

MASTERPLAN 1000m



The Central Strip

The intervention is organized around a clear central strip that defines the primary spatial and organizational backbone of the master plan. Rather than functioning merely as a circulation route, this focal axis describes the different distribution of uses and provides a vibrant framework for the site's development.

The strip establishes a clear distinction between two complementary urban environments while maintaining strong visual and pedestrian connections between them. It also enables the program to be developed in carefully planned stages, allowing individual components to be realized independently without compromising the overall vision.

Network of public spaces

To the east of the strip, the new Makarov Stadium forms the heart of the most intense stadium complex. Together with the transport hub, parking facilities and supporting administrative and training facilities, this site accommodates the core of the program, working with the existing soccer fields while ensuring efficient signage, security and access management.

To the west, the District Sports and Recreation Center develops as a major and vibrant sports hub. This compact family of sports buildings is organized around a central courtyard, ensuring good ventilation, natural illumination and a sense of community. The design also provides for the future development of the site, allowing for the integration of new sports facilities as the program evolves.

The central strip is selected from the transport hub to the stadium, this linear public space is selected as the primary organization of the urban design and creates a clear connection between the sports and leisure facilities.

Further from functioning as a conventional street, the strip is conceived as a public promenade, where users experience a vibrant urban life. All major sports facilities address this central space, providing first and foremost, public spaces and active facilities towards it. Together they form a continuous sequence of destinations that transform the strip into a vibrant "Street of Sports".

The alternating rhythm of buildings and open spaces creates a varied urban experience. Every building contributes to the overall identity while remaining part of a coherent spatial composition. The strip accommodates movement, gathering, events and informal recreation, becoming the shared public heart of the sports complex.

As the principal organizing element of the master plan, the strip also provides a framework for the future development. Its robust spatial structures allow for flexible programming, responding to evolving needs while preserving the overall coherence and identity of the City of Sports.

A Carpet of Trees

The landscape strategy is based on the idea of a carpet of trees, rather than creating a series of isolated green spaces. This approach ensures that the primary spatial framework, from which architectural and landscape interventions are derived, is a continuous and interconnected network of green spaces. Within this green fabric, interventions are carefully integrated, ensuring that the overall spatial coherence is maintained. The design also provides a framework for the future development, allowing for the integration of new sports facilities as the program evolves.

1. Central axis



2. A carpet of trees

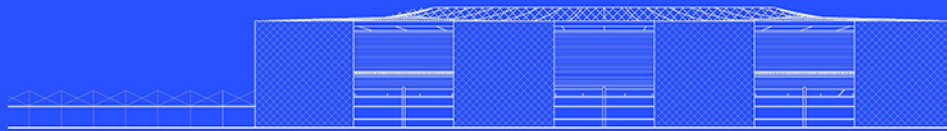
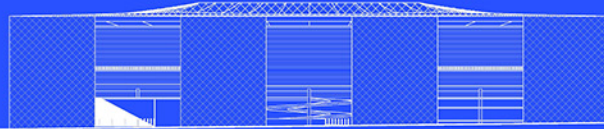
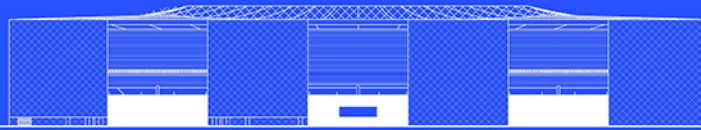


