



Part II

Treatment and Work Recommendations



WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Figure 145: Field House Exterior
UW Archives c1932)

Historic Preservation & Treatment Objectives

This section of the Historic Structure Report is to serve as a planning and decision-making tool for applying the optimal historic treatment approach to the Field House at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Ideally, this planning process will both preserve and enhance the historic nature of the building in its general aspect as well as in its particulars. The document has engaged the professional expertise of architects, engineers, and consultants, along with representatives from the University of Wisconsin-System, the State of Wisconsin-Department of Administration, and the University of Wisconsin Athletics Department and as such, it is a collaborative product. Future planning and construction projects will continually respond to the opinions and guidance of these professionals. It is assumed that the document will change as projects are implemented and more information about the building's history, its physical condition, and programmatic priorities is clarified. This document and any restoration, preservation, or rehabilitation projects conducted at the Field House is a continued work-in-progress and at the end of each project, review and assessment may change the priorities or specific treatment plans. In addition, a complete record of treatment, including photographs, should be provided at the end of any given project.

The treatment and work recommendations proposed focus mainly on those areas of the Field House that exhibit historic significance. It is not intended as a comprehensive planning document for a complete renovation of the building, but rather a sub-chapter within the Historic Structure Report.

The general purpose of this Historic Structure Report is not only to document the history behind the asset, but is also to identify the areas of concern that will need to be addressed over the course of the building's future to prohibit further deterioration and prolong its historic integrity.

In 2015, UW-Athletics proposed that the exterior of the Field House be revitalized through window restoration and masonry cleaning along with redevelopment of the south plaza and retaining wall. Cost estimates were developed and funding for the project was established. UW-Athletics conducted a feasibility study to pursue a renovation project to the south end zone seating of Camp Randall Stadium, which connects to the Field House. It was decided at that time that the Field House project undergo further analysis through the development of a Historic Structure Report and Treatment Plan. It was through this effort, that the existing conditions were analyzed in more detail.

The specific goals for the project were initially identified with a focus on aesthetic improvements. UW-Athletics has expressed a strong interest in window restoration as the highest priority. Building envelope restoration and stabilization, exterior lighting, and possible door replacement are all items that have been noted as work to be completed. Prioritization of these goals have been outlined in this report and are subject to further development.

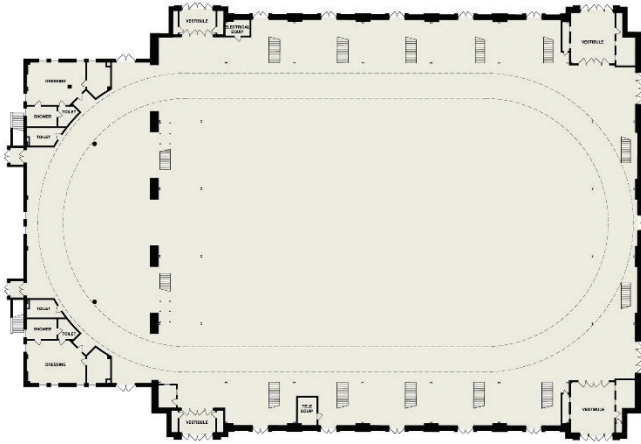
There are currently no plans to restore the interior of the Field House to its original design. Interior work may coincide with exterior projects as they are implemented. As a result, this treatment plan outlines preservation efforts that suggest retaining many of the interior historical features for future consideration.

Historical Background and Context

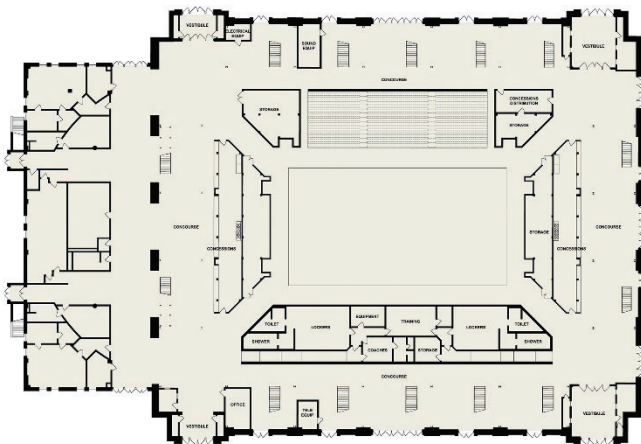
The Field House was built to provide adequate space for the rapidly-expanding athletic program. Designed by State architect Arthur Peabody and his staff, the Field House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 and in 2009, was designated as a city landmark by the City of Madison. While several projects have adapted the Field House to increased demand in the form of upgraded mechanical systems, and meeting ever-evolving code regulations, there has not been a comprehensive restoration project to date.



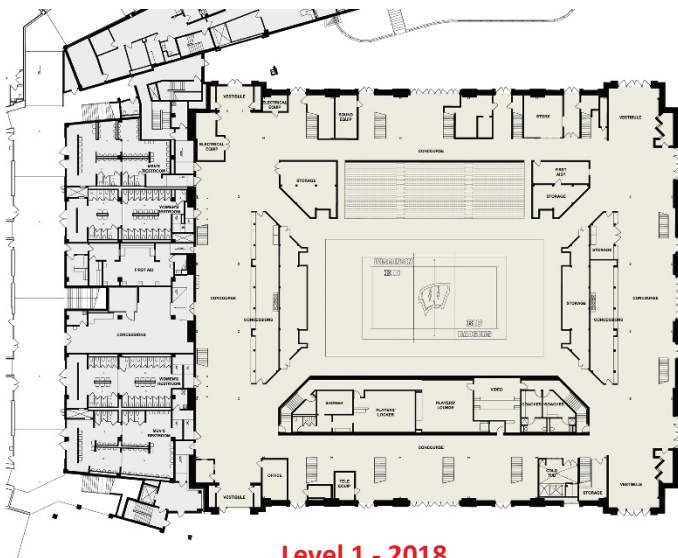
Figure 146: Concert
(UW Archives Pre-1936)



Level 1 - 1929



Level 1 - 1976



Level 1 - 2018

As seen in the image on the previous page, the original Field House design was practical in nature as a multipurpose venue. Due to budget concerns, only the first balcony was initially constructed. It wasn't until 1936 that the second balcony was added. Natural light and ventilation were key components of the original design. Large windows located on all four elevations along with a skylight over the center of the arena, provided an extensive amount of daylight to the interior. The porosity of the original seating allowed for this natural light to penetrate the interior through the areas beneath each row of seating.

The infill project in the mid-1970's was driven by the functional needs to serve both spectator and athlete. Locker room facilities were added under the first balcony on the west side while hospitality spaces were added at the north and south ends. Exterior doors were added and/or modified to the south, west, and east sides. A number of these openings did not exist originally and were encased with a cement plaster door surround, distinguishing them as non-original.

In 2004, a major project at Camp Randall Stadium removed the entire exterior bleacher section from the Field House. Although the new construction preserved the windows on the north end of the Field House, the connection to Kellner Hall compromised the northeast corner of the building by covering one large window and modifying this original entrance.

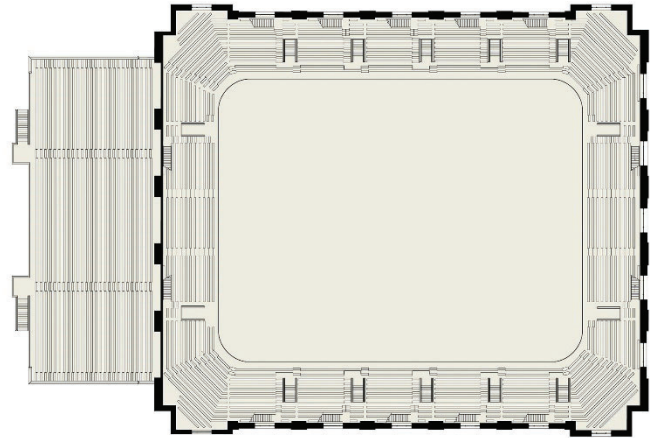
In 2015, a renovation project was completed of the locker room facility under the west balcony. This new state-of-the-art facility provides athletes and coaches with many pre- and post-game amenities along with team meeting and lounge space.

Although the Field House has undergone a number of updates since its beginning, there has not been a major restoration effort conducted thus far.

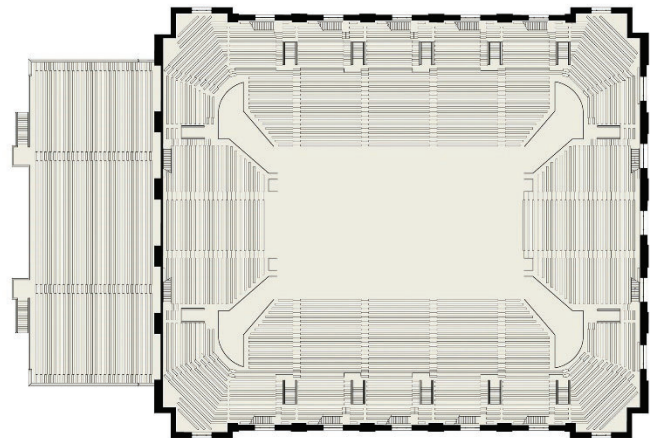
Thought of as one of the more iconic buildings, the Field House is one the many aging facilities on the UW-Madison campus and requires a treatment approach that preserves and respects its historic nature, features, and geographic positioning as a historic monument to this portion of the UW-Madison campus and the entire Camp Randall Stadium Complex. The building requires a substantial amount of work on its exterior to prohibit further deterioration, while its interior is in good condition and continues to meet the needs of the UW Athletic Department as a NCAA Division 1 sports venue. Every effort should be considered to preserve and restore select historic features while improving the experience for both the student athlete and the spectator through continued upgrades to mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and life safety enhancements. Promoting a sensitive stewardship of the past through appropriate treatment will be a guiding principle of any future project at the Field House.

With this in mind, the overall recommended treatment approach is rehabilitation. As defined by The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, rehabilitation is, "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

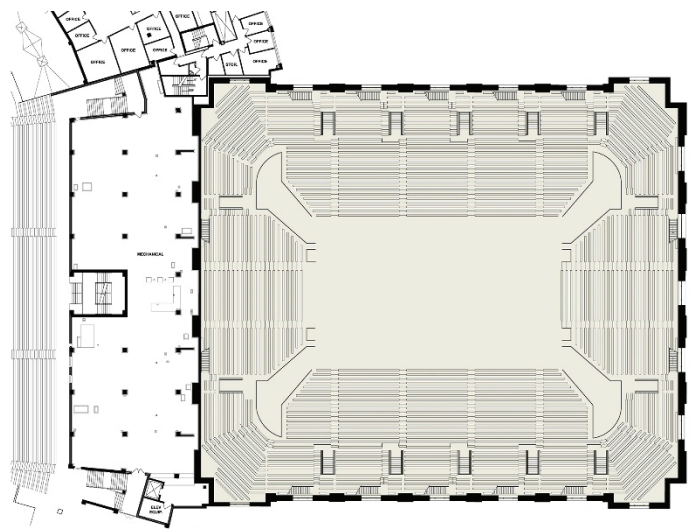
While the overall treatment approach may be rehabilitation, many spaces and features of the building allow for preservation, restoration, or possible reconstruction. It is strongly advised that each individual treatment be as historically sensitive and sympathetic as possible.



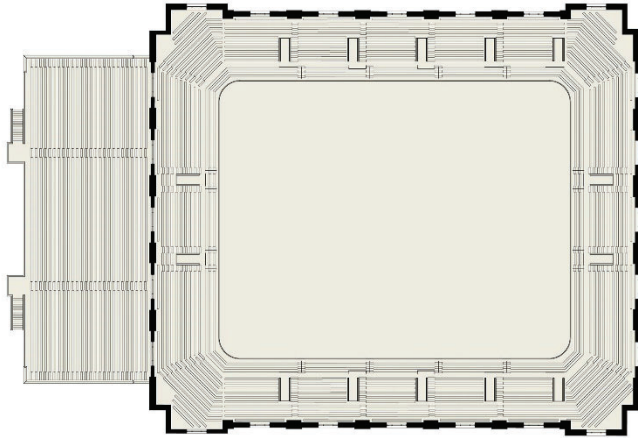
Level 2 - 1929



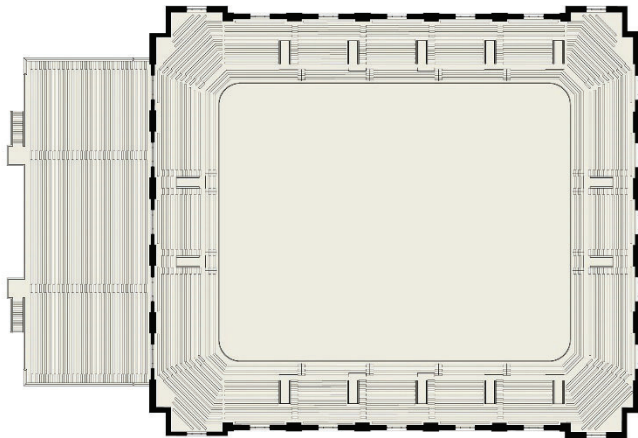
Level 2 - 1976



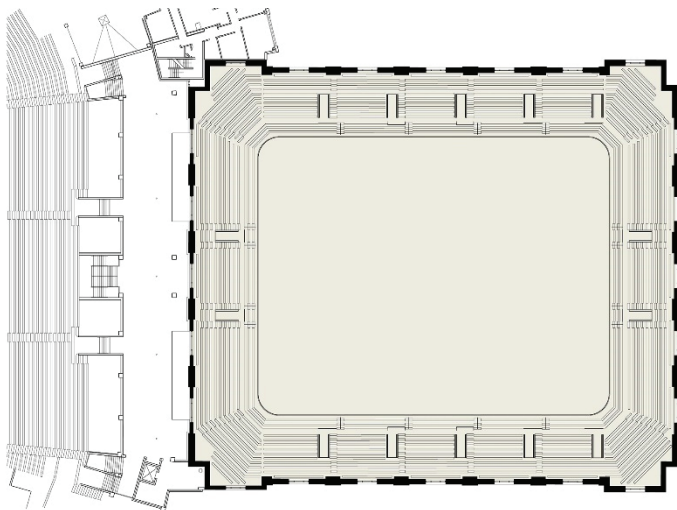
Level 2 - 2018



Level 3 - 1929



Level 3 - 1976



Level 3 - 2018

The exterior of the Field House maintains a high degree of integrity. Nearly all of the original windows remain intact and unaltered with only select units being infilled or modified for various reasons. The original steel window frames remain in good condition but require refurbishing.

