

# **HEIGHT ACT CONCEPT PLANS**

RFK CAMPUS STADIUM

DECEMBER 31, 2025

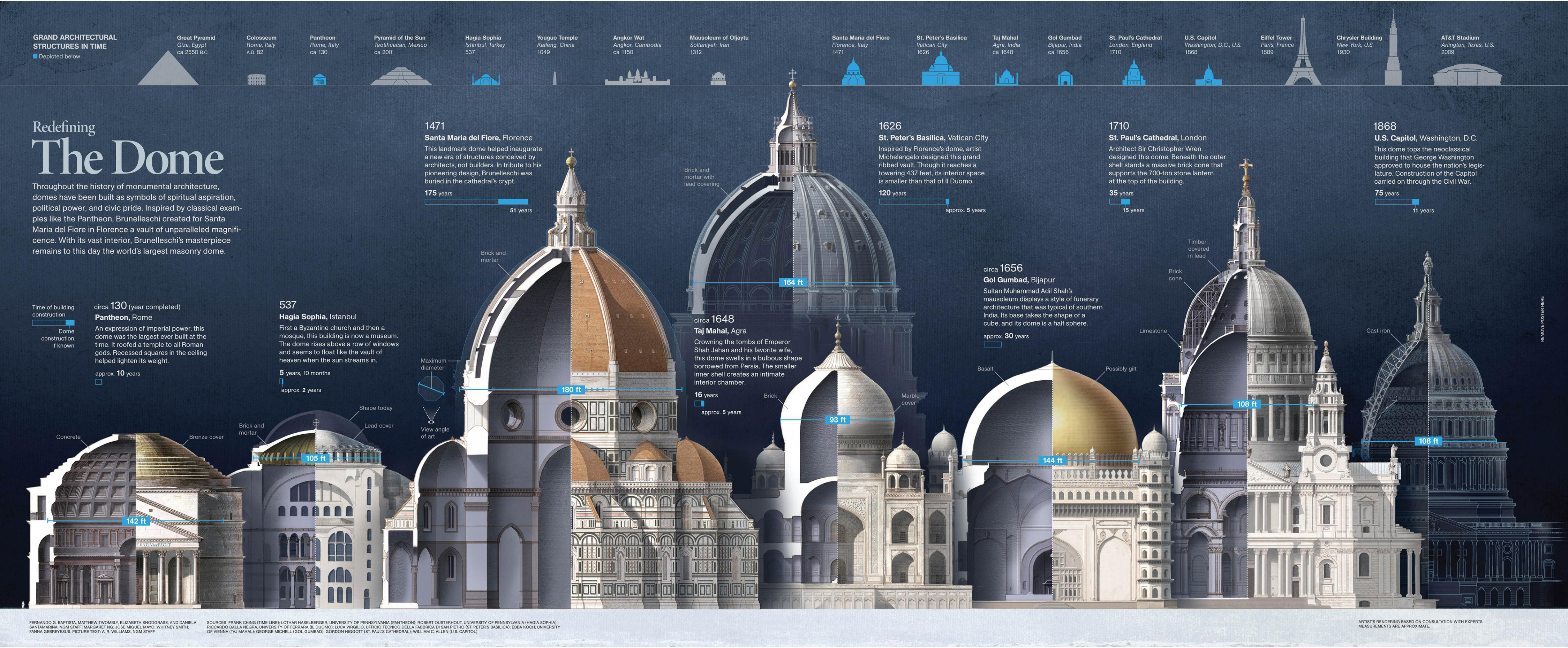
**HKS**



# EVOLUTION OF THE DOME

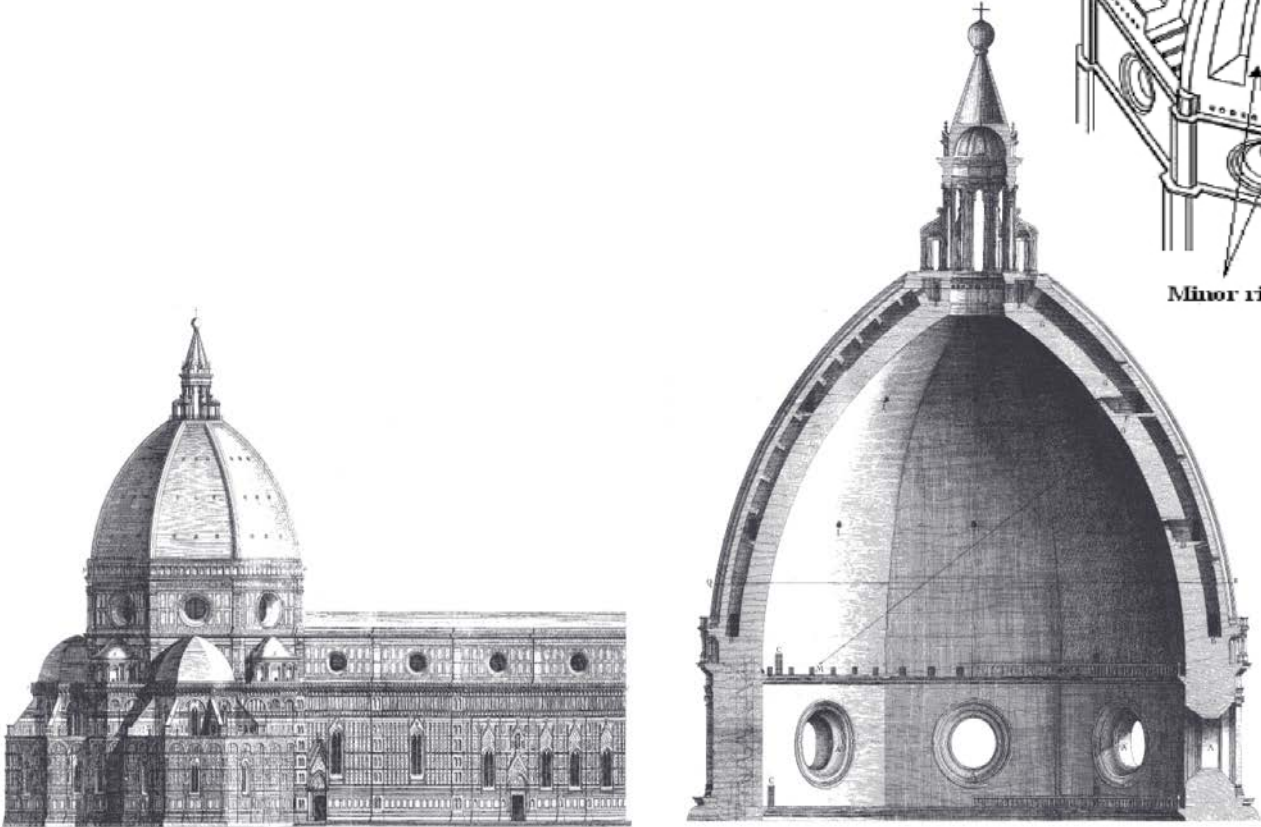
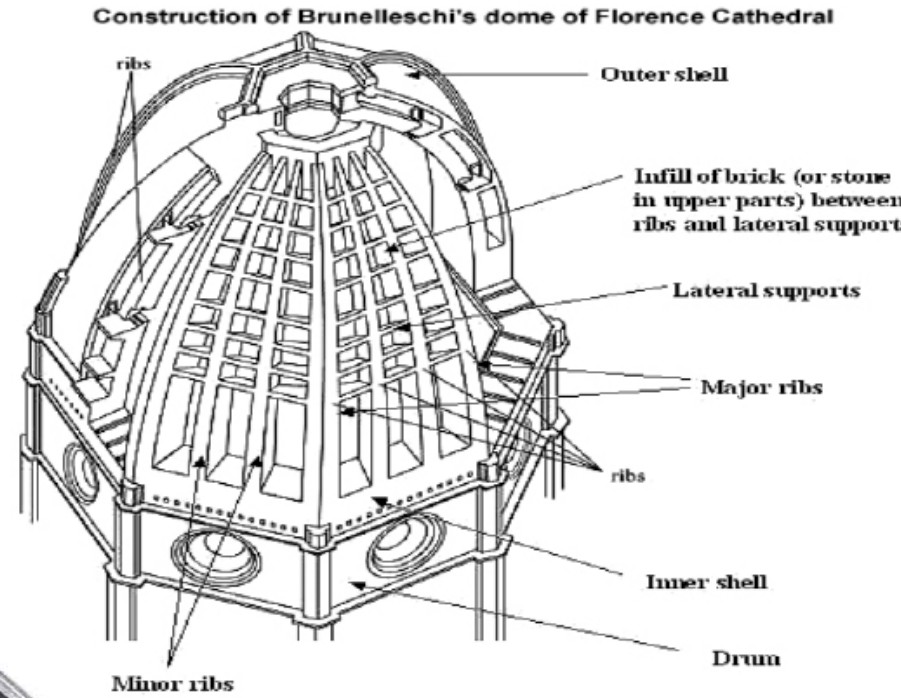
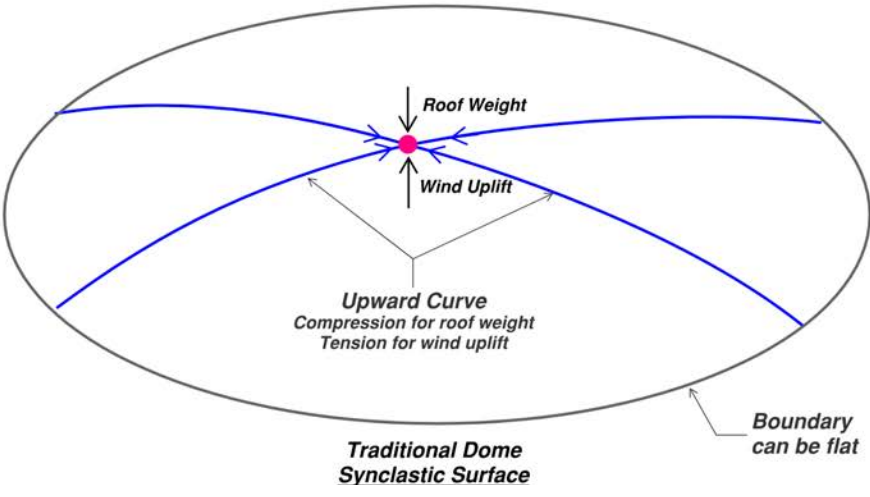
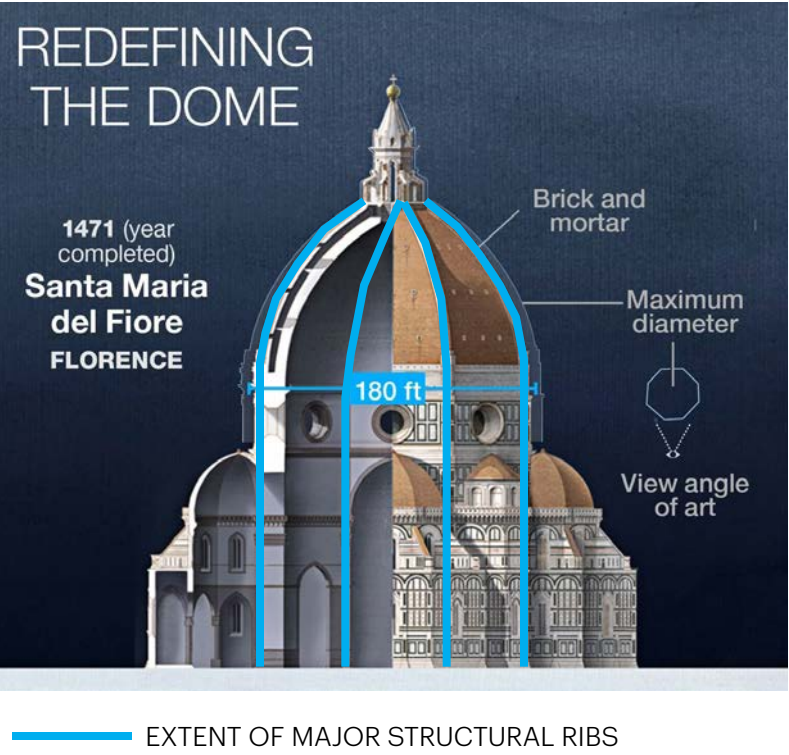
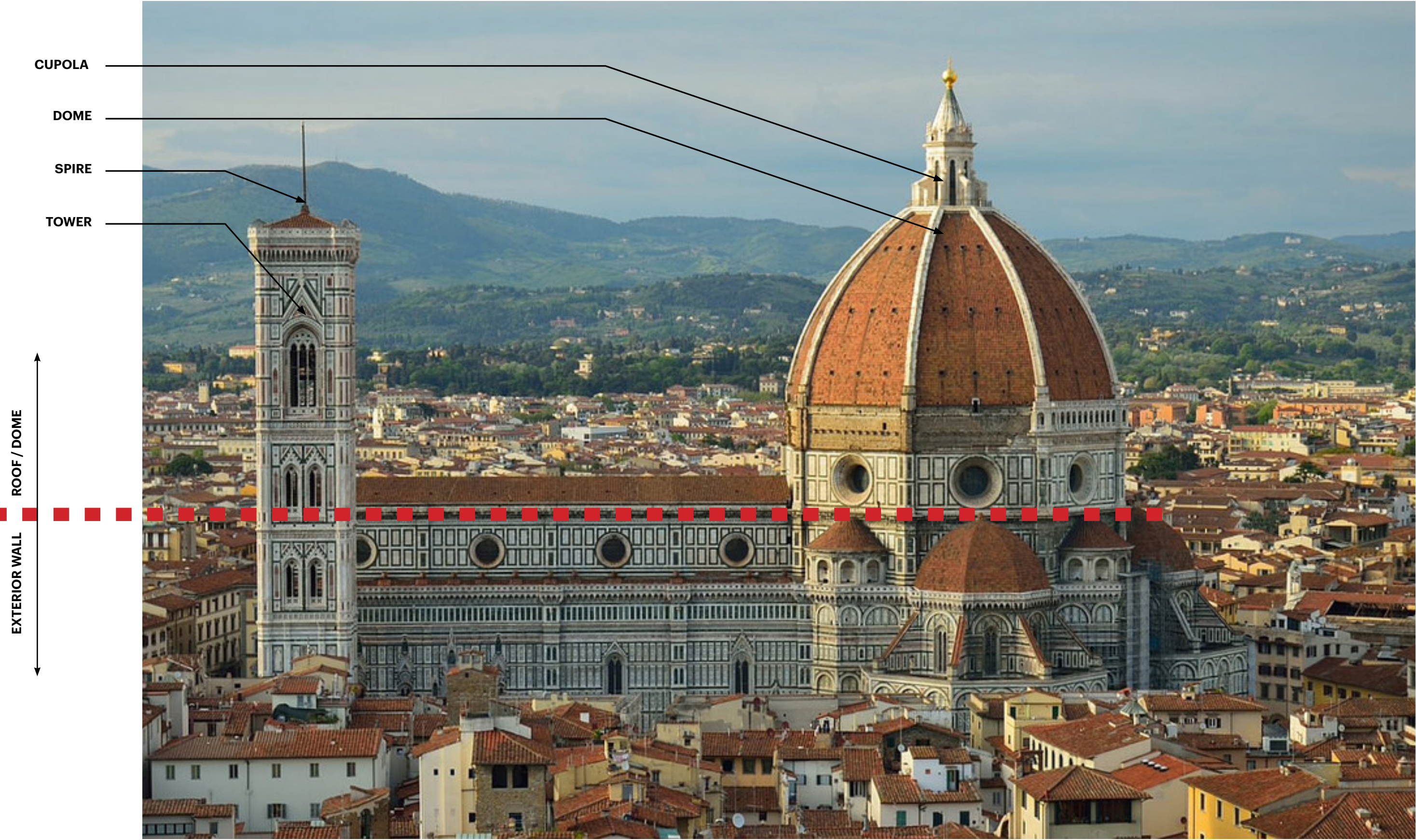
Dome forms and materials have evolved significantly over time, beginning with various forms of masonry and concrete. Today's domes span farther than ever with the use of steel and steel cables. Each of these domes over time are comprised of similar elements - structural ribs to cover the column-free space below and a shell to make the dome weathertight.