3. Urban frame



4. Network of public spaces



Elevation EAST
SideElevation NORTH
SideElevation SOUTH
SideElevation WEST
Side

1. Towers



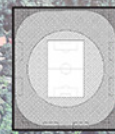
2. Gates



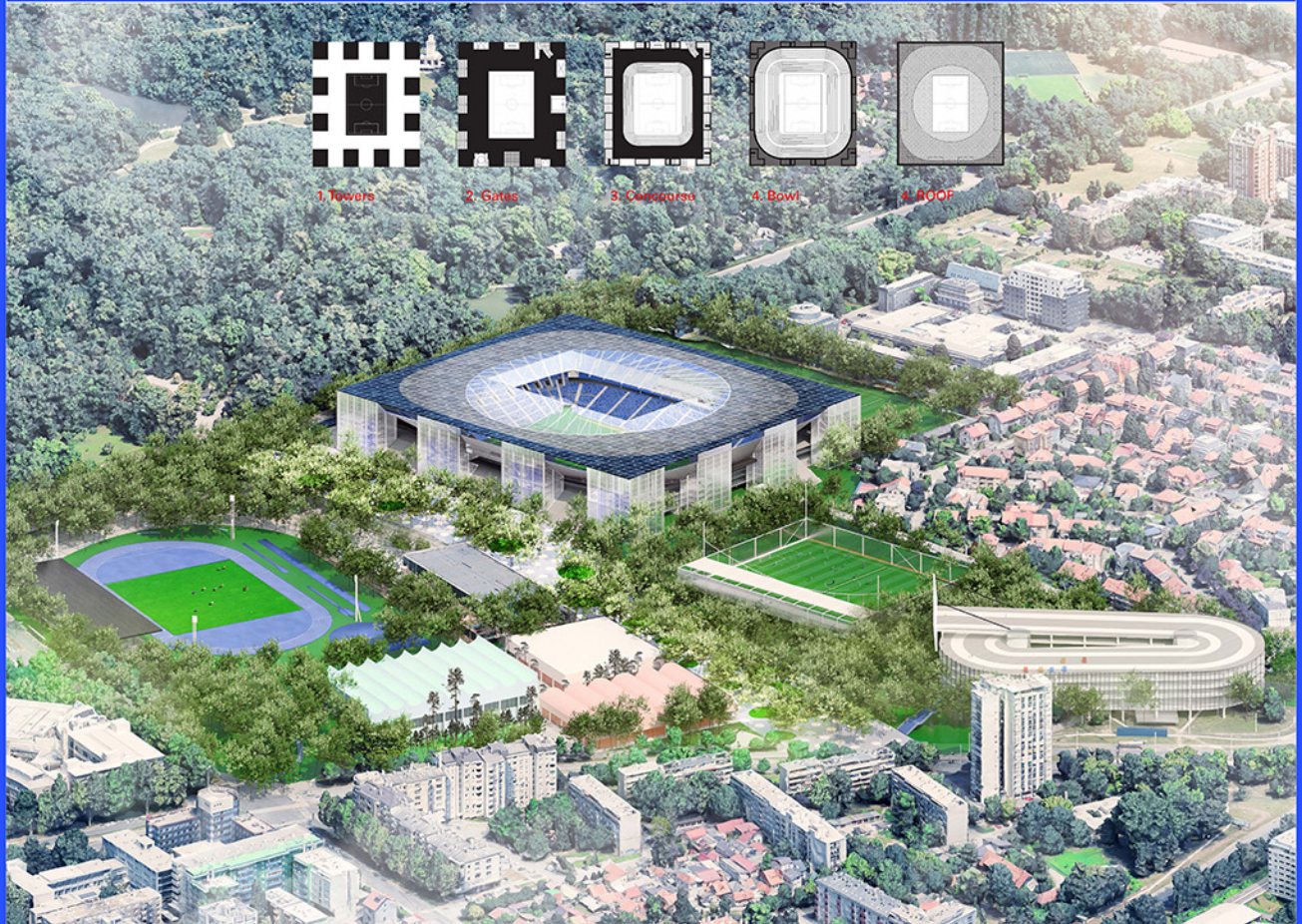
3. Concourses