The stone, brick, and terra cotta masonry are in good condition overall. There are several areas that require work however due to large fractures in the stone and mortar joints. Staining is also evident in a number of places and will need to be treated accordingly.

Conditions at the roof level have found to be compromised and in need of repair. Deteriorated roofing membrane, flashings and sealants, along with failing masonry parapet walls, are all issues that have been discovered through this assessment process.

When compared to the exterior, the interior of the Field House has been completely transformed from its early years. Much like the exterior walls, the interior surface of the concrete structure requires repair and stabilization. Large fractures above and below the window and door openings align with those on the exterior and are in need of repair.

Non-original acoustical panels located at the south end have deteriorated and are losing their bond to the exterior wall. Non-original enclosures once serving a former audio system for Camp Randall are located at the north end are also no longer in use.

The original window operating hardware can be found throughout the Field House and is in good condition.

Other original elements that remain intact and contribute to the historical character of the building include the structural steel frame, wood roof decking, stairs, and entrance vestibules.

Architectural Integrity

The UW Field House holds a high degree of architectural integrity despite some changes over the past 85+ years. Since its construction in 1930, the building has undergone numerous small projects intended to address evolving needs, partial infrastructure updates, and code compliance. In 1976 the hospitality spaces and locker room were added on the main floor. A major renovation project held in 2004 at Camp Randall Stadium altered the north end of the Field House and removed the entire outdoor bleacher area. While the various projects have adapted the building and the needs of its occupants, the majority of the historical integrity is still intact. The Field House has undergone updates and routine maintenance over the years, but a major restoration project has yet to be implemented.

Character Defining Features

Particular components of the Field House design lend the building much of its singular character. These features are important to recognize and protect when planning preservation efforts and renovating the building to modernize its function and aspects of its appearance. Among those character-defining features are the following:

Exterior

Masonry

With the majority of the exterior being comprised of rubble stone and glazed terra cotta masonry, the exterior envelope is a highly recognized component to the historic fabric of the Field House. The masonry materials begin at grade with a glazed terra cotta base course and rise to the roof cornice where it is capped with additional terra cotta masonry. The majority of the masonry is in good condition while other areas, mainly isolated around window and door openings, are in desperate need of repair. Efforts have been made over the years to repair deteriorated mortar joints and fractured masonry units.

Windows

One of the most unique features of the Field House are the original metal window units. These sizable units fit the proportions and scale of the exterior facades exceptionally well. While the units are original, they are in need of repair and restoration. The metal work has withstood the elements and is in remarkably good condition overall. Glass units have been replaced and the interior surface of the glass has been painted.

Entrances

Although the original doors are no longer in place, the masonry surrounds at these entrances remain intact. Areas of deterioration need to be addressed in order to prohibit further issues from developing. Flashings and sealants need to be addressed along with repair and stabilization of multiple fractured terra cotta units.

Interior

Entrance Vestibules

The four original entrances have been altered through the years, while still retaining their historic characteristics. Exterior walls, original interior doors, and brick interior wall surfaces provide visual cues as to how these interior spaces once looked and functioned. Original transom windows over the exterior doors remain intact and could be restored to allow natural light to enter these areas as they once did.

Stairs

Original metal stairs serving the first and second balconies of the arena remain in place and in good condition. Although the guardrails have been altered slightly from their original configuration for life safety reasons, these stairs remain functional and historic by nature. While not original, the red paint found on these stairs and throughout the Field House adds to the unique story of the reasoning behind the alterations that occurred in the 1970s.

Structural Steel Frame

The exposed structural steel is a showcase element on the interior of the Field House. Original steel columns and beams highlight the size and magnitude of the structure. Similar to the stairs, much of the steel framework from the first floor up to the second balcony was painted red.

Exterior Wall (Interior Surface)

Horizontal board-formed concrete walls are in stable condition and are a key component to the historic fabric of the Field House. Originally unfinished, these walls remain in-place and add to the story of the techniques used in 1929 when the Field House was first constructed. Similar to the stairs and structural frame, the walls were painted up to the eave line. These walls have shown some movement over the years as fractures are visible at the window and door openings, many of which align with those on the exterior.

Arena Roof Structure

The clear span roof trusses and wood decking are a unique element to the historic fabric of the Field House interior. Grey colored steel and natural wood decking are original to the Field House and are in good condition. While the original wood decking is in good condition overall, many areas near the roof edges show signs of water damage.

Arena Seating

Although maybe not considered a considerable contribution to the historic integrity of the Field House, the wood seating within the arena area is original and in good condition. Slight modifications over the years have improved the safety, while the red paint has added to the overall UW-Athletics experience.

Non-Contributing Features

While the Period of Significance dates back to 1930 to 1947 when the Field House was in its first quarter of existence, the building was monumental on the exterior and utilitarian on the interior. Serving as a multipurpose venue, varying degrees of activities were held in the space with much less emphasis being put on the experience of the student athlete and spectator. Although the 1970's renovation is outside of this period, it played a major role in keeping the Field House open and set a new stage for the decades to follow. Much of the building's infrastructure has been upgraded and modern-day spaces have been added. These elements would be considered non-contributing to the overall historic integrity of the Field House.

Additional Analysis

Varying degrees of analysis have been conducted and included within this Historic Structure Report. These include masonry, mortar, roofing, and windows. Further analysis may be required as areas are uncovered and the scope of work is further defined.

Treatment & Use

Statement of Building Significance

Due to its significant role in entertainment, recreation, and strong architectural contribution to the University and the City of Madison, the Field House was listed on the National Register of Historic places in 1998 and as a local Madison Landmark in 2009. The Field House is an iconic structure influenced by the Renaissance Revival style and has contributed to architectural history for nearly 90 years.

Use and Interpretation

Recommended Treatment Philosophy

A treatment philosophy focused on appropriate preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation will guide the project, as will aesthetic considerations regarding integration of old and new. A primary goal is to provide the Field House with a fresh appearance and to maximize the retention of the building's historic character. All possible alternatives should be considered where code or structural and/or mechanical requirements necessitate dramatic changes.

As a general goal of this project is to restore this historical asset, questions of how to best preserve the building fabric remain. To this end, a team of professional's dedicated to historic preservation of vital functioning buildings was gathered to assess all possible options and identify the optimal treatment approach. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties were utilized in order to apply a methodology that preserves both historic materials and features.

Alternative Treatments

The building envelope of the Field House is intact and in good condition, requiring cleaning, masonry repair, and window restoration. Door replacement is also being considered as a means of providing more light at the entrances, similar to the original design. In addition to window restoration, an effort must be made to thermally enhance the window units with their original single-pane configuration. Without such efforts, the cooling equipment would be insufficient for the heat gain expected. Because the primary effort is to restore the original windows and not compromise the exterior profile, the thermal enhancement being considered would be placed at the interior.

Statement of Potential Impacts

The Field House will remain a central and heavily-used building on the UW-Madison campus. When this project is complete, the Field House will represent a preservation effort that will certainly be recognizable. These restoration and preservation efforts will enhance the building's appearance and performance, allowing the building to continue to serve the University and the community for many more decades.

Rationale for Proposed Treatment

The Field House is one of the older buildings on the UW-Madison campus and has seen a decline in use over the years. With the continued success of the women's volleyball program, demand is steadily increasing. The 2015 Camp Randall Stadium Master Plan identified the work required at the Field House, which put this project into motion. While the building has been subject to numerous updates and repairs over the years, past remodeling projects have compromised some aspects of its historical integrity. Much of the building's exterior shows nearly a century's worth of deterioration that must be addressed to prevent further decline of the building envelope.

Treatment Recommendations and Prioritizations

Employing the philosophical approach and methodology described above and considering the history and context of the building, a matrix of treatment recommendations and priorities was developed. This matrix - the Chart of Recommended Preservation Treatments & Priorities - uses standard preservation terminology, which is outlined in the Glossary on the following page. The chart is further explained in the following section, which outlines the details of each space or feature and its recommendations. For each space or feature, the history of and relevant mechanical-electrical-plumbing/fire protection (MEP/FP) work recommendations are given, as well as treatment rationale and potential impacts of the proposed work.

Glossary

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than the extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Rehabilitation: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Conservation: the act or process within this project as the stabilization, cleaning, and protection of the fine arts objects belonging to the building.

Reconstruction: establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

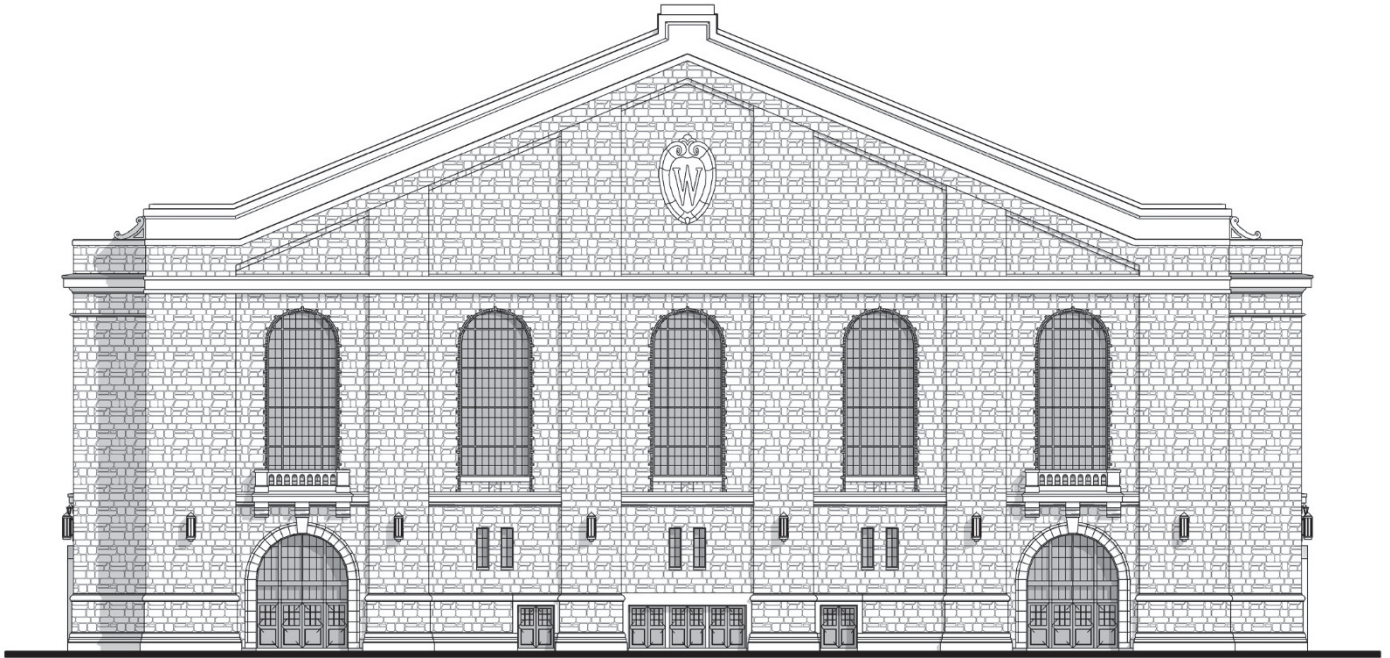
Renovation: the act or process of eliminating the qualities that define the historic character of a building, if they remain extant, and upgrading the property, or portions thereof, to adapt it to contemporary needs.

Integrity: the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period or period of significance.

Chart of Recommended Preservation Treatments & Priorities

Area/Feature of Significance – Zone A – Exterior		Priority
• Masonry	Preservation/Restoration	High
• Windows	Preservation/Restoration	High
• Roof	Restoration	High
• Exterior Doors Replacement	Rehabilitation	High
• Wall Lighting	Rehabilitation	High
• South Plaza Stair & Retaining Wall	Rehabilitation	High

Area/Feature of Significance – Zone B – Interior		Priority
• Entrance Vestibules	Preservation	Low
• Stairs	Preservation	Low
• Structural Steel Framing	Preservation	Low
• Interior Surface of Exterior Walls	Preservation/Restoration	Medium
• Interior Window Treatment	Rehabilitation	High
• Area Roof Structure	Preservation	Low
• Arena Seating	Preservation	Low



South Elevation

South Elevation Summary:

Walls

Clean all surfaces with acceptable means. Point and repair deteriorated masonry joints. Repair and/or replace fractured stone and terra cotta units. Refurbish glazed terra cotta using appropriate measures.

Roofs

Inspect all roof surfaces. Repair damaged membranes and flashings. Replace all joint sealants. Consider capping the skyward facing mortar joints at the cornice and coping units.

Windows

Clean and refinish existing metal window frames. Replace all broken and non-original window panes. Remove all paint from glass. Replace all glazing compounds and sealants. Consider interior storm/thermal unit.

