HOOSIER STADIUM:
CATALYST FOR A WORLD CLASS DOWNTOWN

Landon Chapman
Professor Jack Wyman
thesis studio instructor
Professor Michele Chiuini
thesis advisor
Josh Vogel, AIA
thesis consultant
Acknowledgements

Thank you to my wonderful family: Dad, Mom, Heather, and Tyler whom I love very much. I appreciate so much all your support in all my endeavors. I am truly blessed.

Next I would like to thank my beautiful fiancée, Holly, for being there for me during the late nights in studio and stress-filled weeks leading up to my graduation.

Thank you to my Grandmother and Grandfather for their constant support throughout my life. Without you I would not be where I am today.

To my roommates Jonathon Lamar and Jason Barisano, thank you for the good times throughout our thesis year and good luck to you in the future.

A big thank you to the thesis committee for your insight and continued challenges to further develop my thesis project.

John (Jack) Wyman, Professor of Architecture
Michele Chiuini, Architectural Thesis Advisor
Josh Vogel, Advice from the Mountains
Thesis Statement

The culture of the world in this day in age is one that promotes and encourages healthy competition. The most common form of competition is athletics. Much of the world is influenced by the sport that they love. Thus, it is logical to surmise that spaces which host these events are heavily influenced to ensure that each individual person attending the event has an enjoyable experience. Most forms of architecture strive to achieve this same goal of enjoyable experiences throughout the space which has been designed. However, sporting events are completely different in many ways; not the least of which is the enormous size of a sporting venue project. An arena is a massive project both physically and economically yet it is only used a handful of times throughout any given year. Additionally, most stadiums and arenas are located in a predominately urban space where land is at a premium. Taking these two facts into consideration, I intend to create an arena or stadium in Indianapolis that is conducive to use three hundred sixty-five days a year. In accepting this project, the city will be able to benefit economically and culturally from a multi-use facility.

Abstract

Indianapolis has a long-term vision to be a world-class caliber city. A key component to any world-class city is the sport component and stadiums in particular. With the impending end of the Indianapolis Colts contract with the city, they are demanding a new stadium in order to continue to reside in the state’s capitol city. Some residents are concerned where the money will come from for a $685 million stadium while others feel as though providing a new stadium when the existing RCA Dome is in fair shape is a waste of funds. It is this public diversity that may very well kill the idea of a new stadium in Indianapolis and, in turn, lose the Indianapolis Colts.

There is a larger underlying issue at hand besides an NFL team. The Indianapolis Convention Center is home to many top-notch events that have begun looking for other places to host their events. The problem is that the convention center is much smaller than it needs to be to host such events and without a change, the city will lose many of the activities that bring in large amounts of money.

Hoosier stadium is a cure for these problems aesthetically, economically, and socially. First and foremost, the existing RCA Dome will be imploded. While this may seem wasteful it is important to create room for an expanded convention center. The focus of this thesis is the new stadium itself, not the convention center, so its role in this design is merely conceptual.

The chosen site for the new stadium is just south of the existing RCA Dome where a large parking lot now resides. This site was chosen because it is in the most need of positive
development as the surrounding area is beginning to become run-down.

Thus, the theme for this thesis project, “Catalyst for A World-Class Downtown” becomes apparent. The idea is for the stadium to become an icon of the city; a place where businesses and corporations will want to move their headquarters near.

The stadium itself will have the ability to hold nearly eighty thousand people and will utilize a retractable roof design. There will be a permanent roof over the seats in the stadium to protect fans from the elements but the portion over the field may be opened should the Colts management so fit. The capacity of the building will allow Indianapolis to potentially host a Super Bowl in the future; a venture which would bring in millions of dollars to the city.

The most important aspect of the new stadium is to make people feel as though their tax dollars are being used to their benefit. The exterior concourses of the stadium attempt to accomplish this by having been expanded by one, thirty foot structural bay to create room for mall space. This mall in the concourse will be completely flexible meaning that there are no permanent walls and rooms other than the concession stands and restrooms located on the inside of the concourse. In the summer, the exterior windows are operational to allow this mall space to become “open-air”. In addition, these concourses will be used year round and in conjunction with landscaped gardens all around the facility. Therefore, the garden areas become a wonderful transition from the city to the stadium. On a normal business day, it will not be uncommon for business men and women from the surrounding area to enjoy lunch in these gardens and possibly take part in shopping at the stadium mall.