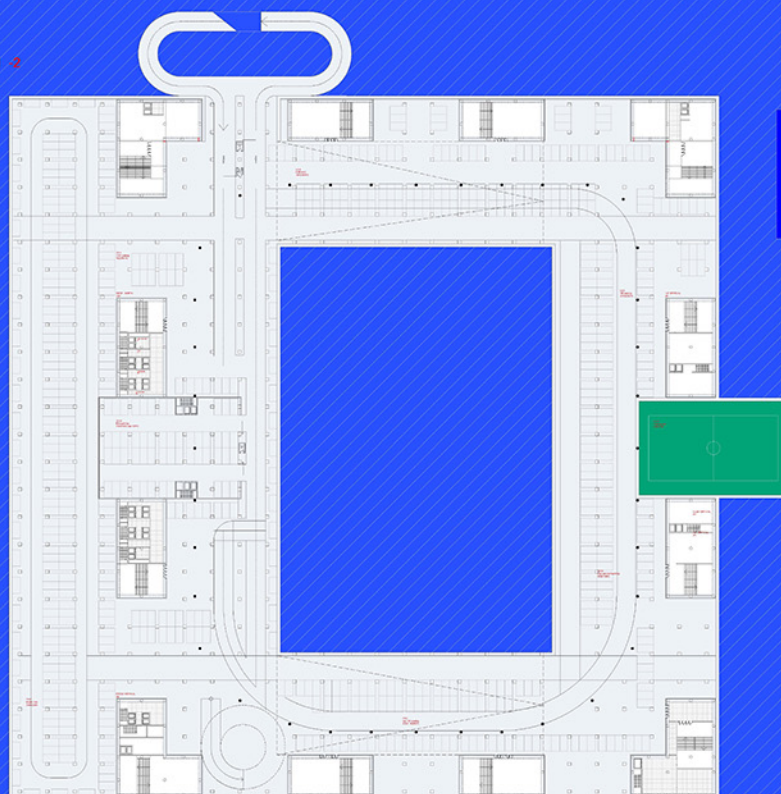
4. Bowl



5. Roof



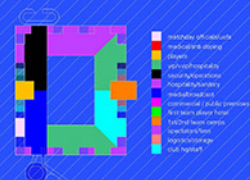
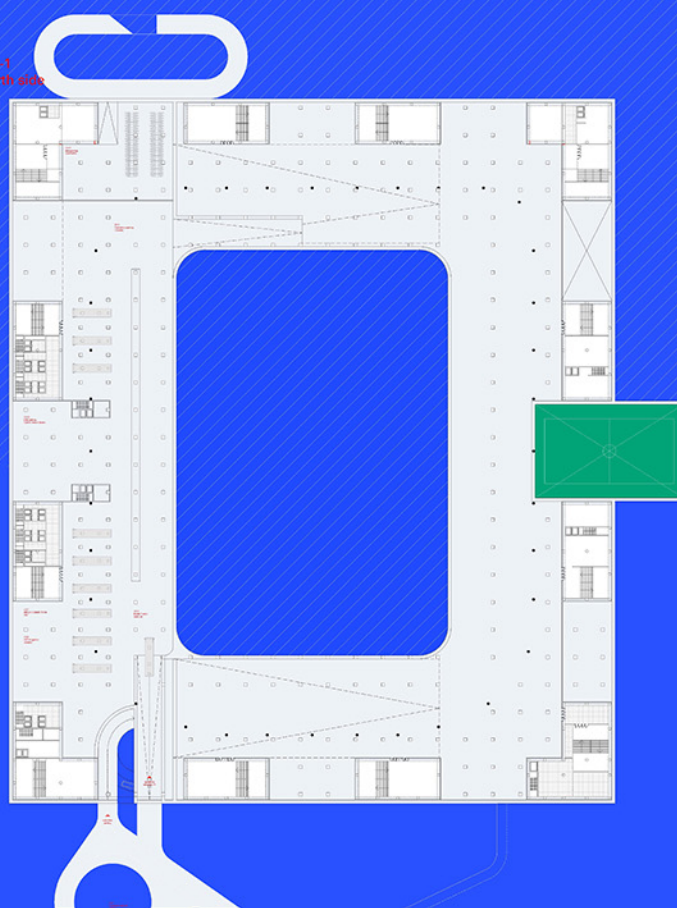
PLAN -2
500m



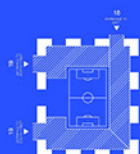
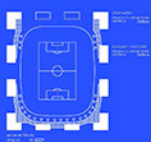
Plan -2