Doors

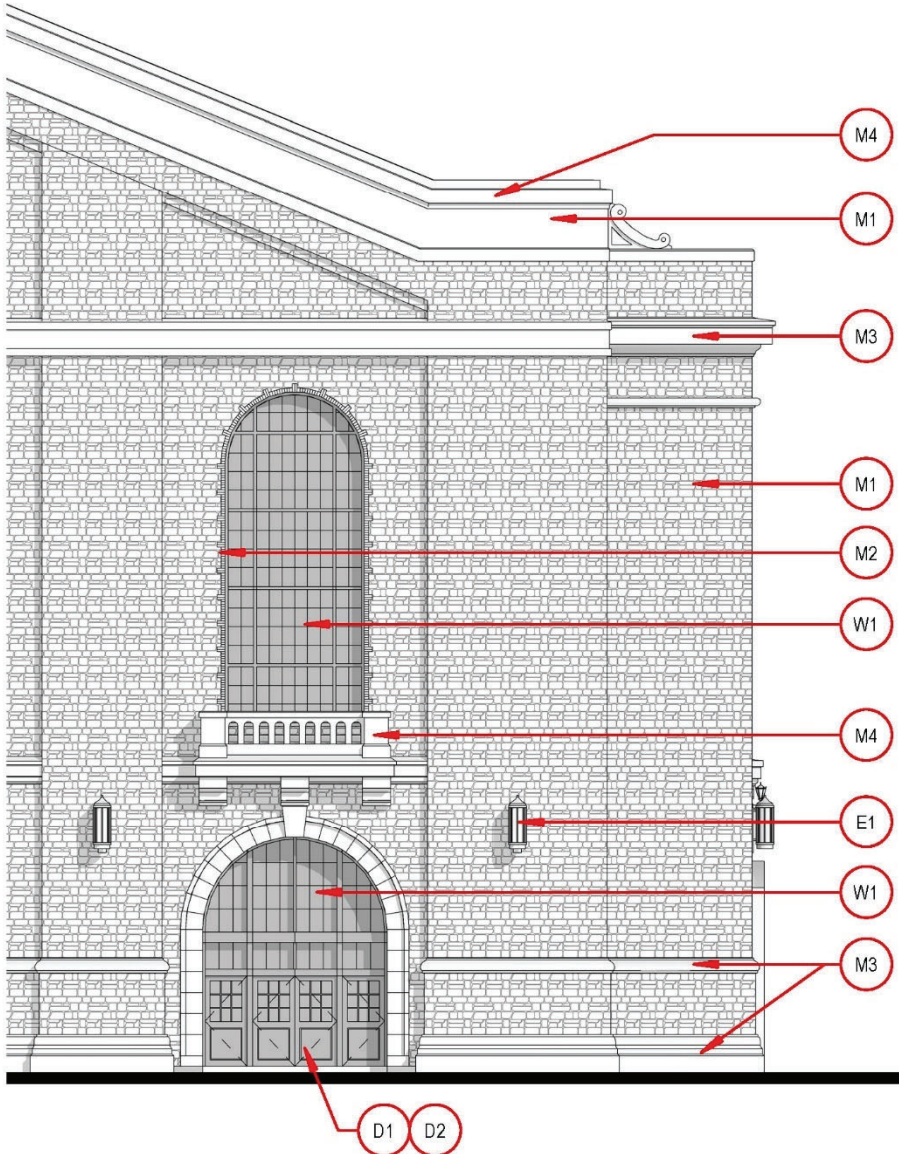
Replace non-original doors with units similar to original design proportions. Refurbish existing wood frames and transoms units.

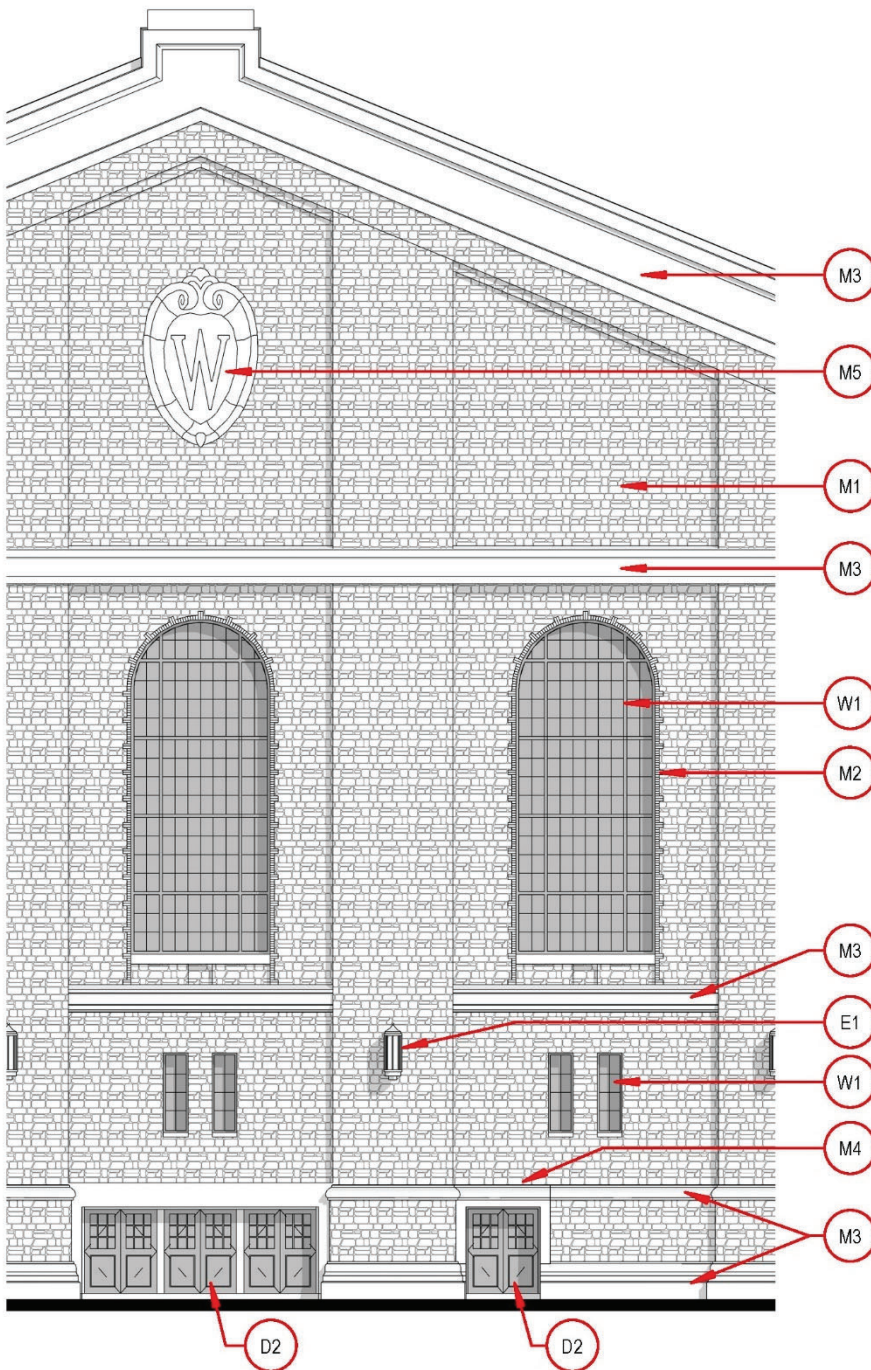
Building Systems

Remove and replace non-original light fixtures.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

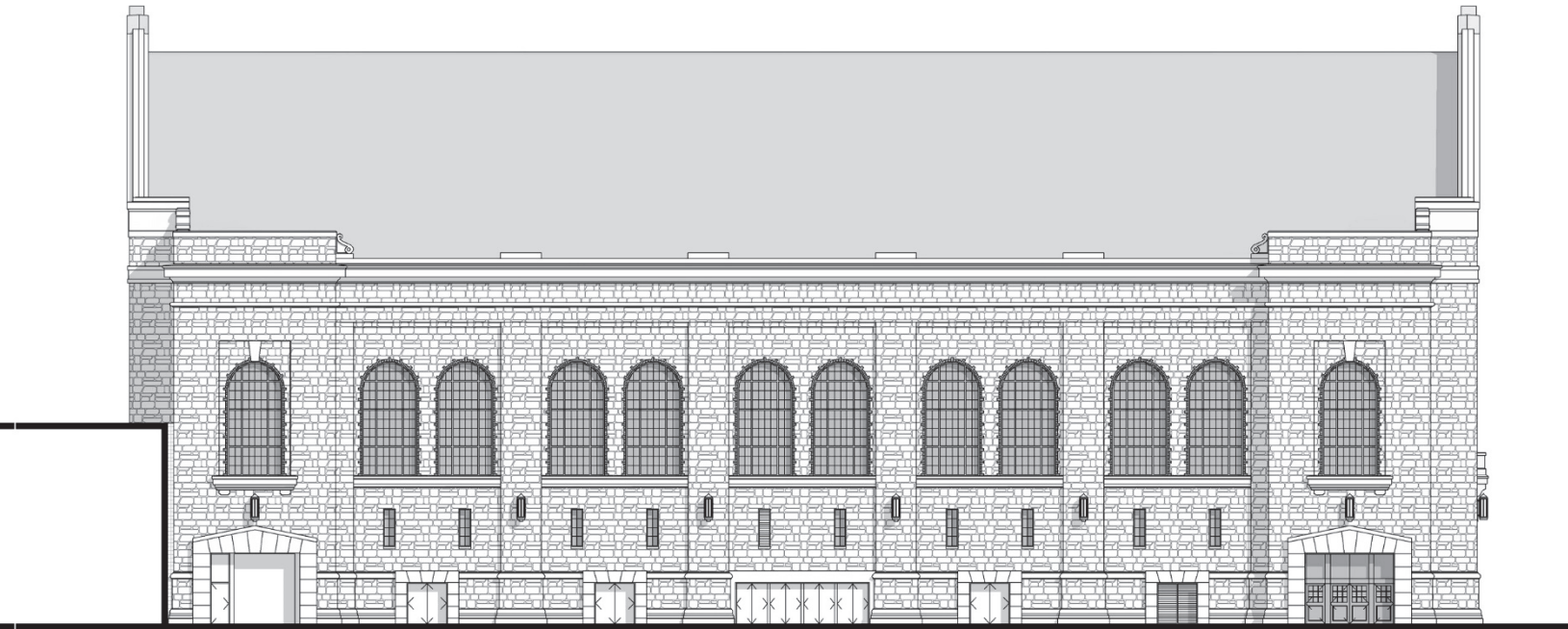
- D1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL WOOD DOOR FRAME. REPAIR/REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD WHERE REQUIRED. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT DOOR FRAME PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION. RESTORE GLASS TRANSOM UNITS. WHERE TRANSOMS ARE NOT VISIBLE TO THE INTERIOR, PROVIDE WINDOW BACKING UNIT SO AS TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT WINDOW IS FUNCTIONAL.
- D2 REPLACE EXISTING METAL DOOR WITH NEW DOOR OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND PROPORTION TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL DOORS.
- E1 PROVIDE NEW LIGHT FIXTURE OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND SCALE TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL - DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL FIXTURE.
- M1 RUBBLE STONE: CLEAN ALL SURFACES. REMOVE ALL MORTAR JOINTS AND POINT WITH MORTAR OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. REPLACE ALL DAMAGED STONE UNITS.
- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.
- M4 REPLACE ALL SEALANT JOINTS AT FLASHINGS ABOVE DOOR SURROUNDS. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REMOVING RUBBLE STONE ABOVE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE PROPER THRU-WALL FLASHING.
- W1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL METAL WINDOW FRAMES. PROVIDE NEW WEATHERSTRIPPING AND GLAZING COMPOUND. REPLACE NON-ORIGINAL PANES OF GLASS WITH UNITS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT WINDOW PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION OF SEALANT TO ALL SURFACES. CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ALL HARDWARE AND OPERATING COMPONENTS.





TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- D2 REPLACE EXISTING METAL DOOR WITH NEW DOOR OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND PROPORTION TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL DOORS.
- E1 PROVIDE NEW LIGHT FIXTURE OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND SCALE TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL - DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL FIXTURE.
- M1 RUBBLE STONE: CLEAN ALL SURFACES. REMOVE ALL MORTAR JOINTS AND POINT WITH MORTAR OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. REPLACE ALL DAMAGED STONE UNITS.
- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.
- M4 REPLACE ALL SEALANT JOINTS AT FLASHINGS ABOVE DOOR SURROUNDS. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REMOVING RUBBLE STONE ABOVE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE PROPER THRU-WALL FLASHING.
- M5 CLEAN AND REFINISH TERRA COTTA CARTOUCHE.
- W1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL METAL WINDOW FRAMES. PROVIDE NEW WEATHERSTRIPPING AND GLAZING COMPOUND. REPLACE NON-ORIGINAL PANES OF GLASS WITH UNITS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT WINDOW PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION OF SEALANT TO ALL SURFACES. CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ALL HARDWARE AND OPERATING COMPONENTS.



West Elevation

West Elevation Summary:

Walls

Clean all surfaces with acceptable means. Point and repair deteriorated masonry joints. Repair and/or replace fractured stone and terra cotta units. Refurbish glazed terra cotta using appropriate measures.

Roofs

Inspect all roof surfaces. Repair damaged membranes and flashings. Replace all joint sealants. Consider capping the skyward facing mortar joints at the cornice and coping units. Consider removal and replacement of deteriorated exhaust fans.

Windows

Clean and refinish existing metal window frames. Replace all broken and non-original window panes. Remove all paint from glass. Replace all glazing compounds and sealants. Consider interior storm/thermal unit.

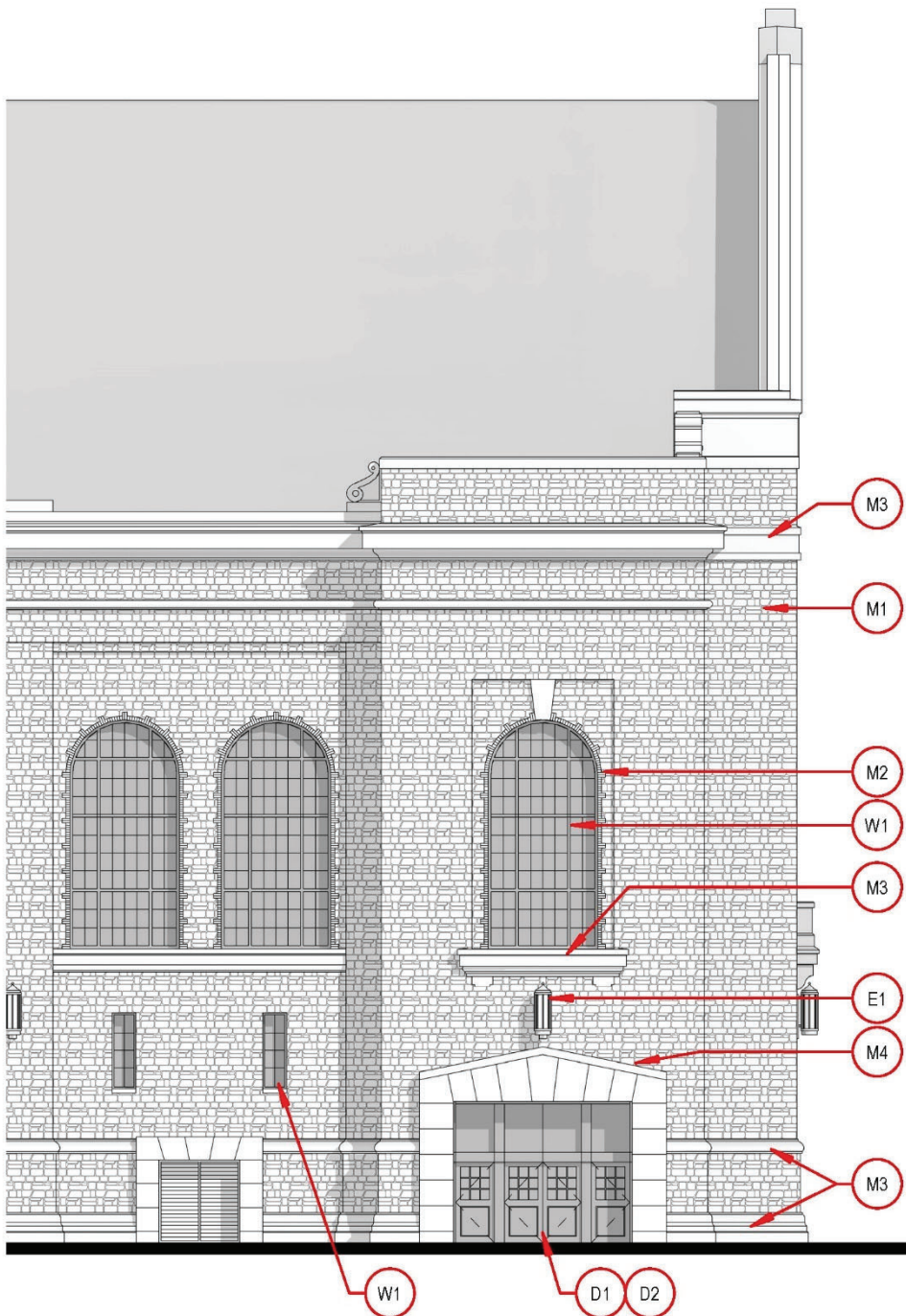
Doors

Replace non-original doors with units similar to original design proportions at main entrance. Refurbish existing wood frames and transoms units.

