

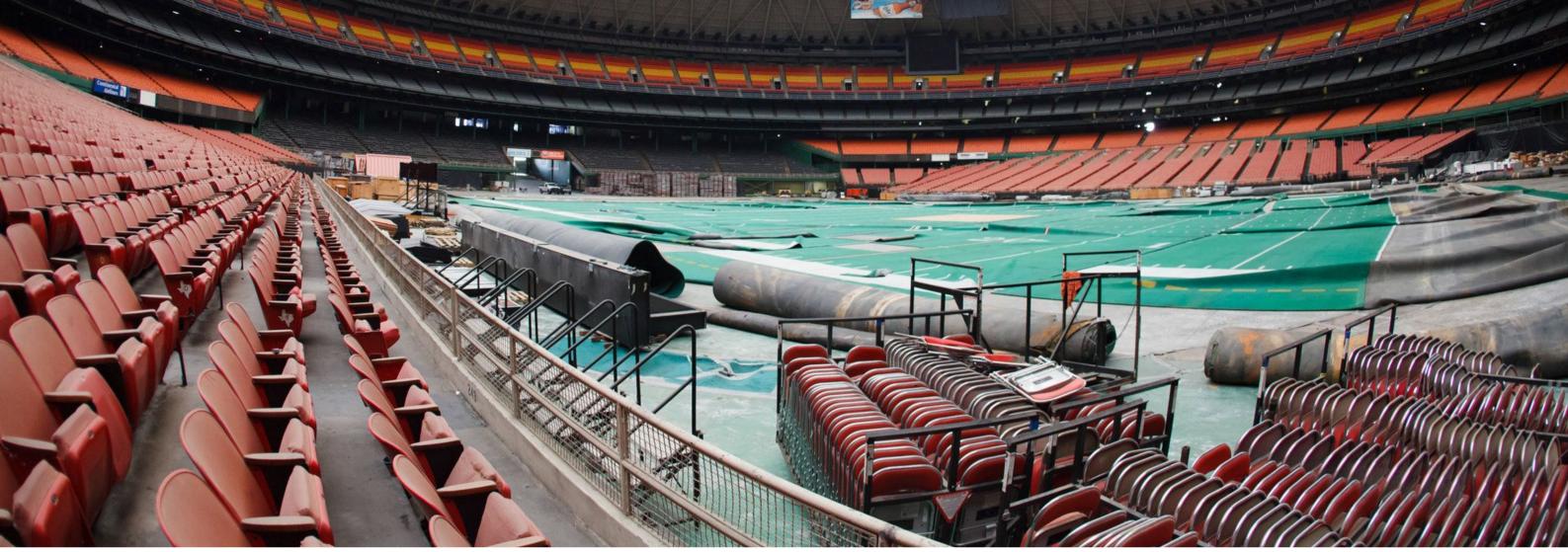


mg 1: A sports stadium in complete attendance - Concept

Premise

Since the origin of olympics in 1896, sports events have gained a massive popularity worldwide. These events are big for all countries and a matter of great pride and responsibility for the host nation. It gives host a chance to reflect upon their cultural values & promote tourism. Huge sums of public money is invested in organising these events, out of which a major chunk is invested in preparing the venues for sports events to be witnessed by global audience.

To cater to a larger audience, the scale of venues for major sports events like olympics, commonwealth events is magnificent which require large investment of public money. However, this becomes a massive issue, majorly in developing regions. The limited usage of such buildings after the event add a layer of issue in name of maintenance cost. These structures often become a liability for host. Historically, a large number of such venues were demolished to reuse the land which may not the most ideal way to deal with public resources.