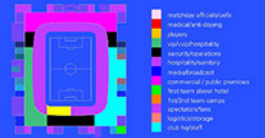
PLAN -1
on north side
500m



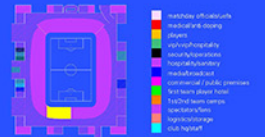
evacuation direction for upper floor

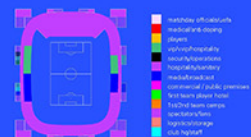
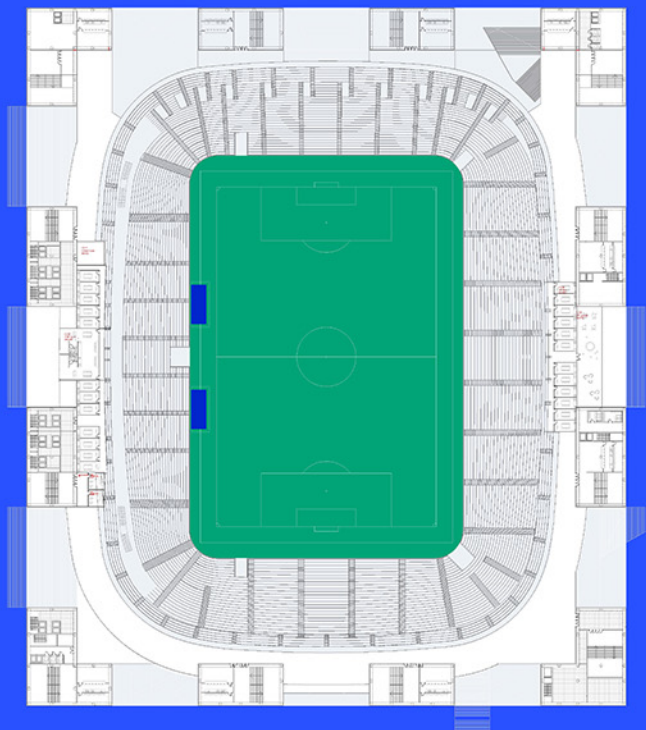
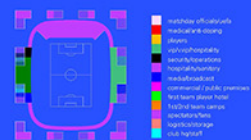


evacuation direction



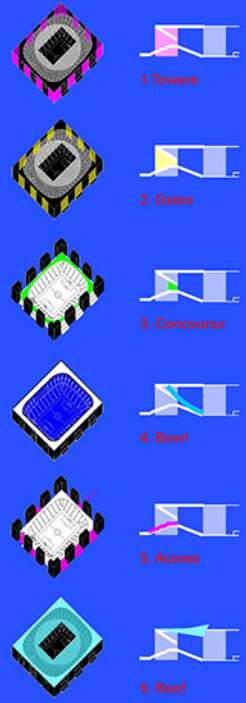
PLAN +3
Concours level
500e





has been found to be connected as a lightweight, high-performance grid system, efficiently spanning the entire structure. The grid system is made of a single layer of interconnected rods that adjust a radial, radial-symmetrical configuration of the structure and become more complex and interconnected as the structure becomes more heavily loaded, maintaining maximum consumption.

The structure consists of a series of interconnected communication lines supported by the towers, forming a radial-symmetrical grid system. The radial rods are distributed in a radial pattern, with the rods more densely distributed and vertical plates (bracing) more closely spaced in the areas where the structure is connected to a primary tension ring, or where the structure is subjected to greater tension. The tension ring is a circular member around and above the primary tension ring. Radial cables connect the tension ring to the primary tension ring, and the distance between the two tension rings is created by a series of vertical rods. The tension ring is connected to a primary tension ring by a series of vertical rods, and the distance between the two tension rings is created by a series of vertical rods. The tension ring is connected to a primary tension ring by a series of vertical rods, and the distance between the two tension rings is created by a series of vertical rods.



Towers and Gates

The architectural identity of the new Malawi Stadium is defined by a powerful quality. On the one hand, the stadium presents itself as a monumental, solid landmark in a suburban setting. Internally, the site and the new sports grounds, however, the stadium is not an isolated, isolated arena where the collective energy of spectators becomes the defining architectural experience.

The transition is articulated through a rhythmic composition of towers and gates. 50 solid towers with four facing tower facades along each longitudinal side, and the stadium finally to the ground. They establish a clear structural rhythm that gives the building its monumental presence and create a recognizable identity from every approach. Between these towers, generous openings of radial cables form a sequence of urban gates. These transverse moments create visitors into the stadium, framing views towards the central concourse and offering glimpses of the surrounding urban fabric.