Solving the larger issue of constant connectivity to the city is a more tedious task but one that has been attained by the addition of a light rail system. The light rail system is incorporated to the North side of the stadium and utilizes a fully functional station and mall area. Users of the train will board from the second level on a balcony-like platform that overlooks the happenings below. In addition, it is possible to see the on-field activities while waiting for the train. Should the stadium personnel not want train users to see the activities on the field, there are electrically tinted windows that will turn opaque on cue. The train route will go straight to the airport to the West and through the city to the East. This stadium station will then become the main light rail hub for the entire city as it resides between the new convention center and stadium.
Contents

Acknowledgements 3
Thesis Statement 4
Abstract 4
Site Information 8
Research and Precedents 12
Key Issues 22
Design Process 24
Final Design 32
Reflections 45
Annotated Bibliography 46
Site Analysis

The chosen site for Hoosier Stadium resides one block south of the existing RCA Dome; which serves as the current home for the Indianapolis Colts. This site was chosen because the city wants to have the distinction of a “World-Class” destination. The area where Hoosier Stadium will reside is currently a run-down parking lot.

Surrounding contextual elements are virtually all one story tall with the exception of the Best Western Hotel located to the immediate west of the proposed site. Located to the immediate north of the site is the existing RCA Dome and Indianapolis Convention Center and rarely used railroad lines. The Northeast of the site is where Circle Center Mall, Union Station, and Monument Circle are located. Victory Field is to the Northwest along with an old factory which inspired many conceptual ideas throughout the design process.

The East side of the site is bordered by the United States Postal Service building that can not be removed. The west is bordered by many small buildings some of which house private businesses. However, most structures to the west are abandoned and in a state of disrepair.

As one moves south from the proposed site, it is evident that the structures begin to deteriorate the further one travels. This portion of the site is comprised of mostly low-income residential units that are not in
acceptable condition for living. It is expected that this area will be the most affected after Hoosier Stadium is constructed whether it be better homes or new businesses moving to that area.

The proposed site is in the perfect location to accomplish the notion of connectivity to the surroundings which is desired. Interstate I-70 is located three miles to the south of the site and will become the major highway as to which patrons will arrive when visiting Hoosier Stadium. It is assumed that the city of Indianapolis will take care of the needed I-70 re-routing. Therefore, that portion of the re-design will not be covered in this thesis exploration.

In addition to interstate I-70, the railroad lines to the North of the site will become an integral part of the design as a possible light-rail system will be considered as part of the new Hoosier Stadium. The need for light rail in Indianapolis grows every passing year and being that this site is located directly east of Indianapolis International Airport, there is the potential to connect a light rail system from the airport to Hoosier Stadium. At that point, it may be possible to create a light-rail hub for the entire city. By creating the opportunity for light-rail in Indianapolis, the city will be one step closer to becoming a "World-Class" downtown.

The primary transportation to the site as of now is by all means vehicular. The intent after designing Hoosier Stadium is to create a structure in Indianapolis that will be primarily visited using an alternative form of transportation. In doing so, the city of Indianapolis will become a national leader in the area of energy efficient design and have the ability to host related events in its new stadium and convention...
center. The site itself should have no problem supporting such amenities as a light-rail system and new stadium. However, the main concern will be that of parking in that the proposed site will remove a large surface lot that is used by the surrounding businesses and the convention center itself.

Indianapolis is home to four major sports teams which are the Indiana Pacers basketball team, the Indianapolis Indians AAA baseball team, the Indiana Fever WNBA team, and finally the Indianapolis Colts. Victory field was provided in recent years for the Indians while Conseco Fieldhouse was built for the basketball teams. The advantage is that these new venues are all within a ten city block radius of each other. The proposed Hoosier Stadium site is located directly in the center of these two venues and will create a "sports triangle" for Indianapolis. Within the triangle resides the Indianapolis Convention Center and most of the downtown shopping and restaurants that the city has to offer.

