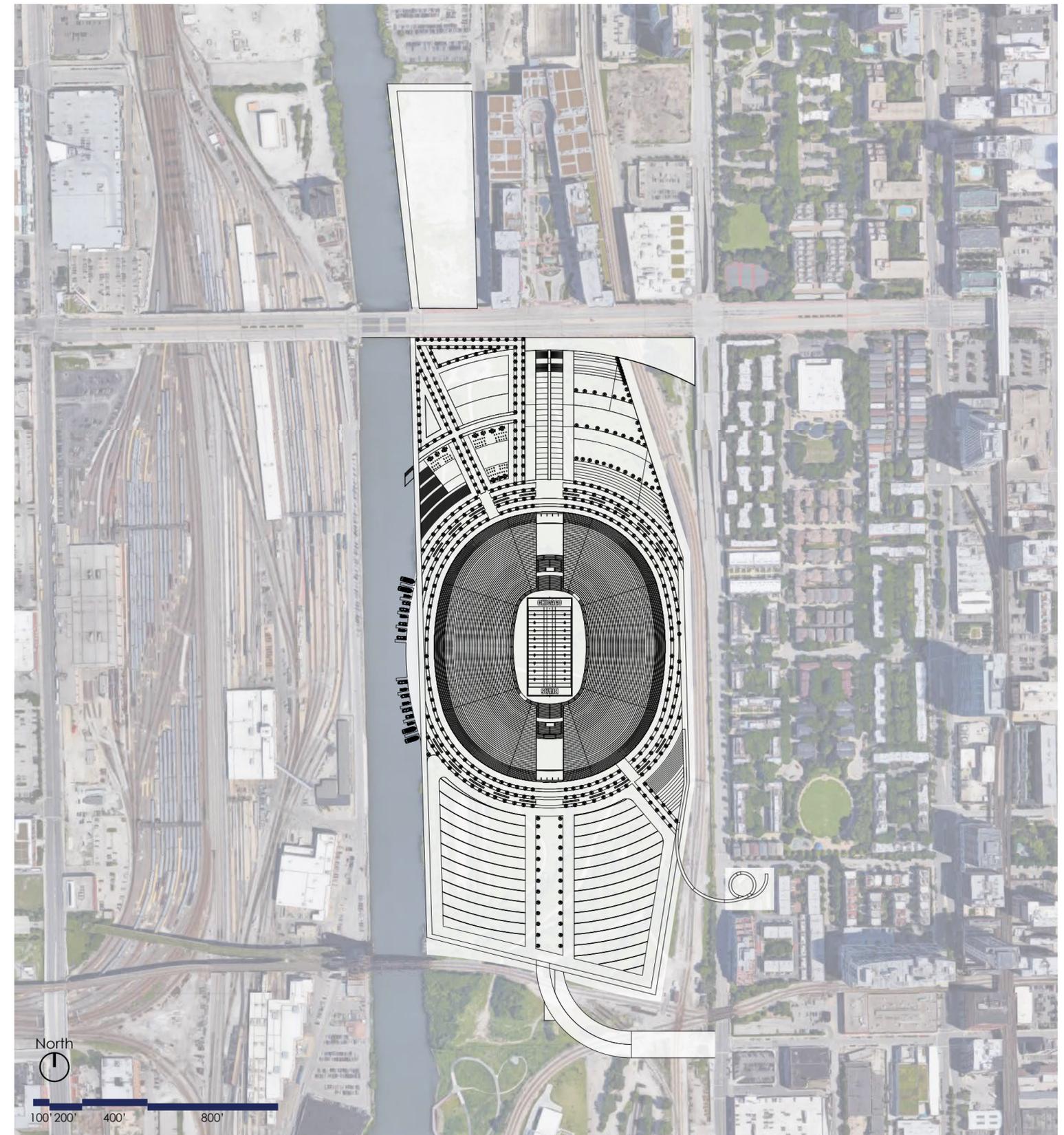
Concrete materials to create focus and connection of layering



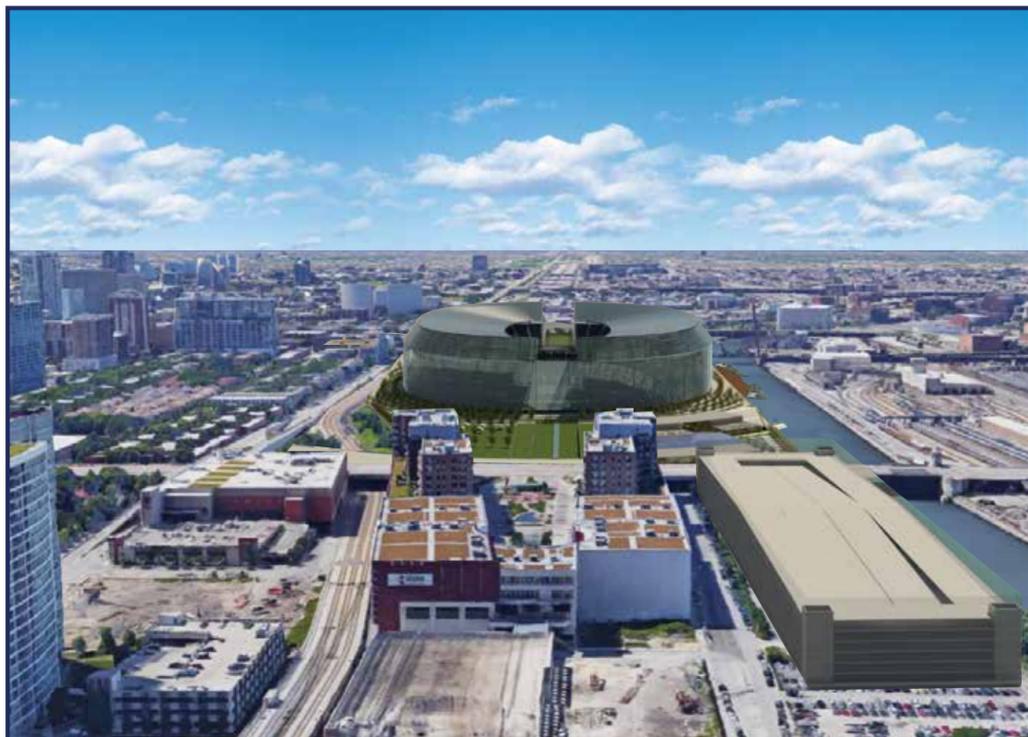
Materials for open park feeling connecting to everything around the site



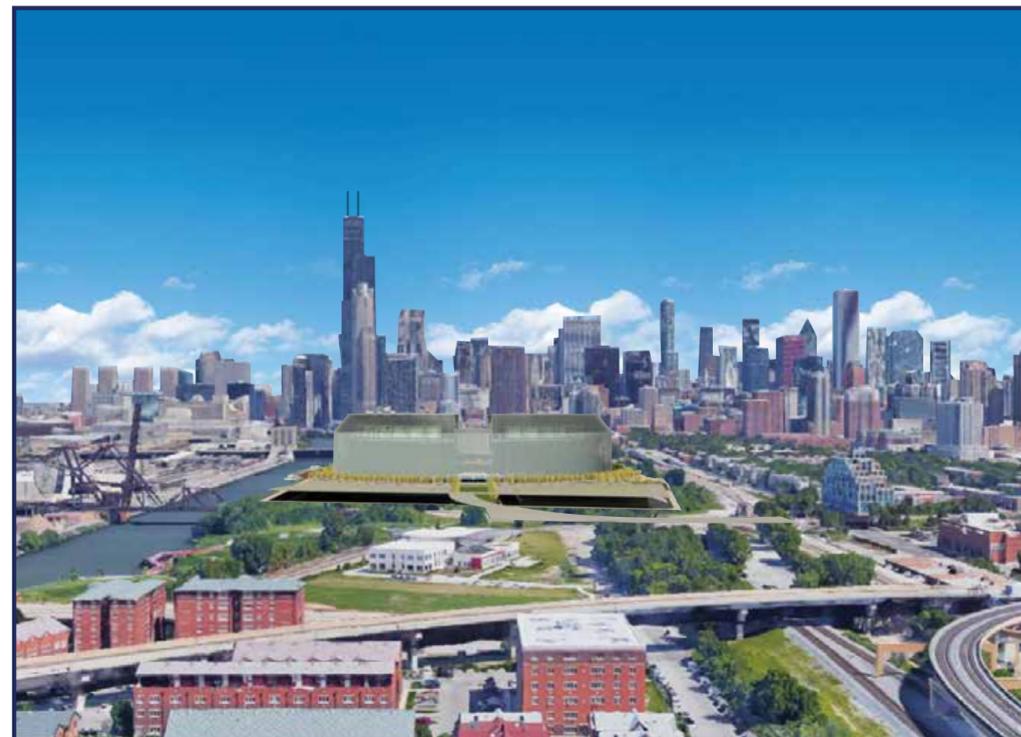
Materials for cars and boats to initially connect with the concept on the site



North Side



South Side



East Side

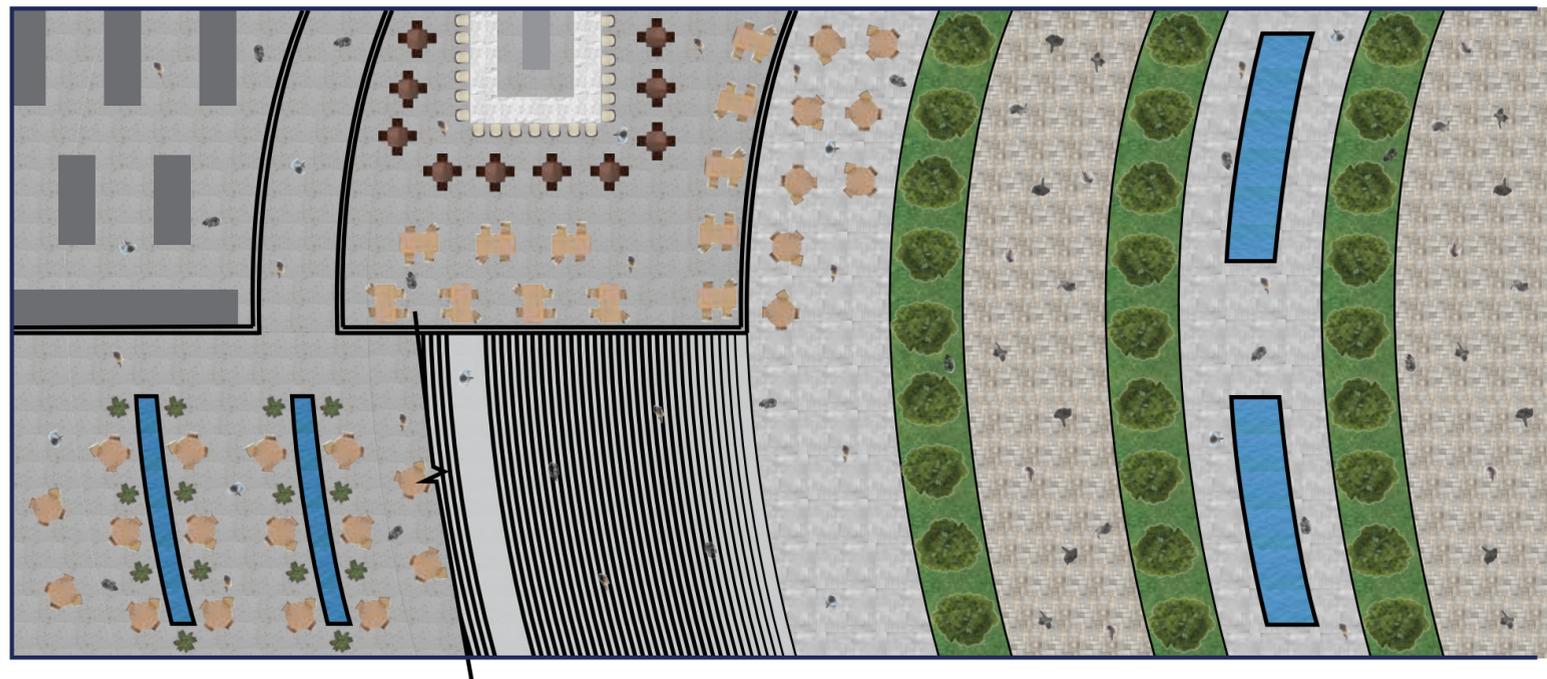
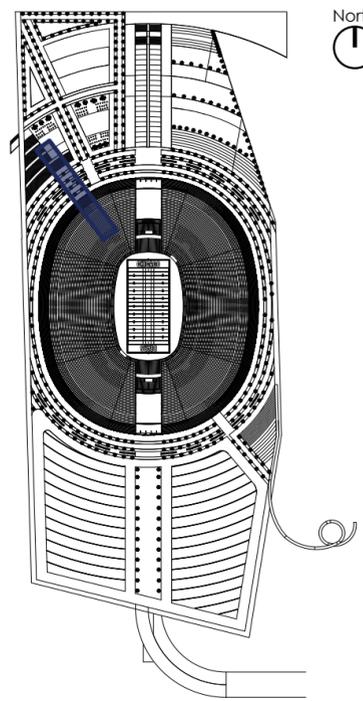


West Side

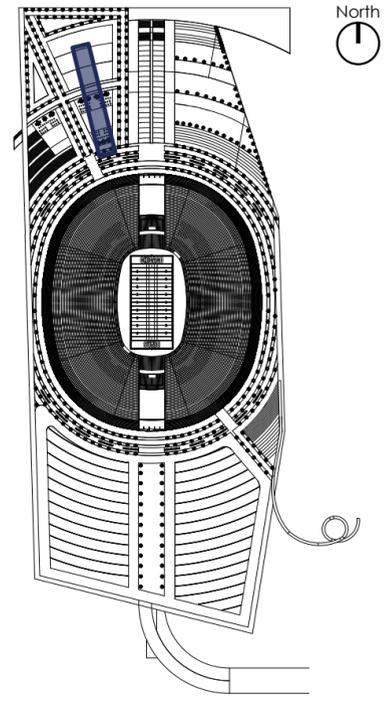


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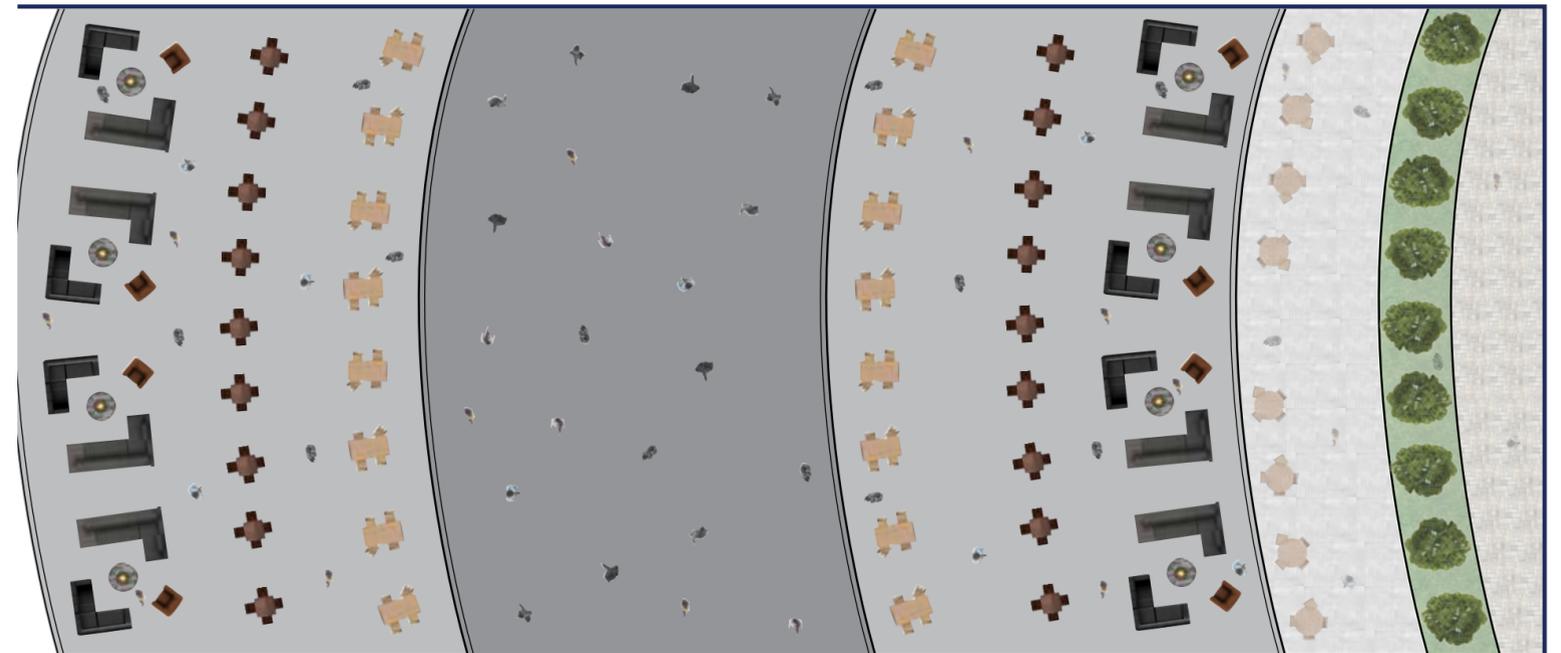
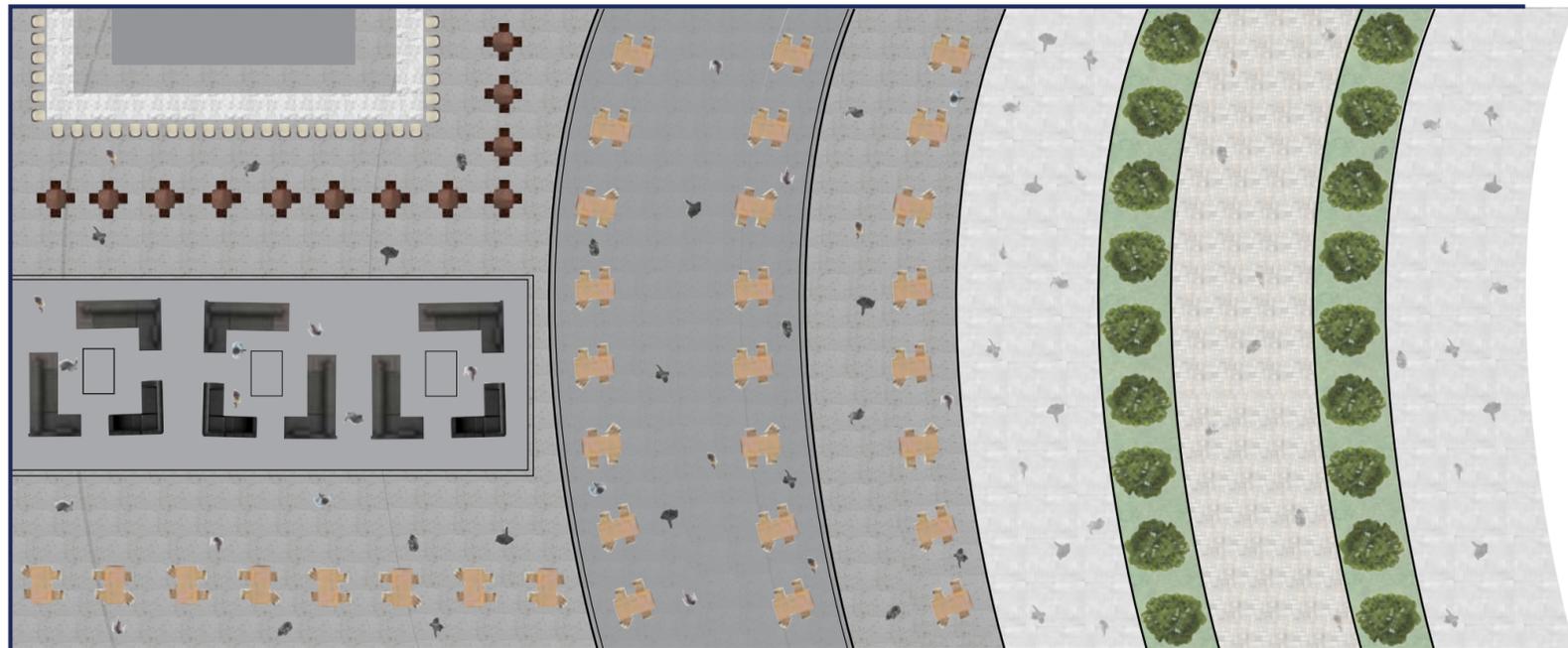
The layers change scale to create better experiences for the overall fan experiences and community experiences to merge as one. The large scale and concourses bridge over for different spaces and begin to break down to a lower scale after the flexible spaces around the base of the stadium. The flexible space with a restaurant and bar have the ability to open to either side or both providing experiences connecting everything together. The layers reach out creating different features and extruded programs. These spaces begin to create retail stores, cafes, permanent outdoor seating and a public atrium for everyday use that has views and connections to the river, the community, and back to the stadium.



As the layers begin reaching out further along the walkways and to the edge of the site, more features and extruded programs are added for everyday use providing enhanced experiences. Above the retail stores, cafes, and restaurants the program at suite level allow for viewing decks and rooftop restaurants, bars, and cafes that connect to the city and the stadium with sounds, senses, and experiences. A multiple level space is provided for "Chicago Live" to give the community the perfect entertainment hub to watch every single event to support their city and country. It allows for a comfortable climate controlled wide-open space that connects to the outdoors and the stadium.

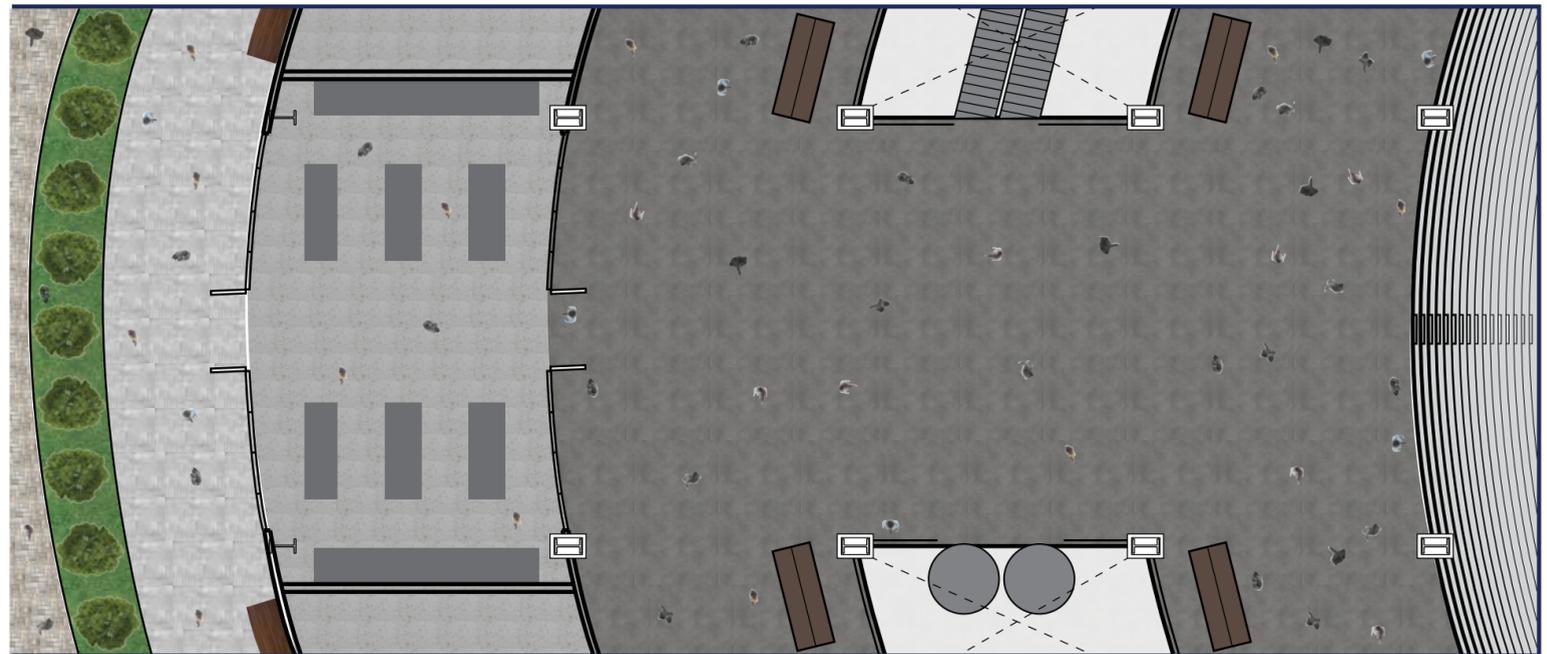
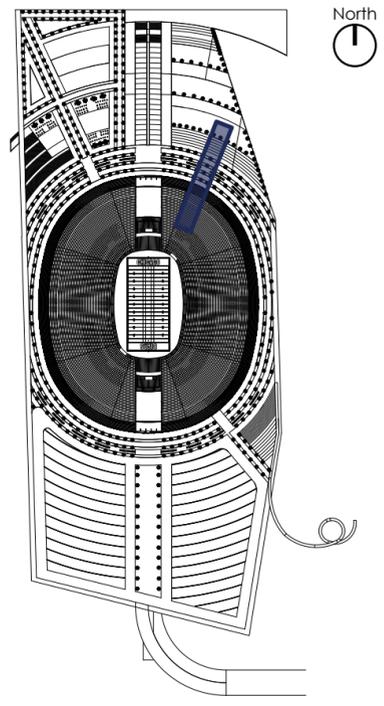
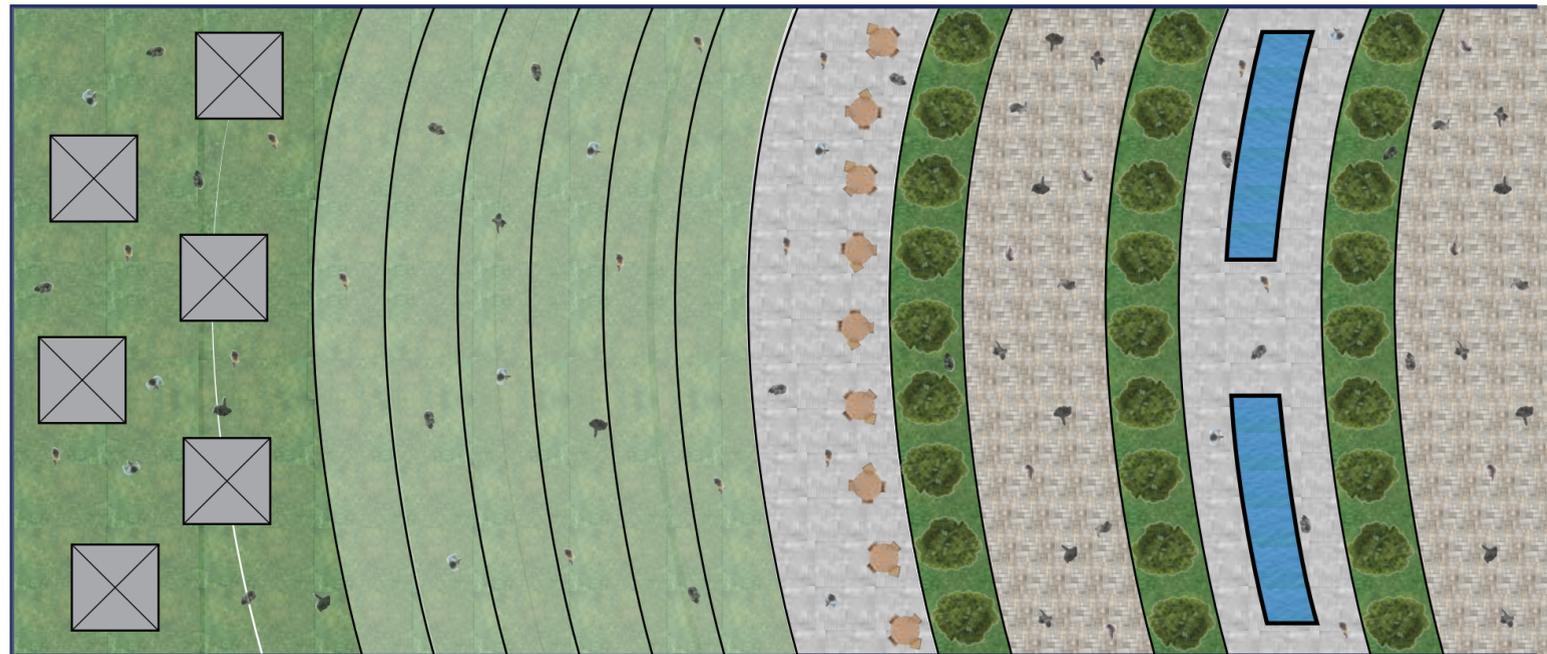