Building Systems

Remove and replace non-original light fixtures.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



- D1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL WOOD DOOR FRAME. REPAIR/REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD WHERE REQUIRED. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT DOOR FRAME PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION. RESTORE GLASS TRANSOM UNITS. WHERE TRANSOMS ARE NOT VISIBLE TO THE INTERIOR, PROVIDE WINDOW BACKING UNIT SO AS TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT WINDOW IS FUNCTIONAL.
- D2 REPLACE EXISTING METAL DOOR WITH NEW DOOR OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND PROPORTION TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL DOORS.
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- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.
- M4 REPLACE ALL SEALANT JOINTS AT FLASHINGS ABOVE DOOR SURROUNDS. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REMOVING RUBBLE STONE ABOVE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE PROPER THRU-WALL FLASHING.
- W1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL METAL WINDOW FRAMES. PROVIDE NEW WEATHERSTRIPPING AND GLAZING COMPOUND. REPLACE NON-ORIGINAL PANES OF GLASS WITH UNITS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT WINDOW PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION OF SEALANT TO ALL SURFACES. CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ALL HARDWARE AND OPERATING COMPONENTS.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- D3 CLEAN, PRIME, AND PAINT EXISTING METAL DOORS.

- E1 PROVIDE NEW LIGHT FIXTURE OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND SCALE TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL - DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL FIXTURE.

- M1 RUBBLE STONE: CLEAN ALL SURFACES. REMOVE ALL MORTAR JOINTS AND POINT WITH MORTAR OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. REPLACE ALL DAMAGED STONE UNITS.

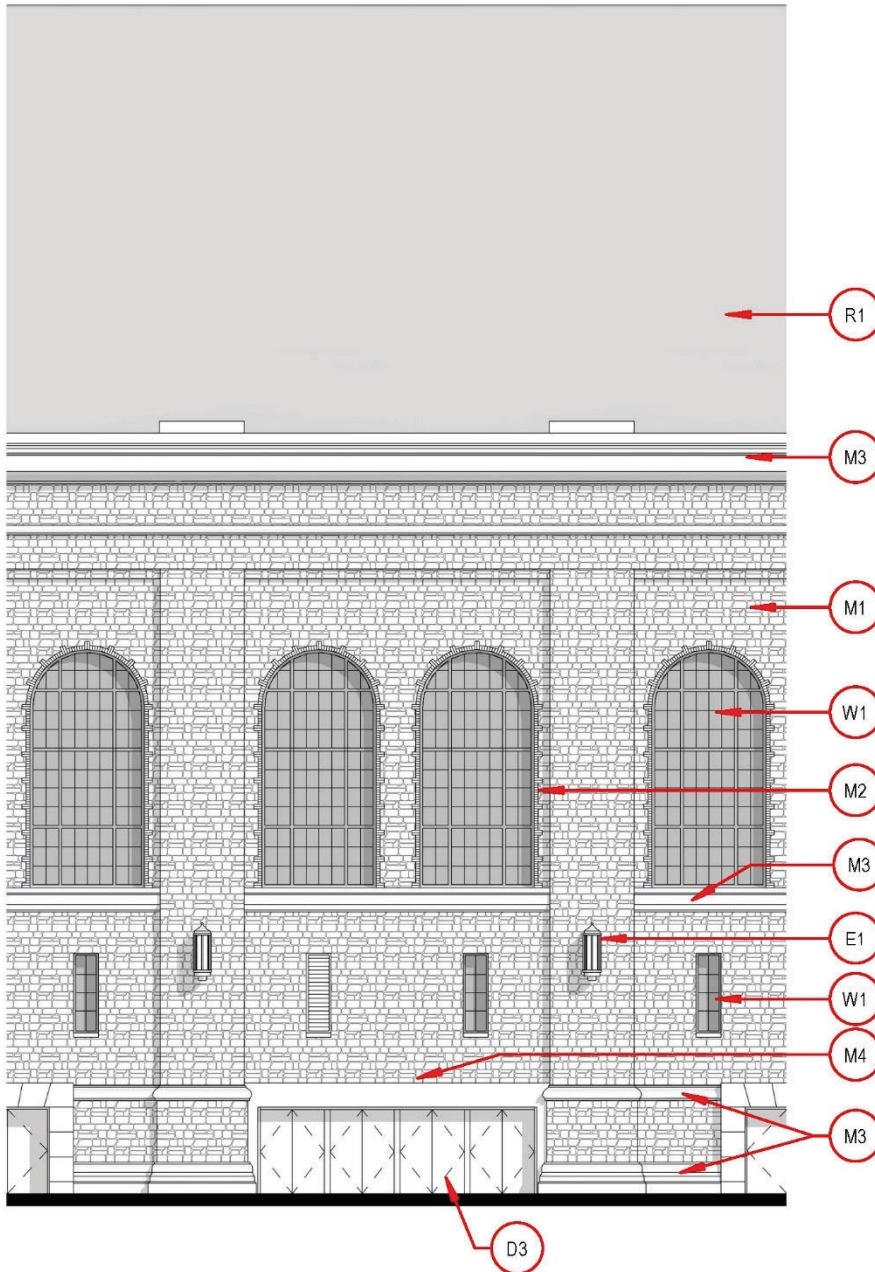
- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.

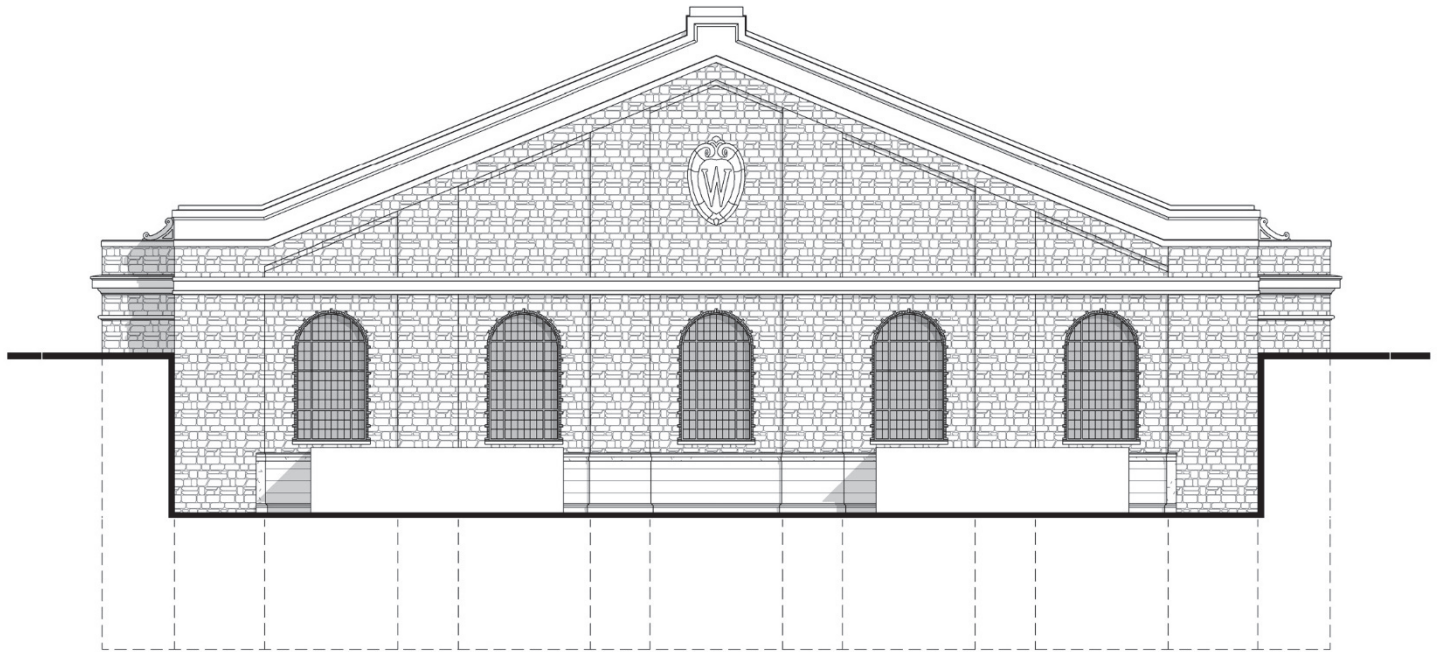
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.

- M4 REPLACE ALL SEALANT JOINTS AT FLASHINGS ABOVE DOOR SURROUNDS. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REMOVING RUBBLE STONE ABOVE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE PROPER THRU-WALL FLASHING.

- R1 INSPECT ALL ROOF FLASHINGS AND REPAIR AS REQUIRED. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO COVERING THE CORNICE AND COPING JOINTS WITH METAL FLASHING STRIPS AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED.

- W1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL METAL WINDOW FRAMES. PROVIDE NEW WEATHERSTRIPPING AND GLAZING COMPOUND. REPLACE NON-ORIGINAL PANES OF GLASS WITH UNITS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT WINDOW PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION OF SEALANT TO ALL SURFACES. CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ALL HARDWARE AND OPERATING COMPONENTS.





North Elevation

North Elevation Summary:

Walls

Clean all surfaces with acceptable means. Point and repair deteriorated masonry joints. Repair and/or replace fractured stone and terra cotta units. Refurbish glazed terra cotta using appropriate measures.

Roofs

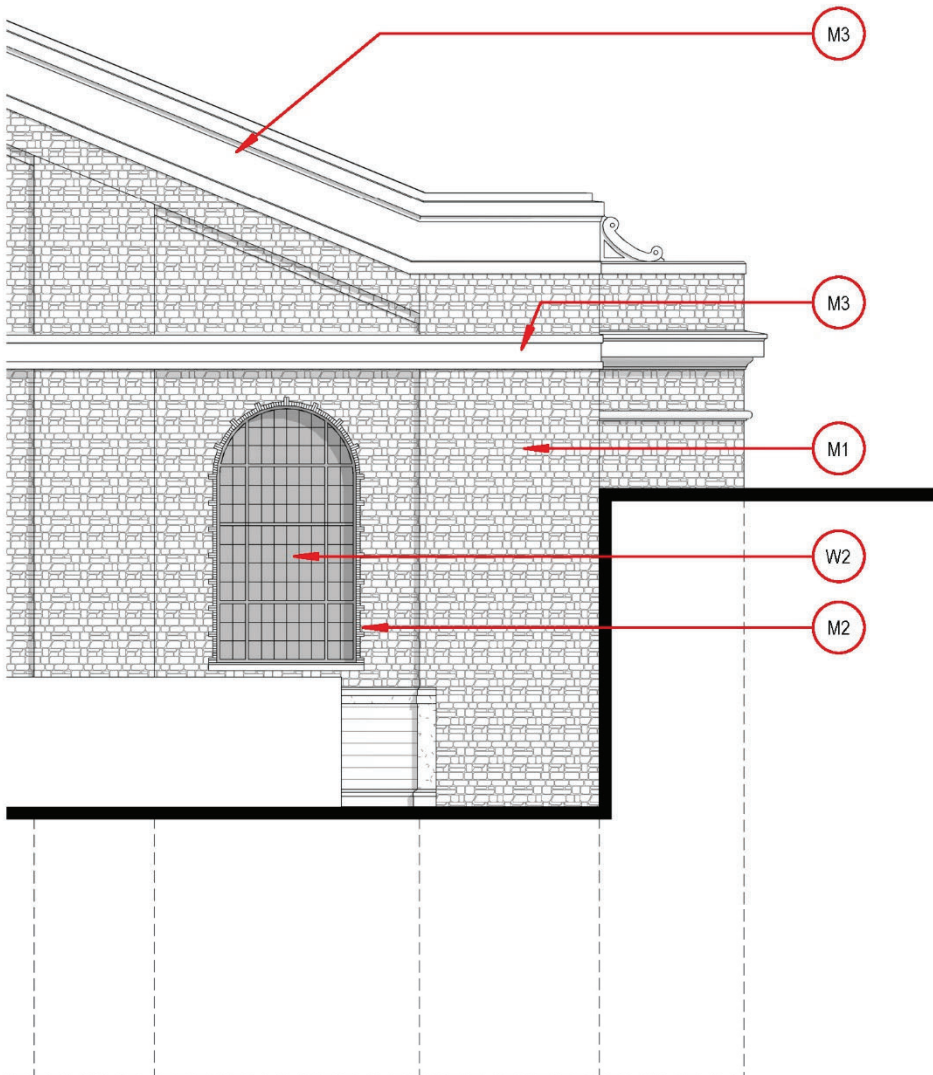
Inspect all roof surfaces. Repair damaged membranes and flashings. Replace all joint sealants. Consider capping the skyward facing mortar joints at the cornice and coping units.

Windows

Clean and refinish existing metal window frames. Replace all broken and non-original window panes. Remove all paint from glass. Replace all glazing compounds and sealants. Reconstruct window units that have been modified from their original configuration. Consider interior storm/thermal unit.

