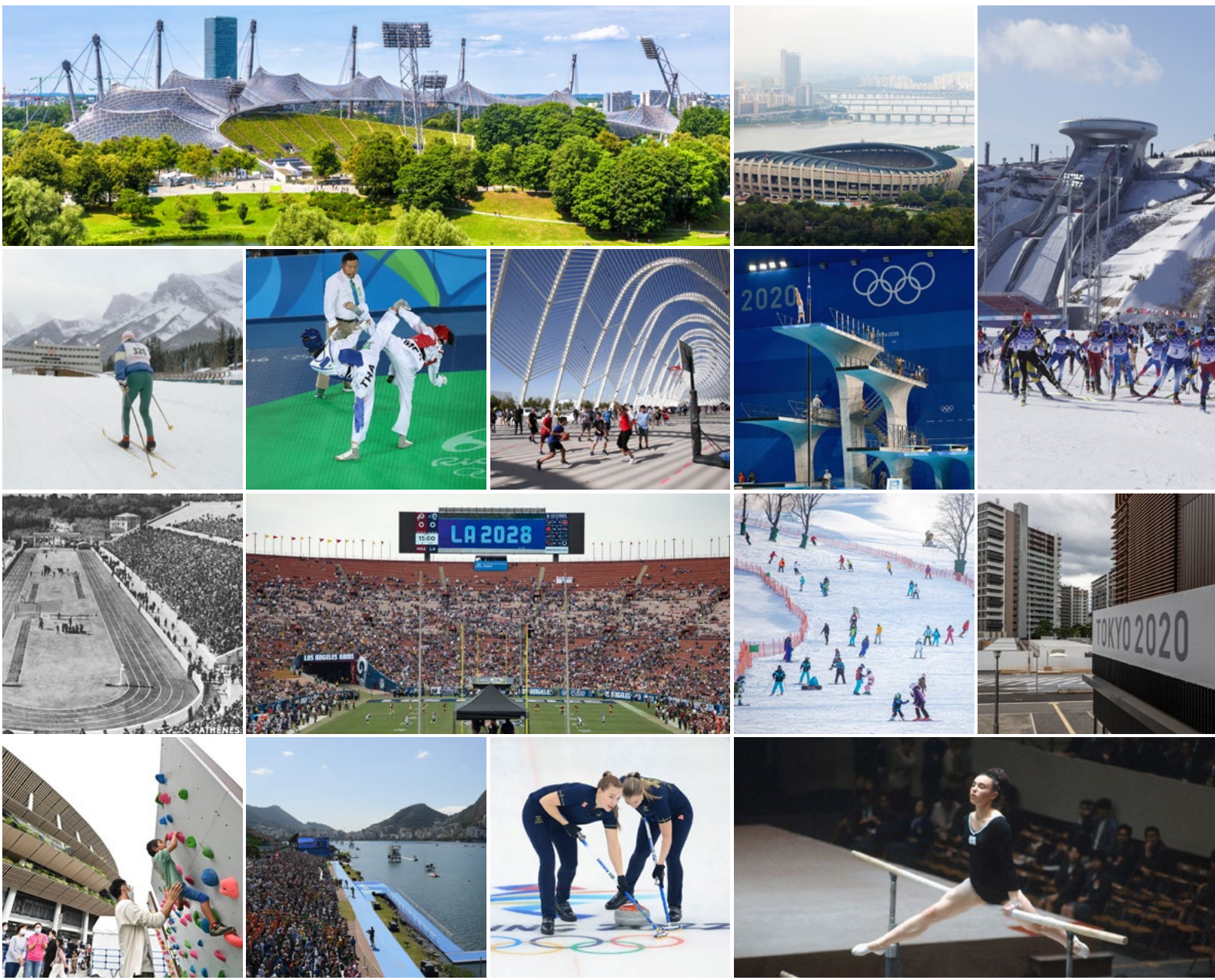


Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use

OSC Reference Collection
23.10.2025



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1. Introduction

This report presents an updated inventory of the post-Games use of 982 Olympic venues, now extended to include two additional editions: Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022. The study covers 53 summer and winter editions of the Olympic Games, from Athens 1896 to Beijing 2022¹.