The structural ribs historically beared weight on a solid bearing wall as at the Pantheon in Rome. However, over time, the structures evolved to extend the ribs to the ground, allowing more free-flowing movement around the base of the dome. This evolution can be seen below in the graphic depiction of domes from National Geographic.





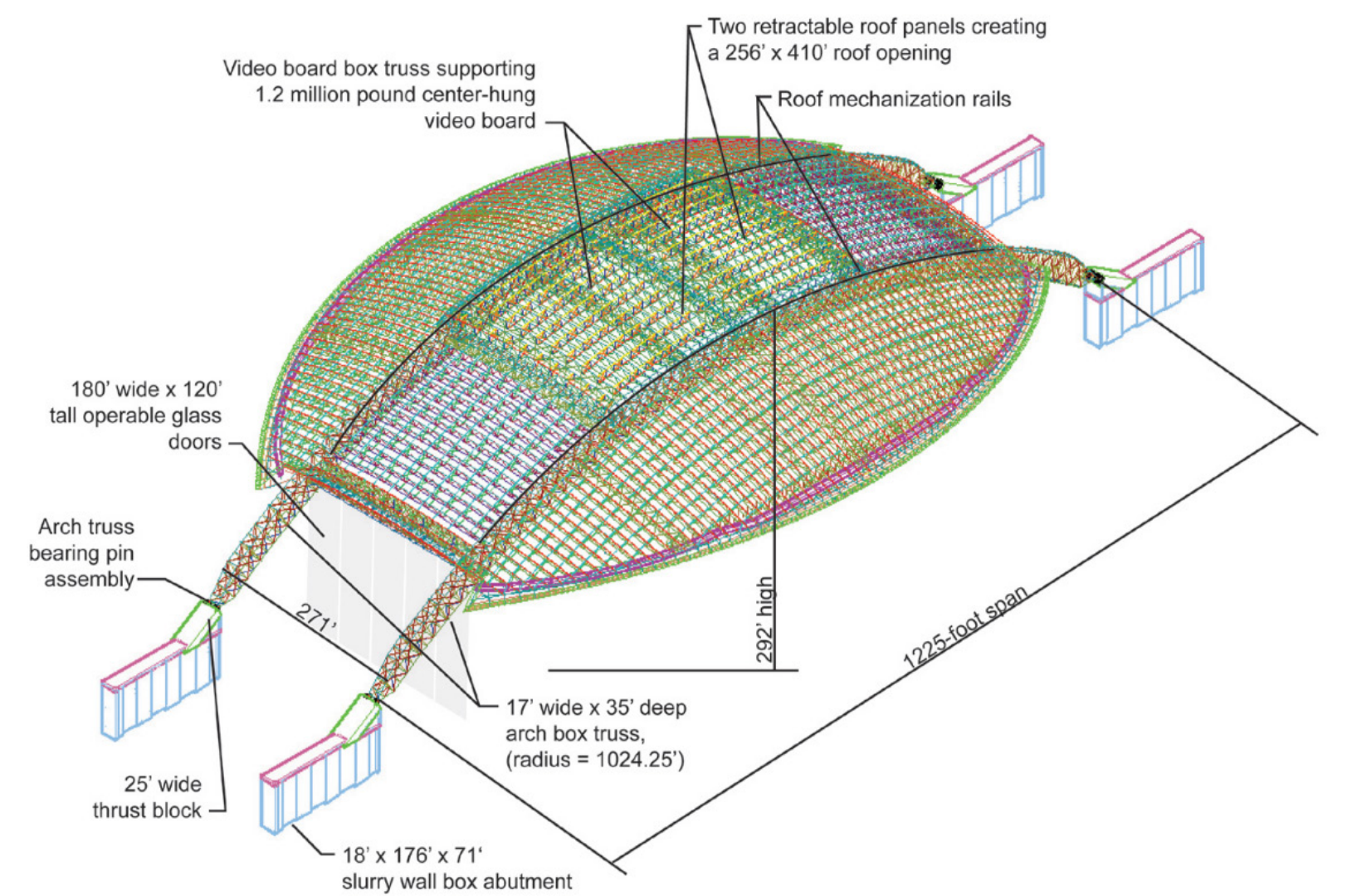
# TRADITIONAL DOME ELEMENTS





# EVOLUTION OF THE DOME

Since the Height Act was established in 1910, dome structures have evolved significantly to create large, open, column-free environments. Seen here are four examples of dome structures constructed since 1910. Dorton Arena, constructed in 1952, consists of a hyperbolic paraboloid roof shape constructed of two steel arches connected by steel tension cables. In 