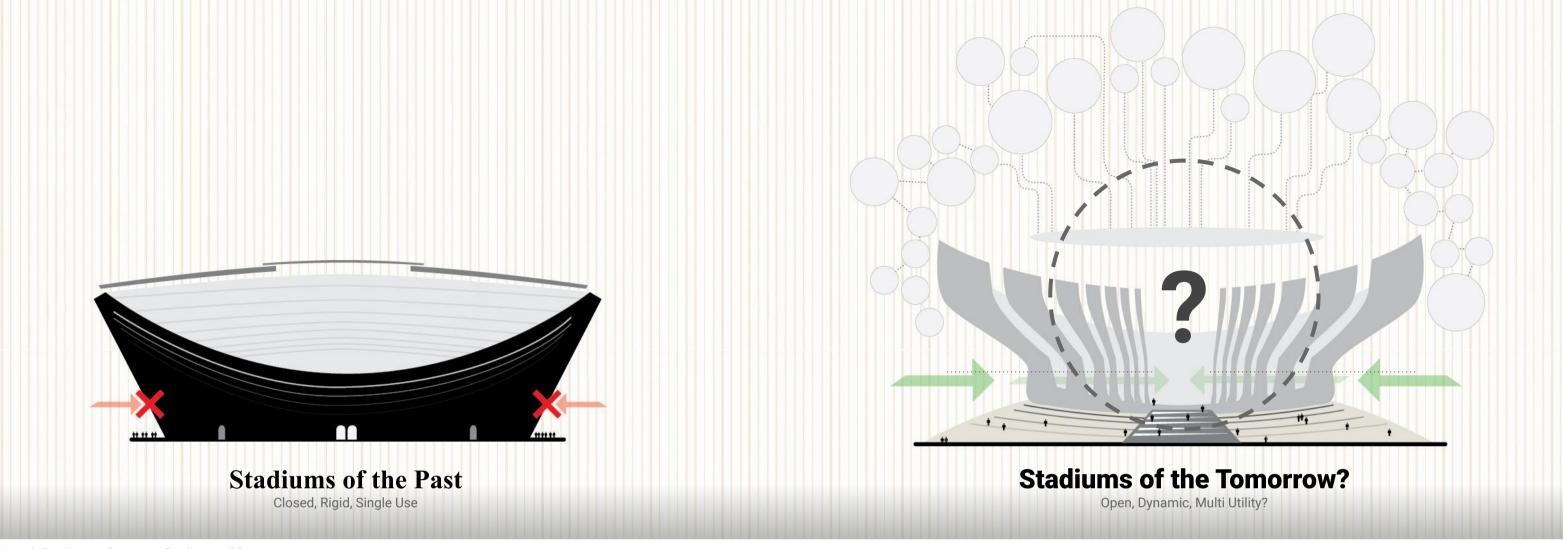
ng 2: An abandoned stadium - Astrodome - Houston

Issue

Stadiums are infrastructure which generally lose its importance after the events are over. Not only they are costly, but they occupy generous area in prime lands of cities. This momentary purposed architecture requires a lot of resources to keep it in function. The venues are newly constructed with hastily done feasibility studies and construction sanctions cause these venues to lose importance/popularity by time. They are either demolished for alternate use or are just abandoned because demolishing is another cost to bear.

The rampant investment of public money to host such events goes in vain once the event is over. But can these mega machines for viewing live sports be more than what they are today? Can we pre-plan the future life of the stadium and give back this momentarily used asset back to its people?