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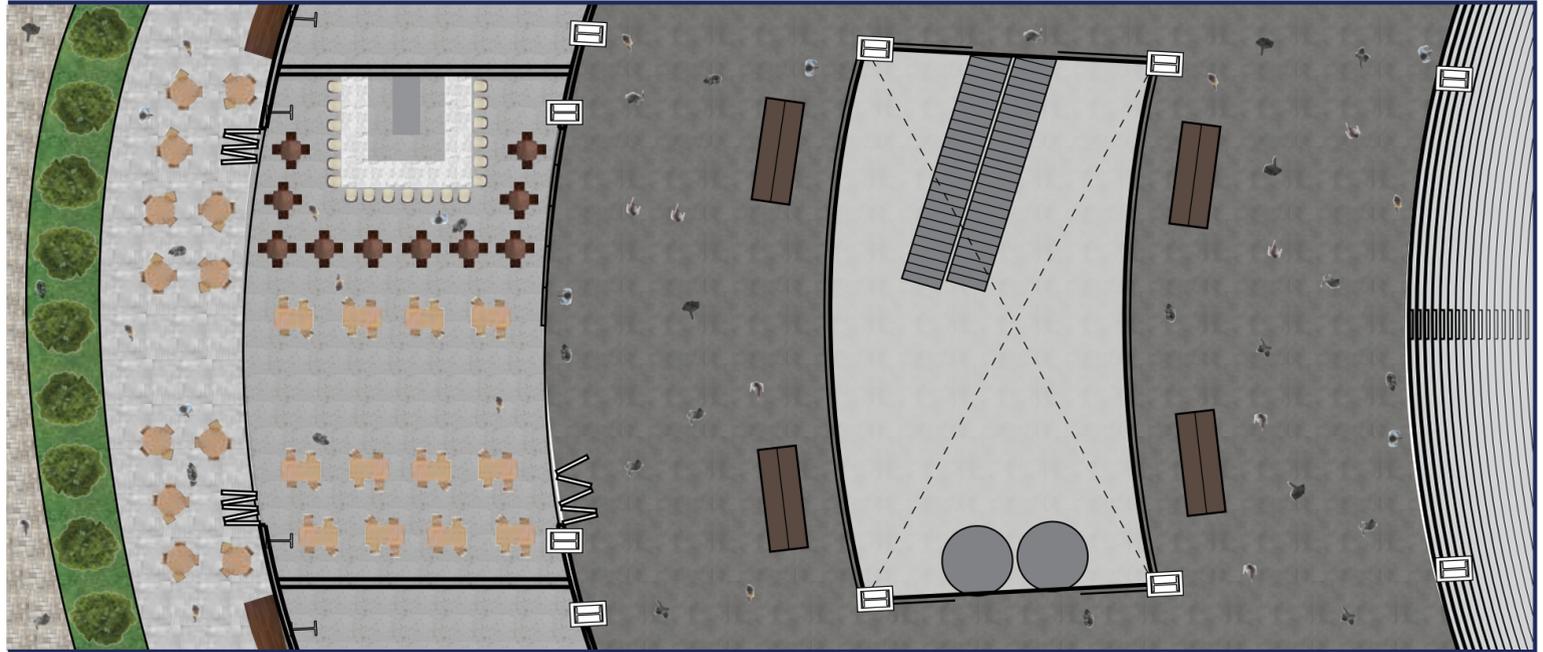
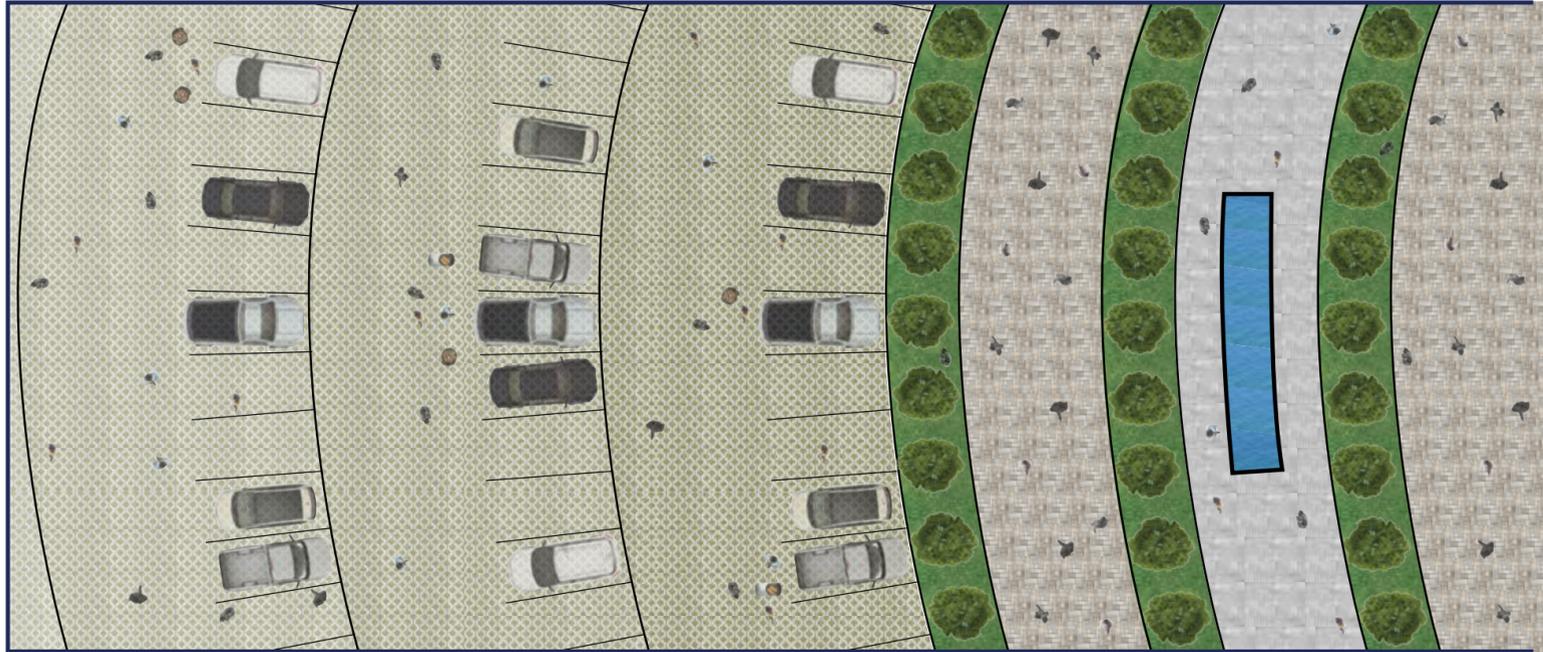
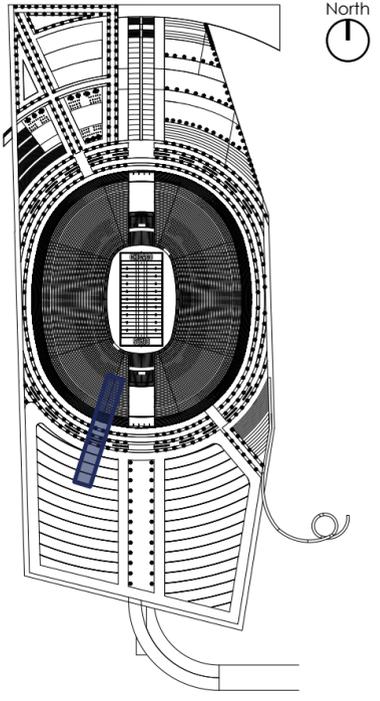


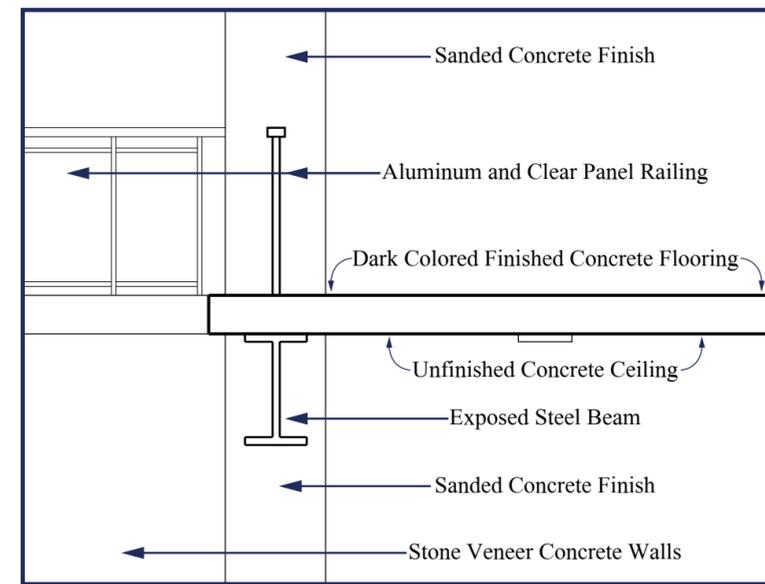
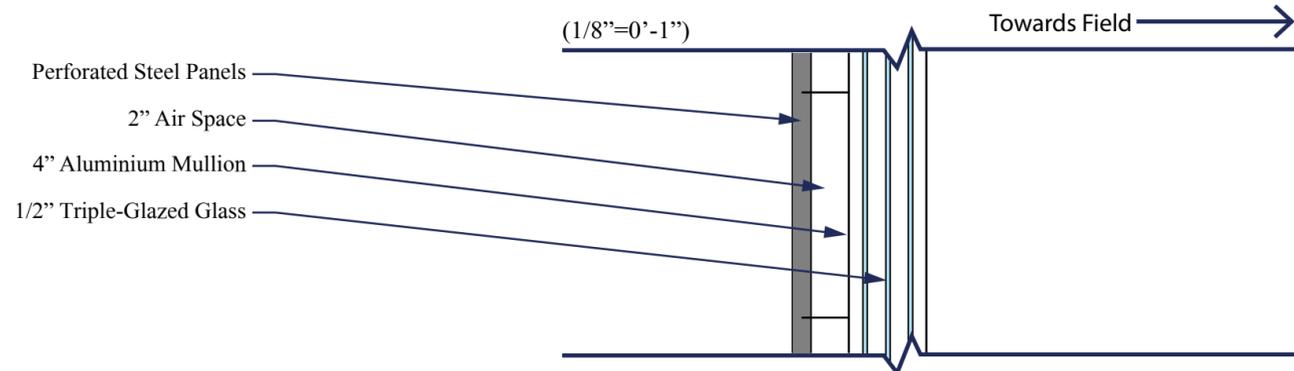
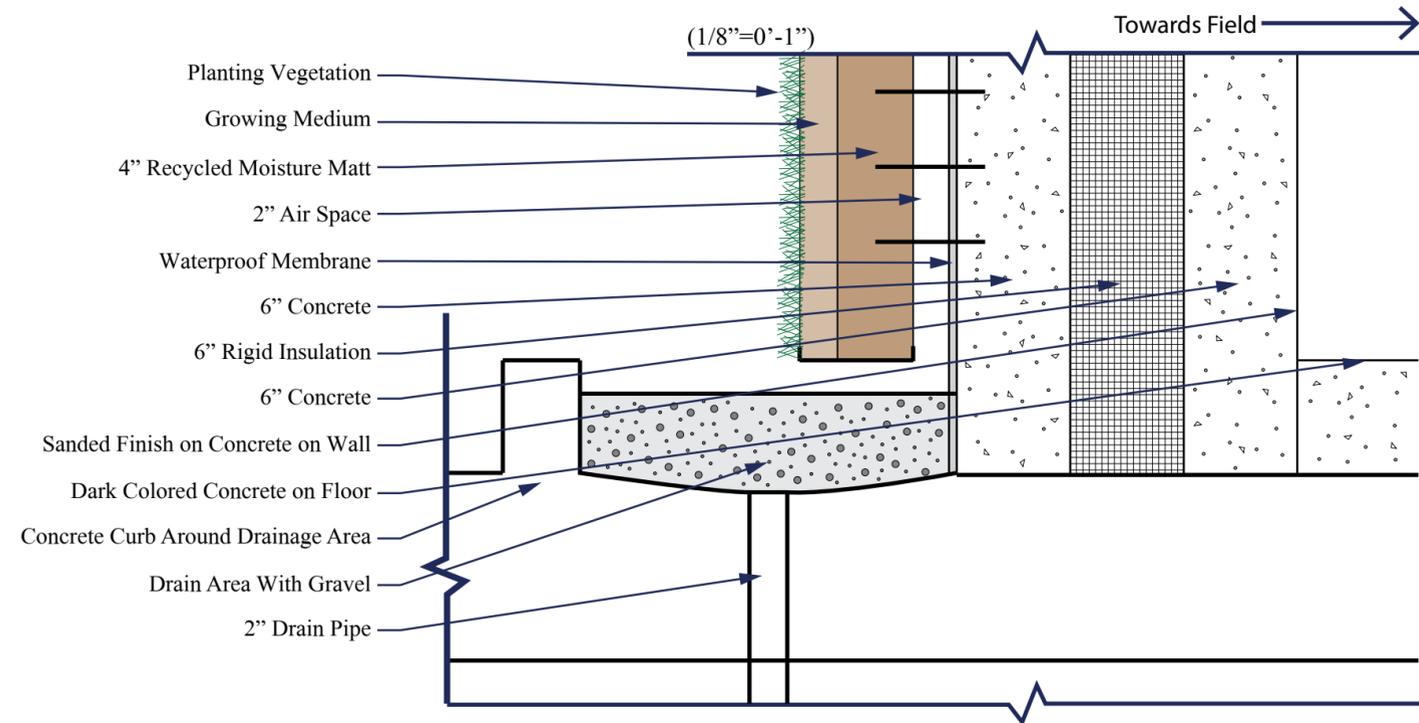
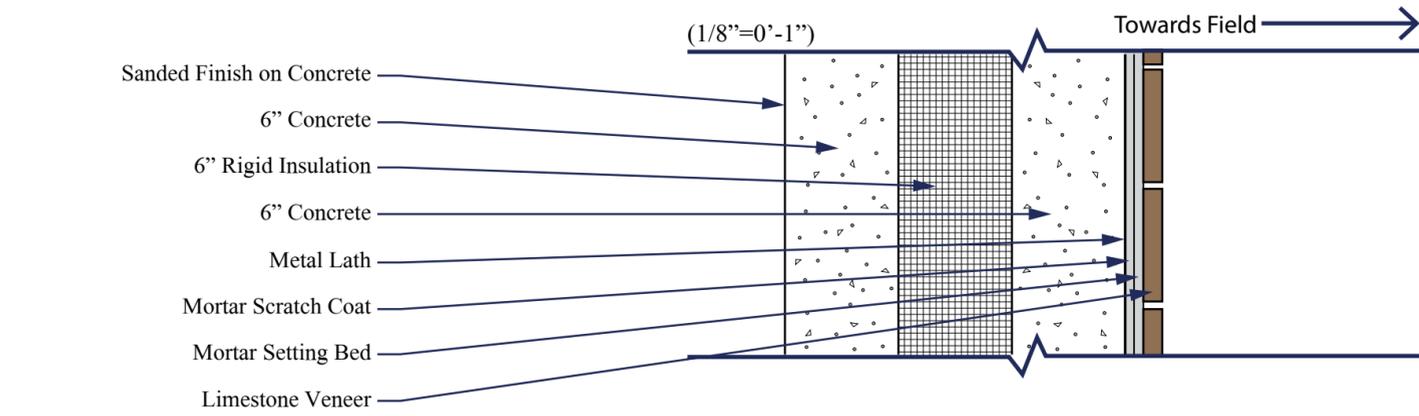
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With the base of the stadium continuing around the site, the flexible program changes as the concept continues. A retail store uses the same form of space to connect with the stadium inside and to the community outside. Sliding doors with perforated steel can open connecting everything or close for a more focused space towards either side. The layers reach out to create a large green space connecting with the community and inside the stadium through the clear panels and material. The steps allow seating and unique spaces for different activities and experiences. Larger strips of green spaces allow the flexibility to give the community areas to provide festivals and gallery shows outdoors.

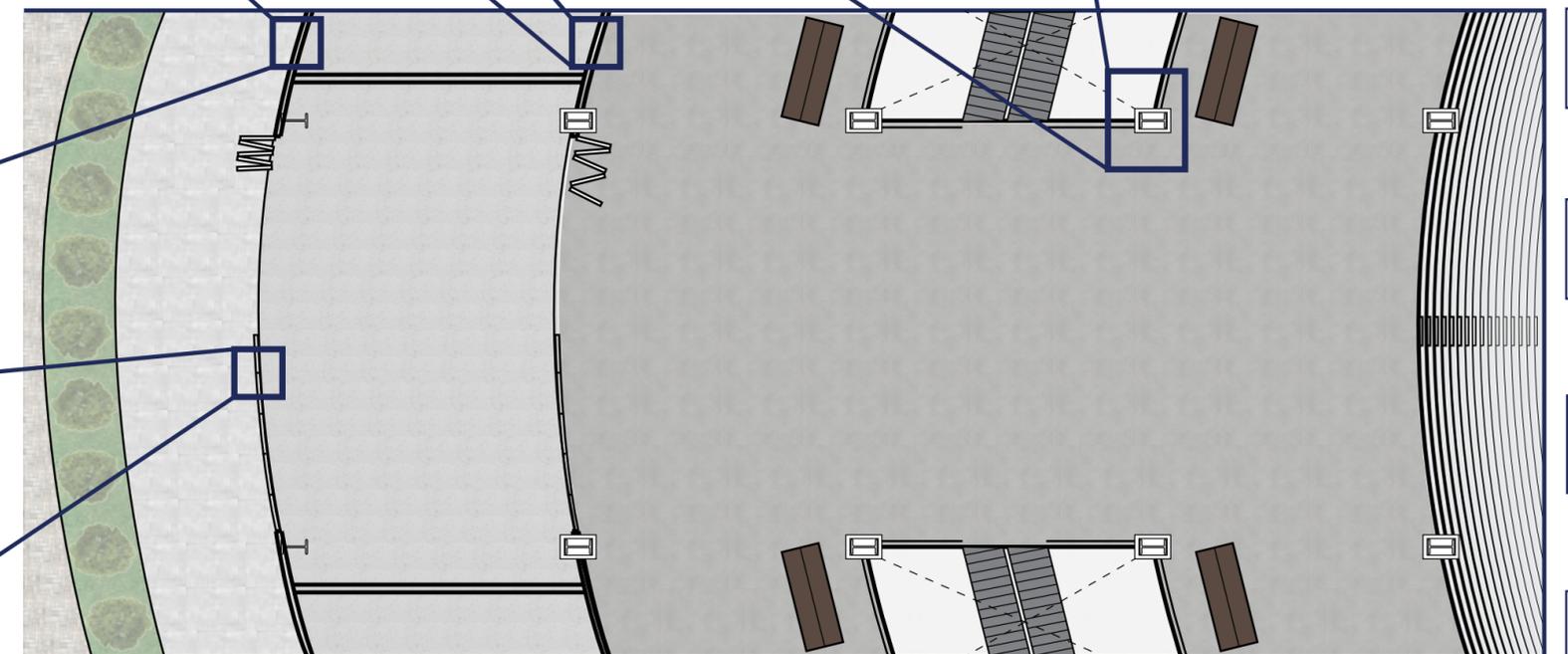


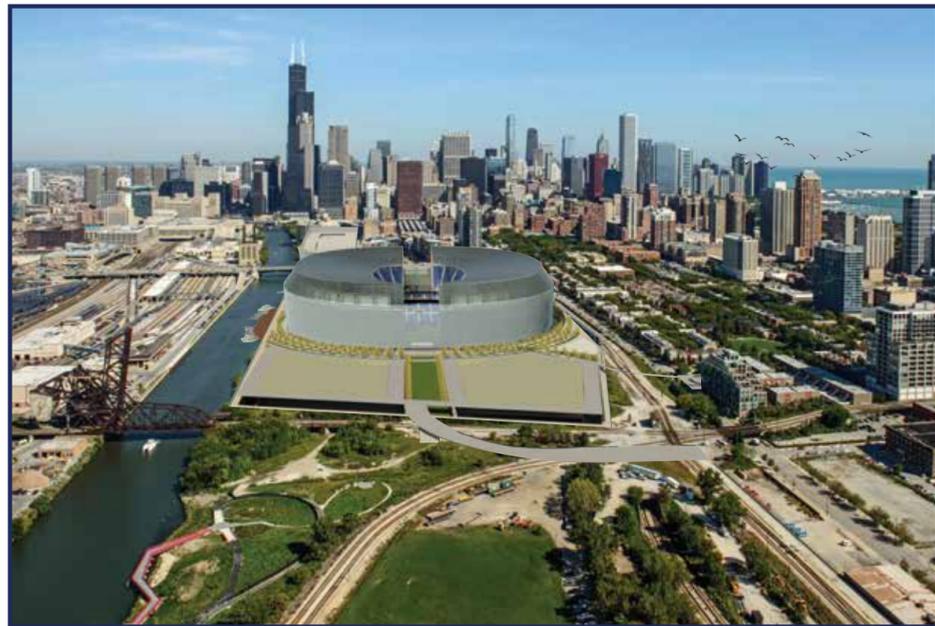
The layers provide circulation spaces, vegetation green spaces, and seating areas with fountains that continue the flow of people around the site connecting everything as a whole. The moments of discovery continue the experiences and improve around the site with every single person. As flexible spaces open and close based on events, it allows for enhanced experiences every day. The tailgating parking in between walkways and cuts through the site is extruded to allow more views to the city and the stadium as a better experience for the activity. This provides more connections to the overall experiences and unique spaces for tailgating, relaxation, and parking formed as an open park.



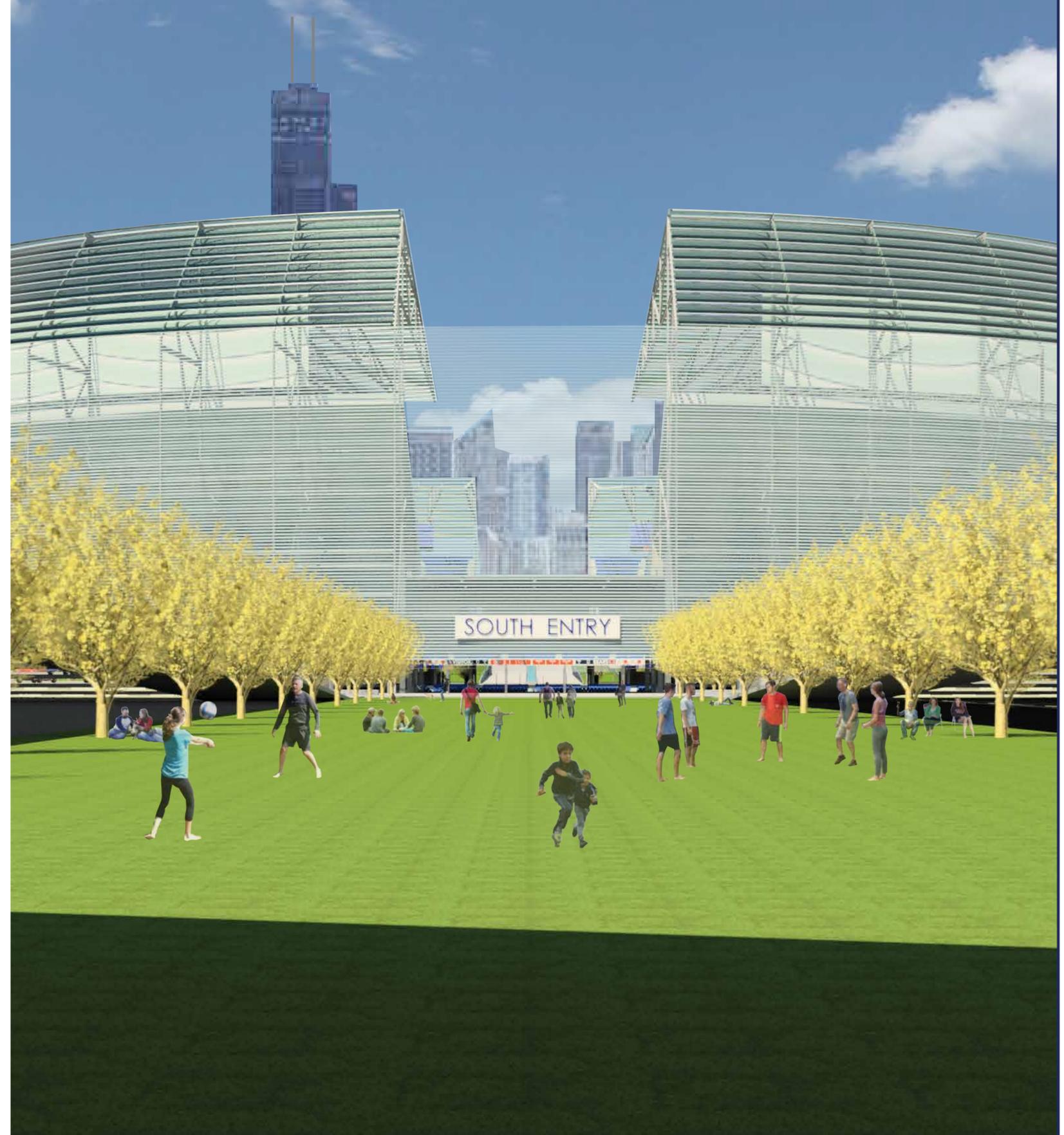
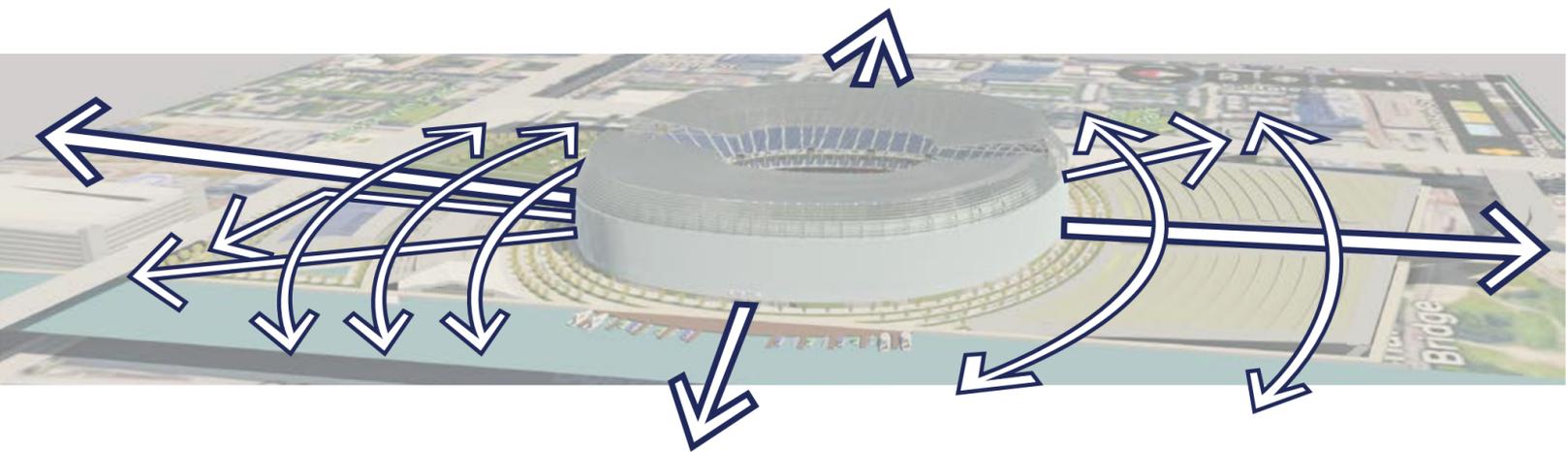
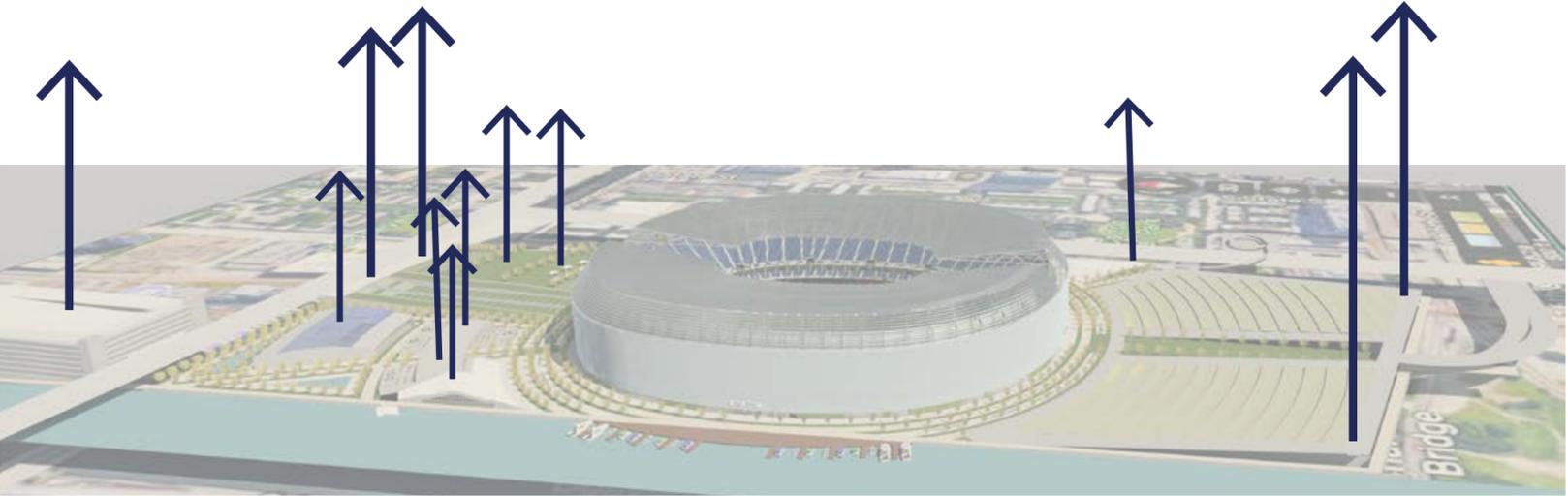


The walls and ceiling also play a major role in the experiences moving throughout the layers while merging as one with the floor materials that are also formed around circulation walkways, seating areas, green spaces, and stadium spaces. The wall structures and materials enhance the design concept of an open park and warm feeling to create enhanced experiences around every program and feature provided. These materials are used around the entire base for an outdoor feeling through vegetation and stone with the flexible options to open or close panels with hints of views inside and outside through the perforated steel. Local stone is used throughout all of the spaces for a warm comfortable feeling and a sense of being connected as one with the stadium, city, and environment. As these materials form the spaces around the site, the consistent layering through the flooring, ceiling, columns and walls formed around program connect as one as a person walks around and experiences everything.