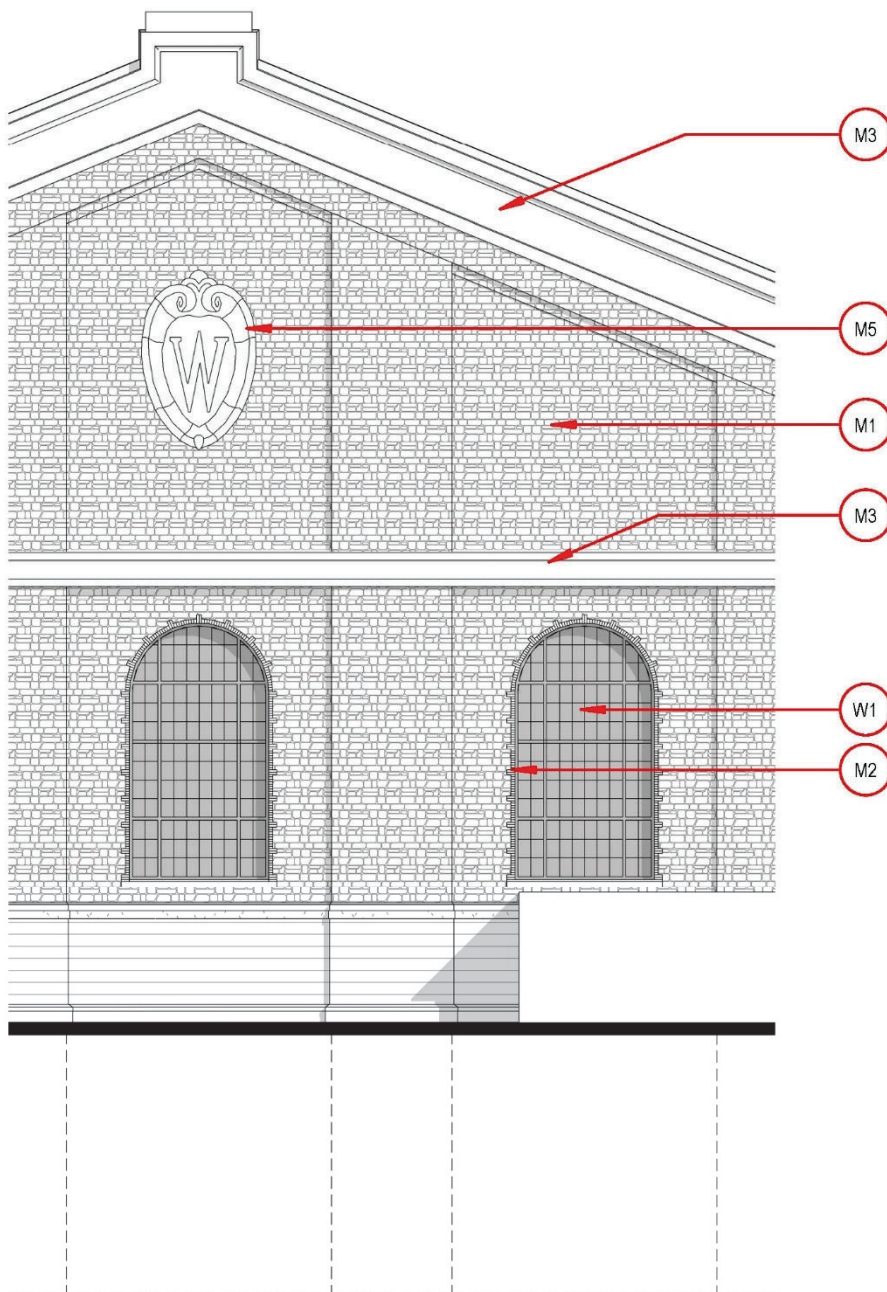
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

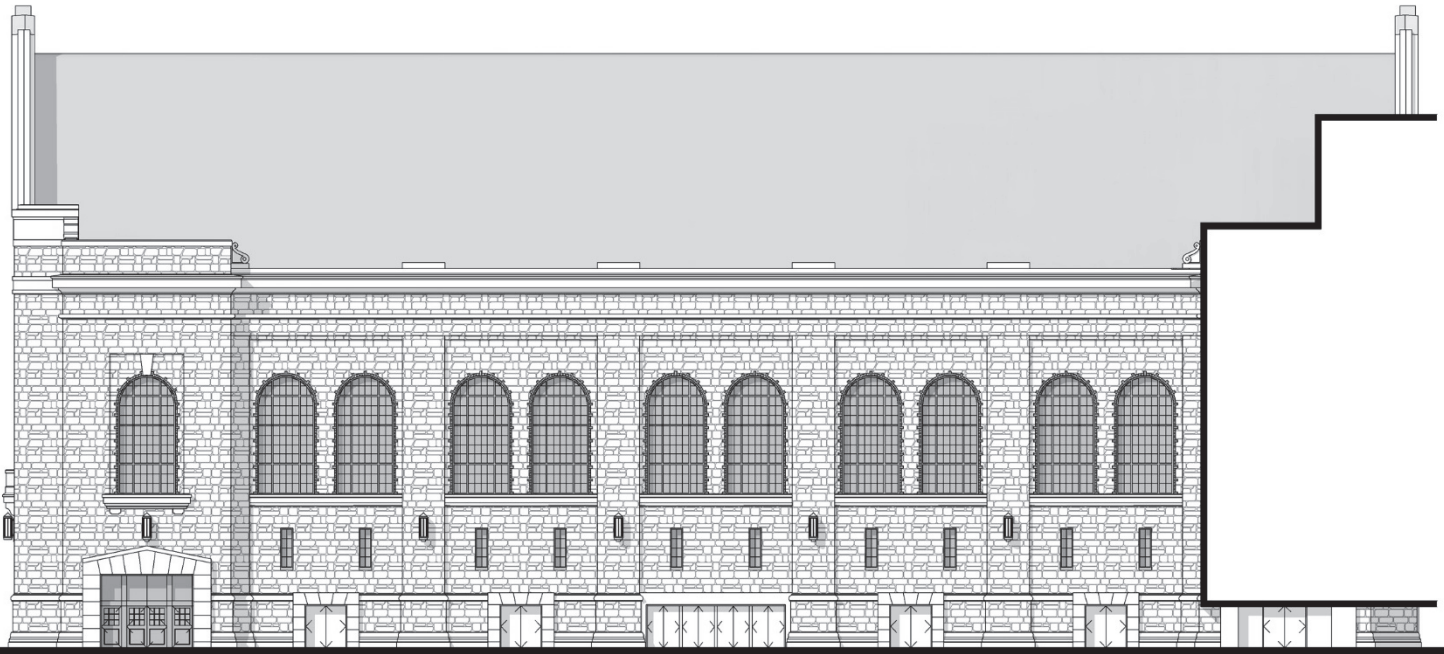
- M1 RUBBLE STONE: CLEAN ALL SURFACES. REMOVE ALL MORTAR JOINTS AND POINT WITH MORTAR OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. REPLACE ALL DAMAGED STONE UNITS.
- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.
- W2 RECONSTRUCT WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL PROFILES AND MATERIALS.



TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- M1 RUBBLE STONE: CLEAN ALL SURFACES. REMOVE ALL MORTAR JOINTS AND POINT WITH MORTAR OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. REPLACE ALL DAMAGED STONE UNITS.
- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.
- M5 CLEAN AND REFINISH TERRA COTTA CARTOUCHE.
- W1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL METAL WINDOW FRAMES. PROVIDE NEW WEATHERSTRIPPING AND GLAZING COMPOUND. REPLACE NON-ORIGINAL PANES OF GLASS WITH UNITS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT WINDOW PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION OF SEALANT TO ALL SURFACES. CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ALL HARDWARE AND OPERATING COMPONENTS.





East Elevation

East Elevation Summary:

Walls

Clean all surfaces with acceptable means. Point and repair deteriorated masonry joints. Repair and/or replace fractured stone and terra cotta units. Refurbish glazed terra cotta using appropriate measures.

Roofs

Inspect all roof surfaces. Repair damaged membranes and flashings. Replace all joint sealants. Consider capping the skyward facing mortar joints at the cornice and coping units. Consider removal and replacement of deteriorated exhaust fans.

Windows

Clean and refinish existing metal window frames. Replace all broken and non-original window panes. Remove all paint from glass. Replace all glazing compounds and sealants. Consider interior storm/thermal unit.

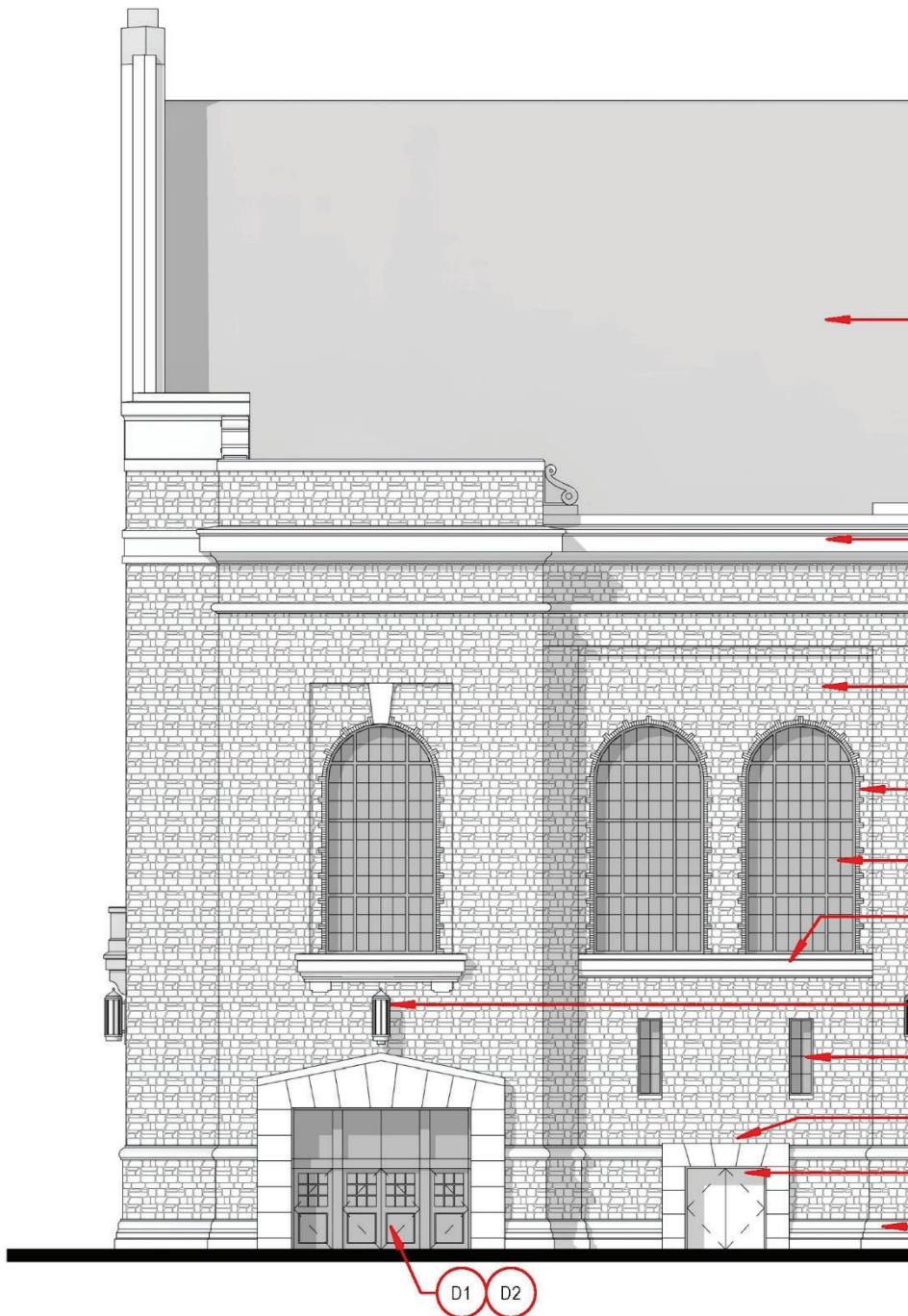
Doors

Replace non-original doors with units similar to original design proportions at main entrance. Refurbish existing wood frames and transoms units.

Building Systems

Remove and replace non-original light fixtures.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS



- D1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL WOOD DOOR FRAME. REPAIR/REPLACE DETERIORATED WOOD WHERE REQUIRED. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT DOOR FRAME PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION. RESTORE GLASS TRANSOM UNITS. WHERE TRANSOMS ARE NOT VISIBLE TO THE INTERIOR, PROVIDE WINDOW BACKING UNIT SO AS TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT WINDOW IS FUNCTIONAL.
- D2 REPLACE EXISTING METAL DOOR WITH NEW DOOR OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND PROPORTION TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL DOORS.
- D3 CLEAN, PRIME, AND PAINT EXISTING METAL DOORS.
- E1 PROVIDE NEW LIGHT FIXTURE OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND SCALE TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL - DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL FIXTURE.
- M1 RUBBLE STONE: CLEAN ALL SURFACES. REMOVE ALL MORTAR JOINTS AND POINT WITH MORTAR OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. REPLACE ALL DAMAGED STONE UNITS.
- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.
- M4 REPLACE ALL SEALANT JOINTS AT FLASHINGS ABOVE DOOR SURROUNDS. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REMOVING RUBBLE STONE ABOVE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE PROPER THRU-WALL FLASHING.
- R1 INSPECT ALL ROOF FLASHINGS AND REPAIR AS REQUIRED. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO COVERING THE CORNICE AND COPING JOINTS WITH METAL FLASHING STRIPS AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED.
- W1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL METAL WINDOW FRAMES. PROVIDE NEW WEATHERSTRIPPING AND GLAZING COMPOUND. REPLACE NON-ORIGINAL PANES OF GLASS WITH UNITS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT WINDOW PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION OF SEALANT TO ALL SURFACES. CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ALL HARDWARE AND OPERATING COMPONENTS.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- D3 CLEAN, PRIME, AND PAINT EXISTING METAL DOORS.
- E1 PROVIDE NEW LIGHT FIXTURE OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND SCALE TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL - DO NOT RECREATE ORIGINAL FIXTURE.
- M1 RUBBLE STONE: CLEAN ALL SURFACES. REMOVE ALL MORTAR JOINTS AND POINT WITH MORTAR OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES TO THAT OF THE ORIGINAL. REPLACE ALL DAMAGED STONE UNITS.
- M2 BRICK WINDOW TRIM: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND REPAIR MORTAR JOINTS AS REQUIRED.
- M3 GLAZED TERRA COTTA: CLEAN ALL SURFACES AND PROVIDE NEW FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING GLAZING. REPAIR DAMAGED UNITS AND/OR REPLACE WHERE NECESSARY.
- M4 REPLACE ALL SEALANT JOINTS AT FLASHINGS ABOVE DOOR SURROUNDS. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REMOVING RUBBLE STONE ABOVE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE PROPER THRU-WALL FLASHING.
- R1 INSPECT ALL ROOF FLASHINGS AND REPAIR AS REQUIRED. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO COVERING THE CORNICE AND COPING JOINTS WITH METAL FLASHING STRIPS AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED.
- W1 CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ORIGINAL METAL WINDOW FRAMES. PROVIDE NEW WEATHERSTRIPPING AND GLAZING COMPOUND. REPLACE NON-ORIGINAL PANES OF GLASS WITH UNITS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. REMOVE AND REPLACE ALL SEALANT AT WINDOW PERIMETER. CLEAN MASONRY AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER ADHESION OF SEALANT TO ALL SURFACES. CLEAN, REFINISH, AND RESTORE ALL HARDWARE AND OPERATING COMPONENTS.