It is easy to understand why this is the perfect location for a new Colts stadium seeing that everything is in close enough proximity to arrive by foot, light-rail, or vehicle depending on each patron's needs. In choosing this site, Indianapolis will prepare itself to become a "World-Class" downtown and then solidify that distinction with the construction of Hoosier Stadium and the accompanying Indianapolis Convention Center expansion and new light-rail system. The southwest side of downtown will truly become the mecca for Indianapolis entertainment.
Research - Emotion

A crucial component to sports and sporting events in general is the emotion that is poured into every game by participants and fans alike. The images to the left are just three examples that are a summation of the gamut of emotion that is expressed on any given day. This emotion should be accounted for in any sports related design.

The first emotion displayed is that of joy, glee, and jubilation. When countless hours of hard work pay off in victory or some other sort of triumph, it is not uncommon to see grown men and women break the norm of society and "go crazy" as some might phrase it.

The next emotion represented is that of pain, agony, and disappointment. As stated before, countless hours of preparation and hard work are spent to ready oneself for competition. When one is unable to enjoy the fruits of his labor, it is a common site to see a reaction of this sort. In addition, physical pain will cause one to react in such ways.

Finally, sporting events are the ultimate family activity. Many sports are geared for all ages and, as a result, mothers and fathers can share their passion with their children. Additionally, sports instill qualities in children such as abiding by rules, learning to share and work as a team, and respect as it relates to your fellow man.
Research - Stadiums

Stadium design is an ever-changing entity in that rarely does one notice two stadiums that are similar in design. This might strike one as odd considering the stringent, monotonous specifications for a playing field. However, many different elements of a stadium or arena may be designed to the architect's idea without compromising the integrity of the playing field.

The one major element that can be designed in different ways is the roof and roof structure, if needed. A major design issue is to determine which of the three prominent roof styles to use in a stadium design. The three styles consist of an open-air design in which there is no roof applied to the stadium and the field is exposed to the outdoor elements. The second choice is a closed roof design, or dome. In this situation, the designer makes use of a fixed roof which allows the building operators to control the climate in the stadium. The third possible roof design is what is known as a retractable roof stadium. In this situation, the roof of the stadium literally retracts exposing the stadium interior to the outdoors, much like an open-air design. However, when the weather is less than favorable, the roof can be closed to protect the interior of the stadium from being exposed to the elements.

The other major element that can be designed to create a unique stadium is the concourse area. A designer has the ability to choose whether a large atrium space or strictly functional concourses are desired.
Precedents - Reliant Stadium

The Houston Texans proudly call Reliant Stadium, in Houston, Texas home. They have every right to be proud of this beautiful stadium because it is a clean, functional, and beautiful piece of work. However, the brilliance in this design lies not in its aesthetic design, rather, the building’s concourses.

The designer of Reliant Stadium chose to create concourses which are accessible year round to allow the building to “give back” to its community. The way in which this was accomplished was by adding shops and restaurants that operate throughout the year so that folks may shop or eat there whenever they see fit. This truly is a brilliant way to keep the stadium at the heart of its patrons and allow them to feel as though the massive structure is used more than just a few times a year for football games. It has been proven that this idea is successful and this was a major influence on the final design of Hoosier Stadium.

Due to the decision to make this stadium accessible throughout the year, it is able to be self-sufficient as far as funds are concerned simply from the revenue that its businesses attract.

Another successful design element in Reliant Stadium is the design of its retractable roof. While stadiums such as the Skydome in Toronto, Canada chose to design a complex rotating retractable roof, Reliant Stadium makes use of an elegantly simplistic retractable roof design.

The roof on Reliant Stadium is comprised of two main pieces that slide on two large boxed trusses. When the two pieces are in their fully retracted position, they become sunshades for the large, glazed atrium spaces below. This environmental design
The designer also chose to design the roof in such a way that even when the roof is retracted, the fans enjoying the game are mostly covered from the elements. This is particularly useful in that they are shaded from the harsh Texas sun during afternoon games. Additionally, if it were to start raining or snowing while a game is in progress, the fans would be protected from those elements thus raising the comfort level tremendously from a typical open-air design.