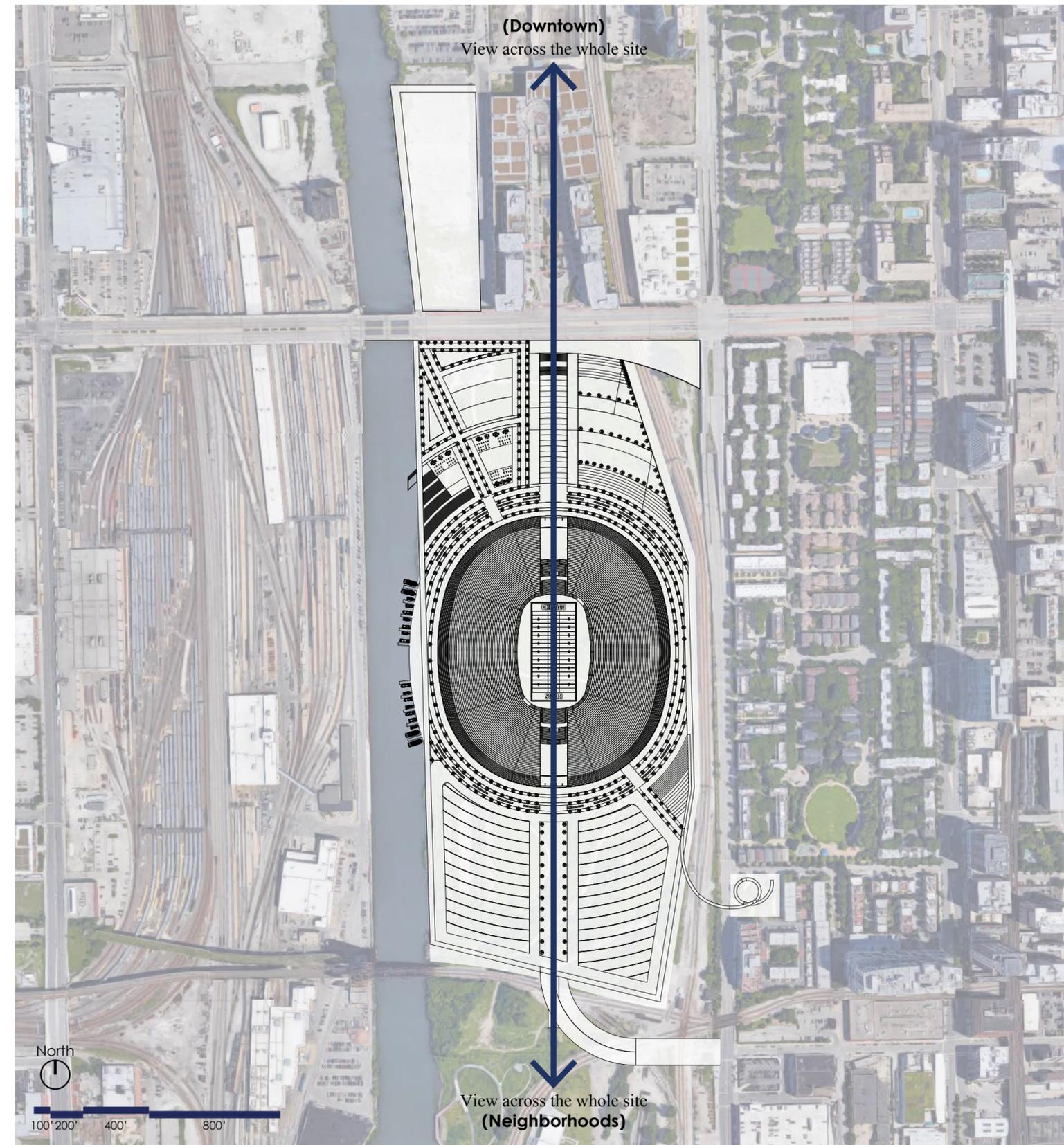
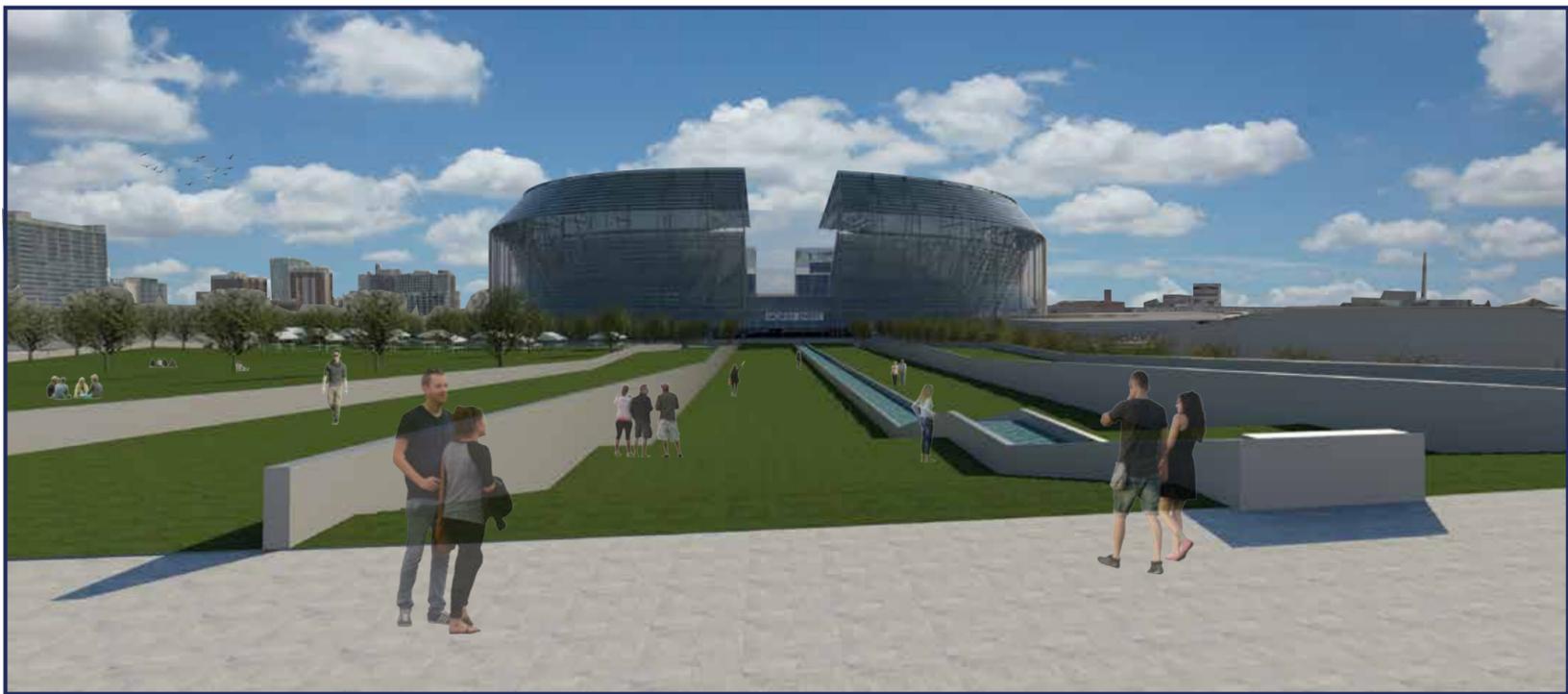
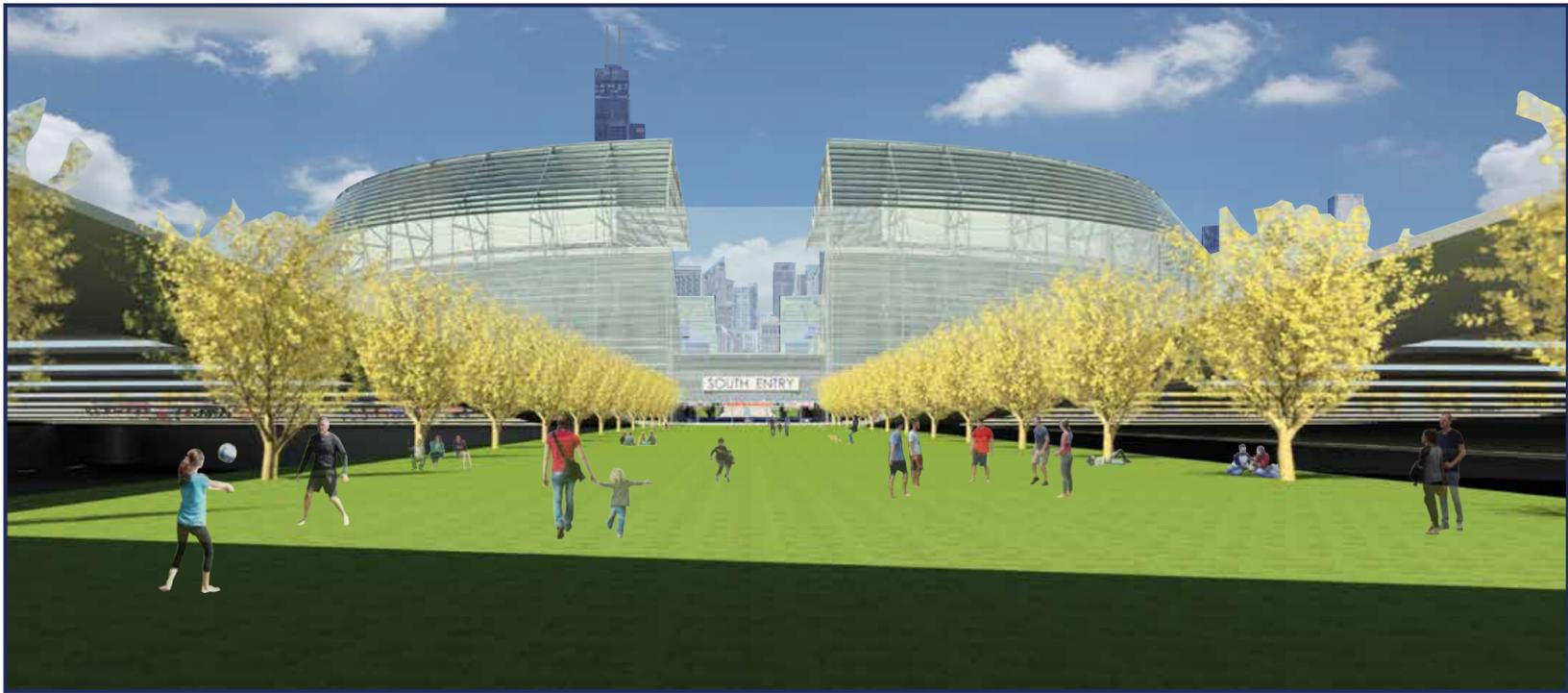




With the concept of layering and creating experiences that merge together and extend into the city, large decisions to cut through the site create powerful moments that connect the whole site and reach out to the community beyond the site. Cutting paths create features and programs, which then can be extruded to create unique spaces for many different experiences. All of these decisions begin connecting more to the community and city by combining the overall design concept and experiences closer together as a whole.



The large cut through the site draws your eye through the whole site to break down the large stadium structure. It creates an open outdoor feeling that connects to the walkways, green spaces, fountains, and program around that are extruded from the voids of direct pathways and cuts through the site connecting the stadium with the community. This large circulation cut and view across the whole site brings people to discover more and creates a comfortable open park concept that allows all of the surroundings to connect as one. The neighborhoods connect directly to downtown with this unobstructed view across connecting the community with the city.



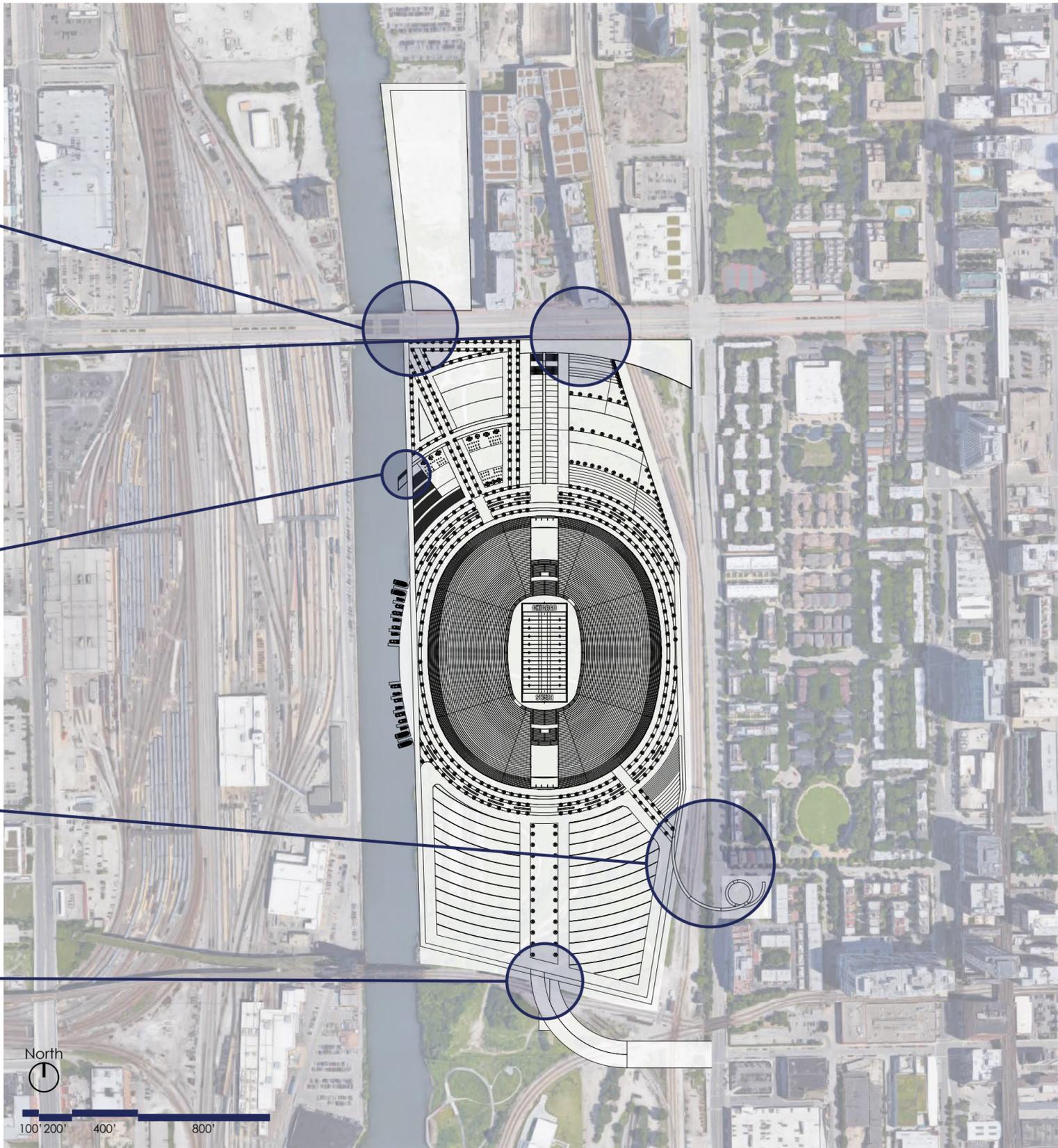
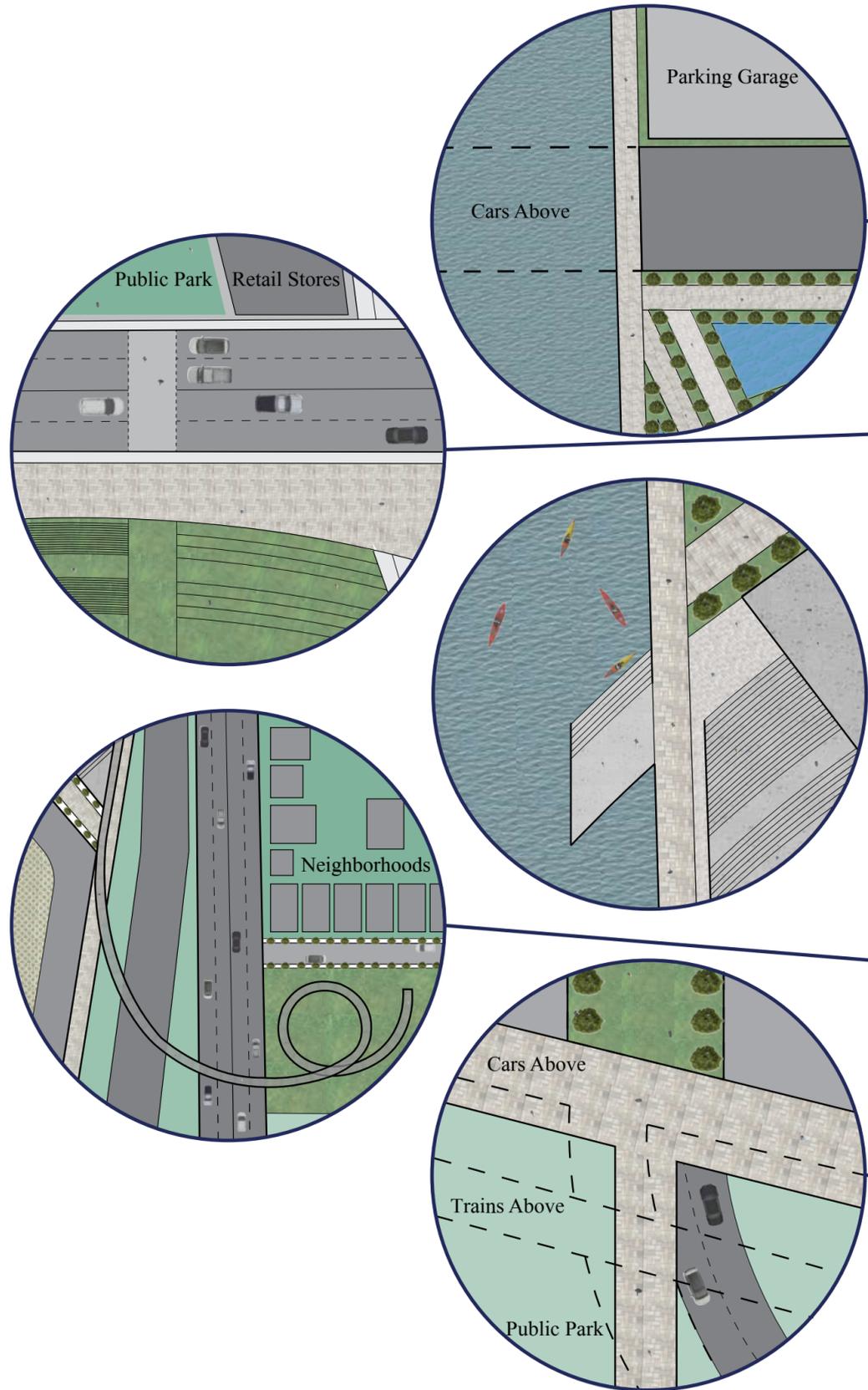
When the concept reaches the site restrictions, there are multiple ways to continue the design extending out into the community inviting every type of transportation onto the site in easily accessible ways. There is a walkway along the site restrictions creating a border around the layering before the concept continues past the site in the best possible way from the community beyond. As a person walks from the community along the cuts through the site, the extruded program reaches up all around as the stadium slowly reveals itself as a person walks closer through the layers.

The site continues the layering concept all the way to the north side where a stone platform extends out creating a comfortable break viewing the site from suite level before continuing down the steps, ramps, or green space. This invites people across the street and onto the site to then be immersed in the design and want to discover and experience more. With everything being connected from the concept, the view across the whole site and sense of connection through layering is felt right away. The parking garage allows cars from each side a view to the site as the vehicle drives into the garage. A person must walk on the above platform, or the river walk below that continues along the water's edge. This continuation along the river extends all the way under the bridge and connecting with the garage as a comfortable connection onto the site.

The river forms a water's edge on the west side that creates a river walk along the site. The layering continues over this edge to form decking for boats and river taxis to dock at before being immediately immerse onto the site. There are also concrete steps continuing the concept into the water inviting people from kayaks, paddle boats and other options for water travels.

The train tracks to the south are overhead and the walkway continues reaching out to connect with the park and community. The tailgating parking extends from above and connects down to the street for a vehicle to drive up and view the site at the top of the extruded program of the tailgating. The sense of layering and views across the whole site are noticed right away creating the sense of discovery to experience more.

The train tracks to the east side form a boundary that the walkway from the site continues along. A person on the train gets a view to each side of the site with direct relations to the layering. A bridge extends from the extruded program and reaches over the large vehicle circulation to connect with the community through an open park. This extends the concept and layering out into the community to invite a person to experience more.



Available On-Site
925 tailgating parking spaces
20 ADA tailgating parking spaces

3,488 parking spaces in parking garages
60 ADA parking spaces

Directly connected with the river for river taxis/kayaks/boats

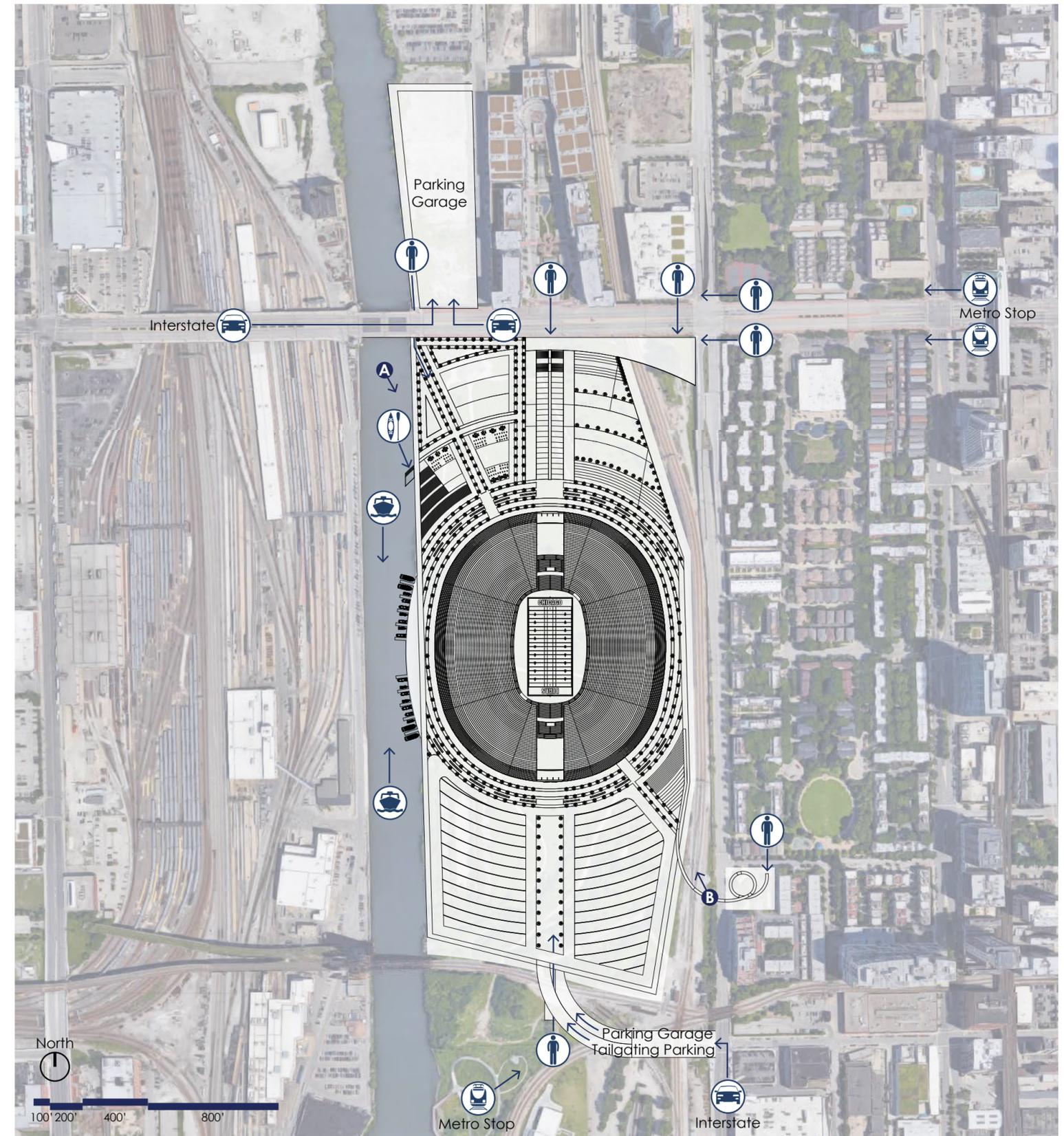


Options Off-Site

27 parking structures within 20 minutes of walking
(allowing for 9,121 parking spots)