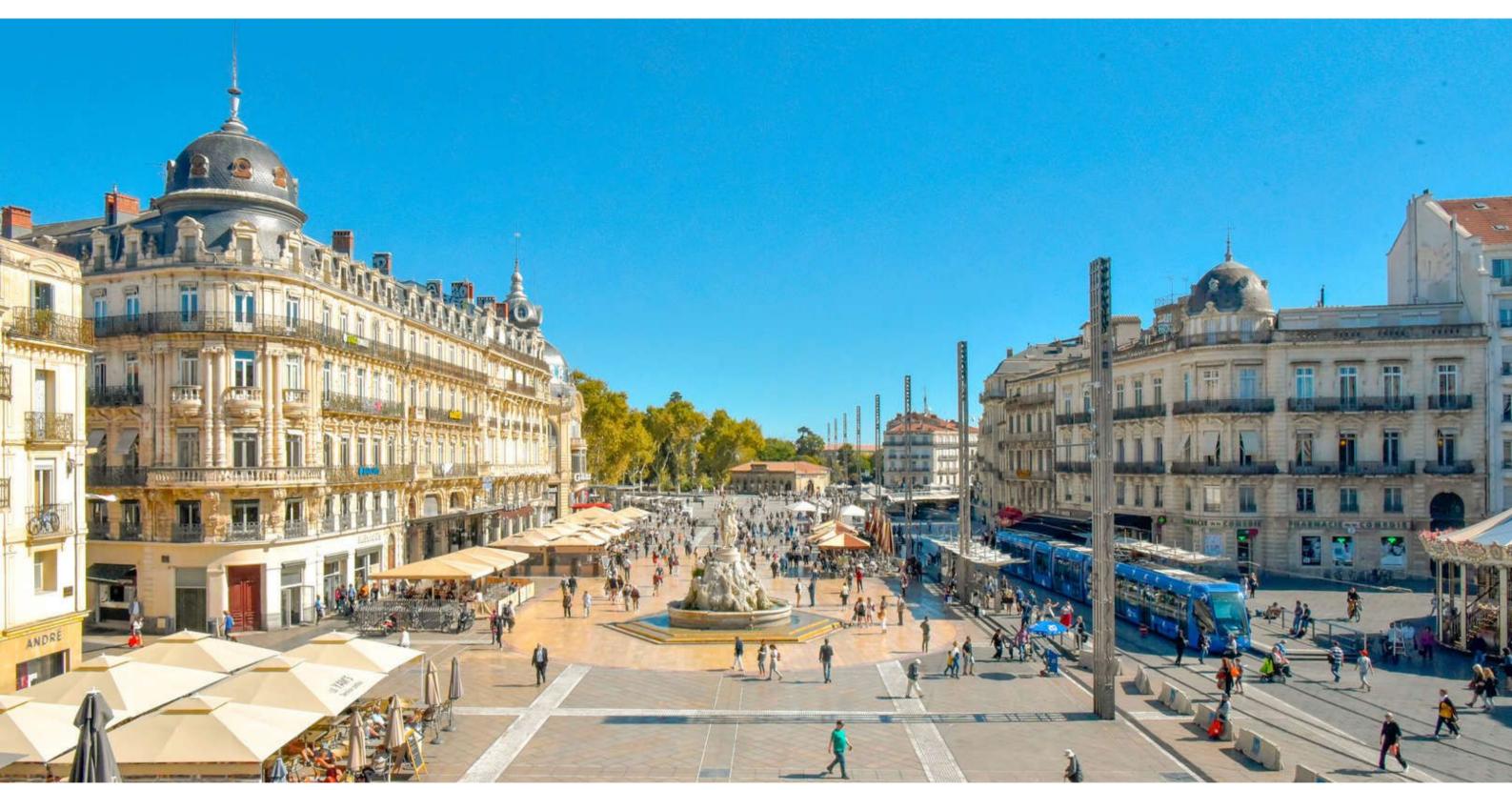


<u>mg</u> 4: Stadiums of past vs. Stadiums of future

Brief

Stadiums in the past banked on exclusivity that live sports could offer. The closed structure is a resultant of a thought when narrow gates were ticketed and then sports was served live. This was the only way to consume the thrill of live sports in the past, which explains 'why' the crowd. Today thanks to our advancement in long distance transmission, almost every major esports can be live previewed in our palms. The closed structure of stadiums which was then a necessity is now open to experimentation.

The **challenge** is to **design a concept stadium** for international events in a small city, such that the setup could be used/reused for many purposes beyond sports. The sheer culmination of many facilities and building services makes a stadiums an ideal box to serve many functions beyond sports. Eg. A public space, or a Market or a Fitness park, and many many more such examples. The multi-use perspective is seen in a time span of decades where a stadium might sit idle for more than half a year.



<u>Img</u> 5: A view of Montpellier - Credits: <u>Montpellier Tourism</u>

Montpellier, France

Montpellier is a city in France and a capital of Hérault département and second largest city in the Occitanie région, southern France, located 7 miles (12 km) from the Mediterranean coast. An old university city, Montpellier is the chief administrative and commercial centre of the Occitanie region. Situated in a fertile plain, the city has grown up around its old quarters, contained within boulevards on the site of the former city walls. Today as the city advances in time and grows in its demographic, a natural need is new infrastructure. Montpellier has its own stadium (Stade de la Mosson) built in 1972, and wishes to upgrade to a new one for 2023 olympics.



6: Urban context of the site - Credits: Google

Context

This proposed football stadium of 30,000 capacity sits close to Odysseum transit station on a farmland. Being a small city, Montpellier shows a lot of promise in its growth which reflects in its development activities at the periphery of the city. The stadium might be isolated today, but will soon be inside the urban fabric in a decade or two. Most cities of the world have to break their old stadiums at this very moment. The stadium is estimated to cost 150 million euros financed by a public + private partnership. How can this stadium make the most of these resources and be useful during action and post its decommission?