For all its wonderful design qualities, the site was not well chosen for the stadium. Reliant Stadium is nearly ten miles away from downtown Houston therefore it is nearly impossible to reach the stadium by any means other than vehicular transportation. The surrounding site at the stadium is poorly designed as well. The stadium is surrounded by a

“parking lot moat” that is patrolled by the ugly beasts known as sports utility vehicles. This one design flaw completely detracts from what the designer was attempting to accomplish with the wonderful concourses. The user becomes totally disconnected with the stadium because it lacks “walkability”.

It would have been wise to incorporate some sort of shuttle or light rail system to the stadium to increase the accessibility to the site by pedestrians.

Reliant Stadium makes use of a solid design however the lack of thought in its surrounding context diminishes the novel ideas that were incorporated into the stadium itself. Had more careful consideration been put into how to deal with parking, this stadium could have been something extremely special and cutting edge. As it stands, the building works extremely well. The question then becomes, how does one arrive to use it?
Precedents - AZ Cardinals

The new Arizona Cardinals football stadium, which is currently under construction, is the brainchild of Peter Eisenmann and has been brought to fruition with the assistance of the architectural firm known as HNTB. Initially the concept was to create a stadium that was more than just a stadium; a megaplex was planned.

This notion of a "megaplex" is an interesting one in that it harps on the chords for the potential of year-round use. What Eisenmann wanted to achieve was a stadium that was flexible and became more than just a stadium. In the initial concept, a fully functioning mall and food court was planned as well as subsidiary recreational facilities that could be used any day of the year.

This theme of year-round use is common between the Arizona Cardinals Stadium, Reliant Stadium, and the impending New York Jets stadium that will be analyzed later. It seems as though taxpayers are less willing to spend their tax dollars on a large stadium project than they were just a few short years ago.
That is why designers have begun to find ways to allow the community to make use of the facilities in which they are paying to have constructed.

In addition to the notion of year-round usage, Eisenmann made use of an idea previously tried overseas which was that of a roll-out field. This design element allows the actual playing surface to be moved outside of the stadium itself to be cared for. In designing the field this way it allows the stadium to use a natural grass playing surface as opposed to astro-turf.

The one downfall, as in Reliant Stadium, is that the designer chose to surround the stadium with parking thus disconnecting the stadium from its surroundings and making it an island.
Precedents - New York Jets Stadium

As with anything constructed in New York, the new Jets stadium is state-of-the-art. The designer made wonderful use of the increasingly popular “green design” principles. The stadium will hold over 75,000 people allowing New York to become a contender for the 2012 Olympic Games.

Much like Hoosier Stadium, the New York Jets stadium is designed in such a way as to become a catalyst for further development in the area which it resides. This is an important design principle and the designer tries to accomplish this task through the use of expansive landscaped gardens and terraces surrounding the stadium. In addition, the stadium fits beautifully within its context along the river and in the city. A key element that allows the stadium to fit into its context so well is that the designer placed all backhouse functions below grade. This allows those
functions to be hidden from public view and increases the aesthetic appearance.

The most intriguing elements of this stadium are the aforementioned "green design" elements. The New York Jets stadium makes use of a few of these elements in its design.

Wind turbines have been placed along the top of the stadium on either side. These turbines are the main energy source for the stadium as they turn wind coming off the river into useable energy thus saving thousands of dollars on mechanical air-conditioning and lighting systems.

Solar panels have been placed atop the retracting roof and also contribute to providing free energy from the environment to the stadium. In addition to being free, this energy is clean and environmentally friendly.

Finally, the stadium connects to its neighboring river by making use of hydroelectric technology. This allows the stadium to use energy from the rushing water of the river to create even more, free and clean energy.
Precedents - Train Stations

Train station research took place because of the concept of incorporating a fully functional station into the concourse of Hoosier Stadium. The complexity of such an undertaking is obvious in that train station design is a challenge in and of itself.