2 Metro stops within 10 minutes of walking
10 Bus stops within 5 minutes of walking

Metro and Bus connected to parking from miles away

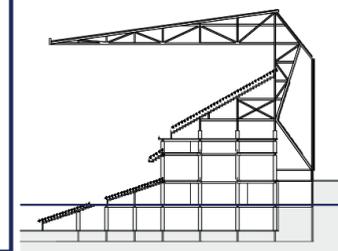
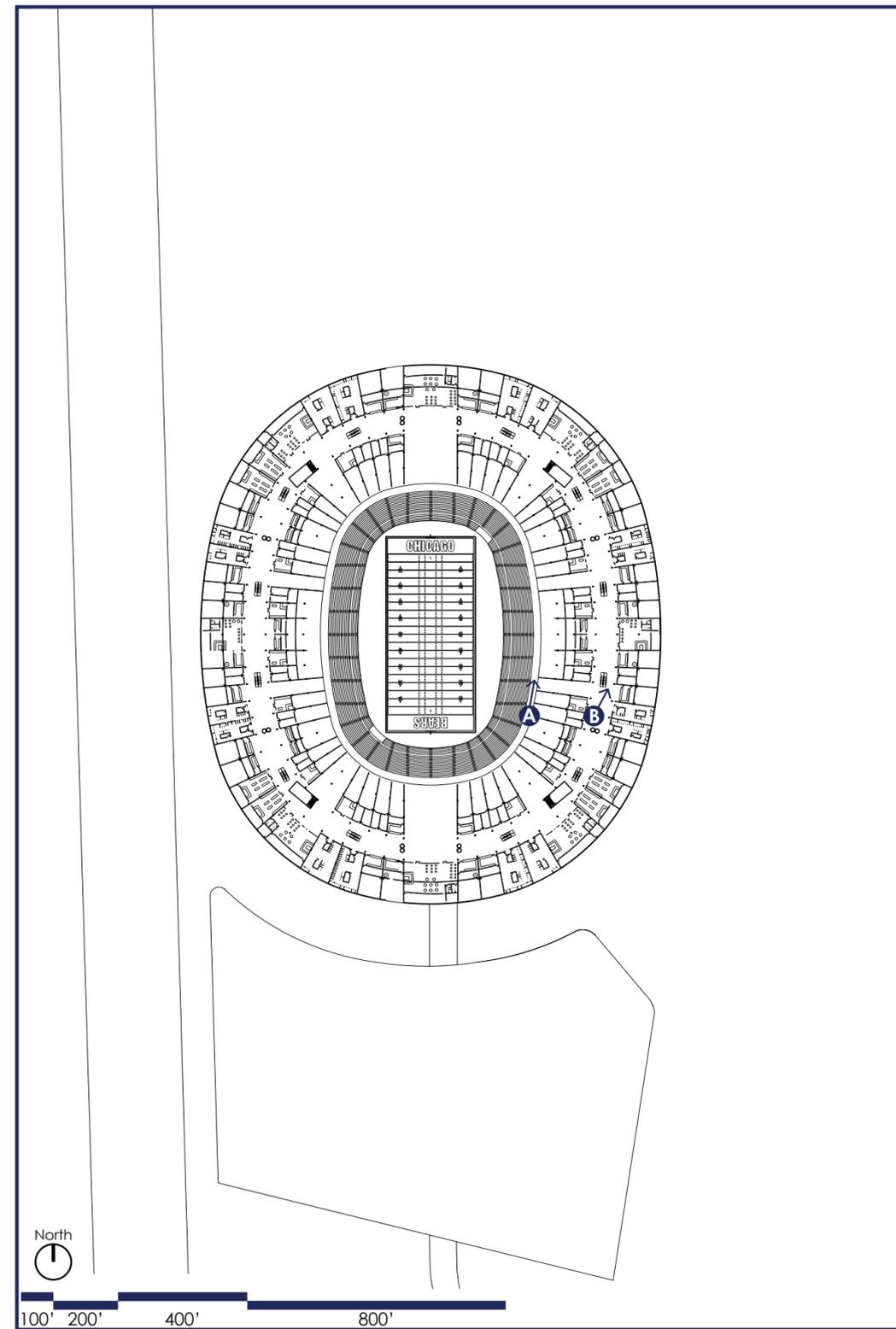


The lower level creates an intimate sunken space focused on the stadium and events. While it still has a comfortable outdoor feeling connected to the city, the direct focus is on the field and event taking place. The spaces around the seating create a streetscape with walls cutting in and out allowing for constant circulation around potential standing people for certain programs. Tunnels provide a transition from the program to the large event space. As a person walks around experiencing the programs provided to improve the fan experiences, the tunnels directly connect the senses and sounds of the event for a better connection through the whole level.

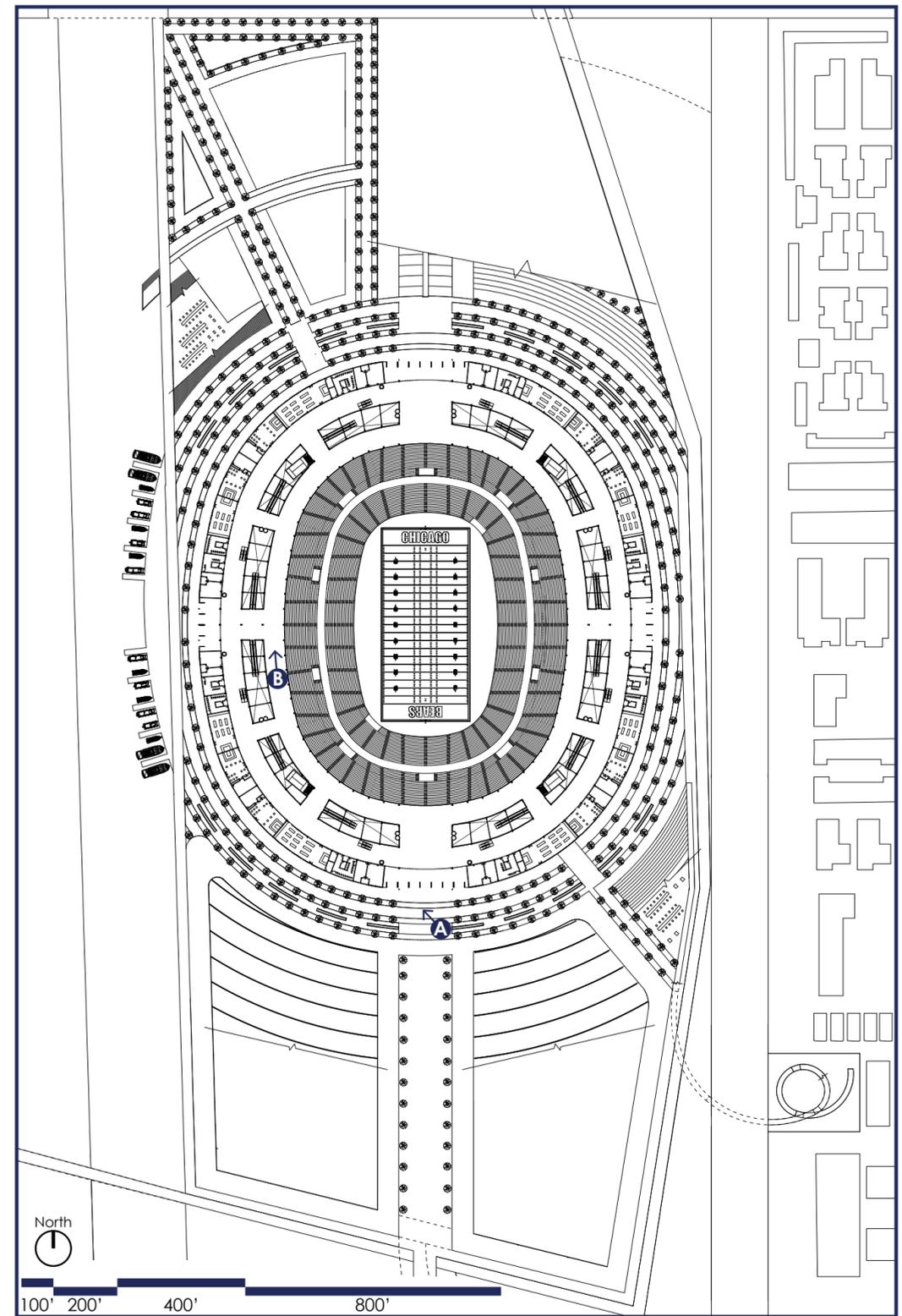


Lower Level Spaces

- Restaurants/Bars/Cafes
- Retail Stores
- Concessions
- Restrooms
- Storage/Security
- Parking Under Tailgating Above
- Parking Garage to the North

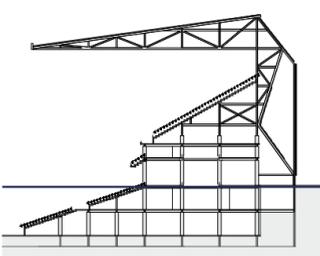


The ground level connects a person walking around the site with the stadium and community as one. The large cuts through the site provide the gates and direct views across to the other side, while the remaining base around the stadium creates flexible spaces that can open in either direction or both for improved overall experiences every single day. The layers provide unique experiences for every person walking around the site with focuses on the field, programs, features, and city depending on the individual's motives. This level forms a mini city with smaller walkways cutting through the site, then providing program and features through the layers in and around the stadium to create enhanced fan and community experiences.

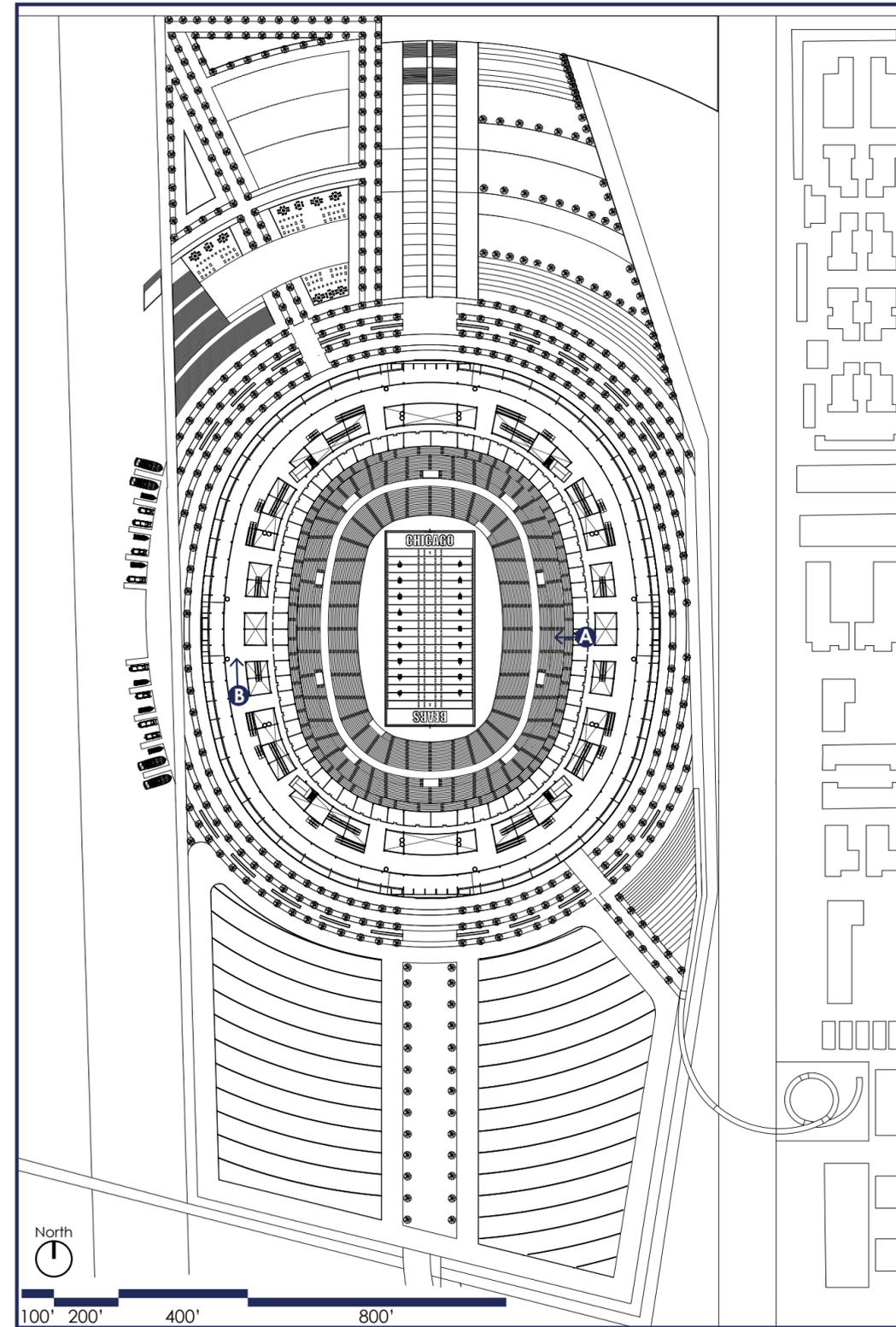
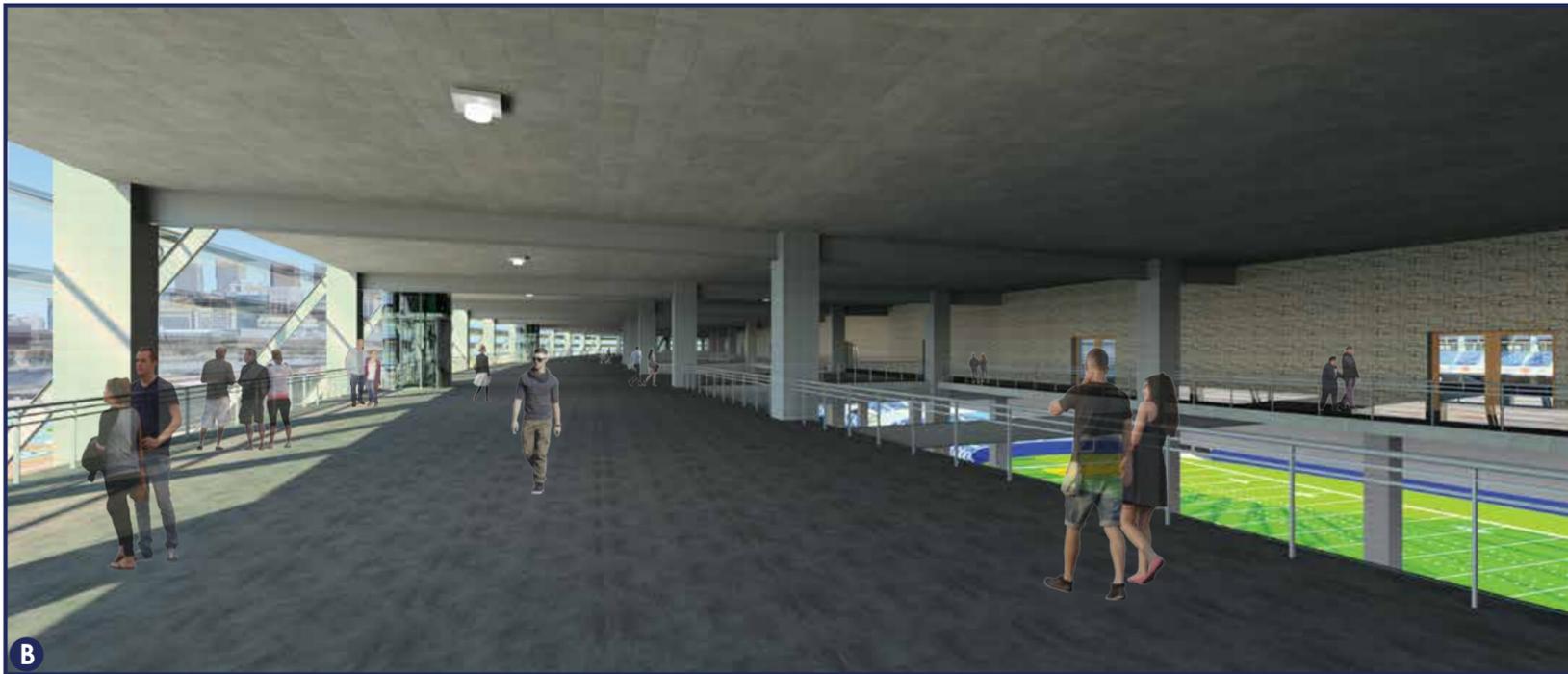


Main (Ground) Level Spaces

- Public Green Spaces
- Water Features and Fountains
- Large Chicago Live Space
- Restaurants/Bars/Cafes
- Retail Store Spaces
- Boating Dock
- Kayak/Paddling Entrance
- Tailgating Parking
- Parking Garage to the North
- Ticket Office
- Concessions
- Restrooms
- Storage/Security

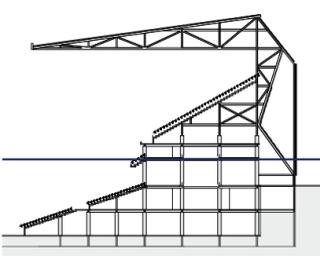


The suite level provides views out to the surrounding community and the field connecting the stadium with the city. Bridges transition over to spaces that are directly connecting with the field, as the main level also does below. The suites provide a better experience towards the field, with the flexibility to provide more climate control and private uses. The lounging and direct seating allow for people to have an improved comfortable experience with different options. The suites can also form other activities on non-gameday. This level also connects with the extruded programs around the site that are lifted to this level providing rooftop features and multiple level spaces that connect back into the stadium through the clear panels.



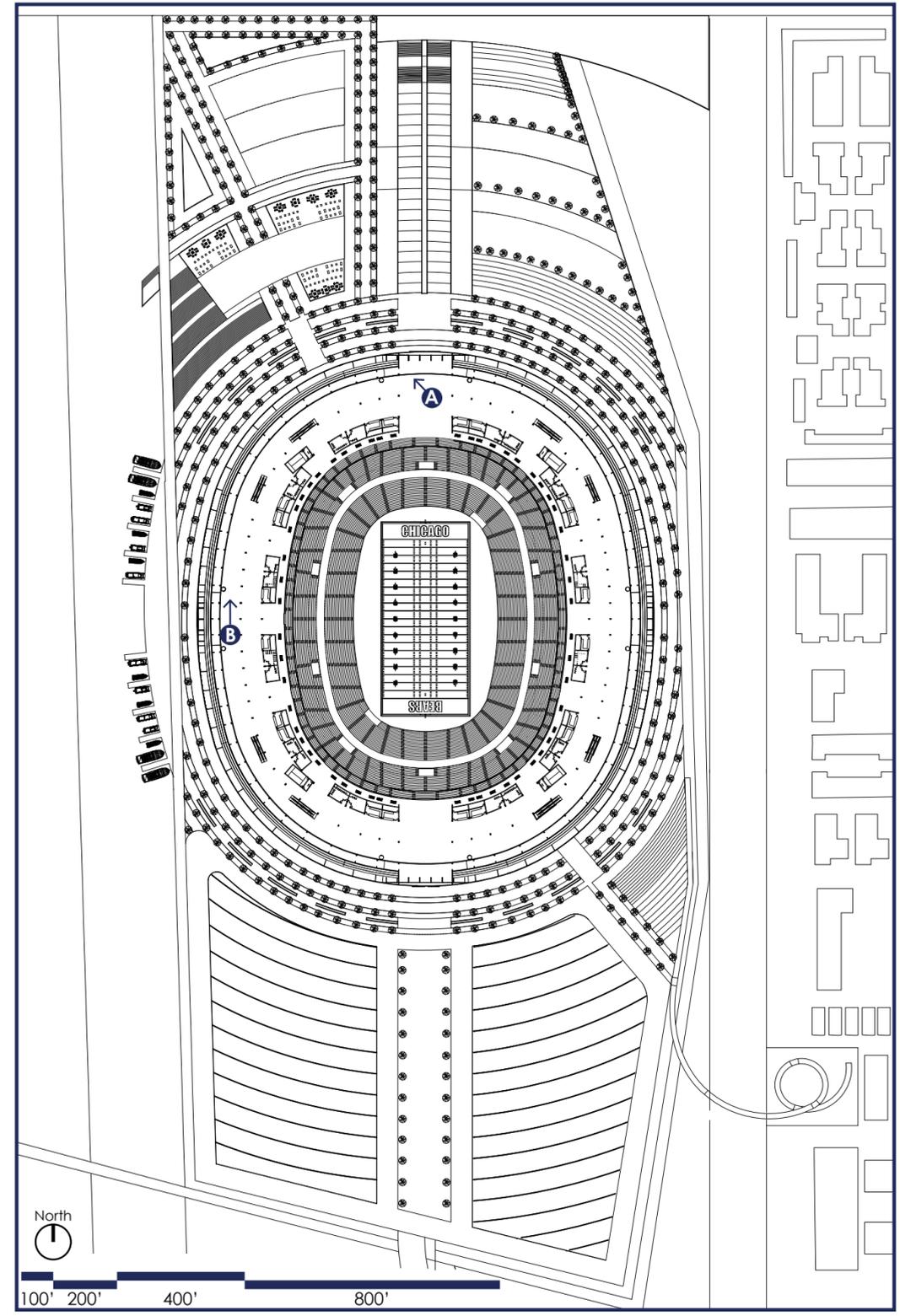
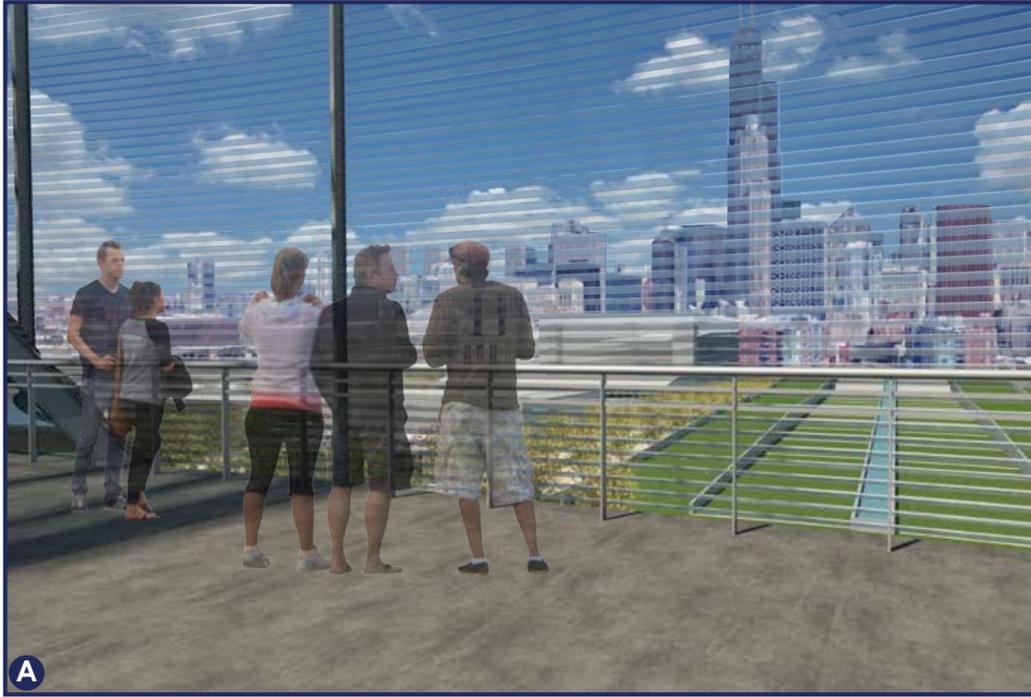
Suite Level Spaces

- Private Suites
- Private Restrooms
- Public Green Spaces
- Large Chicago Live Space
- Rooftop Restaurants/Bars/Cafes
- Two-Story Retail Store Spaces
- Suites as Hotel Rooms
- Suites as Office Meeting Spaces
- Storage/Security
- Parking Garage to the North



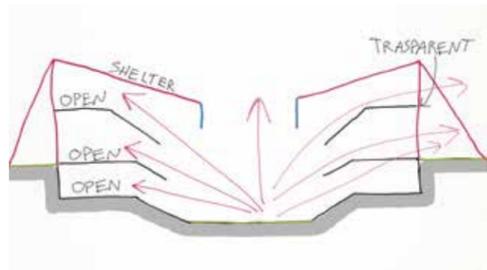
Suite Level

The upper level provides a wide-open concourse to allow for a constant and comfortable circulation for fans. The clear materials surrounding the stadium block the wind, while also allowing for views out to the community and city. This large circulation space can also have a multi-functional use as a running track for the community on non-gamedays. The large cut through the site, cuts the seating bowl of the stadium to connect more to the surroundings areas and provides a large deck for great views to the city and stadium. The sheltered areas create improved experiences all around for a connection to the outdoors.



Upper Level Spaces

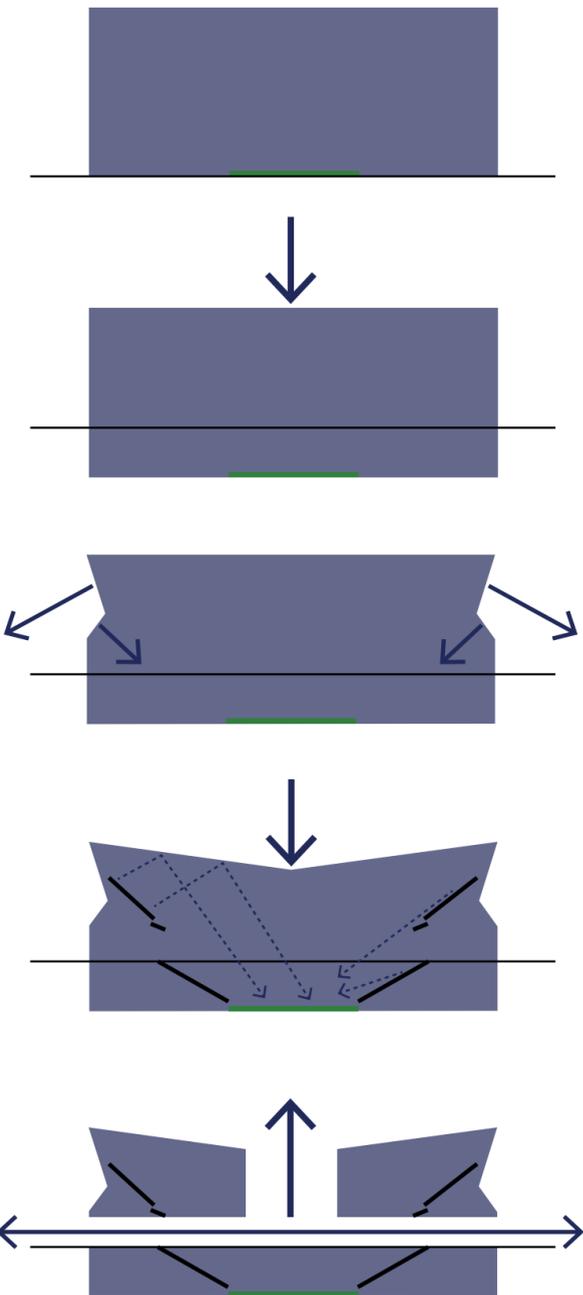
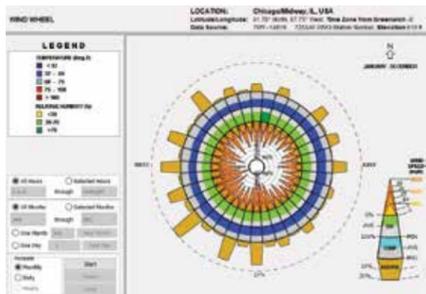
- Concessions
- Restrooms
- Concourse as Running Track
- Storage/Security
- Parking Garage to the North



Panels around the stadium to open and close with a clear roof over the seats allowing climate control and comfortable outdoor feelings.



Chicago winds coming from every direction



Typical overall massing size of the "stadium" needed for the events in the city.



By pushing the stadium into the ground, it creates a lower exterior facade for the community and allows for a more intimate experience towards the events.