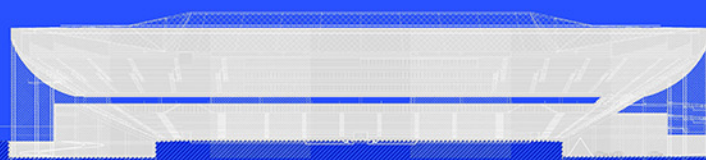
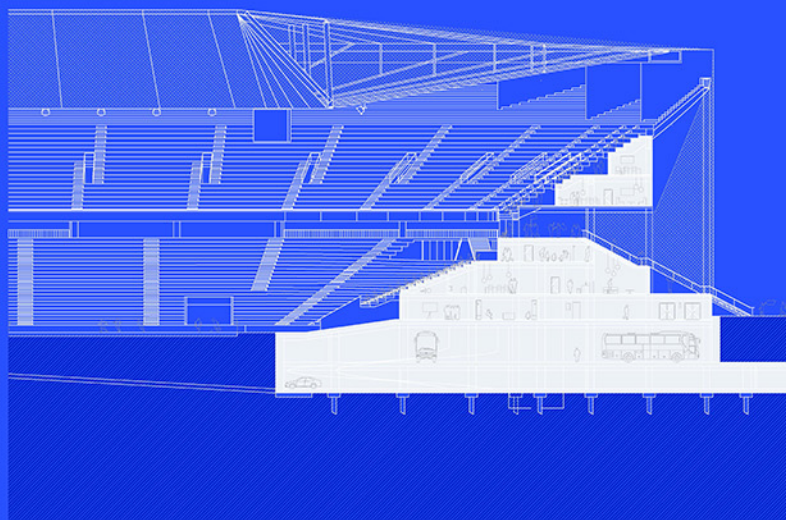
The stadium is approached from the central strip of its concourse, where three generous semi-circular staircases lead directly to the elevated public concourse. This central concourse transforms the act of entering the stadium into a collective experience. From the concourse, staircases are selectively distributed to every sector of the arena, ensuring clear circulation, efficient circulation and an accessible journey from arrival to seat.

ROOF

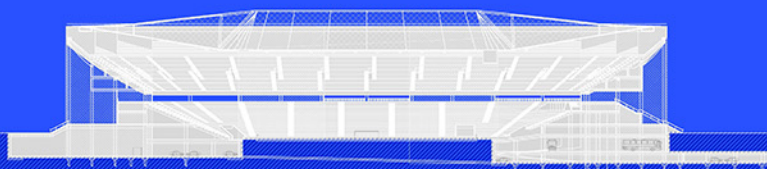
The roof structure is conceived as a lightweight, high-performance steel system efficiently spanning the large rectangular spectator bowl. The roof adopts radial cable-supported configurations in which compression and tension elements collaborate to achieve maximum efficiency with minimum material consumption.

The primary structural system consists of an outer steel compression ring supported by the towers. This ring is the compression ring across a plane in both the horizontal plane looking up the side of the stadium, and vertical plane. Dividing the space between the towers, the compression ring is connected to a primary tension ring at the bottom by means of radial cables. A second tension ring is situated lower, inward and above the primary tension ring. Radial cables connect the compression ring with the secondary tension ring. The distance between the two tension rings is created by a steel column that serves as a base of the secondary tension ring to create a stiff structure above the pitch. This column is connected by two additional beams creating a stiff transfer structure. In order to generate a strong frame from both perspectives, the secondary radial cable is double of the primary beam between the secondary and primary radial cable. As such, the roof will have two different types of radial cables, generating a rigid structure (rather than between two rectangular beams). As the primary ring is positioned more than the secondary one, the deformation of the primary ring can be kept small compared to the secondary ring.

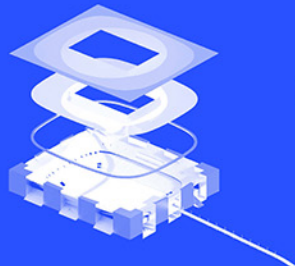
The roof itself is designed lightweight as well as it contains a membrane structure. The membrane structure is directly installed on the radial cable.



SECTION A
10000



SECTION B
10000



1. Continuous level grass access to the full bowl
2. Continuous wall of seats for the home team
3. VIP central to the bowl
4. Dominant angles for the best view
5. Continuous bowl with unobstructed corners for optimal experience
6. Access