The design of the station in Kyoto, Japan was extremely interesting in many ways. The particular interest as it related to Hoosier Stadium is the element of a mall area on the lower levels of the station. This could create a balcony of sorts where the train's platforms would be located. This creates a sound barrier for the mall patrons so that they are not bothered by the sound of trains coming and going. In addition to the mall design element, the very tall ceiling was a good reference as to how such a station may appear in a stadium concourse setting. It seems as though the backs of the seating bowls could be made to be more elegant than the traditional handling of that element.

The station in North Greenwich represented the vertical circulation theme hoping to be achieved in Hoosier Stadium. The elevators and escalators in this station represent the notion of total functionality. Each vertical element hides nothing and, in doing so, creates ample room on the lower levels for circulation.

This vertical circulation design also lends itself to an upper level balcony as opposed to a full floor. By creating only a balcony on the upper level, the lower level is then a full-height space. This element is particularly useful in a situation where many people will be gathering by creating an atmosphere that feels less cramped than a lower ceiling would allow.

Both of these stations represent elements that were taken into careful consideration during the design of Hoosier Stadium.
Key Issues

It is a well-known fact that taxpayer's do not like to pay give their hard earned money to what they consider to be "overpaid babies". In other words, Indianapolis taxpayer's do not want to fund a new stadium if it means raising taxes simply so that the Colts can have a new place to play when the RCA Dome is still in decent condition. What most patrons do not realize is that it is not simply about the colts. Indianapolis is losing large conventions every year due to lack of convention center space. Thus, a new stadium needs to be built so that the existing convention center can expand into the space now occupied by the RCA Dome.

So how exactly does one convince loyal Indianapolis taxpayer's to support such a project? That is a major issue that needs to be addressed in the design of Hoosier Stadium. It is possible to create a structure that the entire city can enjoy every day of the year if they so choose. The issue then shifts from taxpayer's to the designer. The chosen designer needs to be creative enough to produce a design solution which gives back to the citizens that made it possible to construct.

The other looming issue is that of downtown parking. Seeing that Hoosier Stadium will occupy a space that is currently home to a large surface parking lot, the issue of parking needs to be addressed. The image to the right visually articulates where the public parking lots and garages are located in the city of Indianapolis. After careful consideration it has been determined that with the addition of light rail to Hoosier stadium and the existing IndyGo bus system, there is not a need to add parking around the stadium other than a small surface lot for daily employees.

It shall be assumed that the city of Indianapolis will resolve all issues relating to traffic and rerouting of surrounding roads to accommodate a new football stadium.
**Design Process - Concept 1**

The main focus of this first conceptual design is the idea of exposed structure. More importantly, what options are at the designer's disposal with which he can properly express said structure? Curvilinear forms lend themselves to this concept because the final design would be a true expression in the strength and designability of steel boxed trusses.

The retractable roof became a major player in this conceptual design. The challenge was to create a retracting roof that, while retracted, served a purpose. Most stadiums this day in age do not allow the roof to serve a dual purpose. In the sketch on the next page, while the roof is retracted it becomes a sun-shade for the gathering spaces below. In the bottom sketch on the following page, the roof would serve as a "reflector" that diverted natural light into the stadium space when it was retracted.

Another purpose for the curvilinear structural elements was to create more concourse area. By utilizing bow trusses in elevation, it was possible to attain a considerable amount of more floor area and usable space in the mid-levels of the stadium.

A key design feature in the first concept was
to create a seating bowl situation that allowed for an entire side of the stadium to be conducive
to restaurant-like tables. In doing so, it would be possible to allow fans to purchase a ticket to an
exclusive Colts club that allowed them the privilege of watching a game while dining in a picnic
atmosphere.

Finally, the most important idea for Hoosier Stadium came from this concept. The addition of a
train station incorporated into the North end of the stadium would greatly enhance its connectiv-
ity to the city of Indianapolis and allow taxpayer's to feel as though their money was well spent.
The most comprehensive sketch for concept number one allows one to take note of the train station possibility on the North end of the stadium. In addition, a cable drawn retractable roof idea is evident.
This sketch allows one to comprehend the notion of a dual-purpose retractable roof design. While open, the roof would serve as a sun-shade for the gathering spaces below.
Design Process - Concept 2

Concept two expresses itself as the coming together of two design methods. The marriage of fluidity in design and functionality in design meet to create an aesthetically interesting stadium concept. The curvilinear sides of the building are, in effect, pinned at the ends by a rigid, glazed structure which is aligned with the Indianapolis city grid.