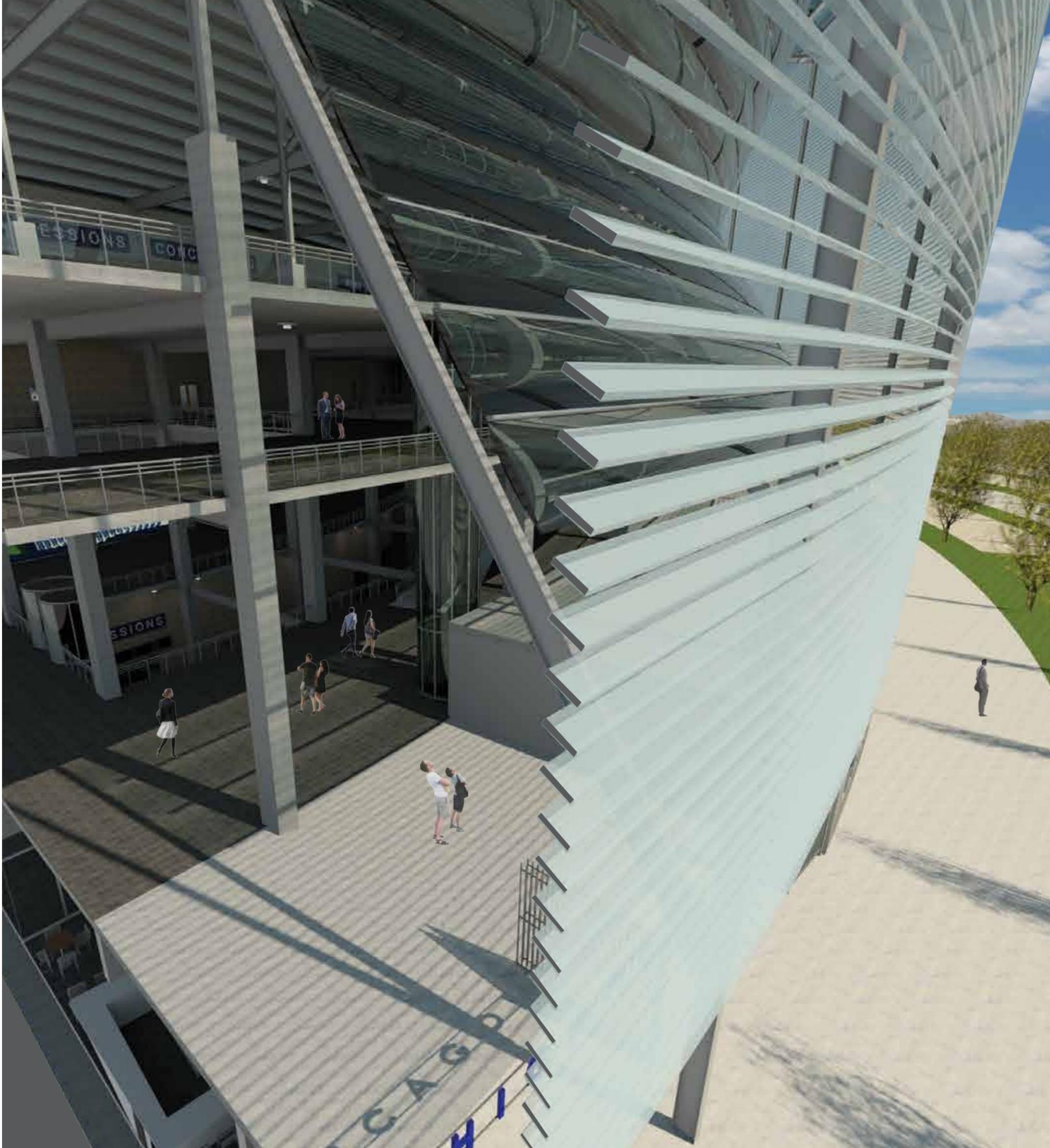
By turning the upper facade down, it enhances the experiences for a person around the site. By doing the same below towards the event space it creates a stronger transitional experience from outside to inside the stadium.



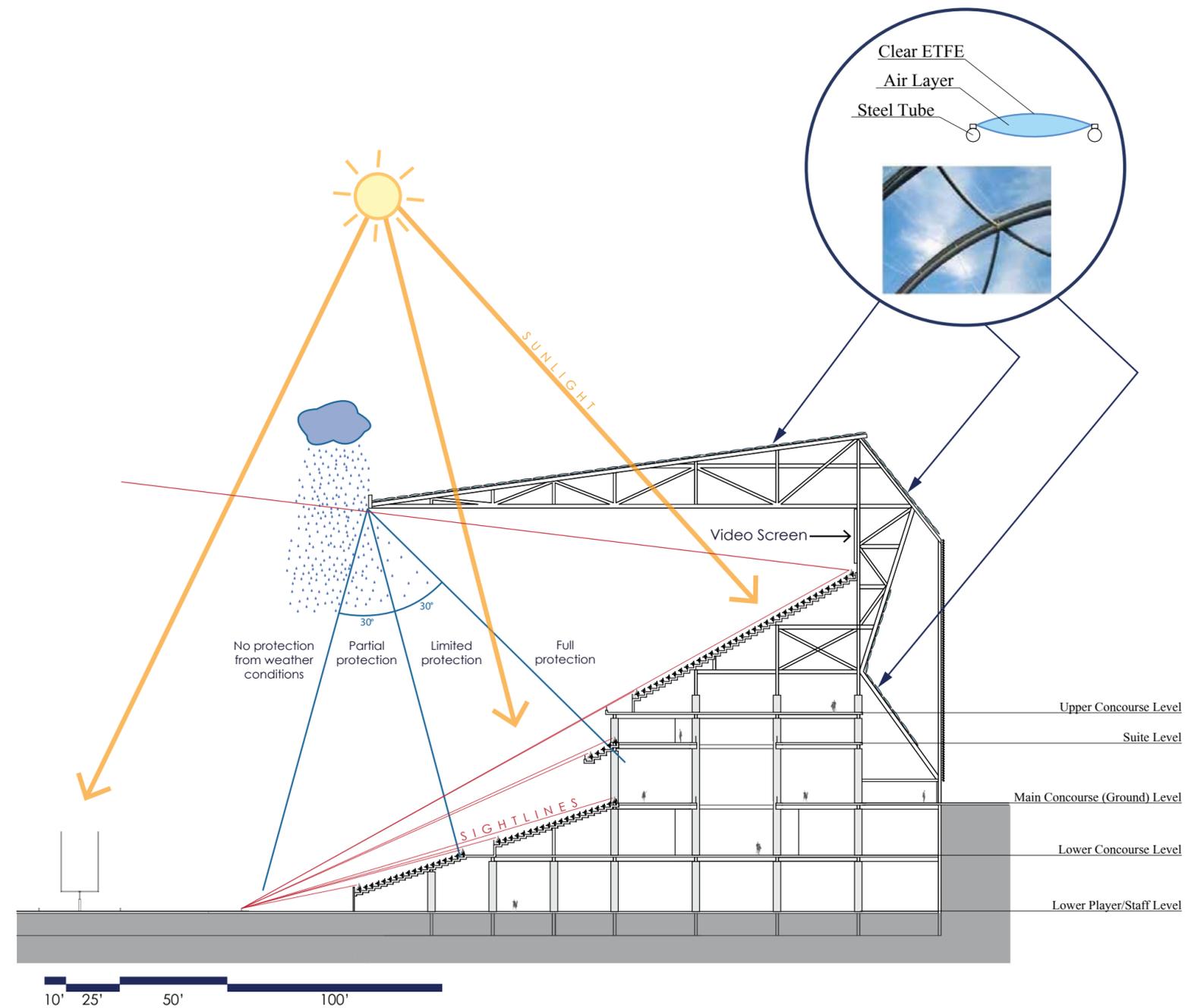
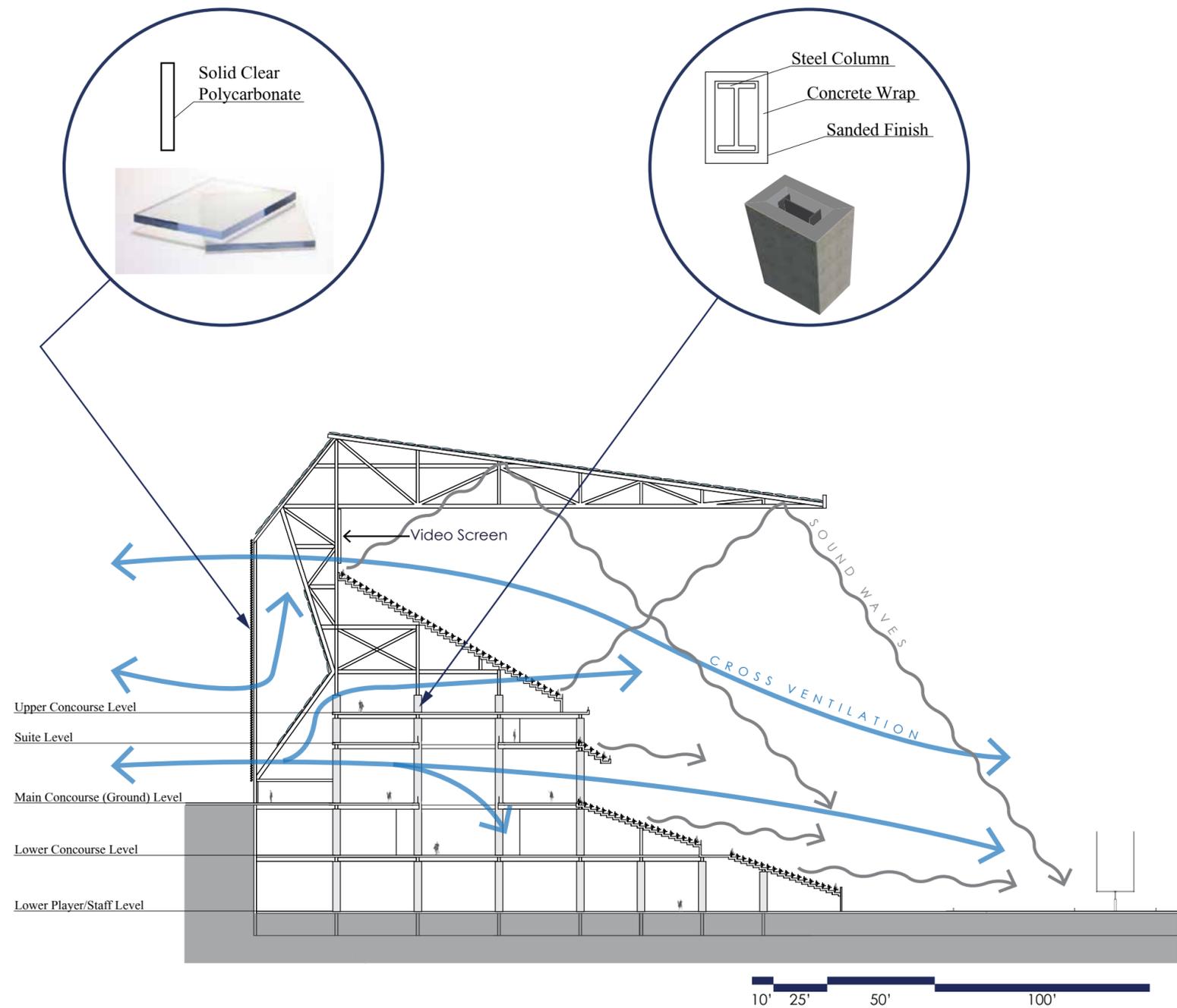
By pushing the middle of the roof down it allows for a more intimate experience towards the event with sound directing towards the field for fans to create a larger impact on the events, while still provide every seat with unobstructed views to the whole event space for a better experience all around.



By opening the whole ground level, it connects the overall experiences throughout the site with the stadium out to the community. Then, cutting through the whole site and stadium connects everything together even more for a larger impact of the experiences connecting to the city.



Section repeated around the entire stadium

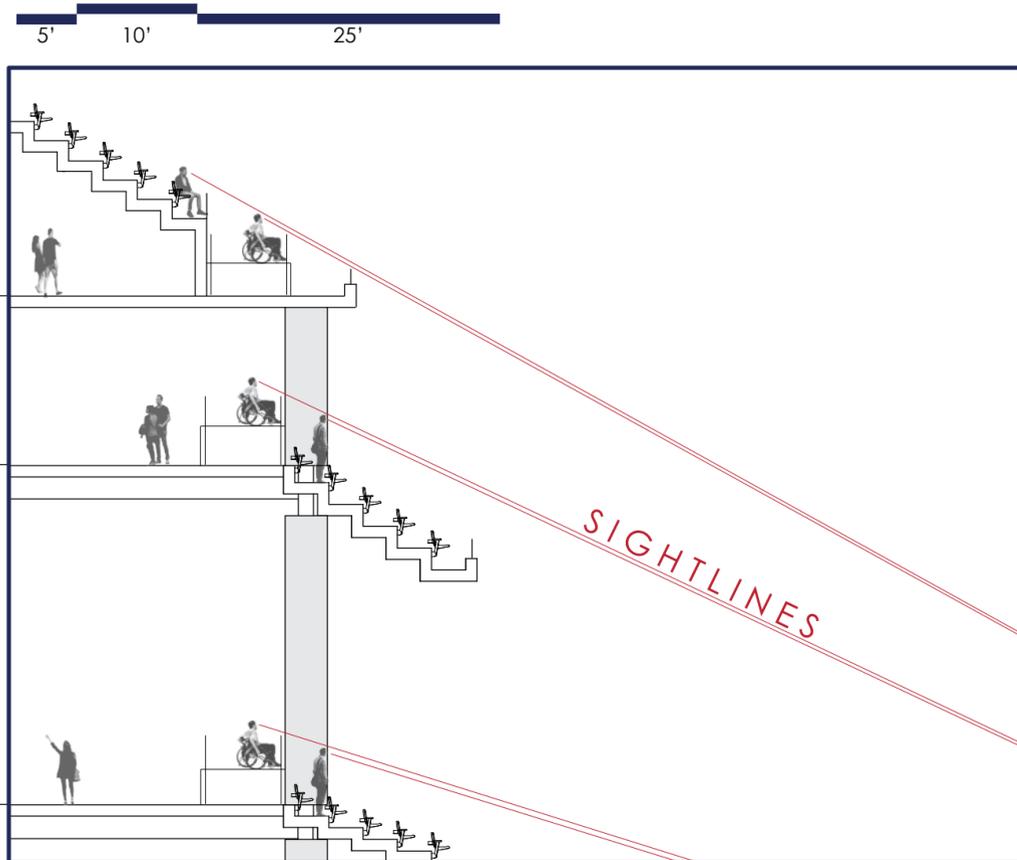


ADA accessibility is provided around the entire site with ramps and elevators, while also providing spaces for seating on different levels to continue the concept allowing for the best possible fan experience for every single person around the whole site and into the community.

The structural grid is designed to allow shelter over the seating and panels around the outside, while also allowing the levels to adjust based on better sightlines and improved experiences merging the fan experiences with community experiences.

72,860 seats would require 276 handicap seats

*Seating capacity of 40,000 or more would need 210 handicap seats plus 2 per 1,000 above 40,000

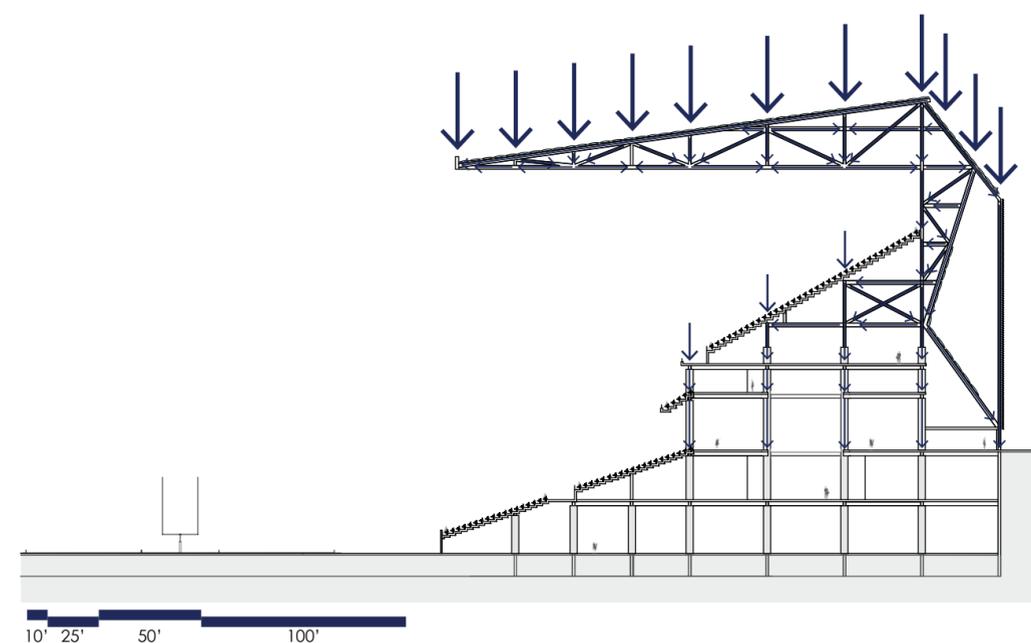
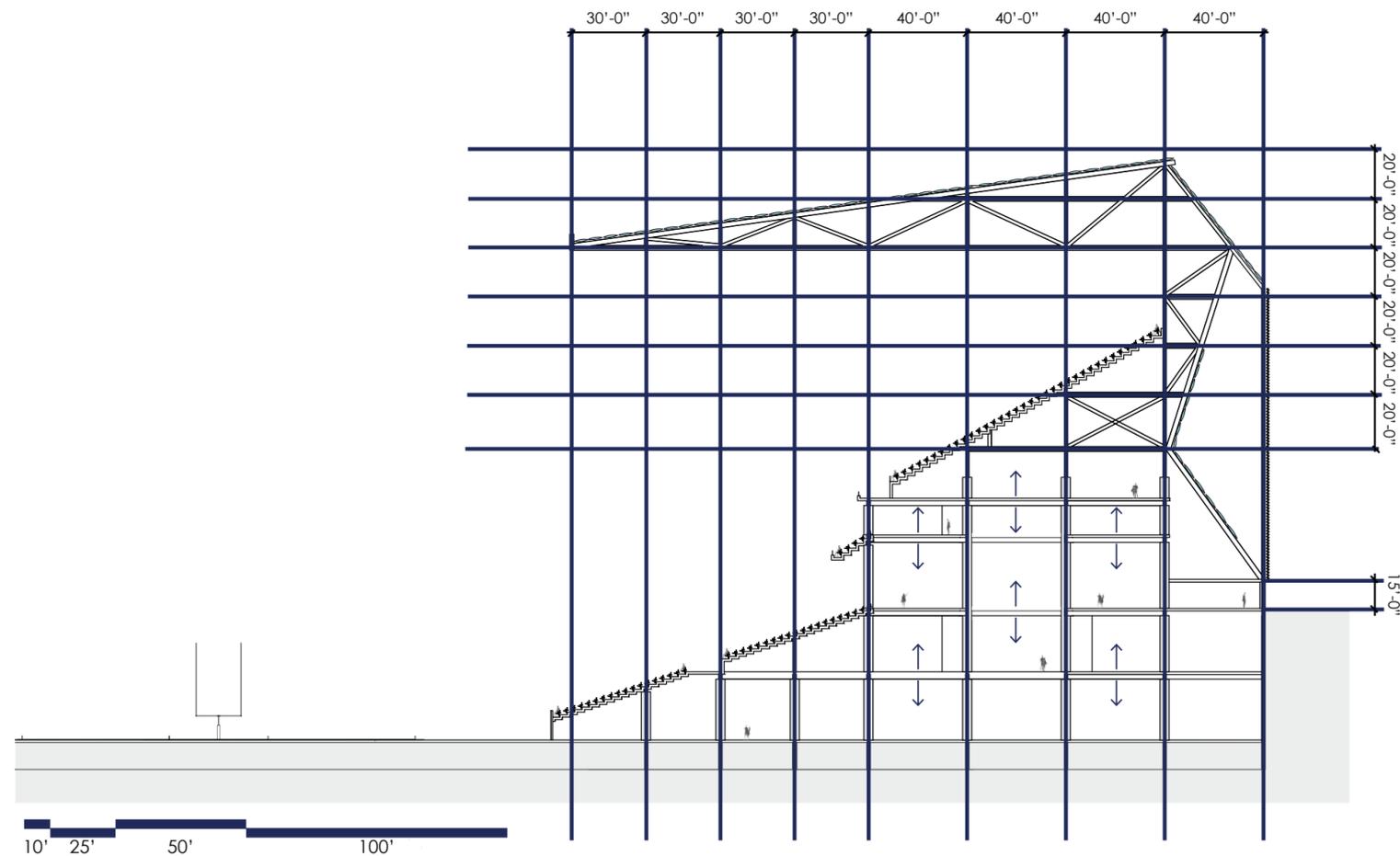


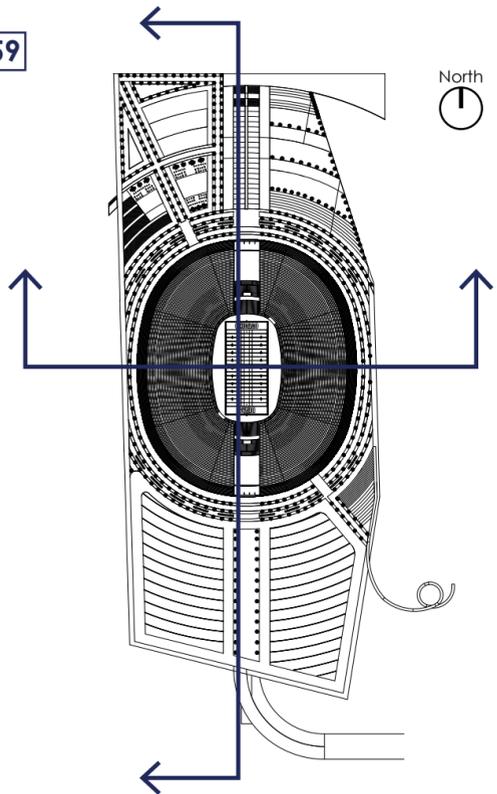
Upper Concourse Level

Suite Level

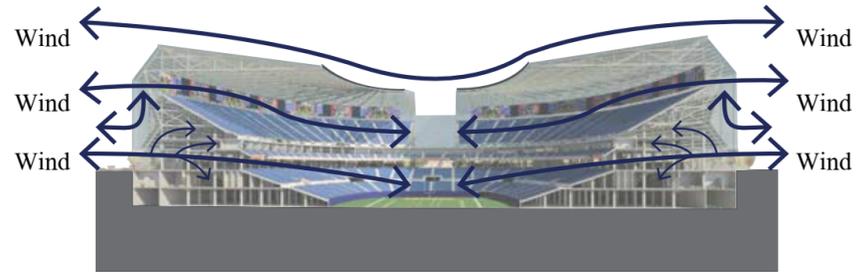
Main Concourse (Ground) Level

Total Handicap Seating	(1,600 possible handicap seating areas or 834 with 1 chair next to all)
Ground Level	(192 handicap areas or 96 with 1 chair next to all)
Suite Level	(68 handicap areas for all 68 suites with space for chairs next to all)
Upper Level	(1,340 handicap areas or 670 with 1 chair next to all)

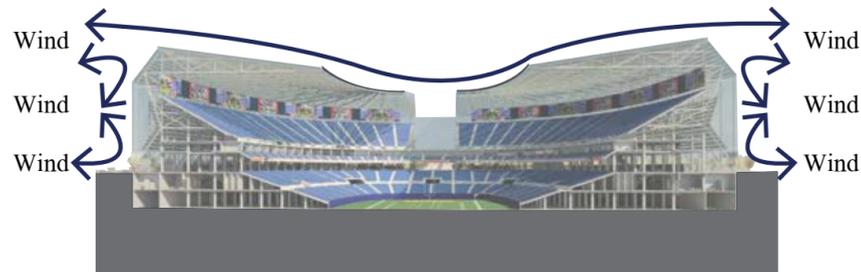




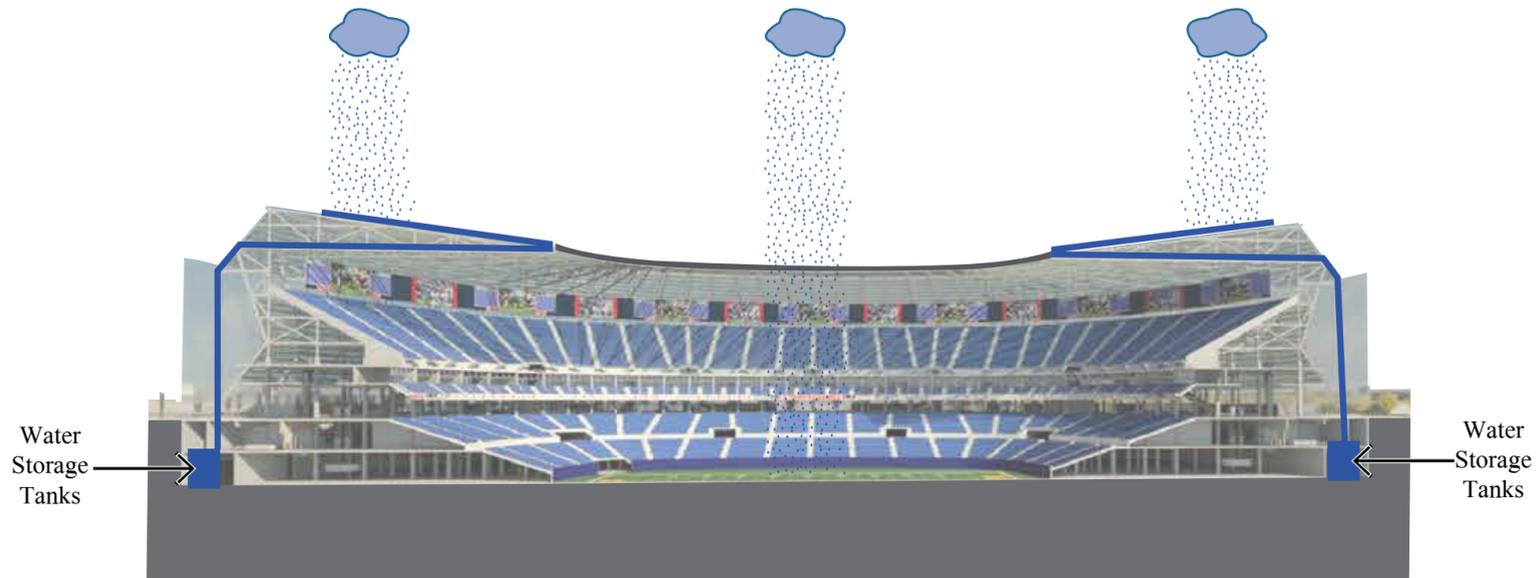
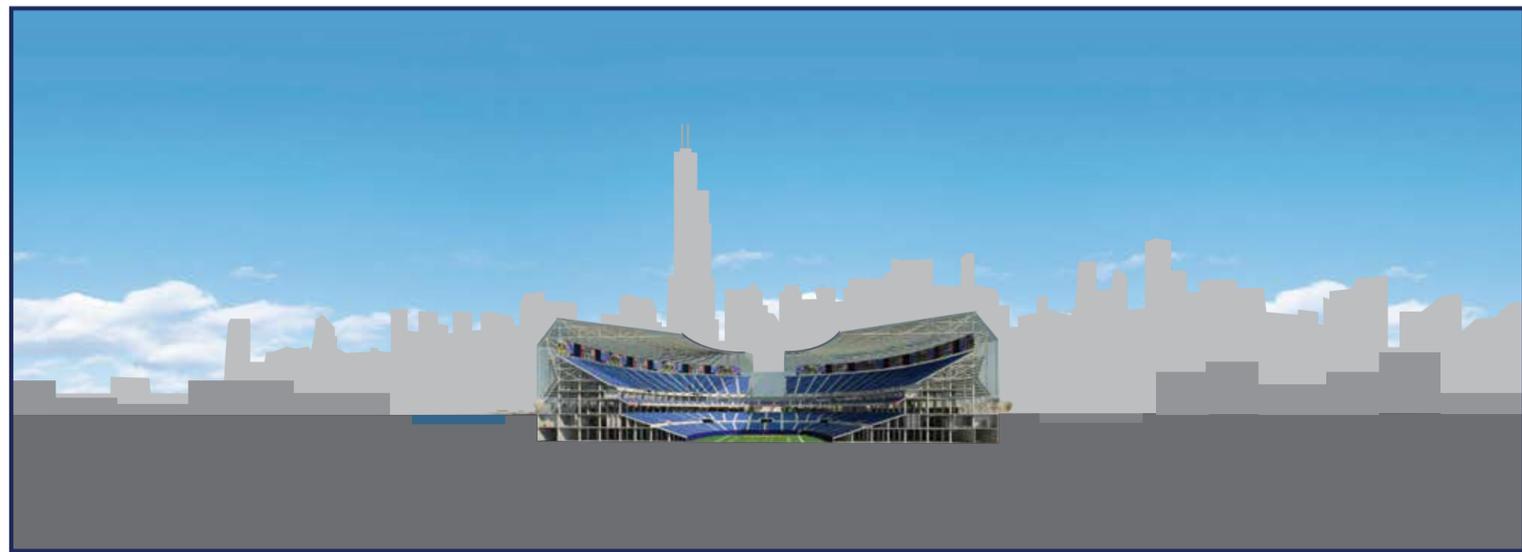
Panels Opened