1964, Cassell Coliseum at Virginia Tech created a large open space for it's arena floor using concrete and laminated wood arches with steel tension rods. Also in 1964, the Astrodome used a steel lamella dome to create the first indoor major league baseball park. In 2009, AT&T Stadium opened with the longest single-span roof structure in the world by using a pair of steel arched box trusses to create the dome that covers the stadium seating bowl.



2009 - AT&T Stadium; Steel Arched Box Truss Dome



1952 - Dorton Arena; Hyperbolic Paraboloid Dome



1964 - Cassell Coliseum; Free-Spanning Concrete and Laminated Wood Dome



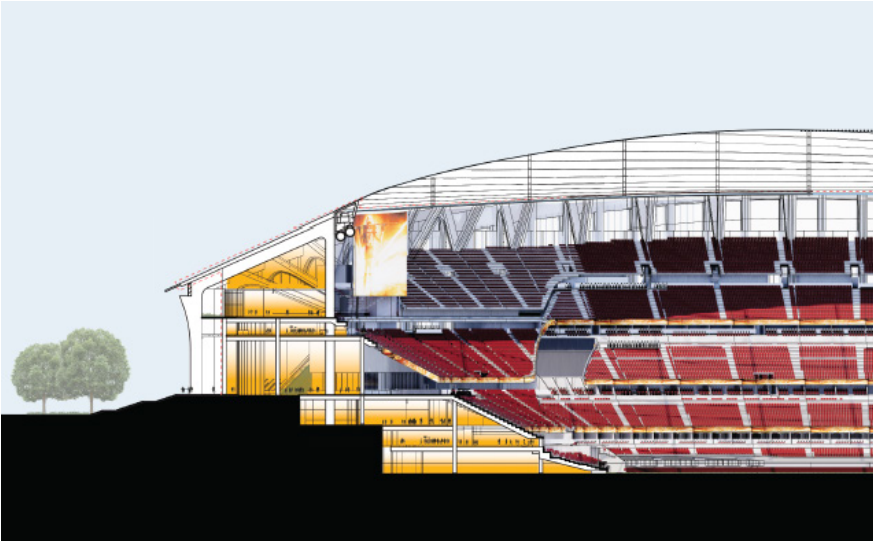
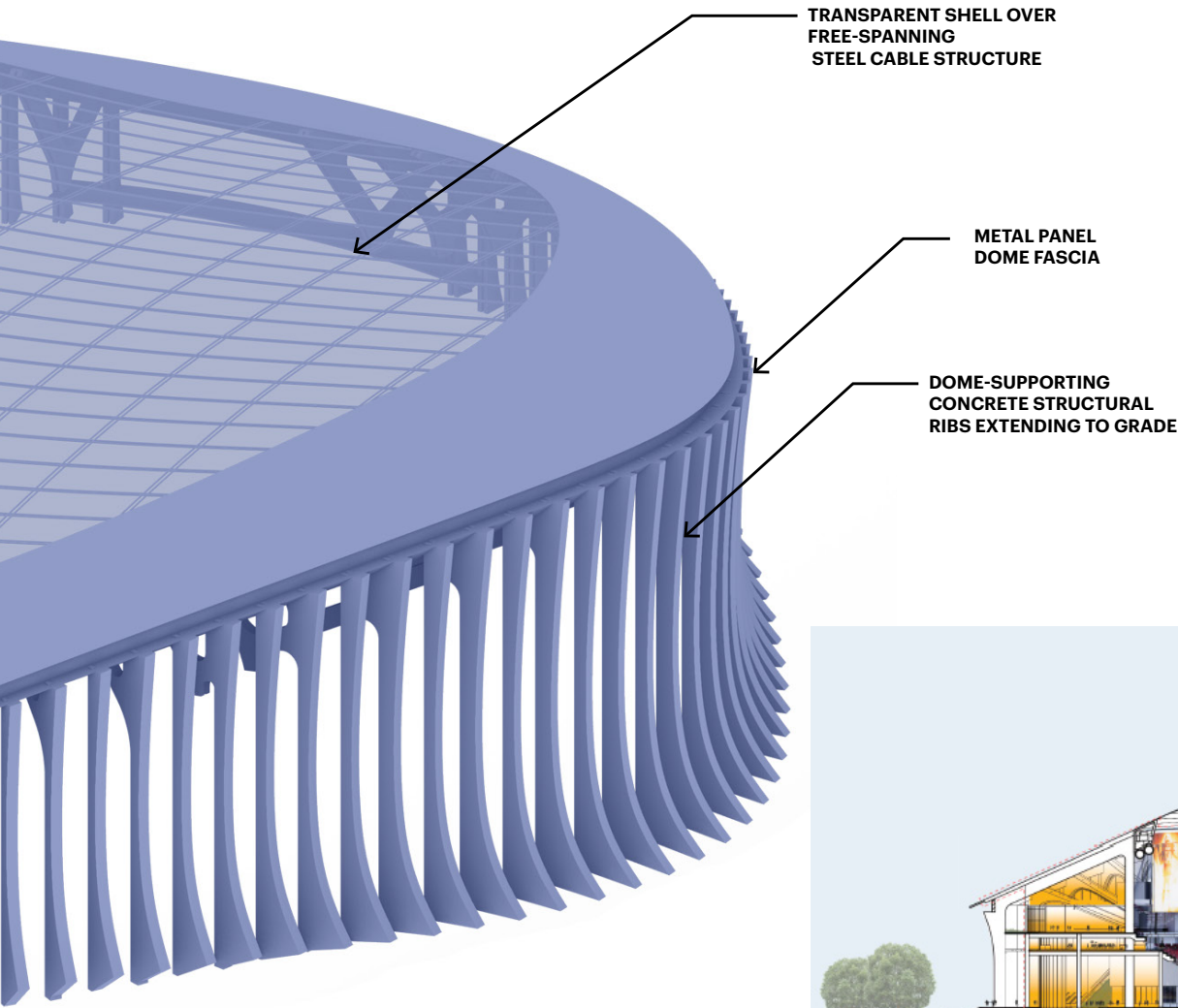
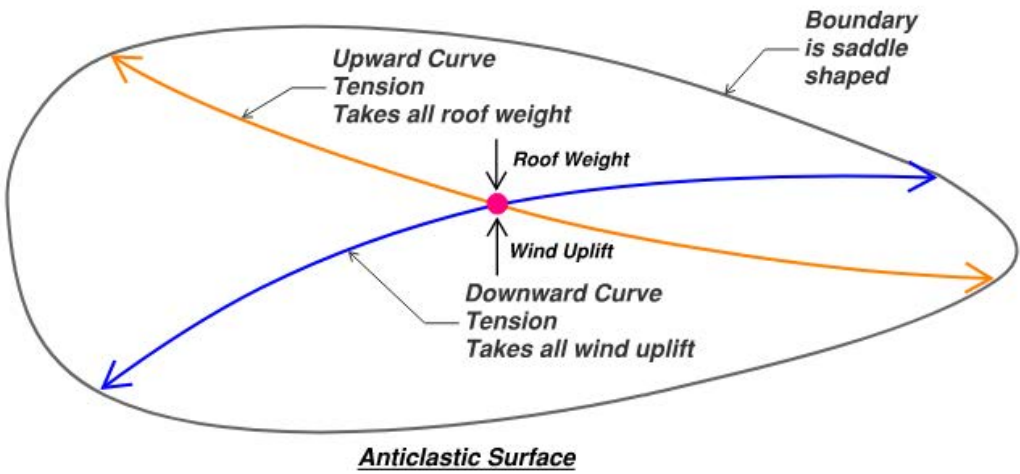
1964 - Houston Astrodome; Steel Lamella Dome