SECTION
1000e

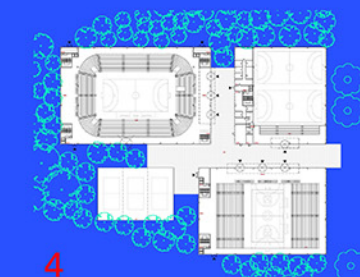
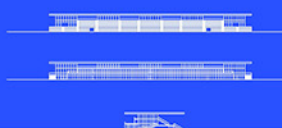
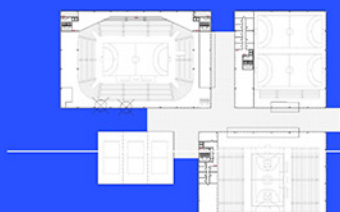
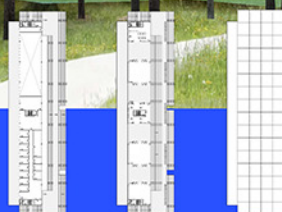
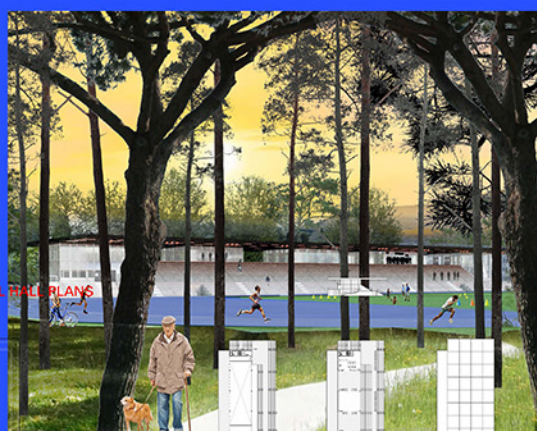


ELEVATIONS
1000e

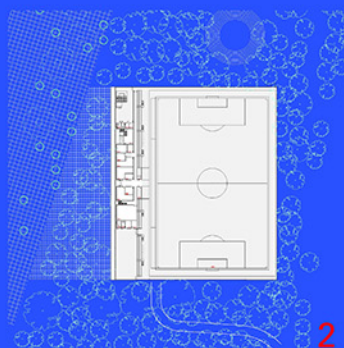


HANDBALL ARENA PLANS
1000e

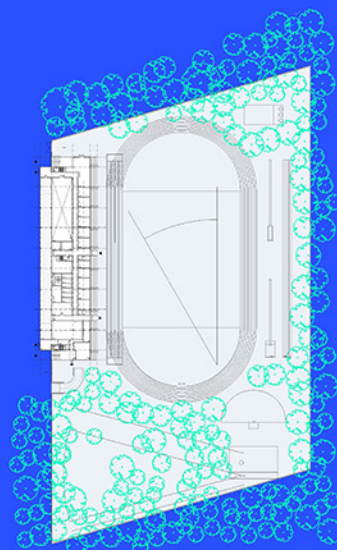
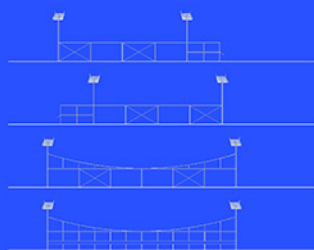
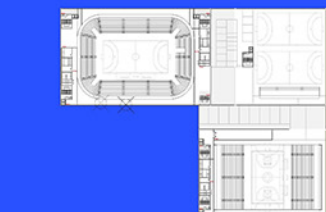
NETBALL BASKETBALL ARENA PLANS
1000e



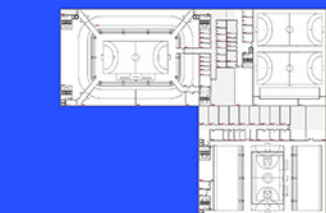
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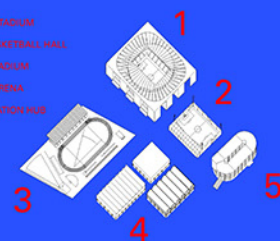
2



3



- 1. FOOTBALL STADIUM
- 2. FUTSAL - BASKETBALL HALL
- 3. ATHLETICS STADIUM
- 4. HANDBALL ARENA
- 5. TRANSFORMATION HALL



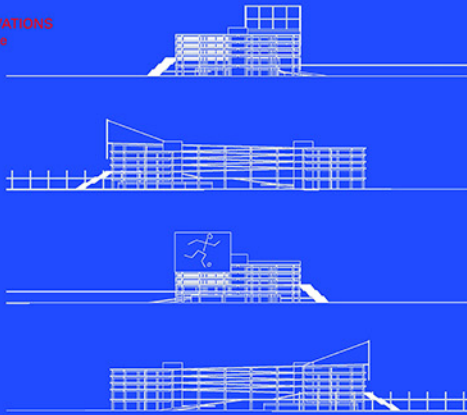
3

4

1

2

5

SECTIONS
1000mELEVATIONS
1000mTRANSPORTATION HUB PLANS
1000m