The creative idea of incorporating a train station into the stadium carries through to concept two and has a large impact on the seating bowls in this conceptual design. The lower seating bowl would be rather large and would only be located on two sides of the stadium. This allows the folks waiting at the train platform to see the on-field activities while still allowing for a Colts club restaurant on the opposite side. The upper bowl would wrap three sides of the stadium leaving the train station end free of any seating. In leaving the North end of the stadium free from seating, it is possible to fully express the notion of a full service light rail station that includes a mall.
area. The challenge then would be to provide an adequate amount of seating while not allowing the bowls to wrap the entire stadium.

While being the only concept that makes use of a true open-air design, concept two would be an enjoyable stadium in which to watch a game, concert, or any other sort of event. In addition, the surrounding context would be built in a manner that would be a “ripple effect” with the stadium being centrally located.

It was determined that concept two simply was not feasible due to the lack of seating. It allowed me to realize that a simpler, rectangular design would better suit the chosen site. In particular, a factory-like vernacular could be pleasant.
Design Process - Concept 3

Concept three was the result of the merging of ideas from the first two concepts. A schematic site diagram was created and from there the new concept was created.

It was previously determined that the design needed to be simplified somewhat and become more conscious of the context. Thus, this stadium design became the most contextually sensitive of all the concepts created.

An important feature was to create a stadium that had a rigid or factory-like vernacular about it. The reason for the factory-like quality is in response to the old factory that was previously mentioned and is located to the Northwest of the proposed stadium site. There is a distinguished quality about that structure and it seemed pertinent to respond to the contextual marvel.

The retractable roof was simplified and inspired by the Reliant Stadium roof design.

The train station idea was once again carried through to this concept. However, the station became more integrated into the
overall design. The taxpayer’s of Indianapolis were polled and expressed that this final, more economical design would be their choice.

In conclusion, the third and final concept was by far the most complete and feasible design option. It was at this point that the final design process began and refinement of the project would begin. The image below sums up this conceptual idea most appropriately and became the inspiration for the final design.
Final Design - Site Summary

The proposed site for Hoosier Stadium is a perfect location to allow the stadium to become fully integrated with the city of Indianapolis. The close proximity to the railroad lines allows the future light rail system to make use of older lines with minimal adaptation. Additionally, the close proximity to the heart of the city, shopping malls, and restaurants makes the stadium easily accessible by foot.

The East, West, and South sides of the site will be expected to be bought by corporations and businesses looking to be close to the new stadium. This will only help to increase the pedestrian traffic on the site which will allow the stadium to truly shine. The increased pedestrians will be able to make use of the concourse and train station malls, train station, and the future garden areas surrounding the stadium.

The scale of the building should not be an issue on the site as most existing and future buildings will be nearly the same height as Hoosier Stadium.
Final Design - Plans

The second level concourse plan shows the train station platform. The platform was inspired by the North Greenwich train station. Thus, the balcony makes use of straight-forward functional vertical circulation. In addition, by designing the loading platform as a balcony I have allowed
the main level concourse to feel as though it is a double-height space. The main concourse has been widened by one 30 foot bay as to allow more room for flexible mall space. During the warmer months, it will be possible to open the concourse to the outside creating a breezeway.
Final Design - Sections | Elevations

The North section allows one to understand the vertical hierarchy of the Hoosier Stadium. The light rail will enter the stadium one level above the ground level and two levels above the basement level. Escalators carry light rail users vertically to the different levels and elevators are provided for disabled access. The elevation makes evident the factory-like vernacular that I was
striving to achieve for Hoosier Stadium. The section on page 37 portrays the seating bowls and their subsequent arrangement. The stadium provides seating for over 70,000 fans with room for expansion to create more seating for events such as the Super Bowl.
Final Design - Perspectives

The aerial perspective (below) offers a wonderful view of the retractable roof. The roof structure is made of boxed bow trusses and standard boxed trusses providing lateral support. The roof rolls on tracks along the center to boxed trusses thus revealing the interior of the stadium. The fans at Hoosier Stadium will remain protected from the elements as they are located under the fixed portion of the roof.