# RFK CAMPUS STADIUM DOME ELEMENTS

OPAQUE SHELL  
OVER STEEL RIBS

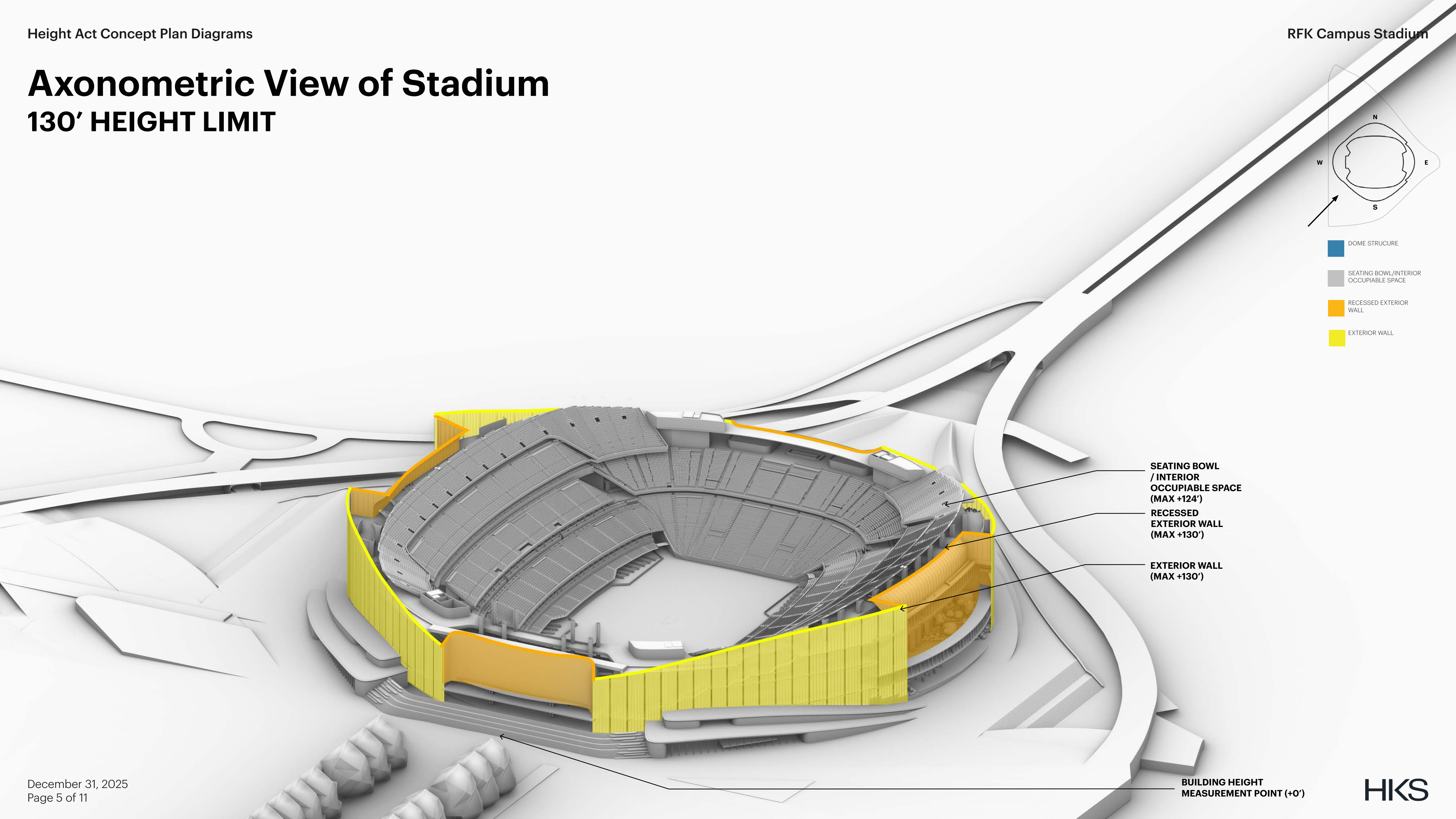
DOME-  
SUPPORTING  
CONCRETE  
STRUCTURAL  
RIBS