For over 125 years, the Olympic Games have served as a celebration of humanity and helped to build a better world through sport. For the hosting communities, they can create jobs, contribute to the regeneration of cities and regions, and increase the opportunities for people to enjoy sport and physical activity. Providing upgraded or new sports venues are one of the many ways the Olympic Games create a legacy for their host.

What happens to Olympic venues when the Games come to an end? How many of them are still in use and serve their local communities? What are the best practices? How can we maximise the chances of success?

Learning from past experience can help us shape a better future. By looking at the post-Games use of venues that hosted the Olympic Games in the past, we wanted to understand better the likelihood of continued use beyond the Games. We identified key lessons, best practices and more opportunities for Olympic hosts to derive the maximum benefit from their venues in the years to come.

With Olympic Agenda 2020 we reimagined how the Olympic Games are organised. We provided more flexibility in designing the Games to meet the long-term development plans of a host city/region. The changes include ensuring that hosting territories would make the most of existing venues and only build new ones when a robust legacy plan exists. The results can be seen for the two editions elected after Olympic Agenda 2020. At Paris 2024, 95 per cent of the venues were existing or temporary, while Los Angeles 2028 can host the Games without building a single new permanent venue thanks to its “radical reuse” concept.

The first chapter of this report presents the methodology of the inventory, and is followed by a chapter presenting the key findings from the inventory, looking at the full scope of the post-Games use of the Olympic venues. The 53 chapters in the sequence present the post-Games use of the venues for each Olympic Games edition, one by one.

For each Games, the inventory is presented in the form of a summary table and graphics, with essential information on venue classification and current use status (as of year 2024) for all venues hosting medal events, Opening/Closing Ceremonies and Olympic Villages. There is then additional information on the post-Games use for a selection of individual venues, together with specific features of their use and relevant changes over time. Updates will be systematically performed one year after the end of each Olympiad². The next update is scheduled for 2029.

This report was assured by a third-party according to the audit standard ISAE 3000. The assurance report from KPMG can be found in [appendix 3](#).

¹ The first version of the inventory, published in 2022, covered 51 editions, from Athens 1896 to PyeongChang 2018 and had the two years before the COVID-19 pandemic, i.e. 2018, 2019 and early 2020 (before COVID-19 lockdown) as the reference period.

² An Olympiad is the period of four years between Olympic Games.

2. Methodology

The inventory involved a mixed-methods approach. Mixed-methods research uses multiple ways to explore a research problem and combines elements of qualitative and quantitative research. The methodology was updated in 2025 to reflect enhanced verification processes, including an expanded use of site visits and systematic stakeholder engagement.

SCOPE OF THE INVENTORY

In the context of the Olympic Games, a venue is any major Games site that hosts competitions or other primary Games events and activities. For the purposes of this inventory, we included all competition venues that have hosted an Olympic Games medal event, the Opening/Closing Ceremony venues, and the Olympic Villages. Exhibition sports and their venues are not part of the inventory. Youth Olympic Games are not included. Venues that only hosted Paralympic events are not included.

We looked at all the venues staging events in all sports and disciplines, at all the Games of the Olympiad and Olympic Winter Games of the modern era, from Athens 1896 to Beijing 2022.

We covered a total of 982 venues, spread across four continents, in over 20 countries.

The main information sources for the list of venues were the Official Reports of the Olympic Games or official publications from the Organising Committees (available on the Olympic World Library). When Official Reports were not sufficient (incomplete or conflicting information), the sport explanatory booklets were also used to cross-check or complete information. Olympedia, a website created by a group of dedicated Olympic historians and statisticians called the OlyMadMen, was also used as a source, especially for venues' geographical coordinates and to cross-check the list of venues.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION (CONSTRUCTION STATUS AT THE TIME OF HOST SELECTION)

Venue classification refers to the construction status at the time of the host city/territory selection to host the Games. Venues can be either temporary or permanent. A permanent venue is intended to last a long time. In contrast, a temporary building is suitable for a short period of use and is not intended to remain. Permanent venues can be either existing or new.