The interior perspective (right) allows one to view the protective sound barrier towers to the left and the escalators leading up to the train platform. The expansive concourse is showcased in this image.
Final Design - Perspectives

The North facade image (below) provides a sightline straight through the glass facade and sound barrier into the stadium itself. This view will be particularly exciting on a game day when many people are in the stadium watching a game in addition to those making use of the light rail system.

The train station image (right) showcases the cutting edge light rail system that is integrated into the North side of the stadium. Thousands of Indianapolis residents will make use of this system every single day.
Final Design - Perspectives
Reflections

It is a frightening proposition to look back upon this past year of thesis design as it was a non-stop sprint to this point. As they say, “Hindsight is twenty-twenty” and one should not expect anything different now. I was thrilled and honored to have Jack Wyman as my studio professor, as he has my utmost respect as a student of architecture.

As far as my thesis is concerned, I have no regrets in my final design. I am positive that with further development this project could become a reality in the city of Indianapolis. I have created a building in which the taxpayer’s of Indianapolis could feel comfortable in knowing that they have the ability to make use of this facility throughout the year. In addition, Hoosier Stadium will contribute to the city of Indianapolis far more than any other stadium design.

The integrated light rail system on the North facade of the stadium creates an interesting and completely functional public facility for citizens of Indianapolis to enjoy. The stadium is designed in such a way that there are light sound buffers to prevent the stadium from being overwhelmed with the sound of the operating trains. However, these buffers are intended to allow a certain amount of sound into the stadium to create a unique ambience that is not found in any other stadium in the world.

This structure has the potential to be groundbreaking in the field of stadium design and I will continue to pursue this project after graduation. The next step is to begin designing the surrounding landscape to allow for a sense of community to the patrons using the concourse malls throughout the year. Hoosier Stadium addresses the issues for stadiums of the future.

And so the journey into stadium exploration continues...
Annotated Bibliography

This work is particularly useful for studying the relationship between sports venues and their host city. Mr. Bale does an excellent job in explaining exactly what it takes to create a harmonious relationship between the two entities.

Saint Paul, MN: Knothole Press.
Though biased to the sport of baseball in America, this book conveys exactly why a professional baseball team is an integral part of the city. More importantly this book focuses on how a professional sports team fits into the social framework of cities.

This book is a bit outdated but it focuses on essential facilities necessary when designing a sports venue or recreation center. This work is particularly useful for locker room dimensions and information of that nature.

New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
The tedious task of moving people in and out of a large venue is tackled in this informative work by Don Jewell.

Of all the books researched for this thesis project, this book was by far the most informative as it relates to sports stadium design. To say it is all-inclusive would be a disservice.

The second edition of this book is cited due to its wonderful updates and the key role it played in designing Hoosier Stadium.

This work is slightly vague but useful nonetheless. It allows one to truly grasp the complexity involved in creating a piece of architecture as large as a stadium.

> Getting a grasp on where to begin and how to develop Hoosier Stadium was a daunting task. This book taught me what steps to take in order to tackle such a large venue.


> Though generalized and somewhat vague, Ms. Provoost allowed one to truly understand the nature of a stadium or sporting arena. It is almost as if each stadium has a personality or life of its own.


> Rod Sheard shines yet again in the architectural field of sports design in this work. This is a broad and informative read about architecture and its relationship with sporting events.


> This was the only book found regarding playing surfaces in particular. Most works found were relating to the design of sports stadiums whereas this book focuses on turf.


> Another generalized sports architecture book that is informative but a bit vague. It does succeed in conveying the importance of sports stadiums to cities.


> This book was extremely useful in that it focused on bleachers and seating bowls. It explained the difference between telescopic seating, fixed seating, and temporary seating.