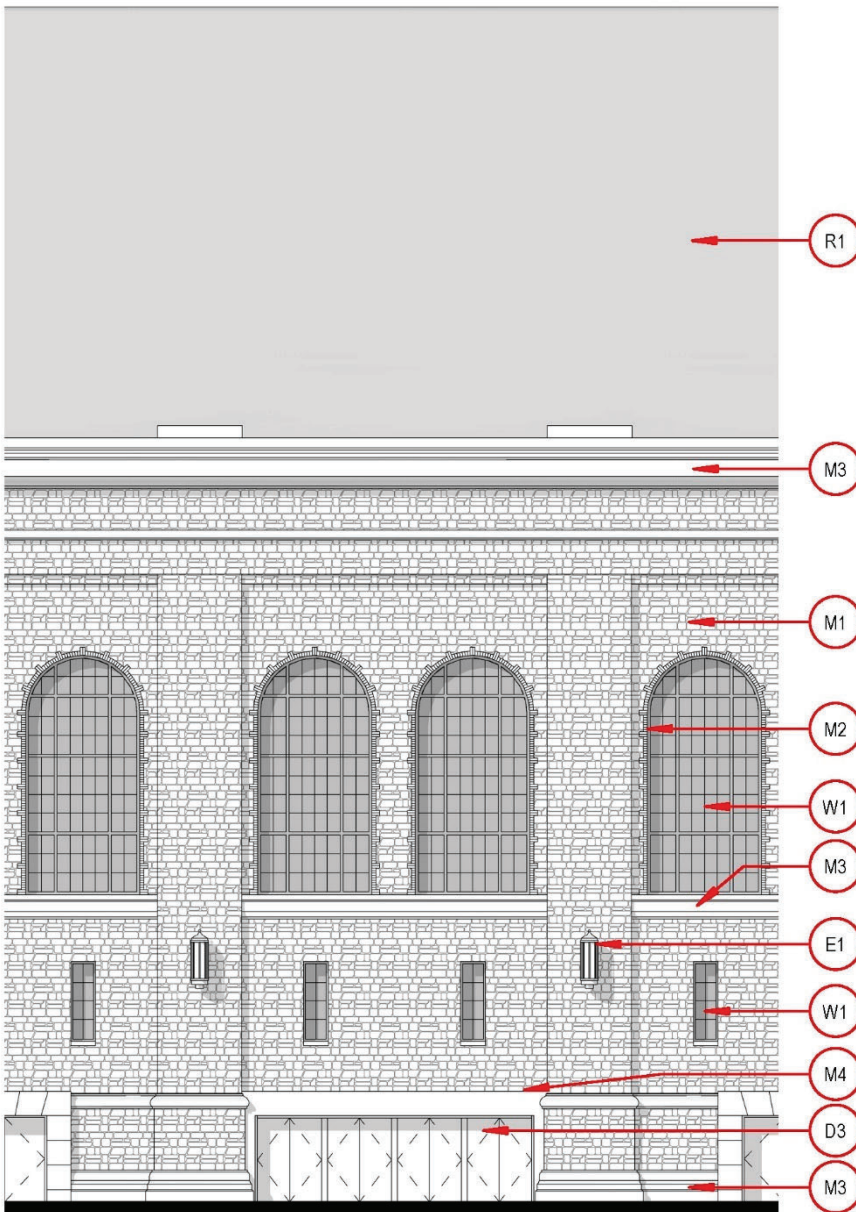




Figure 147: South Elevation
(River Architects July 17, 2018)

Masonry

Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preservation/Restoration
Special Assessments	Mortar Analysis
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Stabilization; unification of mortar color

Proposed Treatment Summary

Clean all masonry surfaces. Repair and/or replace all damaged stone, brick, and terra cotta masonry. Tuckpoint areas in need of repair or replacement of non-matching mortar. Consider replacing glazed terra cotta units at grade with appropriate material that can withstand the conditions.

Windows

Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preservation/Restoration
Special Assessments	Paint and Glass Analysis
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Revitalization; performance

Proposed Treatment Summary

Remove all deteriorated paint. Remove all rust and corrosion from metal surfaces, prep, and refinish. Remove all paint from interior glass surfaces. Replace broken and non-matching glass panels. Provide new sealant at perimeter of window frame.

Roof

Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Restoration
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Performance

Proposed Treatment Summary

Replace low-slope roofing membrane, flashings, and sealants. Repair/replace deteriorated masonry at parapet walls. Consider installation of flashing caps at skyward facing cornice and coping joints as indicated on original drawings. Consider incorporating overflow drainage system in the form of additional drains.

Exterior Doors

Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Rehabilitation
Special Assessments	Paint Analysis
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Restoration of original appearance; natural light

Proposed Treatment Summary

Existing non-original hollow metal doors located at the southwest, south, and southeast to be replaced with doors of similar design and proportion to the original. Restoration of original wood frames to include paint analysis to determine original color. Restoration of original transom windows to provide additional transparency into the building.

Wall Lighting

Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Rehabilitation
Life Safety & Accessibility	Additional exterior illumination
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Restoration of original appearance and fixture quantity

Proposed Treatment Summary

Existing non-original wall light fixtures to be replaced with fixtures of similar design and proportion to the original. Provide fixtures at all original locations. Fixtures to be similar scale and design but should not be exact replicas of the originals.



Figure 148: South Plaza Stair & Retaining Wall
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 149: South Plaza Stair
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 150: South Retaining Wall
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 151: South Retaining Wall
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

South Plaza Stair & Retaining Wall

Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preserve rubble stone; provide new wing wall copings; remove lighting; replace concrete stairs and metal railings; reconstruct new retaining wall
Life Safety & Accessibility	Lighting will need to be provided; stairs and railings must be code complying
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Design and construction of replacement features should not replicate the original construction

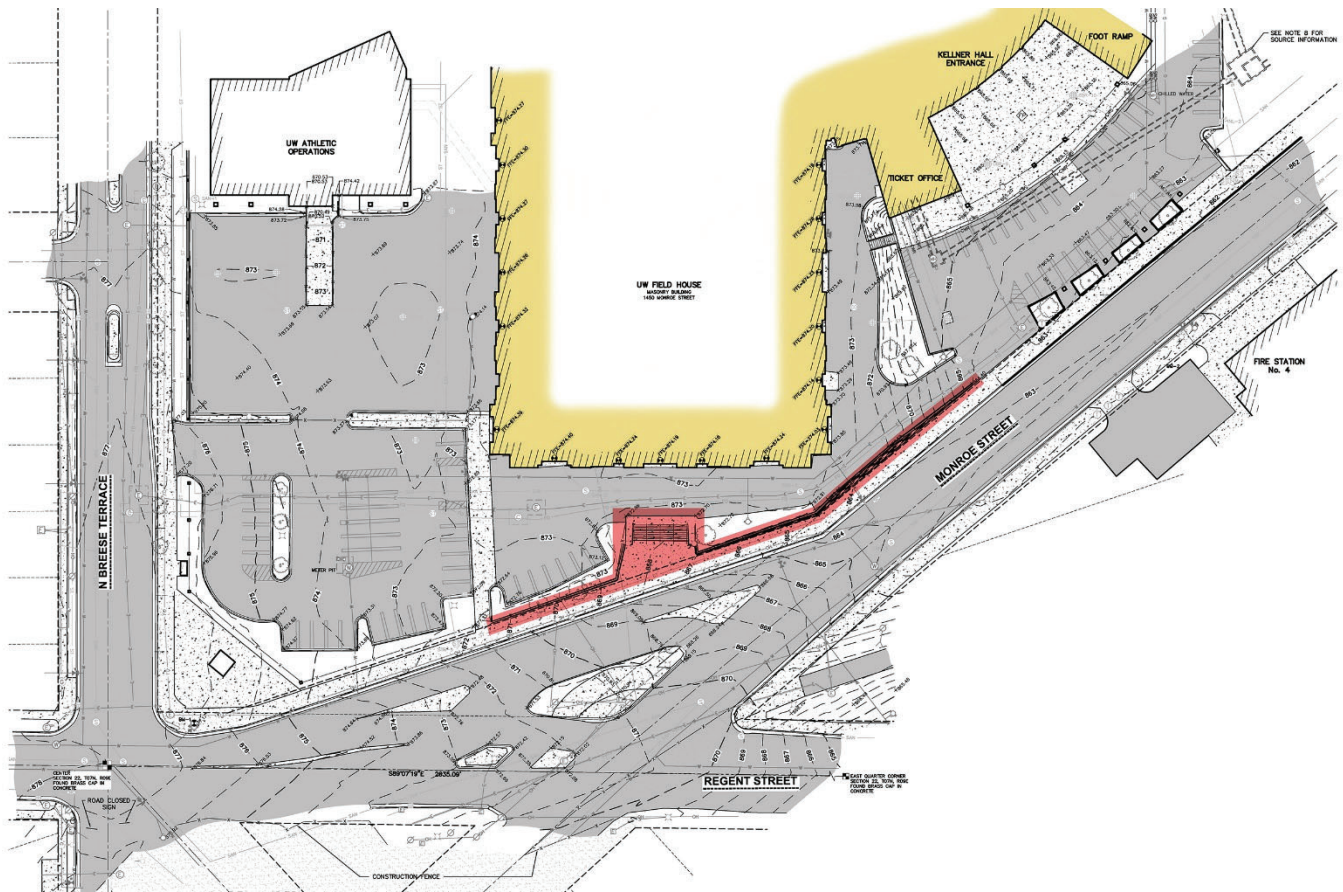
Proposed Treatment Summary

Although deemed to be of original construction, the deteriorated concrete retaining walls have reached the end of their useful life. Repair and stabilization efforts have kept the wall stable enough to provide a safe means of holding back the grades, while the material continues to deteriorate. This wall is currently being planned for complete replacement. While the texture and construction of the wall is yet to be determined, replication of the original board-formed concrete texture is not being planned in an effort to distinguish this new work as non-original.

The rubble stone wing walls are also of original construction and are not in an acceptable condition to preserve. Pointing, repair, and replacement of the rubble stone is required along with removal of the non-original concrete caps and light fixtures. The deteriorated concrete caps are in desperate need of removal. Limestone caps should be considered for this application.

Since the light fixtures do not appear to be original to the Field House, the current proposal is to remove these fixtures entirely. Lighting being by other means is currently being considered (bollards, poles, etc.).

Due to the amount of work being proposed for the south plaza area, the concrete stairs and metal railings are being proposed for replacement while this work is taking place.



South Plaza Stair & Retaining Wall:

Concrete Stairs and Metal Railings

Cast-in-place concrete stairs and metal pipe railings are in good condition overall.

Stone Wing Walls

Rubble stone wing walls are in poor condition and will require complete masonry restoration and/or replacement as required.

Light Fixtures

The origins of these light fixtures do not appear to date back to the Field House. The fixtures should be removed and salvaged by UW-Madison.

Concrete Retaining Wall

The concrete retaining wall consists of a board-formed texture that has been covered over the years with a cementitious parging. The wall is in poor condition overall.



Figure 152: Southwest Vestibule (Gate C)
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 153: Northeast Vestibule (Gate A)
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

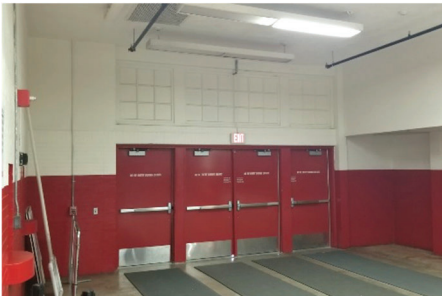


Figure 154: Southeast Vestibule (Gate B)
(River Architects October 25, 2018)

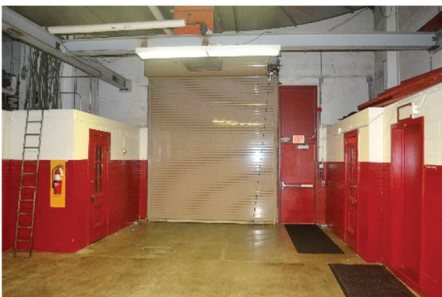


Figure 155: Northwest Vestibule
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

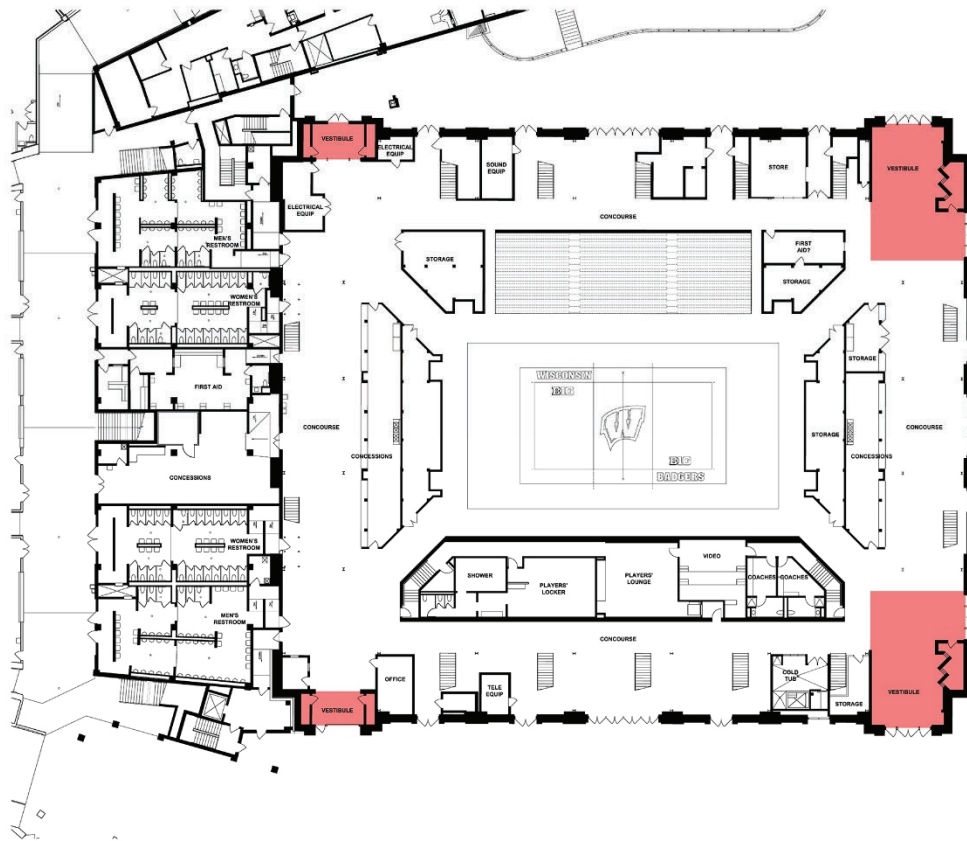
Entrance Vestibules

Priority	Low
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preservation/Rehabilitation
Life Safety/Accessibility/Building Performance	In their current configuration, the removal of the interior doors has compromised the thermal performance.
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Preservation of the space in its current configuration will retain the historical integrity that remains. Future efforts may warrant reinstating the interior doors and enclosing the vestibules as originally constructed.