Site area: 77,250 sqm

Coordinates: <u>43°35′43″N 3°55′07″E</u>

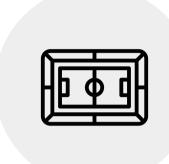
Setbacks and Height restrictions are free.

lma 7: Site Plai

Site Plan

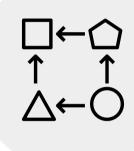
This proposed football stadium of 30,000 capacity sits close to Odysseum transit station on a farmland. Being a small city, Montpellier shows a lot of promise in its growth which reflects in its development activities at the periphery of the city. The stadium might be isolated today, but will soon be inside the urban fabric in a decade or two. Most cities of the world have to break their old stadiums at this very moment. The stadium is estimated to cost 150 million euros financed by a public + private partnership. How can this stadium make the most of these resources and be useful during action and post its decommission?

Objectives



Functional

Primarily it should be a functionally sound football stadium.



Adaptability

Reflect on alternate uses of the stadium premise (Stands, Parking, etc.) without damaging the match grounds.



Place

Represent values of cultural/regional/local context in the design.



Afterlife Uses

Reflect on new uses after the stadium is decommissioned for a bigger stadium in a different location.

Objective of this challenge is to bring out design ideas which can shape the stadiums of future with a fresh outlook by making them more useful to our coming ages. The problem is leaning towards tapping the unrealised potential of futuristic stadium designs.

Entries shall be evaluated on originality of idea, concept, technology use, cost effectiveness, future use and overall functioning of the premises.

The following objectives can be a point of beginning to conceive this design.

Submission

You have to deliver an architectural outcome on the following site, based on the given outlines.

- A minimum of 2 and maximum of 4 boards / sheets. [2362px x 3544px] or [400mm x 600mm in 150 dpi] in portrait digital format (JPEG).
- Each image should be less than 15MB
- You can find the preset PSD, AI and INDD template files in the 'additional resources folder.

This additional resources folder contains: FAQ Questions, High Res maps and CAD file of the site plan.

Minimum requisites in the sheets are 2 sheets/boards + Cover image containing:

- Site plan (Compulsory)
- Key conceptual sections x 1 (Minimum)
- 3D views x 4
- Cover image/Thumbnail of size 2000 x 1000 px or larger in aspect ratio 2:1.
- Floor plans, images, sketches (if any) can be added to support the entry in the form of additional images.
- · Answer 6 FAQ questions in the discussion section as given on the 'additional resources folder'.

+ Use exploded views to discuss multi levelled conceptual models better.

- + Ensure that the final sheets which are submitted do not include your name or any other mark of identification.
- + Mention sheet number on corner of every sheet.
- + This is a design ideas challenge only. There is no built commission/realization is associated with the problem.
- + Plagiarism of any idea / form / design / image will be disqualified with a notice.

Registration page here: http://competitions.uni.xyz

Submission Deadline: December 01, 2019

Submission closes this day.

Public Voting begins: December 11, 2019

Submitted entries are open for voting.

Public Voting ends: January 01, 2020

Voting ends on this date.

Result Announcement: January 11, 2020

Result day!

Rewards



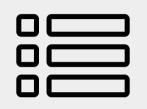
Grants of up to a total of **15,000\$** can be won on this challenge. Learn more about the full conditions on the competition page here.

The entries will be judged by an international jury of the competition on the following criterions:

Judging Criteria









Presentation

The fundamental to a good entry is a good presentation.



Quality of thought and intent in pre-design phase.

Spaces/Programme

How the spaces are calculated and ordered.

Design Output

The final architectural outcome of the solution.









The judging panel can also add other criterions based on their internal discussions - which will be in line with the problem statement. Eg. Programmatic innovation, Technological integration etc. Participants are advised to fulfil above given criterions first in their design.

(Ad) Competitions.uni.xyz

Design what you always dreamt of.

And challenge the world while doing it.

Uni hosts a series of design challenges with topics that expand your portfolio in very unique ways. The subjects come from a wide range of ideas that are multi-disciplinary and span to various professional levels. These competitions are organized are open for all disciplines. Click here to discover about these.





Unyt serves as a part of UNI in the realm of **typological discoveries.** It intends to break the fusion of traditional design barriers and methodologies by making it a platform for experimentation. It embarks on mobilizing ideas where creators can elementally question the buildings we create. It is a research initiative dedicated to providing opportunities for designers from all domains to explore ideas that go beyond the restrictions of usual architectural discourse.

Queries: support@uni.xyz

Discover other competitions: http://competitions.uni.xyz
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