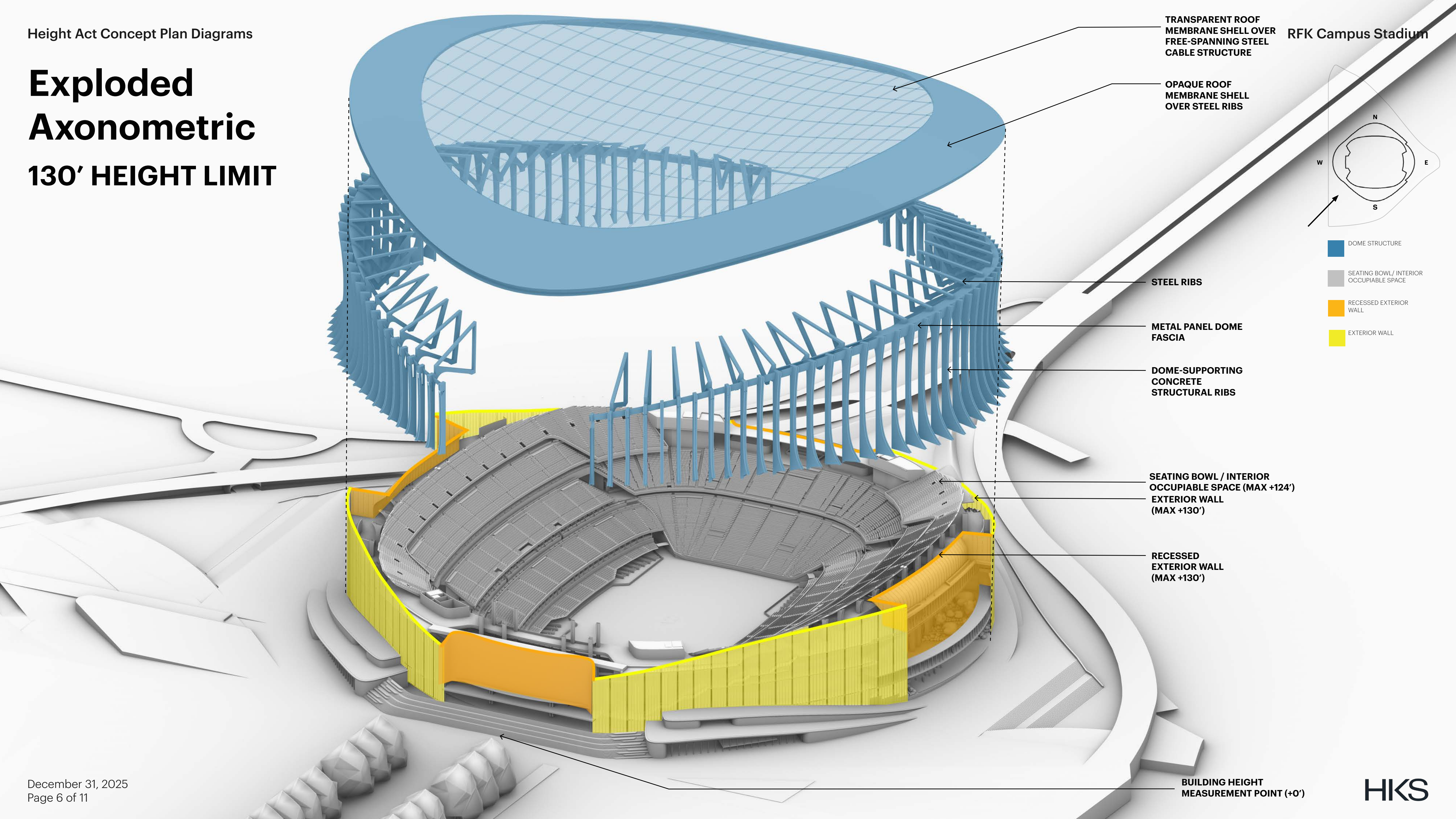
# Axonometric View of Stadium

## 130' HEIGHT LIMIT





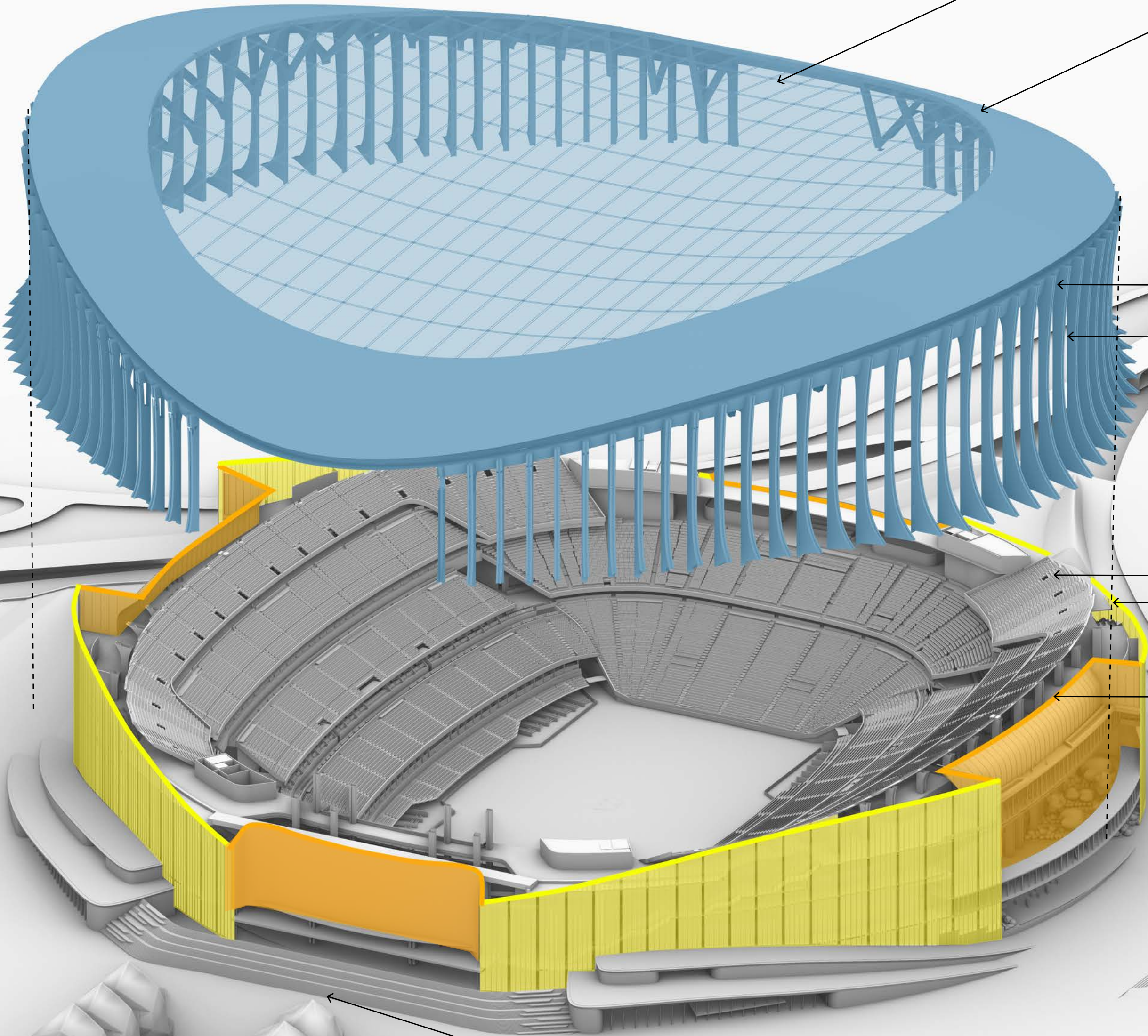
# Exploded Axonometric 130' HEIGHT LIMIT