Proposed Treatment Summary

Restoration of the transom windows is being proposed in conjunction with the exterior window preservation efforts. Entrance doors at the southwest (Gate C) and southeast (Gate B) are planned to be replaced in an effort to provide natural light into these spaces.

There is currently no intention to provide additional treatment to these historical spaces. Future consideration could be given to reinstating the interior wall and doors and enclosing the vestibule as originally designed.



Entrance Vestibules:

Walls

Original brick walls remain intact and in good condition. Original interior vestibule wall only remains at the northeast entrance.

Floor

Unfinished concrete floors remain in these original areas of the Field House. Outlines of the original wall locations remain in the floors to this day.

Ceiling

Ceilings that remain are in good condition.

Doors

Interior doors have been completely removed and the exterior doors have been replaced with flush hollow metal doors. The doors are in good condition.

Ticket Windows

Modern ticket windows have been added to the south wall of the southeast and southwest entrances. Although abandoned, the original ticket windows remain intact.



Figure 156: Interior Stairs
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 157: Interior Stairs
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 158: Interior Stairs
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 159: Interior Stairs
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

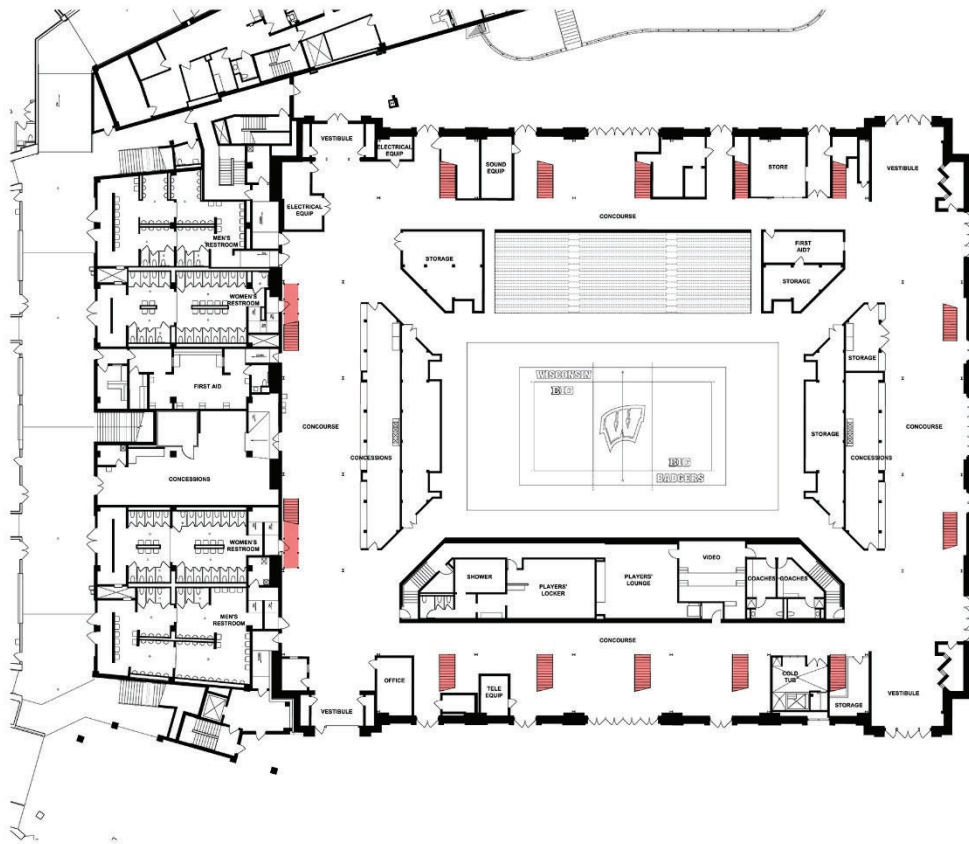
Interior Stairs

Priority	Low
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preserve-in-Place
Life Safety & Accessibility	Critical to the safety of the spectators, the stairs and railings are an important component to the building, both historically and functionally.
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Any future treatment of the interior stairs will need to balance both function and historic integrity.

Proposed Treatment Summary

There is currently no intention of providing any work to the interior stairs. Future projects that include work to the stairs must take into consideration the life safety aspect of the railing systems. The height and extension of these railings is currently non-compliant and would need to be addressed should any work be considered.

Treatment proposed at the stairs is to preserve in-place as an original historic feature of the building.



Interior Stairs:

Structural Steel

The steel channel stringers appear to be in good condition overall. Red paint has been applied but has not deterred from the functionality of the stairs themselves.

Railings

Metal pipe railings are in good condition but do not meet current building codes when used as a guardrail condition at their 36" height. Wire mesh panels have been added to provide additional life safety and are in good condition.

Stair Treads

Textured steel pan stair treads provide slip resistance and are in good condition.



Figure 160: South Concourse Looking West
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

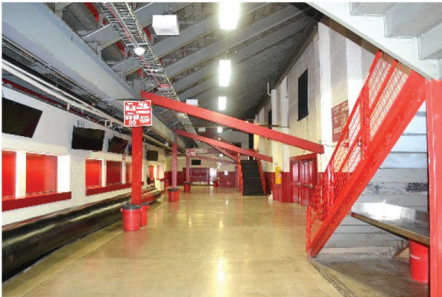


Figure 161: South Concourse Looking East
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

Structural Steel Framing

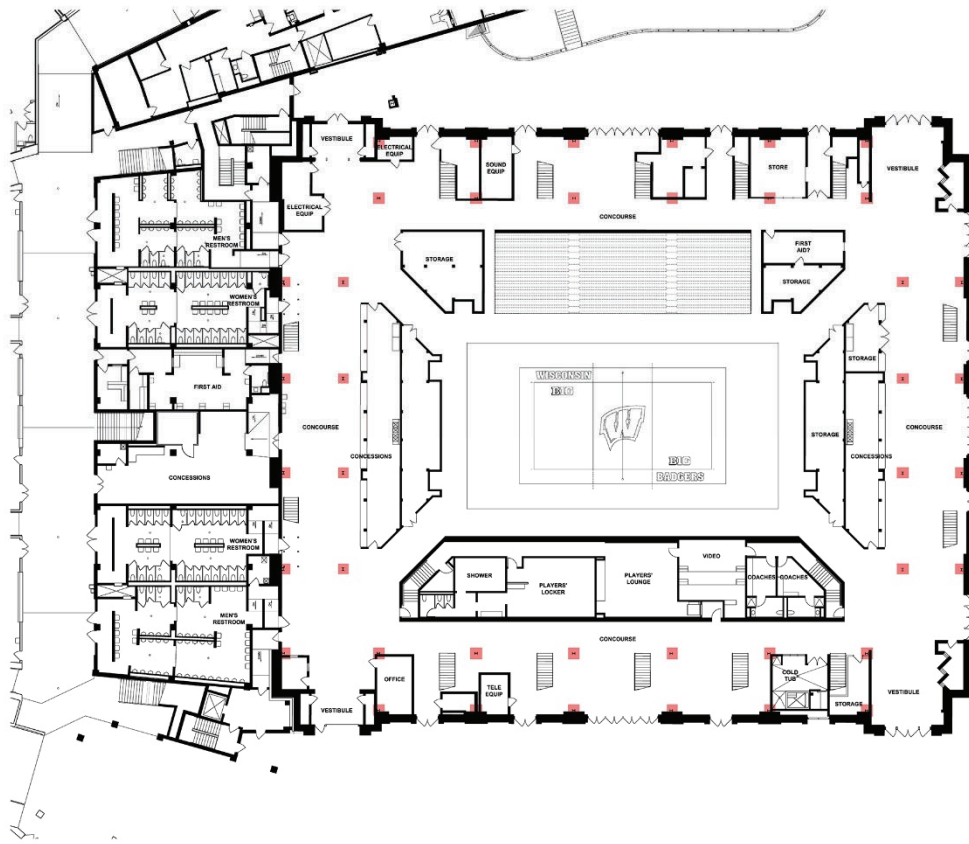
Priority	Low
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preserve-in-Place
Life Safety & Accessibility	No life safety concerns identified with the existing structural steel framing.
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Preservation of the original steel frame will not have an impact on the historic character of the building.

Proposed Treatment Summary

There is currently no intention of providing any work to the structural steel frame. Treatment proposed at the structural steel frame is to preserve in-place as an original historic feature of the building.



Figure 162: Overall View of Arena
(River Architects May 3, 2018)



Structural Steel Framing:

Steel Columns and Beams

The existing steel framework is original to the building and in excellent condition. Red paint was applied to the framing members in the 1970s and is in good condition overall. Steel framing connections at the exterior wall also appear to be in good condition.



Figure 163: Exterior Wall Fracture
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

Interior Surface of Exterior Wall

Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preserve/Rehabilitate
Life Safety & Accessibility	Fractures in the exterior wall pose potential issues in the wall assembly if not treated properly.
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Treatment of these exterior walls will enhance the interior appearance of the building.



Figure 164: Abandoned Speaker Enclosure
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

Proposed Treatment Summary

The fractures located at the interior surface of the exterior walls near the window and door openings should be infilled with an expandable material that will have the ability to form a strong bond between the two surfaces.

To enhance the performance of the exterior walls and bring back original capacity for lateral loading that existed prior to the cracks that have occurred, a system of horizontal spanning steel channel or tube section sub-girts could be installed at a spacing to be determined up along the height of the wall. These sub-girts would be tied to the existing steel vertical trusses interior of the exterior walls and then also tied to the existing concrete wall with a post-installed anchor assembly that resists horizontal perpendicular to the wall plane lateral loadings but permits horizontal in-plane wall movements.

Speaker enclosures located at the north end of the arena are no longer in use and can be removed when feasible. Reinstatement of the seating could also be considered.

Deteriorated acoustical wall panels located at the south end of the arena are losing their bond to the exterior wall surface. It is suggested to remove these panels, provide a new wall paint and install new fabric wrapped, surface applied acoustical wall panels or some other form of surface-applied, non-permanent wall treatment.

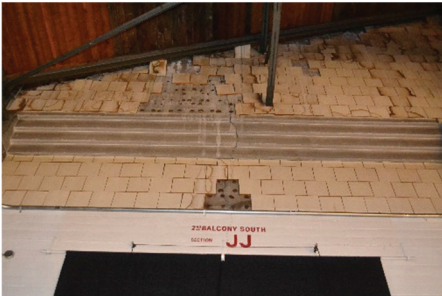
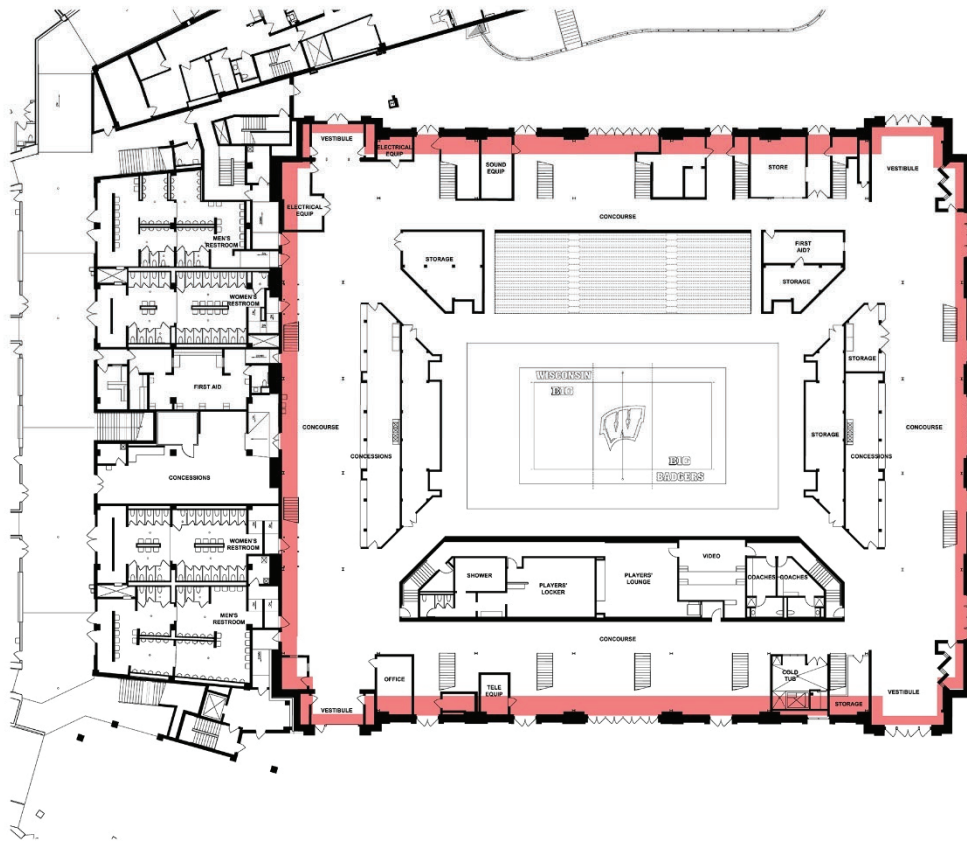


Figure 165: Acoustical Wall Treatment
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 166: Exterior Wall Fracture
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Interior Surface of Exterior Wall:

Concrete Wall Structure

Large fractures can be seen at nearly every window and door opening in the exterior wall. These interior fractures typically align the fractures found on the exterior surface.