Panels Closed

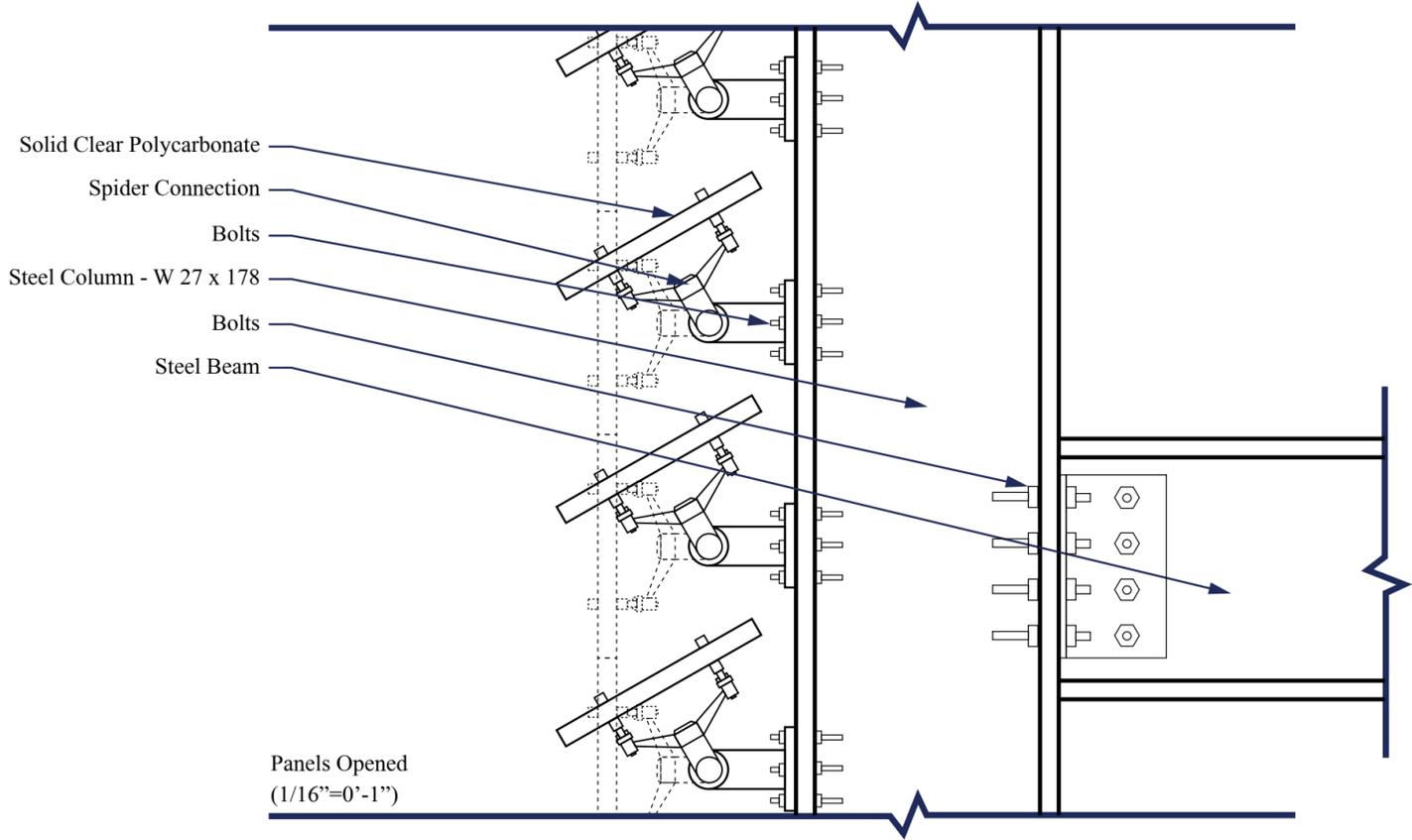


West ———> East Section



South ———> North Section





Lower Level

(22 seats maximum per row for the USA)

Seat Count

(11,980 general public)
(0 standing room)

Stadium Program

40 Concessions

8 Restaurants

24 Retail Stores

Restrooms
(284 men's urinals)
(72 men's toilets, 16 ADA)
(256 women's toilets, 16 ADA)

Storage/Offices/Security

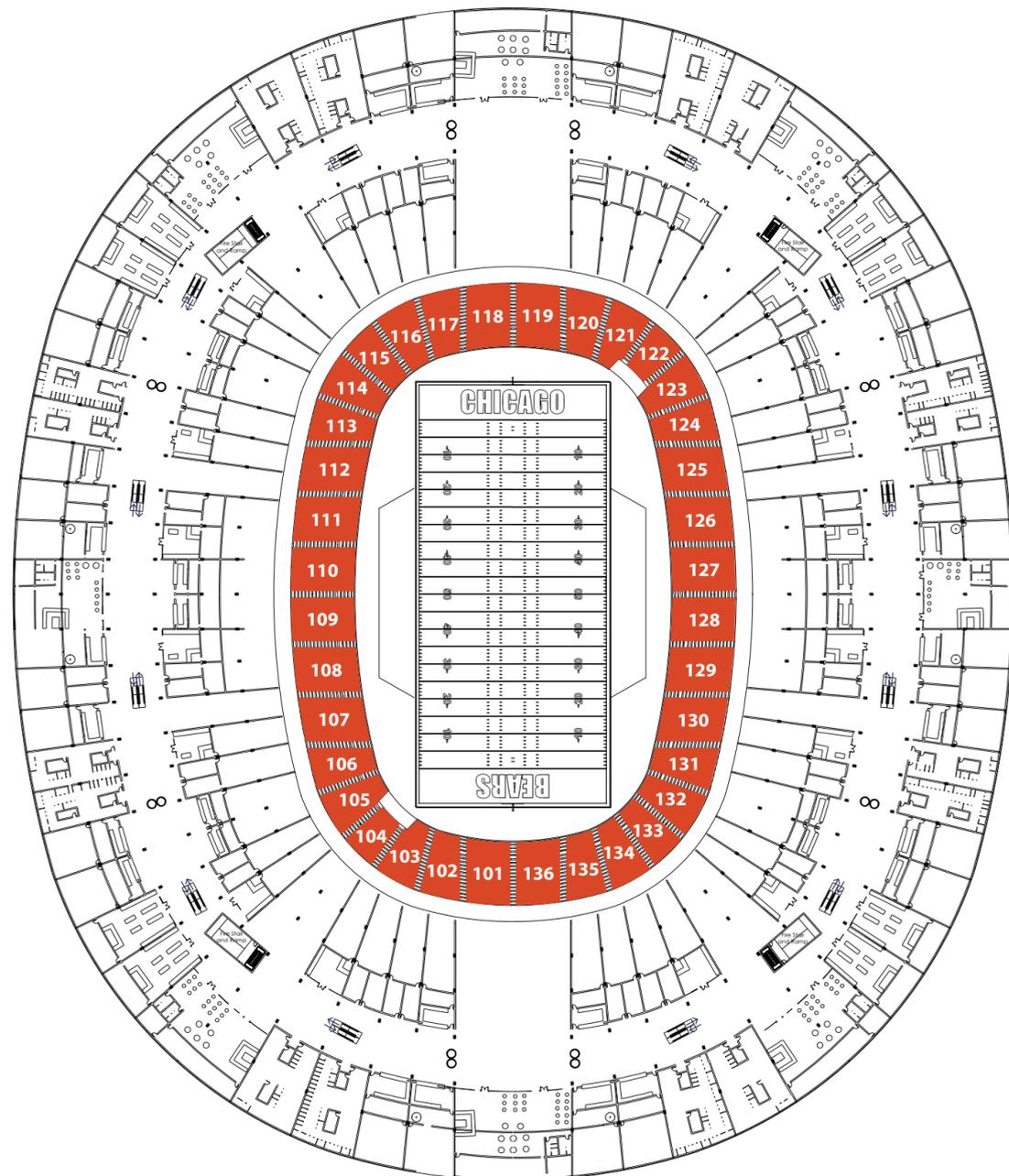
Egress time to exit

Fastest (1 minute and 14 seconds)

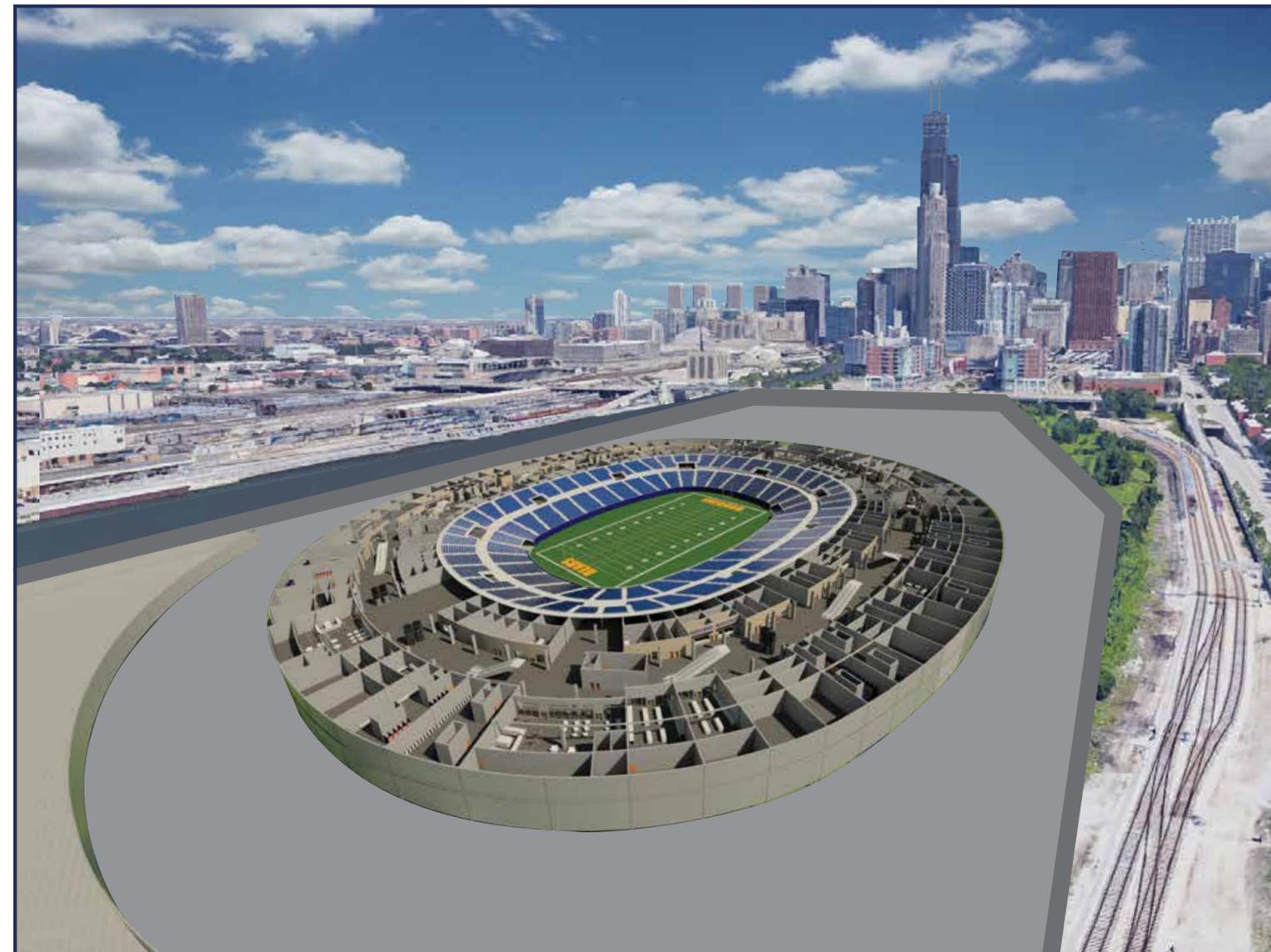
Slowest (2 minute and 16 seconds)

1/4th going to each of the 4 exit gates

Total time (3 minutes and 2 seconds)



Lower Level



Main (Ground) Level

(22 seats maximum per row for the USA)

Seat Count

(16,780 general public)
(1,440 standing room)

Stadium Program

8 Ticket Offices

8 Restaurants

8 Retail Stores

Restrooms
(114 men's urinals)
(40 men's toilets, 6 ADA)
(94 women's toilets, 6 ADA)

Storage/Offices/Security

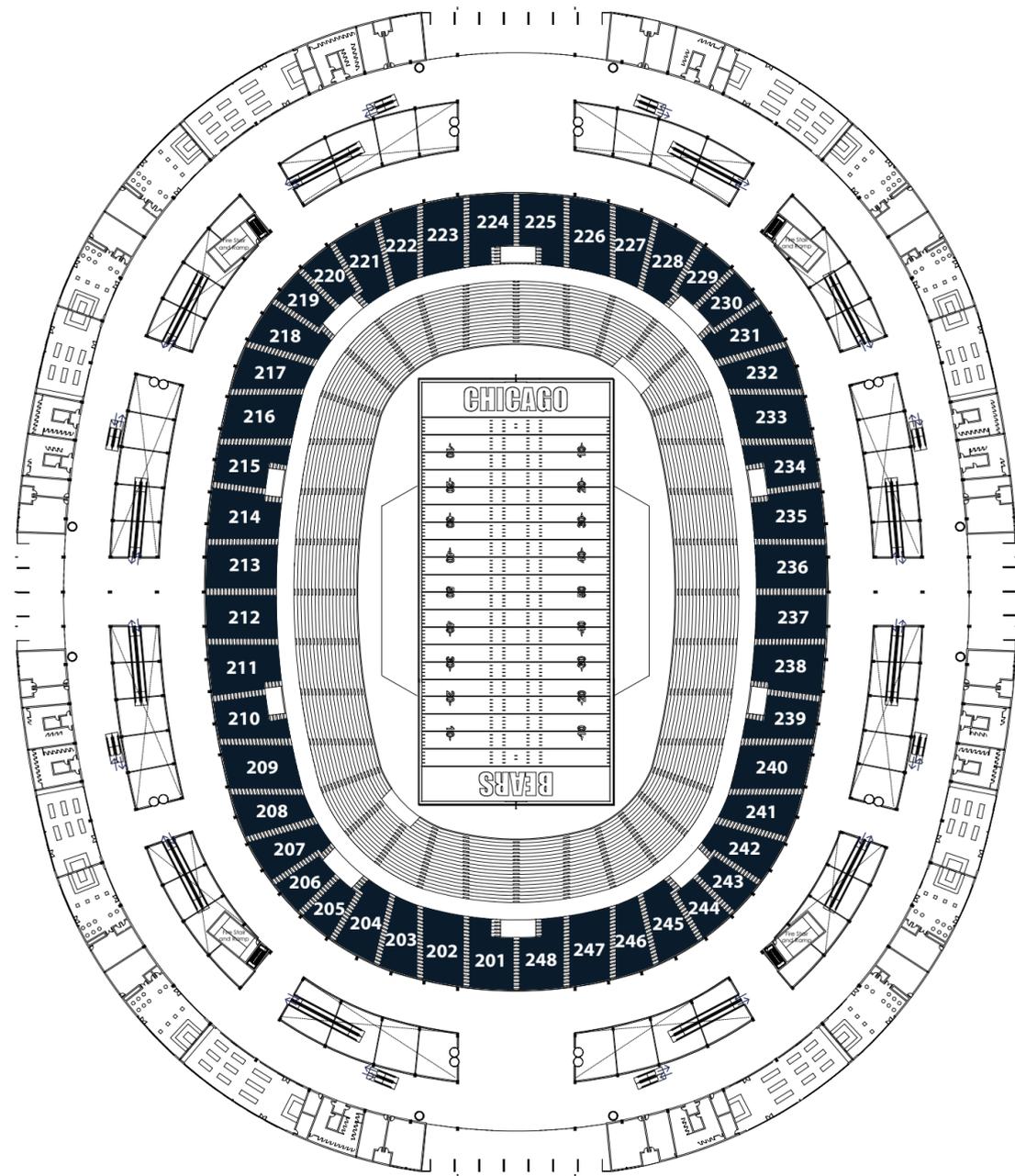
Egress time to exit

Fastest (17 seconds)

Slowest (1 minute and 27 seconds)

1/4th going to each of the 4 exit gates

Total time (2 minutes and 4 seconds)



Main (Ground) Level



Suite Level

(22 seats maximum per row for the USA)

Seat Count

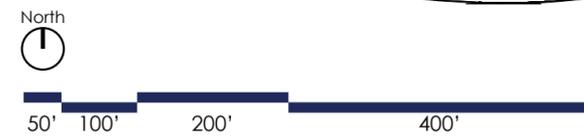
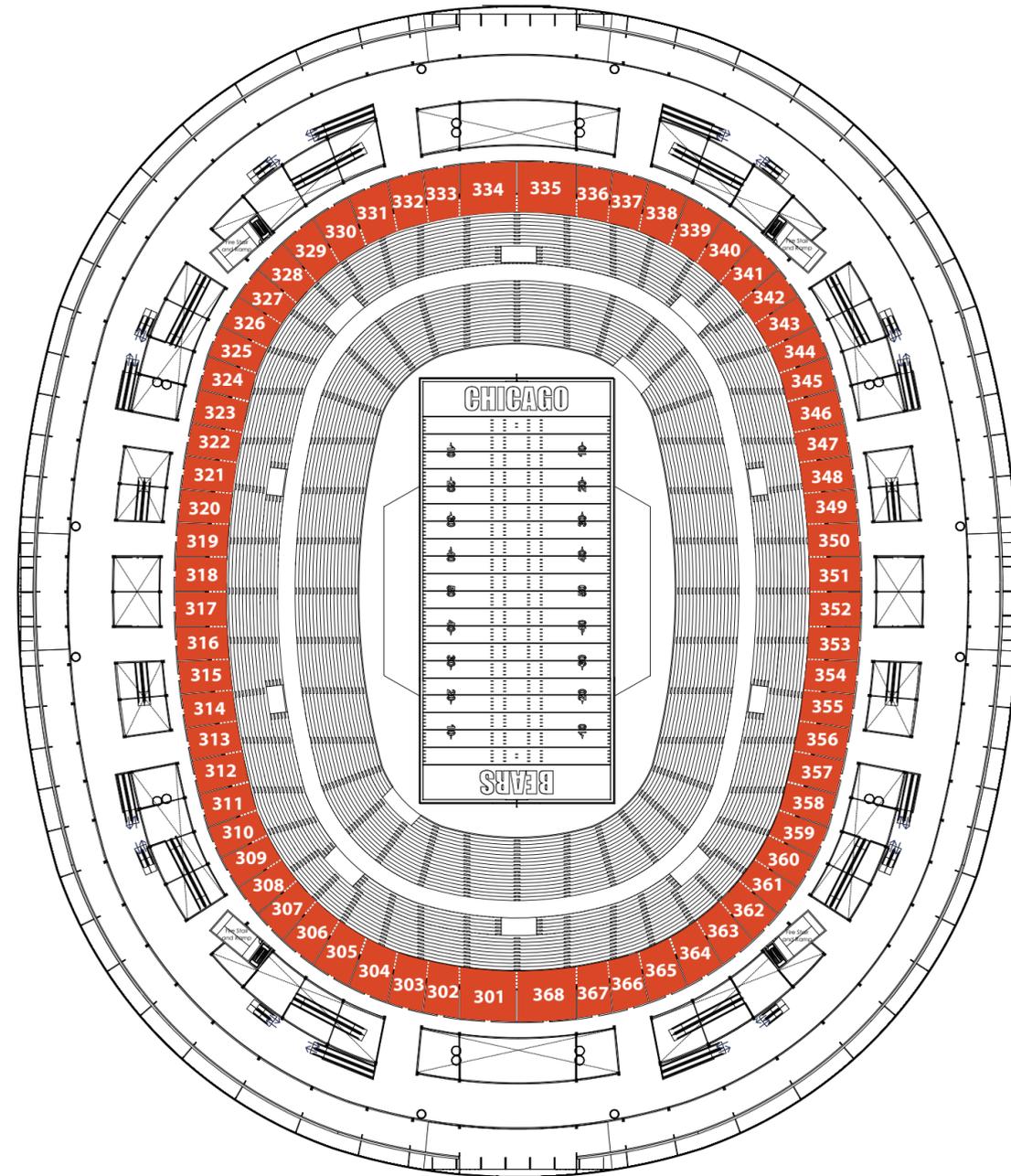
(4,520 suite seats with 68 suites)
(all have lounge standing room)

Stadium Program

- 68 Private Suites
- all have private bar/kitchen/lounging
- Restrooms
(68 private toilets, all ADA)
- Storage/Security

Egress time to exit

- Fastest (1 minute and 4 seconds)
- Slowest (1 minute and 55 seconds)
- 1/4th going to each of the 4 exit gates
- Total time (2 minutes and 25 seconds)



Suite Level



Upper Level

(22 seats maximum per row for the USA)

Seat Count

(39,580 general public)
(400 standing room)

Stadium Program

20 Concessions

2 Sponsored Viewing Deck Areas

Restrooms
(140 men's urinals)
(24 men's toilets, 12 ADA)
(116 women's toilets, 12 ADA)

Storage/Security

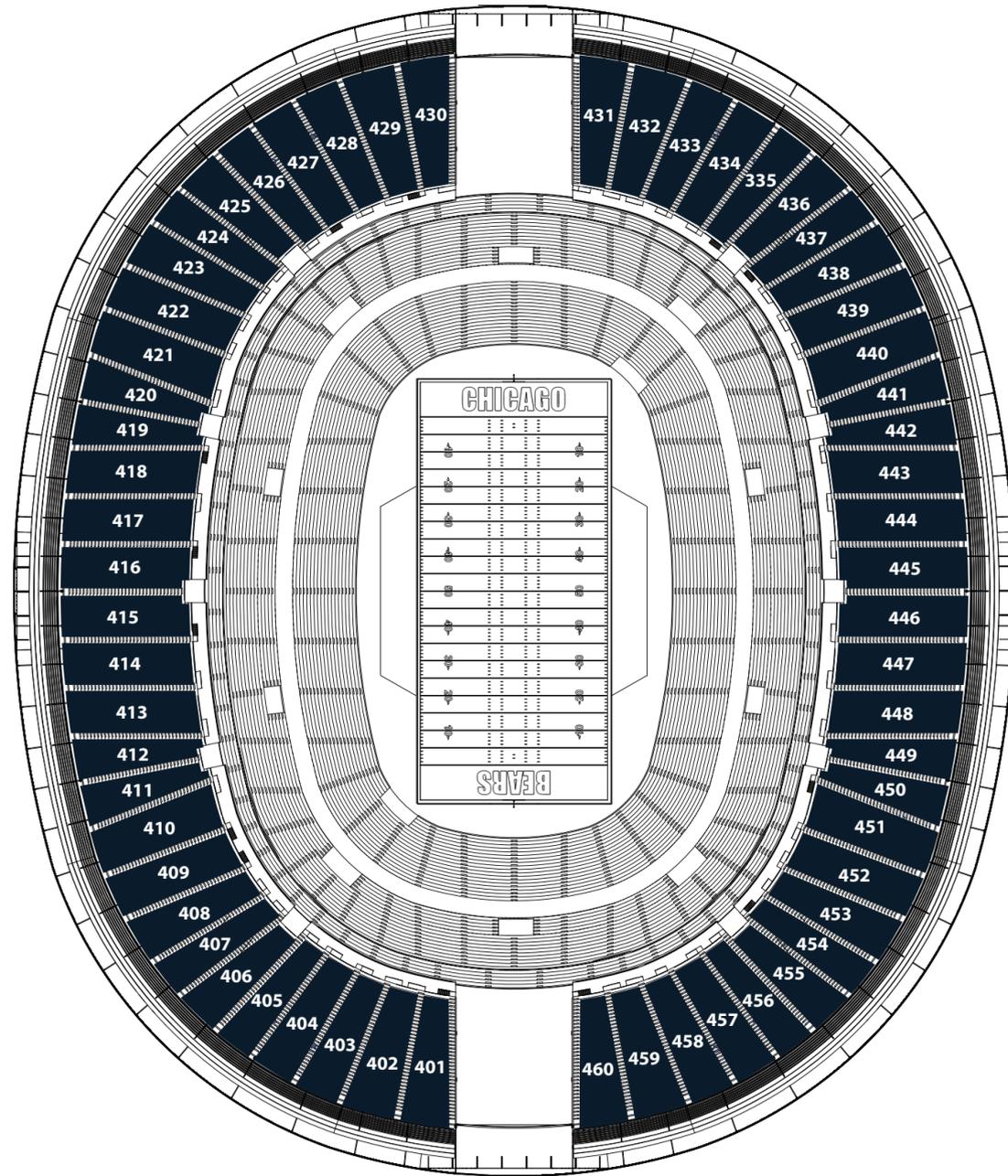
Egress time to exit

Fastest (1 minute and 30 seconds)

Slowest (3 minute and 30 seconds)

1/4th going to each of the 4 exit gates

Total time (6 minutes and 7 seconds)



Upper Level

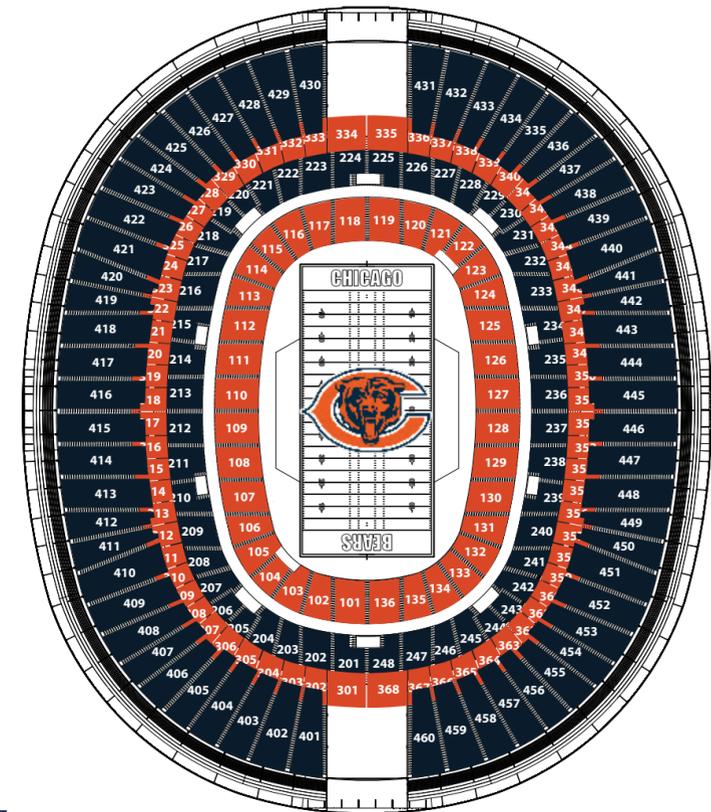


NFL Games and Larger Events

Seat Count
 (72,860 seats)
 (1,840 possible standing room)

(68,900 general public seats)
 (4,520 suite seats with 68 suites)
 (1,840 possible standing room)