# Exploded Axonometric 130' HEIGHT LIMIT

RFK Campus Stadium



TRANSPARENT ROOF  
MEMBRANE SHELL OVER  
FREE-SPANNING STEEL  
CABLE STRUCTURE

OPAQUE ROOF  
MEMBRANE SHELL  
OVER STEEL RIBS

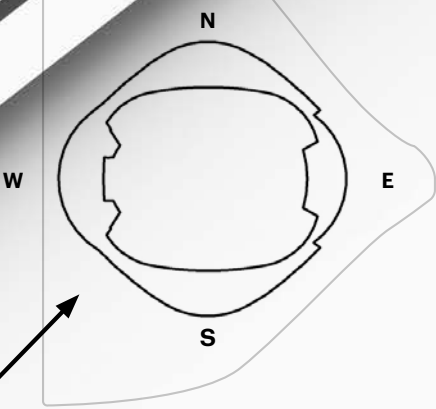
METAL PANEL DOME  
FASCIA

DOME-SUPPORTING  
CONCRETE  
STRUCTURAL RIBS

SEATING BOWL / INTERIOR  
OCCUPIABLE SPACE (MAX +124')  
EXTERIOR WALL  
(MAX +130')

RECESSED  
EXTERIOR WALL  
(MAX +130')

BUILDING HEIGHT  
MEASUREMENT POINT (+0')