Acoustical Wall Panels

Surface applied panels have deteriorated and are losing their adhesion to the wall surface. These falling panels pose concerns to spectators below and should be removed.

Abandoned Stadium Loudspeaker Enclosures

Located at the north end of the Field House, abandoned loudspeaker enclosures at two of the large window openings are no longer serving any purpose. These non-original enclosures are in good condition overall.



Figure 167: First Balcony Window
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 168: First Balcony Window
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 169: Window Operating Hardware
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

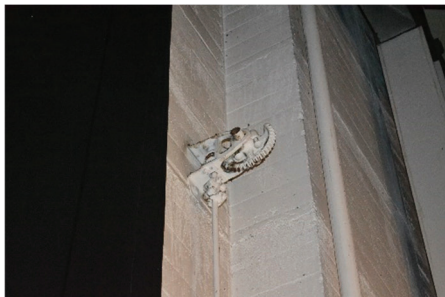


Figure 170: Window Operating Hardware
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

Interior Window Treatment

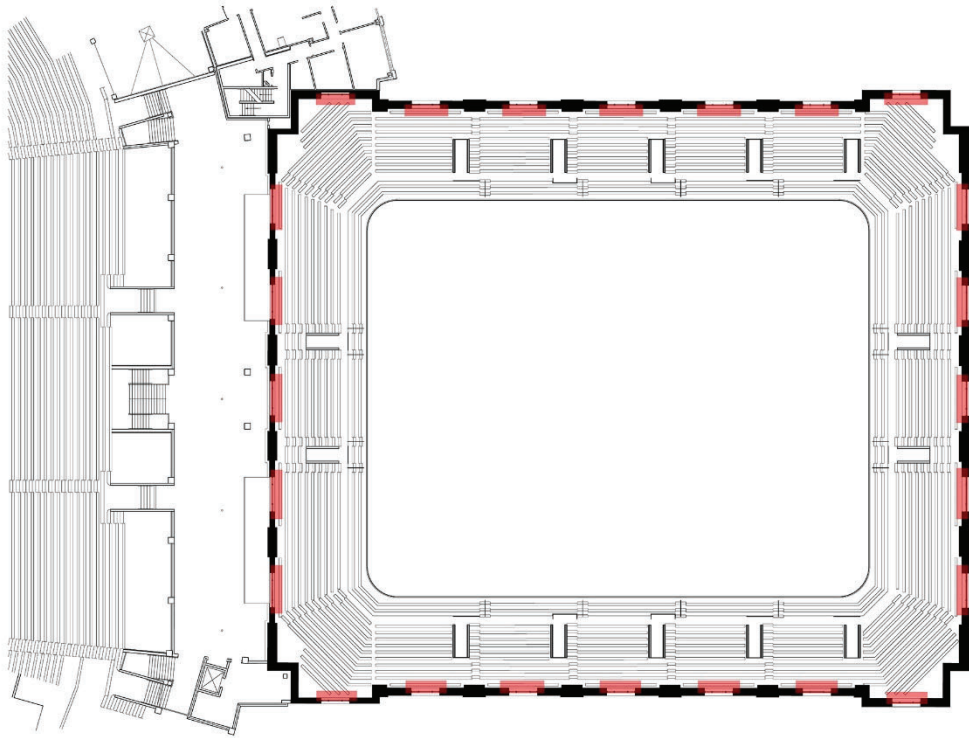
Priority	High
Degree of Integrity	Low
Proposed Treatment	Replacement
Life Safety, Accessibility, and Thermal Performance	Solar heat gain through the large original windows increases the load on the cooling systems.
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Window treatments will deter the viewing of the historic window units.

Proposed Treatment Summary

It is recommended to remove the opaque window coverings currently located at each window unit. Replacement window treatments will need to take into consideration the amount of light during the daytime for both heat gain as well as glare during athletic events.

The intention from UW-Athletics is to have the ability to open the window coverings in the evening and showcase the Field House interior as viewed from the exterior. Historically sensitive hardware should be provided for the new window treatment operation.

The historic photographs of the interior show the ability of the Field House to illuminate from daylight. It is suggested that UW-Athletics test varying levels of window treatment opacity in an effort to meet the needs of both the athletic and cultural events.



Interior Window Treatment:

Thermal Units

Addition of thermal window units placed towards the interior of the existing windows is being considered rather than exterior storm units. This will provide better thermal performance and have less impact on the exterior window/wall projection.

Window Hardware

Although decommissioned, the original window hardware is in relatively good condition. Consideration should be given to preserving these unique devices in-place for future restoration.

Window Coverings

Existing window coverings are non-original and in good condition. The existing coverings are opaque and are commonly found to be operated by non-original methods.



Figure 171: Arena Roof Structure
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 172: Arena Roof Structure & Skylight Infill
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 173: Arena Roof Structure
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 174: Arena Roof Structure
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

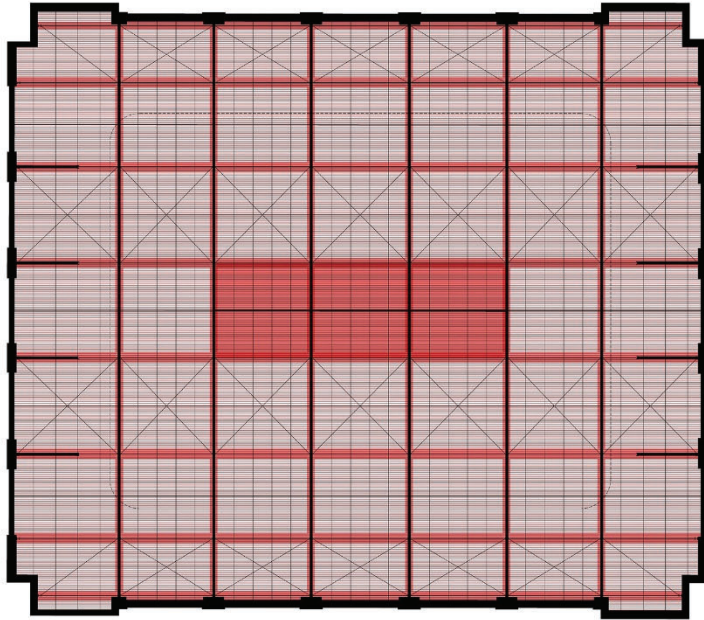
Arena Roof Structure

Priority	Low
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preserve In-Place/Restoration
Life Safety & Accessibility	There are currently no life safety or accessibility issues related to the roof structure.
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Preservation of the original steel roof trusses and original wood decking will not have an impact on the historic character of the building.

Proposed Treatment Summary

There is currently no intention of providing any work to the steel roof trusses or wood decking. Treatment proposed at these original features is to preserve in-place as original historic features of the building.

Future work that may be considered includes the restoration of the original wood decking material.

**Arena Roof Structure:*****Structural Steel Framing***

The original steel roof trusses are in good condition.

Wood Roof Decking

Although the majority of the wood decking is in good condition, the areas easily visible to spectators along the edges are in need of restoration and refinishing. Moisture infiltration has caused staining to be present along the roof/wall connection.

Former Skylight Opening

The original skylight opening was infilled with wood decking to match the rest of the roof structure. This wood appears to be in good condition overall.

Former Equipment Openings

Original equipment openings have been infilled with wood decking to match the rest of the roof structure. This wood appears to be in good condition overall.



Figure 175: Arena Wood Seating
(River Architects July 12, 2018)



Figure 176: Arena Wood Seating
(River Architects July 12, 2018)

Arena Seating

Priority	Low
Degree of Integrity	High
Proposed Treatment	Preserve In-Place
Life Safety & Accessibility	Past projects have addressed the life safety issues related to the opening between the seat and the floor.
Potential Impacts of Treatment	Any future treatment of the arena seating will need to balance both function and historic integrity.

Proposed Treatment Summary

There are currently no plans of providing any work to the original arena seating. The area beneath the seats has been updated over the years in an effort to provide additional safety.

Treatment proposed at the arena seating is to preserve in-place as an original historic feature of the building.



Figure 177: Volleyball Match - Wisconsin vs. Rutgers
(River Architects September 22, 2018)

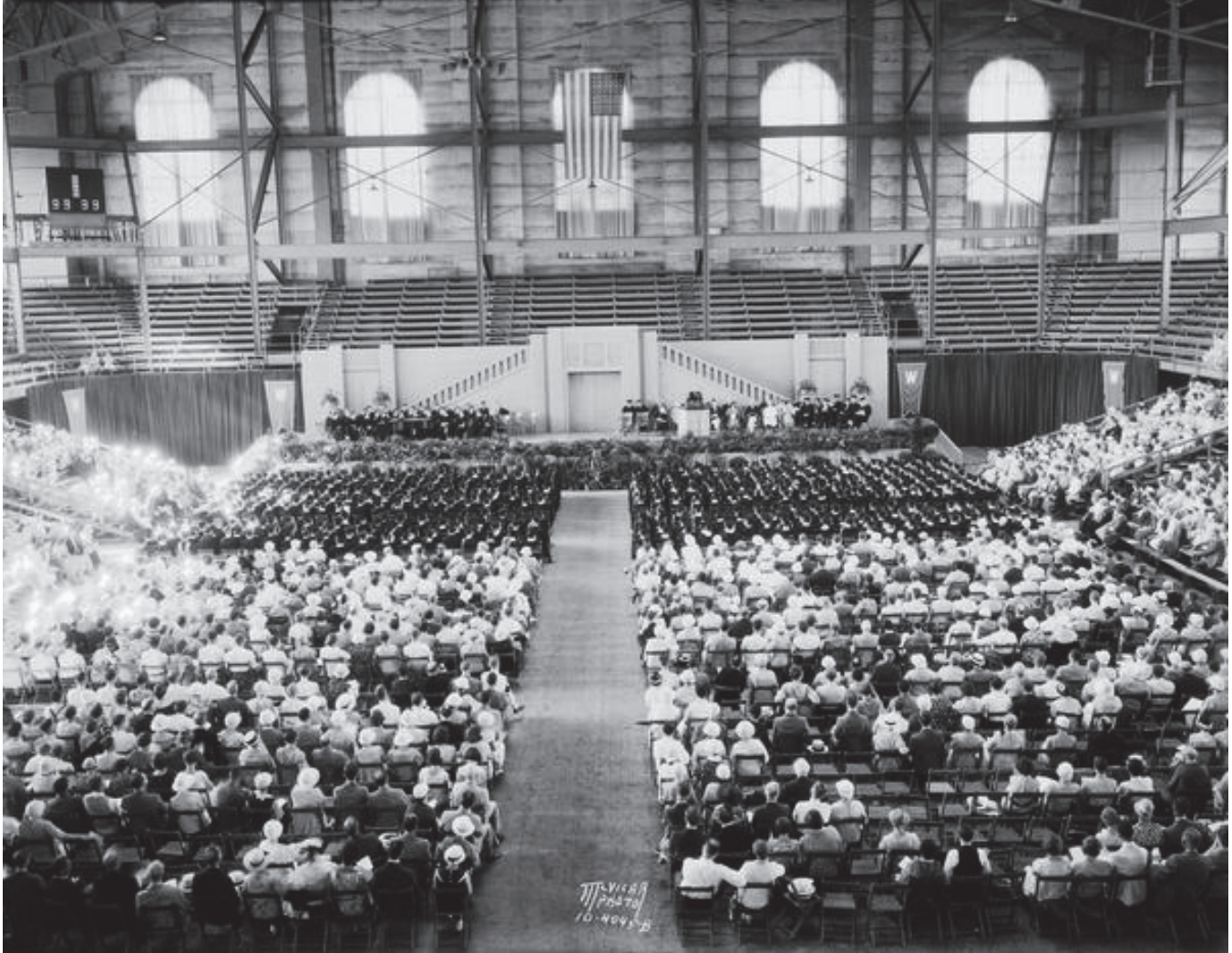


Figure 178: Commencement Ceremony
(UW Archives pre-1936)

Arena Seating:

Seating and Row Flooring

Original arena seating provided an open and unsafe environment between the seat and the floor at each row as seen in the picture above. These openings were treated with additional wood to reduce the opening and provide more safety. The seating was painted red as part of the 1970's project and adds to the overall branding of Wisconsin Athletics. While the seating is planned to be retained as original fabric to the building, any future work that might be considered must take into account all life safety aspects.

The existing building systems require upgrades in order for the Field House to remain in use from both a comfort and a life safety perspective. The following recommendations have been itemized and are categorized by system:

Fire Protection Systems

1. Extend fire protection system and fully fire protection sprinkler the rest of the building.

Plumbing Systems

1. Add secondary storm drainage to the parapet roof areas.
2. Replace existing sanitary/storm sewers below grade.

HVAC Systems

1. Upgrade the N2 DDC controls to BACnet.
2. Replace the steam reheat coils to hot water. Extend the hot water piping around the concourse level.
3. Add cooling to the two air units serving the bowl/arena. Extend chilled water piping.
4. Add two supplemental cooling units at the south end of the facility to accommodate opening the windows to direct sunlight. Extend chilled water piping to the Kellner Hall mains.
5. Replace the (6) roof exhaust fans.
6. Add (2) air units to ventilate the concourse level offices, retail and concession stands. Extend hot and chilled water piping from existing mains.
7. Replace the DX type IT cooling units with chilled water type.

Electrical Systems

1. Add new Main Service Gear and Demo Abandoned.
2. Replace one transfer switch
3. Remove old emergency equipment and clean-up wiring.
4. Add new normal and emergency distribution panels to replace old equipment.
5. Replace lighting in concourse level offices, retail and storage areas.
6. Upgrade egress lights to LED.
7. Add additional exterior decorative lighting.
8. Upgrade fire alarm devices and add strobes to individual rooms.

Maintenance/Treatment Provisions

Proper long-term care of the Field House's historic finishes is a critical component of its preservation. The importance of annual inspections of windows, sealants, mortar joints, roofing, etc. will only prolong the life of the Field House as it continues to be a useful resource for UW Athletics and the community.