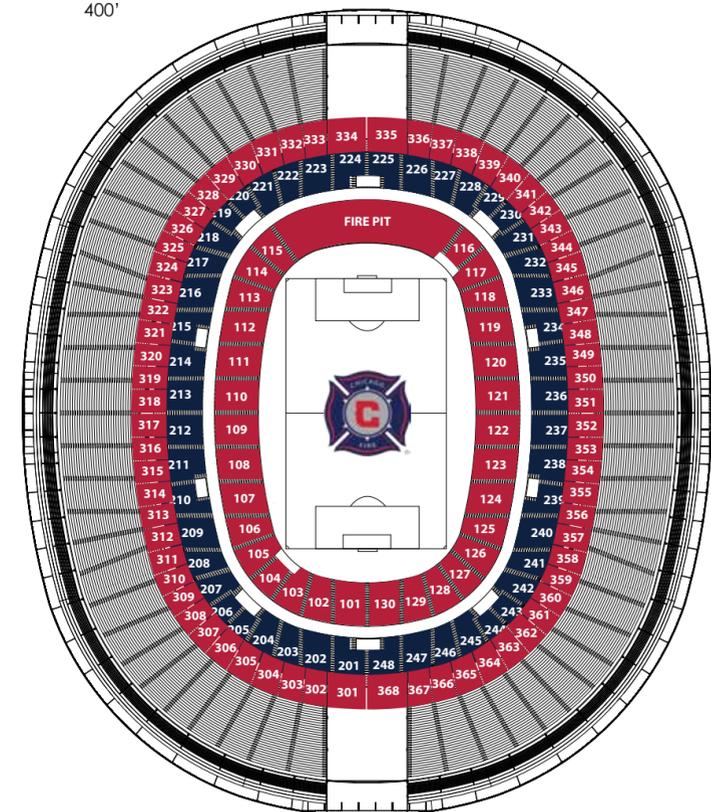
(With Spaces for Expansion)

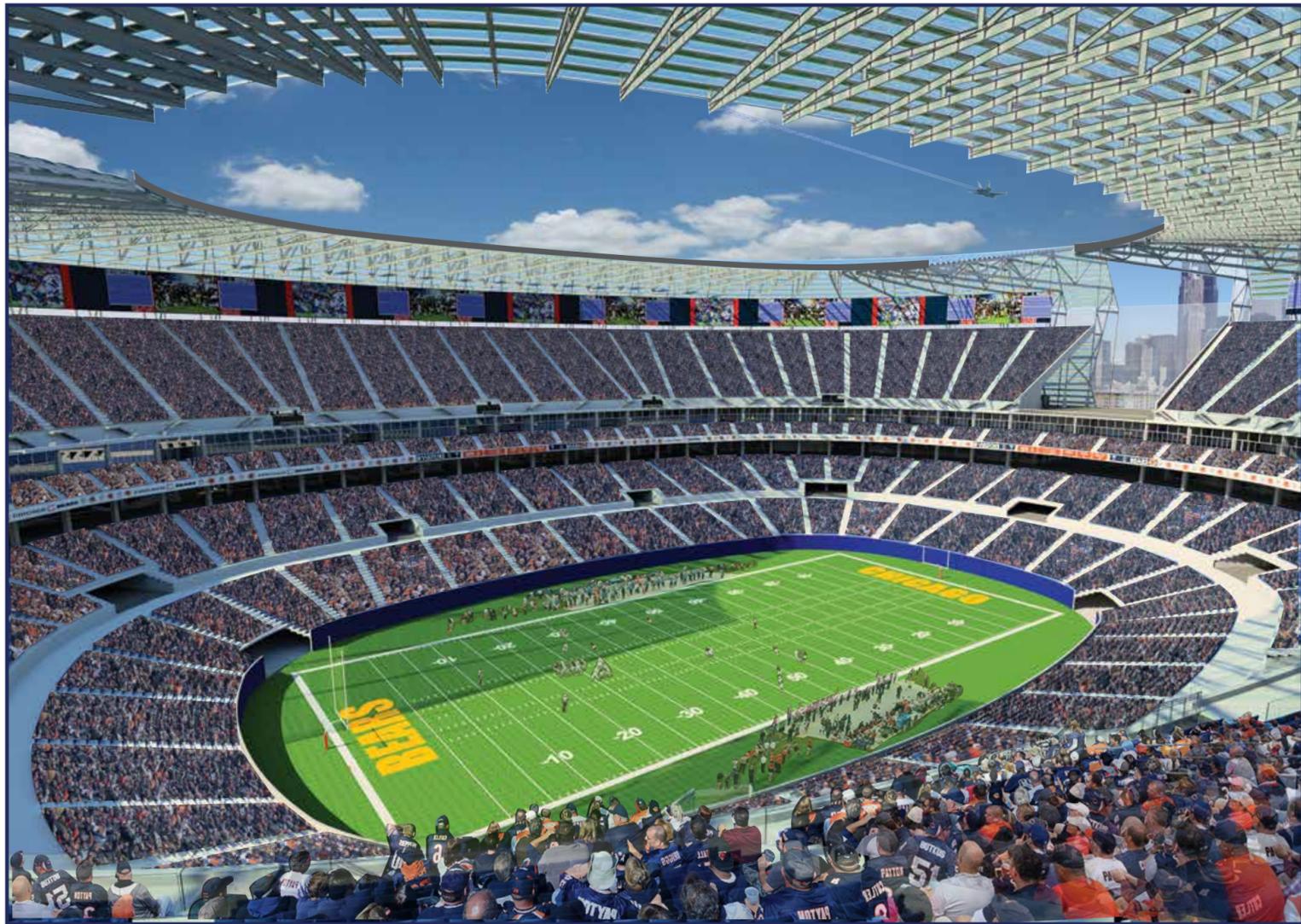


MLS Games and Smaller Events

Seat Count excluding Upper Level
 (33,280)
 (1,440 possible standing room)

(29,320 general public seats)
 (4,520 suite seats with 68 suites)
 (1,440 possible standing room)

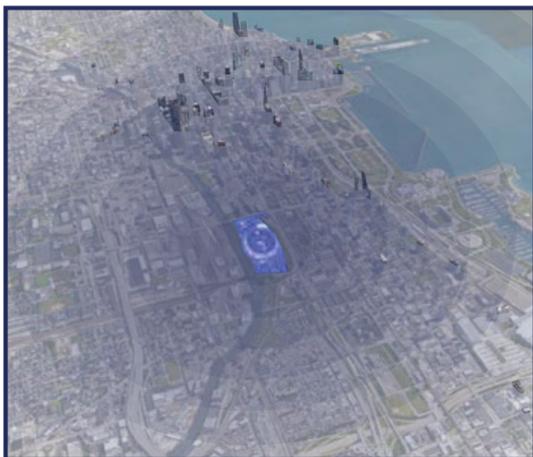




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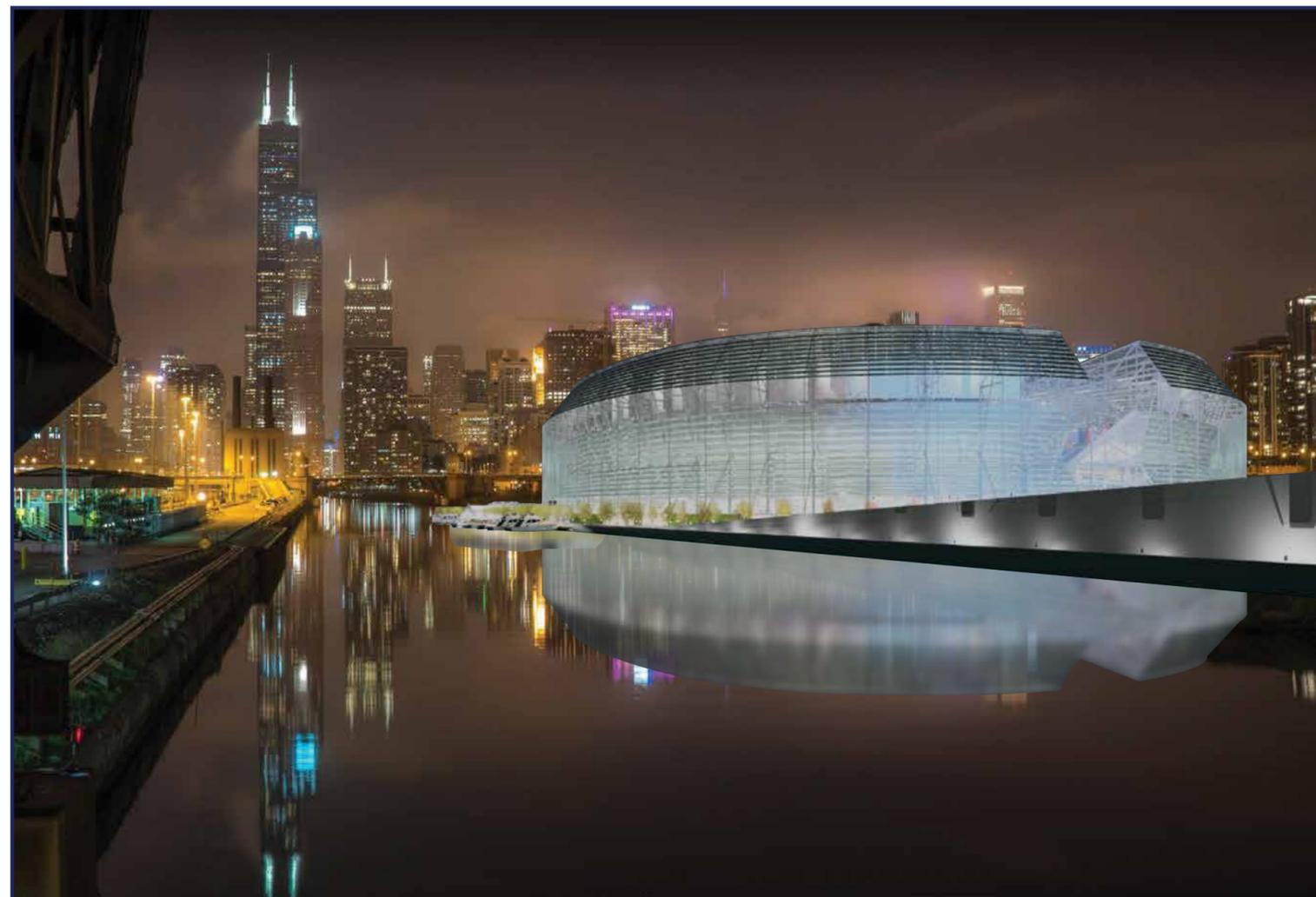
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Sports stadiums have one of the greatest potentials as a catapult of growth in a community. Creating a central hub of entertainment allowing for use throughout the year is a major design opportunity that can enhance the stadium experiences and the community experiences. This not only will provide more money to give back to the city but provide even more uses for the everyday life of locals and people from all around. This thesis shows that the study of sports stadiums as open and transparent structures responding to the human scale from inside to outside creates a seamless bond between fan experiences and community experiences that can then extend out into the community, city, and world. The thesis approach extends the thought of these architectural developments to become cultural icons that progress the growth of communities and cities in advanced ways by providing use throughout the year while also bringing in more money from around the world to any city, large or small, that allow the full potential and beyond of a sports stadium design to create the heart of the city.



This form and thought of how a stadium should be creates powerful opportunities for cities around the world to create these significant pieces of architecture that extend positive growth out into the community and city. After thorough research finding cities that would benefit greatly from successful stadium developments, whether large or small, this thesis proves that studying each of these cities to design customizable spaces for the community culture that would create the heart of the city and merge all the experiences in an open park feeling is an extension of future stadiums with the thought of connecting everything with the city beyond the site. Moving forward with the thesis would continue this merging layer of experiences to then study spaces further and develop in even smaller scales all the way down to the detail and every material in connection to discovery, senses, and movement that would merge across the entire site in enhanced ways.



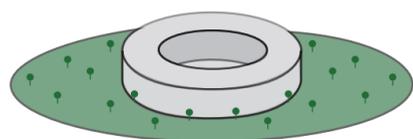
Features that are used for the overall thesis that are taken from these innovative stadium designs over history that evolved sports architecture in the best way for the future.



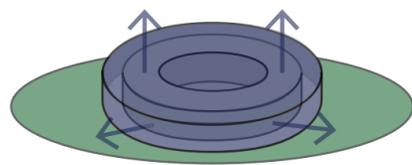
Seating extruded from the playing surface providing every seat direct sightlines to the events.



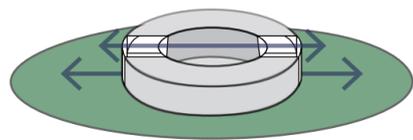
Outdoor covered space for a more comfortable and sheltered fan experience feeling more indoors.



Large concourses and public spaces around the stadium for enhanced experiences around the whole site, inside and outside.



Transparent roof and/or exterior skin for a more direct connection to the community, city, and environment.



Provides a connection of the event out to the community, so the overall experiences leak out into the whole city.



Environmental designs through structures, materials, and forms for a more comfortable outdoor space that also provides energy using wind, sun, and rain.

Name: Panathenaic Stadium
Location: Athens, Greece
Year: 330 BC
Architect: Ernst Ziller + Anastasios Metaxas
Capacity: 50,000 Seats
Features:

Name: Melbourne Cricket Ground
Location: Melbourne, Victoria
Year: 1853
Architect: Populous + Daryl Jackson Architects + Hassell, Cox Architects + TS&E
Capacity: 100,024 Seats
Features:



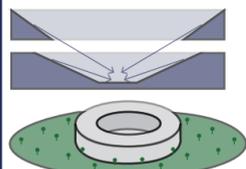
Name: Colosseum
Location: Rome, Italy
Year: 80 AD
Architect: Titus
Capacity: 50,000 Seats
Features:

Name: San Siro Stadium
Location: Milan, Italy
Year: 1926
Architect: Ulisse Stacchini + Alberto Cugini
Capacity: 80,018 Seats
Features:

Name: Lambeau Field
Location: Green Bay, Wisconsin
Year: 1957
Architect: Somerville Associates + Ellerbe Becket
Capacity: 81,441 Seats



Features:



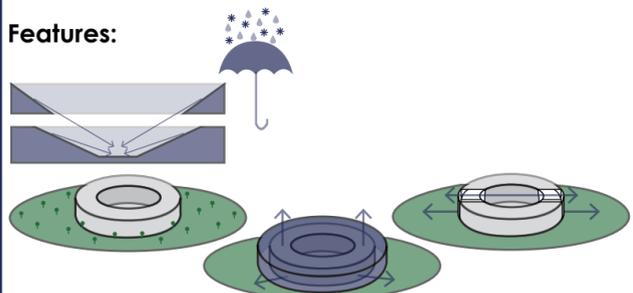
1950

2000

Name: Olympiastadion
Location: Munich, Germany
Year: 1972
Architect: Behnisch and Partners + Frei Otto
Capacity: 57,450 Seats (69,250)



Features:



1950

2000

Name: Allianz Arena
Location: Munich, Germany
Year: 2005
Architect: Herzog & de Meuron + Arup Sports
Capacity: 75,000 Seats



Features:



2005

Name: Wembley Stadium
Location: London, England
Year: 2007
Architect: Foster and Partners + Populous
Capacity: 75,000 Seats (90,000)



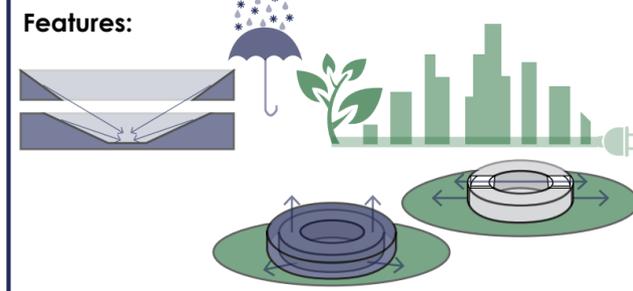
Features:



Name: Beijing National Stadium
Location: Beijing, China
Year: 2008
Architect: Herzog & de Meuron + Arup Sports
Capacity: 80,000 Seats (91,000)



Name: Aviva Stadium
Location: Dublin, Ireland
Year: 2010
Architect: Populous + Scott Tallon Walker
Capacity: 51,700 Seats

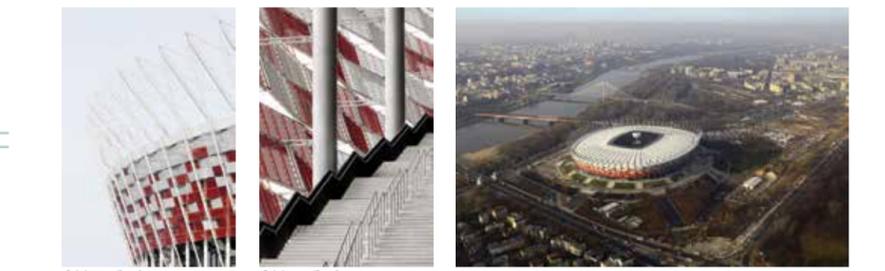


2010

Name: AT&T Stadium
Location: Arlington, Texas
Year: 2009
Architect: HKS Architects
Capacity: 80,000 Seats (111,000)



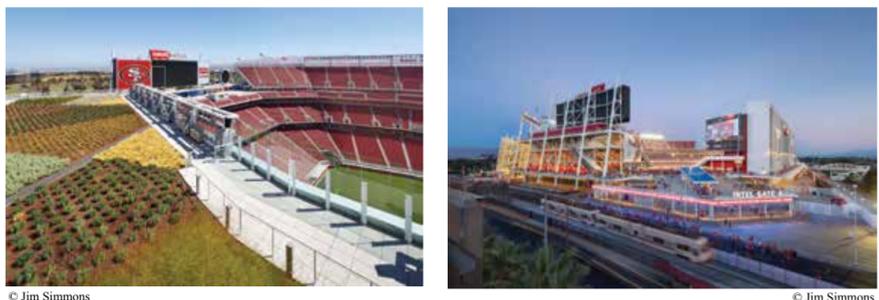
Name: Warsaw National Stadium
Location: Warsaw, Poland
Year: 2012
Architect: Gerkan, Marg and Partners
Capacity: 58,145 Seats



Name: Levi's Stadium
Location: Santa Clara, California
Year: 2014
Architect: HNTB
Capacity: 68,500 Seats (75,000)



Features:



2015

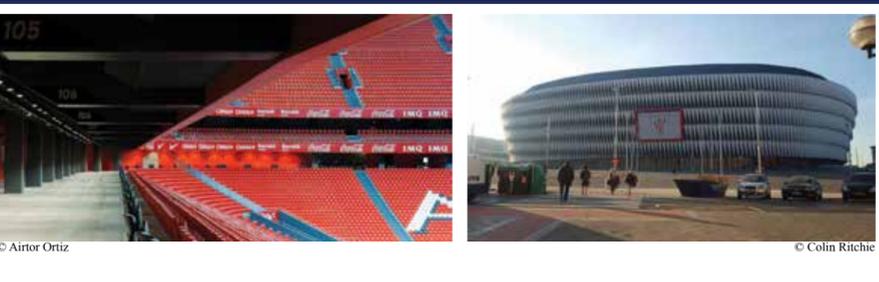
Name: Matmut Atlantique Stadium
Location: Bordeaux, France
Year: 2015
Architect: Herzog & de Meuron
Capacity: 42,115 Seats



Features:



Name: San Mames Stadium
Location: Bilbao, Spain
Year: 2014
Architect: ACXT + Cesar A. Azcarate Gomez
Capacity: 53,289 Seats



Features:



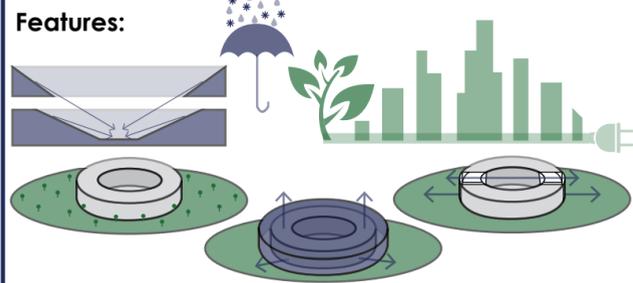
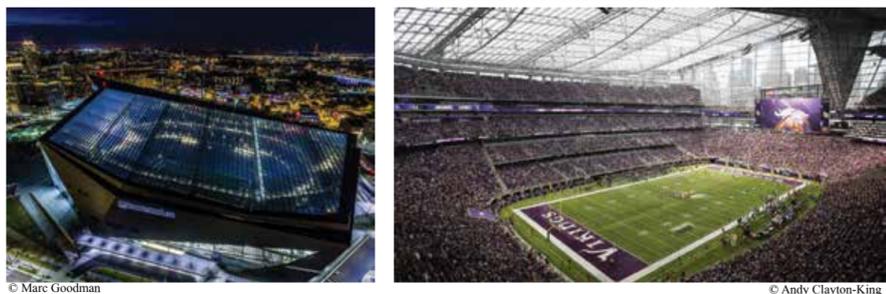
Name: Singapore Sports Hub
Location: Kallang, Singapore
Year: 2015
Architect: Arup Sports + DP Architects
Capacity: 55,000 Seats



Features:

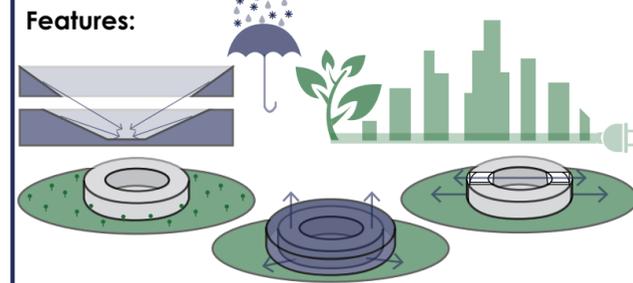


Name: U.S. Bank Stadium
Location: Minneapolis, Minnesota
Year: 2016
Architect: HKS Architects
Capacity: 66,655 Seats (73,000)

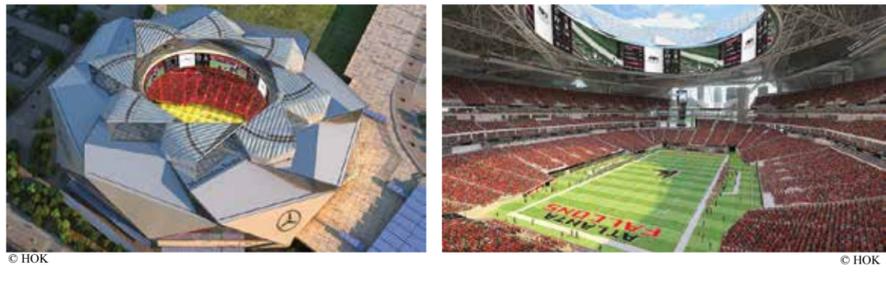


2020

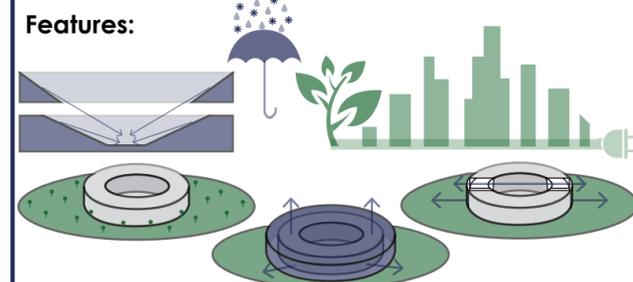
Name: Los Angeles Stadium
Location: Inglewood, California
Year: 2020
Architect: HKS Architects
Capacity: 70,240 Seats (100,000)



Name: Mercedes-Benz Stadium
Location: Atlanta, Georgia
Year: 2017
Architect: HOK Sports
Capacity: 71,000 Seats (83,000)



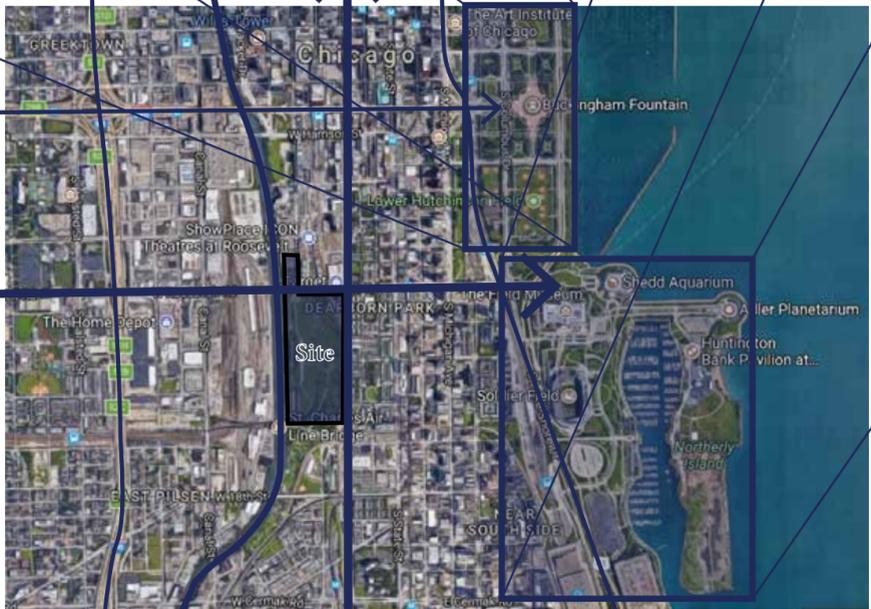
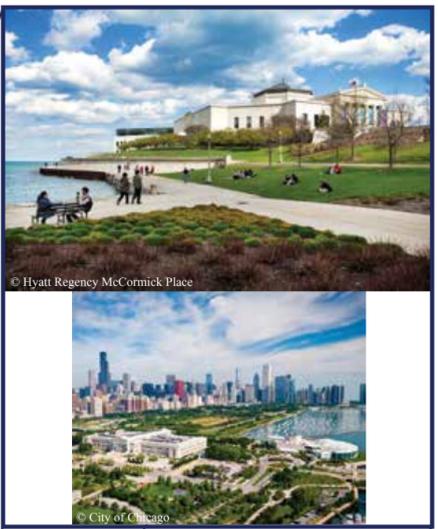
Name: FC Barcelona Stadium
Location: Barcelona, Spain
Year: 2021
Architect: Nikken Sekkei
Capacity: 105,000 Seats



Public Parks and Gardens



Museum Campus



Apartments and Shopping Center



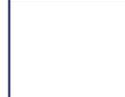
Housing, Parks, and Playgrounds



Old Historical Bridge



Urban Park in Chinatown



With the fan experiences and community experiences merging as one and extending into the city, the lifestyle of Chicago locals and the city create features and programs that will begin to form around the site reaching into the stadium and the community around. These features and programs will create the central hub of entertainment for the city, but also create a lively heart of the city during every single day of the year providing all types of entertainment forming through the experiences that the community and city already use to enhance their everyday lives. From the center of the stadium out into the city, the experiences for events and the community will merge as one with an open and transparent stadium to allow the experiences from the inside to intensify with the experiences from the outside to then extend into the city. This will create the true “home” stadium for Chicago and allow for the best entertainment and experiences every single day of the year for the community and people from all over the world to enjoy around this global cultural icon.



“There’s no other place that exemplifies a fanatic as much as Chicago. I feel like sports fans have bred out of Chicago.”

-Paul Scheer

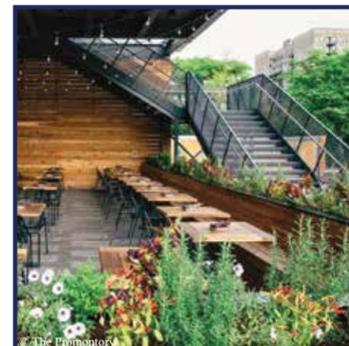
“I’ve called Chicago home for nearly 25 years. It’s a city of broad shoulders and big hearts and bold dreams; a city of legendary sports venues, and legendary sports fans; a city like America itself, where the world the world’s races and religions and nationalities come together and reach for the dream that brought them here.”