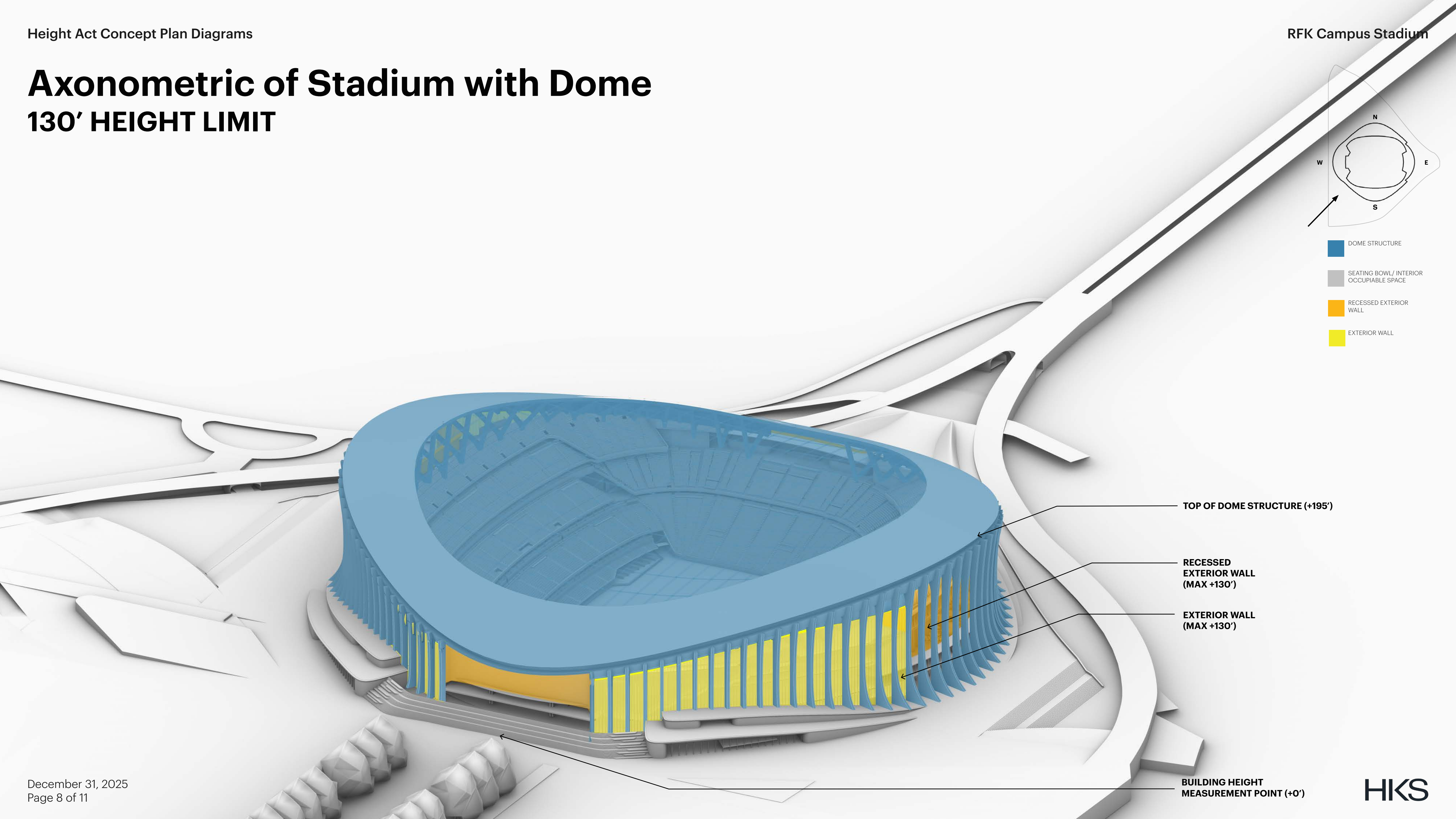


- DOME STRUCTURE
- SEATING BOWL / INTERIOR  
OCCUPIABLE SPACE
- RECESSED EXTERIOR  
WALL
- EXTERIOR WALL



# Axonometric of Stadium with Dome

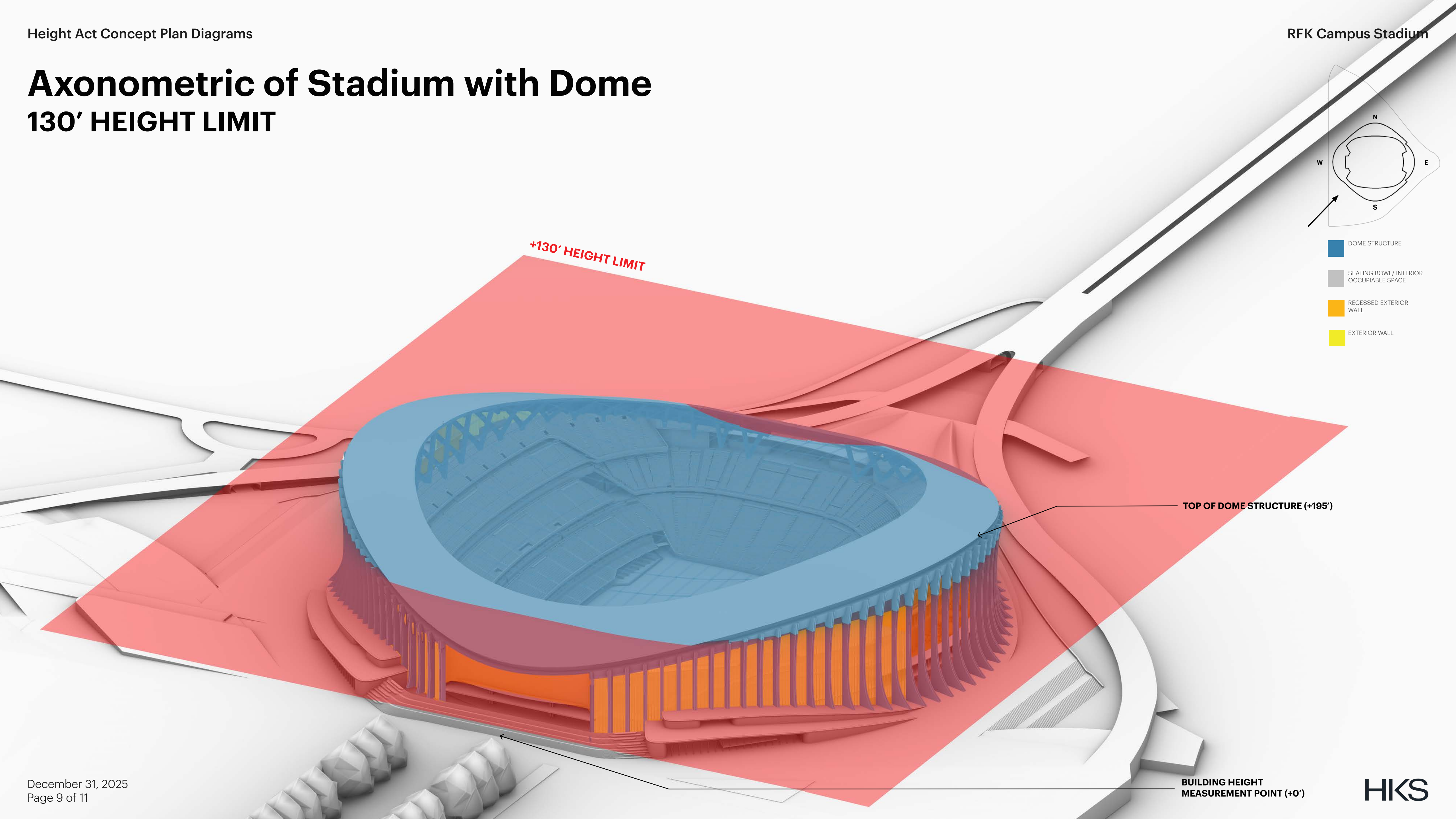
## 130' HEIGHT LIMIT





# Axonometric of Stadium with Dome

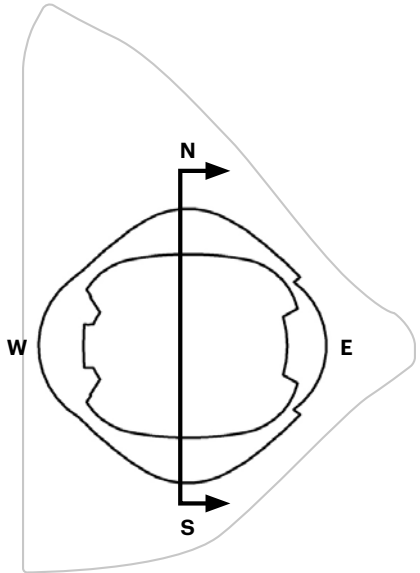
## 130' HEIGHT LIMIT



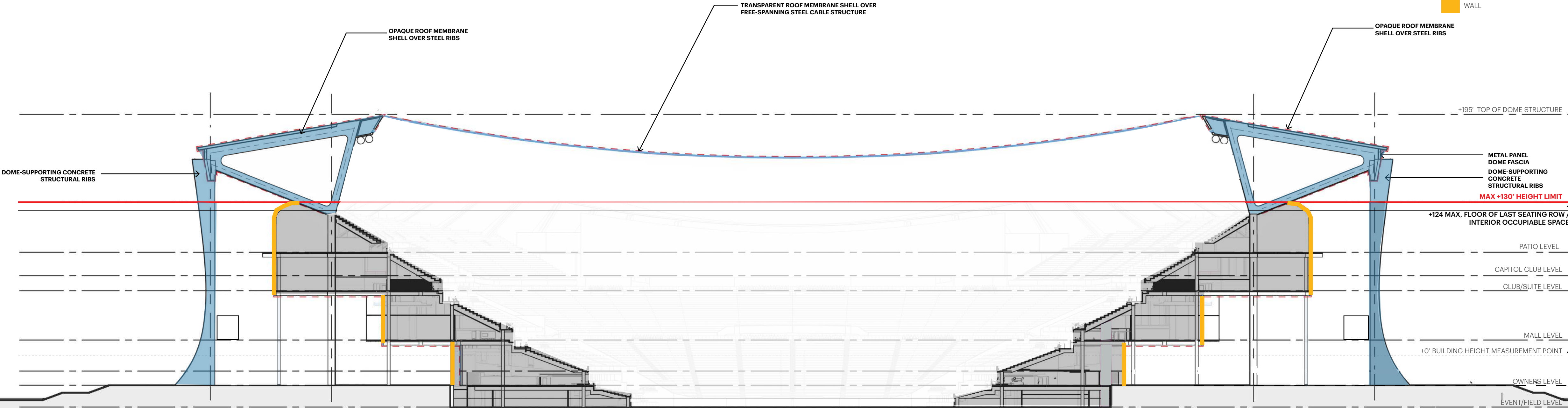


# Sections

## North - South



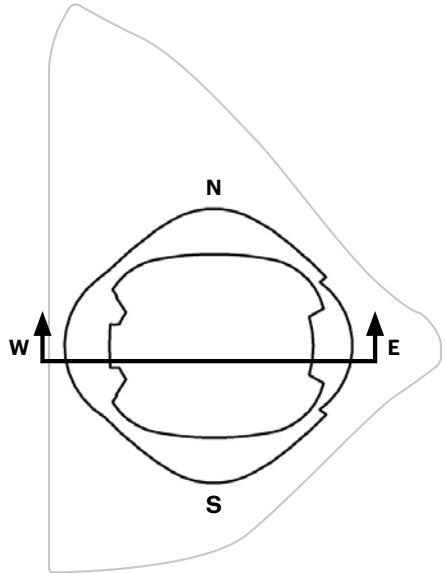
- DOME STRUCTURE
- SEATING BOWL / INTERIOR OCCUPIABLE SPACE
- RECESSED EXTERIOR WALL





# Sections

## East-West



- DOME STRUCTURE
- SEATING BOWL / INTERIOR OCCUPIABLE SPACE
- RECESSED EXTERIOR WALL