-Barack Obama

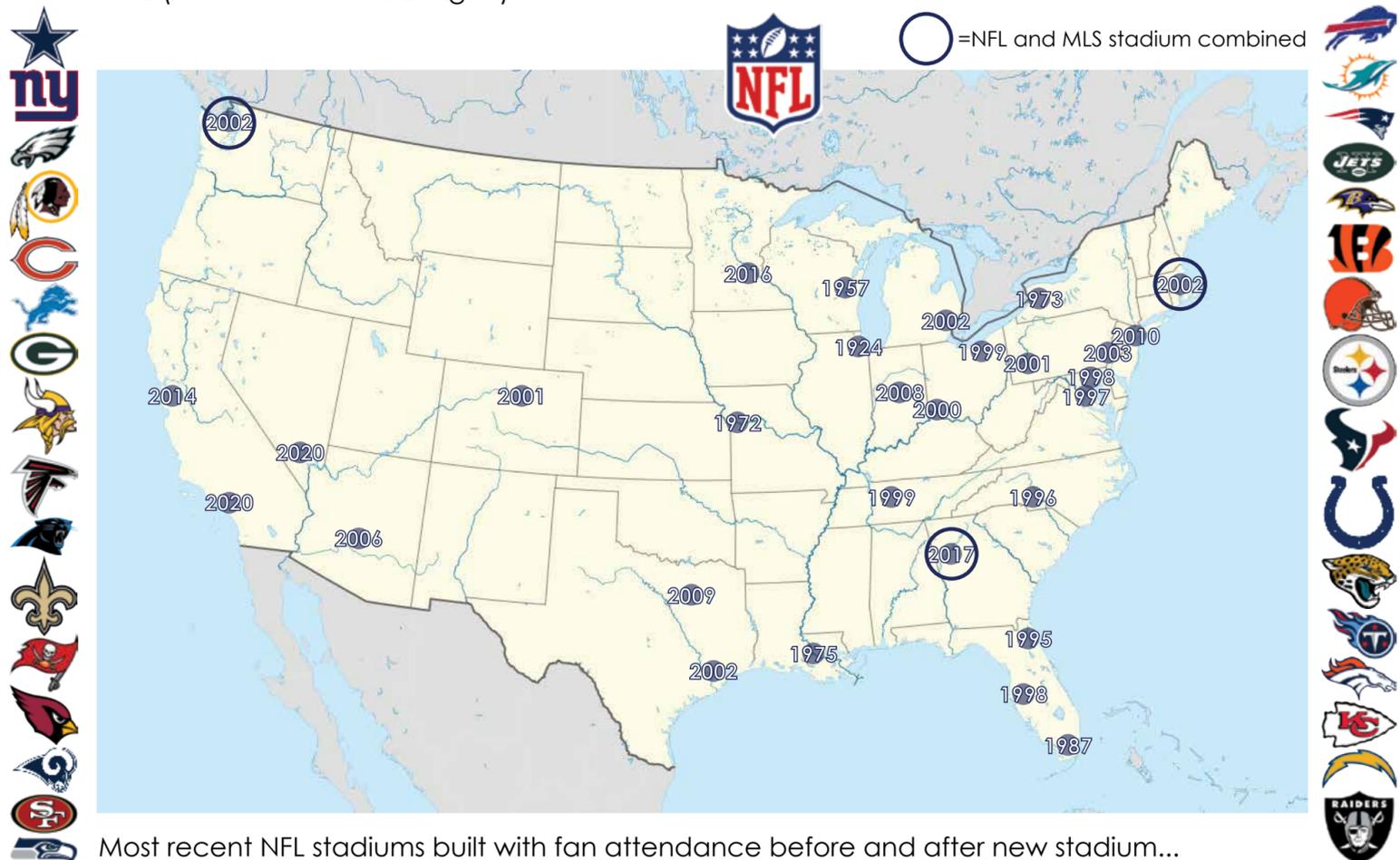


Features that locals around the community and city of Chicago use to enhance their everyday lives.....

- Enjoying the great architecture
- Viewing art pieces and performing arts
- Spending time around green spaces and parks
- Enjoying multiple water activities on the lake and river
- Shopping and being close to sheltered areas from the wind
- Getting outside of the city and enjoying the lake at a lake house
- Visiting farmers markets to buy local produce from the community
- Enjoying local food (Italian beef, deep-dish pizza, Chicago-style hot dog, and more)
- Visiting art, music, food, wine and beer festivals in large open green spaces and parks
- Relaxing at rooftop restaurants and cocktail bars that open when warm and close when cold
- Socializing at sports bars with wide-ranged craft beers and plenty of televisions to watch all their teams
- Getting away from the crazed street-life to eat and grab some coffee that provide relaxing views and lounging
- Attending every kind of sporting event to be a part of the experiences and cheer on their teams, city and country



NFL (National Football League) stadiums



Most recent NFL stadiums built with fan attendance before and after new stadium...

	← 2 Years Before		Opened		2 Years After →
2017 - *Atlanta Falcons (Mercedes Benz Stadium)	70,355	69,999	71,960	N/A	N/A
2016 - **Minnesota Vikings (U.S. Bank Stadium)	52,238	52,430	66,786	66,721	N/A
2014 - San Francisco 49ers (Levi's Stadium)	69,732	69,732	70,774	70,799	70,178
2010 - New York Jets and Giants (MetLife Stadium)	78,776	77,877	78,807	79,231	79,792
2009 - *Dallas Cowboys (AT&T Stadium)	63,534	63,368	89,756	87,047	85,512
2008 - *Indianapolis Colts (Lucas Oil Stadium)	57,144	57,305	66,378	66,549	66,975

*Retractable roof

**Fixed Clear Roof (including the two future 2020 Los Angeles and Las Vegas stadiums)

MLS (Major League Soccer) stadiums



Most recent MLS stadiums built with fan attendance before and after new stadium...

	←		Opened		2 Years After →
2017 - Atlanta United FC (Mercedes Benz Stadium)	N/A	N/A	48,200	N/A	N/A
2017 - Orlando City SC (Orlando City Stadium)	32,847	31,324	25,028	N/A	N/A
2015 - San Jose Earthquakes (Avaya Stadium)	12,765	14,947	20,979	19,930	19,875
2012 - Houston Dynamo (BBVA Compass Stadium)	17,310	17,694	20,946	19,923	20,117
2011 - Sporting Kansas City (Children's Mercy Park)	10,053	10,287	17,810	19,404	19,708
2010 - New York Red Bulls (Red Bull Arena)	15,928	12,744	18,441	19,691	18,281

20 of the 22 MLS stadiums are completely open, leaving only 2 stadiums that have retractable roofs

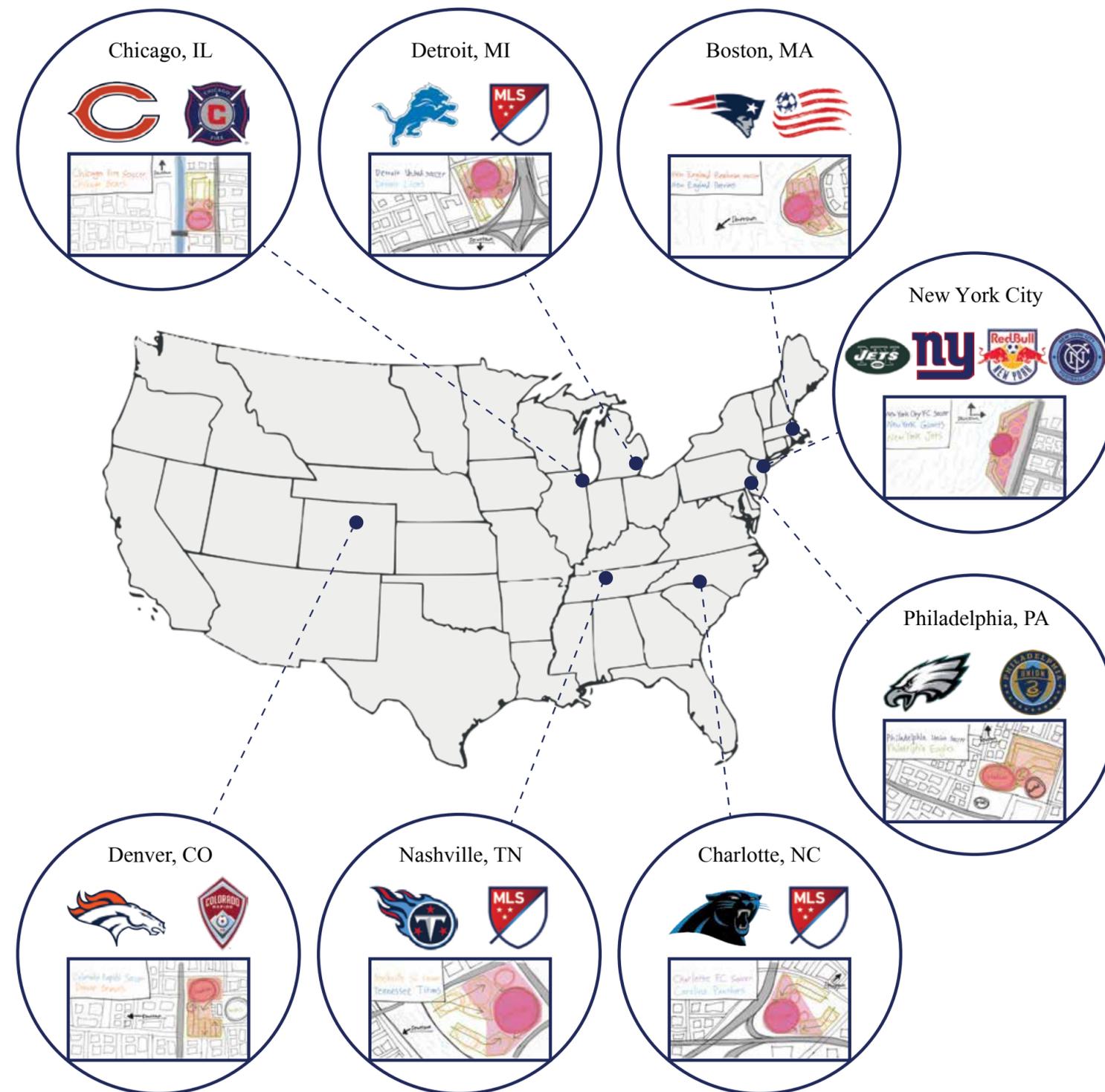
Between all of these cities for options, the search begins looking at current stadiums and the city as a whole for a large entertainment hub allowing for all sports that would enhance a community. Some cities are close to getting their first MLS teams, which would need a new successful stadium to bring fans. While the other cities need an updated stadium to bring more fans and create better experiences for the city and community as a whole. All of these cities and sports teams would continue the successful football and soccer atmospheres drawing attention from around the world, while also greatly benefiting from a new designed future stadium. These cities have potential locations closer to downtown to create the heart of the city and push stadium design in the direction of large entertainment hubs connecting the overall sports experience with the growing community around the site in more of a downtown city location. Each team in these cities can create a large fan-base that would also increase with a better designed stadium connecting everything as a whole every single day.

- *Chicago, Illinois (built 1924-renovated 2003) (built 2006)
- Detroit, Michigan (built 2001) (no stadium)
- *Boston, Massachusetts (built 2002) (same stadium)
- *New York City, New York (built 2010) (same stadium) (built 2010) (no stadium)
- *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (built 2003) (built 2010)
- *Charlotte, North Carolina (built 1996-renovated 2017) (no stadium)
- Nashville, Tennessee (built 1999) (no stadium)
- *Denver, Colorado (built 2001) (built 2007)

*Outdoor stadiums and cities that successfully host major international soccer clubs from outside of the Americas

- Chicago Bears Football
Chicago Fire Soccer Club
- Detroit Lions Football
Detroit City Soccer Club
- New England Patriots Football
New England Revolution Soccer Club
- New York Giants Football
New York Jets Football
New York Red Bulls Soccer Club
New York City Futbol Club
- Philadelphia Eagles Football
Philadelphia Union Soccer Club
- Carolina Panthers Football
North Carolina Futbol Club
- Tennessee Titans Football
Nashville Soccer Club
- Denver Broncos Football
Colorado Rapids Soccer Club

Other possible locations for a new stadium design combining the city's NFL and MLS teams, while also creating the outdoor effect for international soccer matches and community connection.



It is clearly visible that fans will attend games more with a future designed stadium. The Chicago attendance is poor due to the stadiums not creating the best possible fan experience for games. Even with a top team, as shown at the bottom of this page, the attendance will still be the lowest with the stadiums. If you build a bigger stadium people will go, but if the stadium is designed with enhanced fan experiences while incorporating the community experiences, more will attend every single day.

2017 NFL fan attendance (32 teams)

#1 fan attendance (92,721) is #5 capacity stadium (80,000 extends to 105,000)	Dallas NFL Stadium
#2 fan attendance (78,092) is #4 capacity stadium (81,435)	Green Bay NFL Stadium
#3 fan attendance (77,562) is #2 capacity stadium (82,500)	New York NFL Stadium
#4 fan attendance (77,179) is #2 capacity stadium (82,500)	New York NFL Stadium
#5 fan attendance (76,355) is #7 capacity stadium (76,125)	Denver NFL Stadium
#6 fan attendance (75,175) is #3 capacity stadium (82,000)	Washington NFL Stadium
↓	
#28 fan attendance (61,142) is #30 capacity stadium (61,500)	Chicago NFL Stadium



Chicago's NFL team and newest stadium built with fan attendance before and after...

1923 original design then 2003 renovation - Chicago Bears (Soldier Field)

2001 (66,944) #1 in NFC North (Runner-up in Division Playoff)	15 of 32 in fan attendance
2002 (60,907) 15 of 16 in NFC	27 of 32 in fan attendance
2003 (59,948) First year in new renovated stadium with additions to original 1923 design	26 of 32 in fan attendance
2004 (61,963) 15 of 16 in NFC	28 of 32 in fan attendance
2005 (62,121) #1 in NFC North (Runner-up in Division Playoff)	27 of 32 in fan attendance
2006 (62,223) #1 in NFC North and NFC (Runner-up in Super Bowl Championship)	27 of 32 in fan attendance
2010 (62,195) #1 in NFC North (Runner-up in NFC Championship)	26 of 32 in fan attendance
2014 (61,681) 14 of 16 in NFC	27 of 32 in fan attendance
2017 (61,142) 14 of 16 in NFC	28 of 32 in fan attendance

Note* NFC (National Football Conference)

If you build it, they will come...

If you build it BETTER, MORE will come...

2017 MLS fan attendance (23 teams)

#1 fan attendance (48,200) is #1 capacity stadium (42,500 expands to 71,000)	Atlanta NFL/MLS Stadium
#2 fan attendance (43,666) is #2 capacity stadium (39,419 expands to 69,000)	Seattle NFL/MLS Stadium
#3 fan attendance (27,647) is #3 capacity stadium (30,000)	Toronto MLS Stadium
#4 fan attendance (25,028) is #6 capacity stadium (25,500)	Orlando MLS Stadium
#5 fan attendance (22,643) is #4 capacity stadium (28,743 expands to 47,422)	New York City MLS Stadium
#6 fan attendance (22,246) is #5 capacity stadium (27,000)	Los Angeles MLS Stadium
↓	
#18 fan attendance (17,383) is tied #16 capacity stadium (20,000)	Chicago MLS Stadium



Chicago's MLS team and newest stadium built with fan attendance before and after...

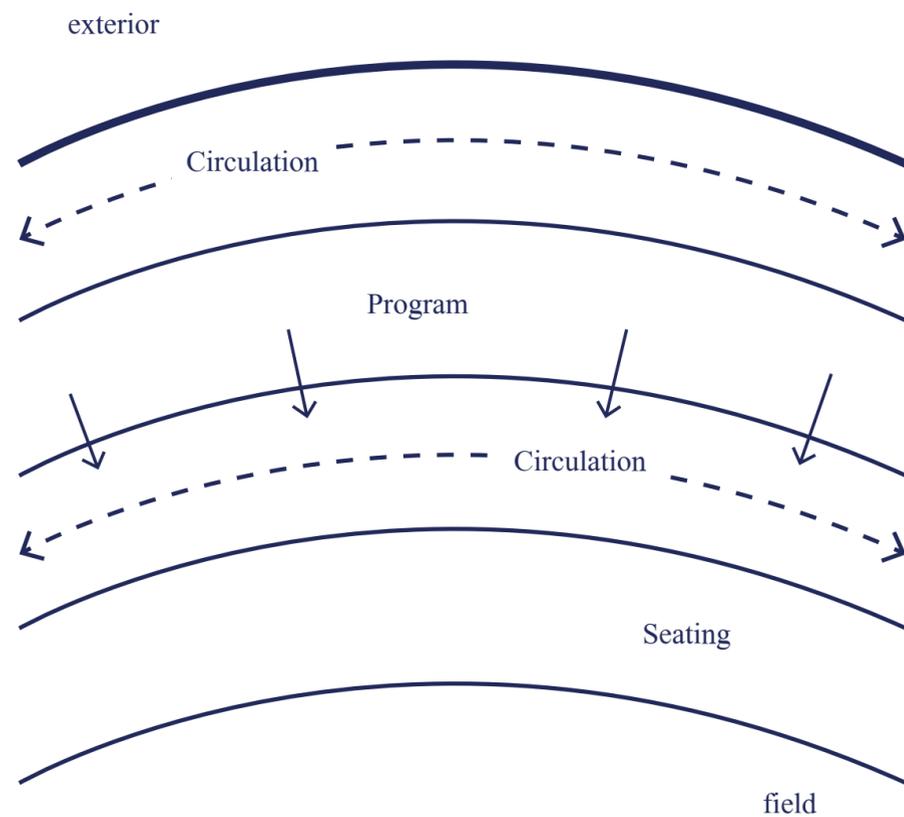
2006 original design - Chicago Fire SC (Toyota Park)

2004 (17,153) 4th in East and Did Not Qualify	4 of 12 in fan attendance
2005 (17,238) 3rd in East and Semifinals	3 of 12 in fan attendance
2006 (14,111) First year in new soccer specific stadium	8 of 12 in fan attendance
2007 (17,034) 4th in East and Semifinals	5 of 14 in fan attendance
2008 (17,034) 2nd in East and Semifinals	5 of 14 in fan attendance
2010 (15,814) 4th in East and Did Not Qualify	8 of 16 in fan attendance
2012 (16,407) 3rd in East and Knock Out Round	12 of 19 in fan attendance
2014 (16,076) 9th in East and Did Not Qualify	15 of 19 in fan attendance
2017 (17,383) 3rd in East and Knock Out Round	18 of 22 in fan attendance



Stadium organization of features, programs, and flow of circulation.....

The stadium portion of the architectural design for the site was always the main focus in the history of creating the best fan experience in and around the stadium. To improve the fan experience it is ideal to extrude the seating, circulation flow, and program from the field. This way everything is focused around the event and the overall experience can be designed in layers as you get closer and further away from the field. This organization is the most ideal with creating the most possible seats extruded from the field forcing the structure to form a radial pattern following the extrusion around the field. The overall fan experience for this layout has been modified and adjusted by changing around where the program is located, providing wider concourses for less congested spaces, and creating layers to focus on programs and the field as a person moves around the stadium. Typically, the layout has a layer of circulation around the seating and then program opening up to that field side. The layer of circulation towards the exterior for security and transition from outside to inside the stadium has become a barrier from the inside to the outside.



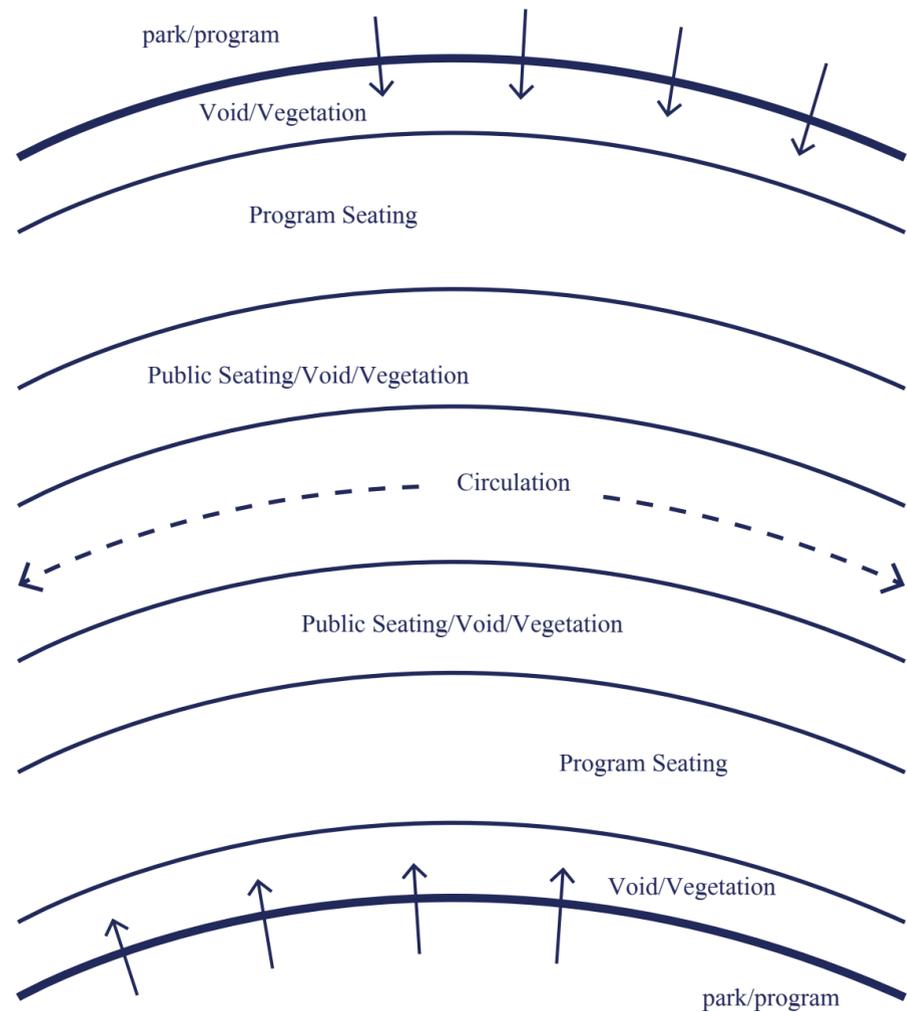
Stadium features that enhance the overall fan experience around the site and throughout the interior and exterior.....



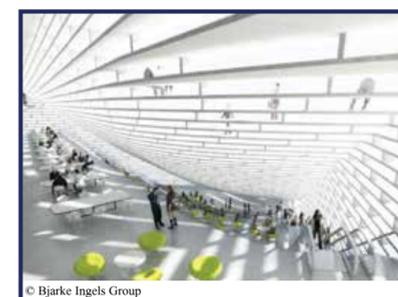
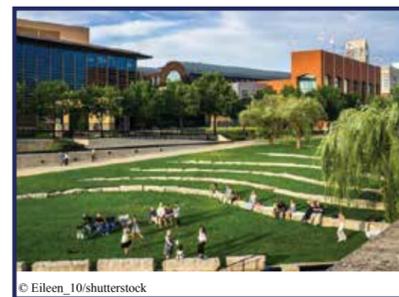
- Pedestrian Friendly Concourses
- Public Parks and Green Spaces Outside
- Water Features
- Restaurants and Cafes
- Bars and Pubs
- Retail Stores and Shopping Spaces
- Private Suites
- Concessions and Different Types of Food
- Easy Circulation and Views to Outdoors
- Large Televisions and Other Technology
- Comfortable Environmental Features
- Unobstructed Views with Multiple Views

City organization of features, programs, and flow of circulation.....

The community portion of the architectural design for the site has become the focus from the history of creating the best community experience in and around the stadium. To improve the community experience, the idea is to create a pedestrian street community and city layer that dissolves the barrier from inside and outside of the stadium. Architectural decisions around the stadium spaces will connect to the outdoors and the community around. Using the concept of creating a seamless merge of fan experience to community experience will break down the scale of the large stadium structure to connect the whole site and a place that can be used every single day of the year. The layout of a pedestrian street has layers of features and program to ensure the best possible community experience as a user. With program as the edges, the layers are centered around the circulation in the middle. As the flow of circulation from the middle is layered to the outside the features become more and more relaxed with specifically focused experiences on the program.



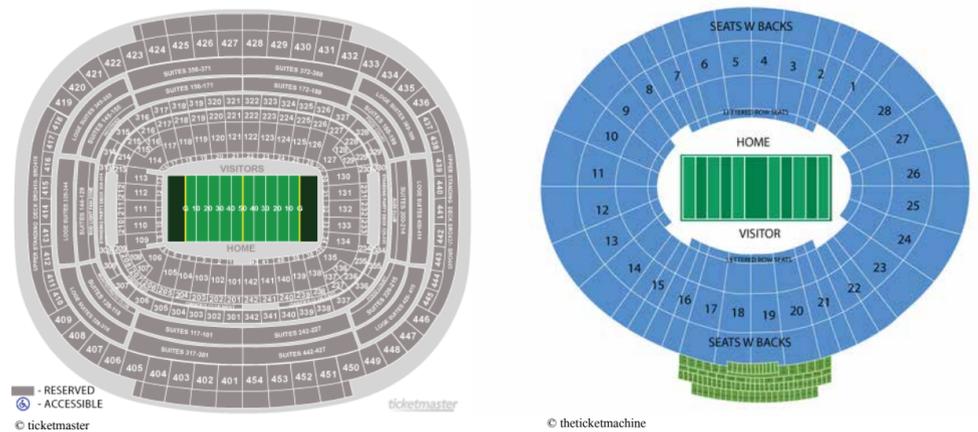
City features that enhance the overall community experience around the site and into the whole city.....



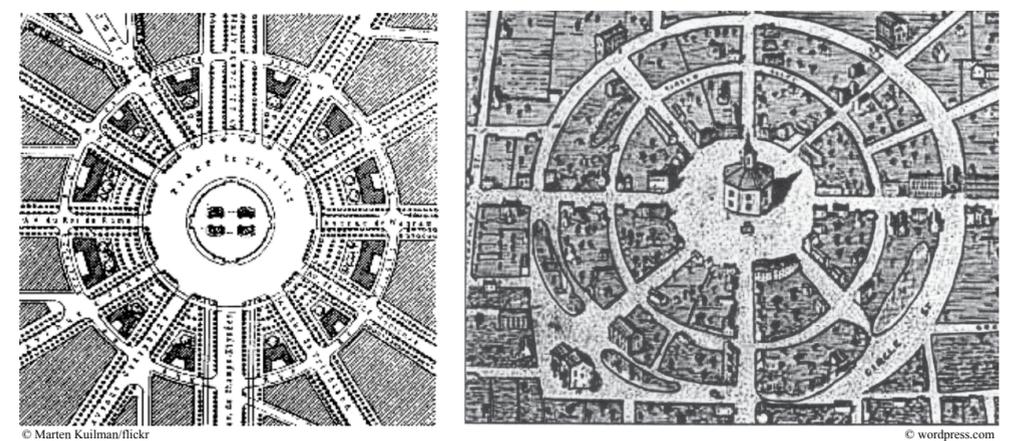
- Pedestrian Friendly Walkways
- Public Parks and Green Spaces Outside
- Water Features
- Restaurants and Cafes
- Bars and Pubs
- Retail Stores and Shopping Spaces
- Comfortable Environmental Features
- Flexible Spaces to Open up or Close
- Plenty of Vegetation
- Atriums Connected to the Outdoors
- Outdoor Steps for Seating and Activities

Stadium as a radial organization for the layout of programs and features.....

The historical layout of the radial city design creates a focus on the center main structure that connects everything as a community. There is a natural sense of unity with a radial layout focused on the central community point. With this radial city layout, direct access to the center can be created while also creating spaces of parks and program used for multiple events. The stadium creates a radial layout that is layered from the center to connect the whole stadium as one and unify the overall fan experience and gameday experience. The city as a radial layout can create extended layers that connect the whole site as one and unify the overall community experience and non-gameday experience for the city around the site. Both of these historical unified ways of creating focal points and improved experiences for a person are the perfect way to create a seamless barrier from the fan experience to the community experience. The stadium and the city customized as a larger experience has been a direction of future stadiums located as the heart of the city.



City as a radial organization for the layout of programs and features.....



Features that enhance both the overall fan and community experience around the edge of the site to improve the connection of the stadium experience with the community experience.....

- Pedestrian Friendly Walkways
- Public Parks and Green Spaces Outside
- Water Features
- Restaurants and Cafes
- Bars and Pubs
- Retail Stores and Shopping Spaces
- Comfortable Environmental Features
- Flexible Spaces to Open up or Close



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