EXISTING PERMANENT VENUE

The venue already existed when the host city/territory was selected to host the Games. The venue required no major changes or construction ahead of the Games.

NEW PERMANENT VENUE

The venue did not exist before the host city was selected to host the Games. The venue was intended to be permanent, and its construction was initiated/accelerated by the Games.

TEMPORARY VENUE

The venue was constructed for the Games, and, when the Games were over, the site was returned to its previous condition.

The main source for venue classification was the Official Reports. Other sources used were the websites of resident clubs, website of the owner or operator of the venues, press articles, articles or blogs by amateur historians or fan clubs, and Wikipedia where the sources were listed.

Because temporary venues were meant to be dismantled after the Olympic Games, they were excluded from the analysis of post-Games use in the key findings. Nevertheless, they were part of the identification process of the venue classification and were addressed in a qualitative manner in the chapters dedicated to each Olympic Games edition.

CURRENT USE STATUS

Current status refers to the post-Games use, or lack of use, of the venue. There are multiple potential uses of Olympic venues. For the purposes of this inventory, we considered the uses identified in Preuss et al. (2014)³ in the dimension “Stadium in use” which includes classic use as a sports facility, event location or tourist attraction. To this, we added the use as a business, military, cultural or educational facility.

The reference period for “current use status” assessment is the year 2024. The current use status can be “in use”, “not in use” or “dismantled”, as per definitions below.

IN USE

The venue is regularly used for sport (practice, training and competition) and/or for non-sport activities (culture, leisure, entertainment, community or business). A detailed explanation of what was considered regular use can be found in [appendix 1](#).

NOT IN USE

The venue is not used regularly either for sport (practice, training and competition) or non-sport activities (culture, leisure, entertainment, community or business). We adopt a conservative approach and any venues with sparse or irregular use were considered “not in use” as per the criteria explained in [appendix 1](#).

DATA COLLECTION

Desk research was combined with in-situ data collection (direct observation) and stakeholder consultations.

DESK RESEARCH

Desk research was initially conducted in English and French. Where necessary, additional desk research was conducted in the native language of the host country for the following languages: German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish. For Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022, data collection benefited from early engagement with the Organising Committees starting in 2017, which facilitated proactive information verification.

The following steps were taken when collecting data on current use status through desk research:

- > Identifying if the venue had an official website and/or active social media accounts where possible.
- > If not, or if the venue belonged to a city/municipality, the website of the city was used to see if activities were offered at the venue (e.g. for a swimming pool).
- > If the venue was privately owned/operated, the website of the owner/operator identified was used.
- > If no information was found, maps and pictures available in the official publications of the Games and satellite images and interactive panoramas (e.g. Google Images and Street View) were compared to determine whether the building still exists.

Academic literature was used where available: for instance, articles dealing with the post-Games use or legacy of the venues. For each set of data captured on current use status, we assessed the reliability of the source and cross-checked data from multiple sources (official websites, events websites, city tourism information website, etc).

³ Preuss, H., Solberg, H.A. and Alm, J. (2014), “The Challenge of Utilizing World Cup Venues”, Frawley, S. and Adair, D. (Ed.s), *Managing the Football World Cup*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, Hampshire, pp.82-103

IN SITU DATA COLLECTION

In-situ data collection (direct observation) was carried out for a sample of 307 venues (a statistically significant sample for categorical data)⁴, representing 31 per cent of the venues studied.

For each venue for which in-situ data collection was available, a cross-check procedure was applied. A non-probability sampling technique, purposive sampling, was used to select the venues, based on the following criteria:

- > Venues located in territories with a native language not spoken by anyone in the research team.
- > Venues in Japan, China, South Korea, Russia, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Norway were targeted.
- > Venues in Games editions for which we found conflicting information during the desk research.
- > Venues whose ownership and operations had changed recently.
- > Editions from different time periods – pre-war; mid 20th century, late 20th century, 21st century.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

The inventory results were reviewed by local stakeholders – venue owners/operators, legacy entities, city/ regional governments, National Olympic Committees – for their respective editions. We received feedback for 76 per cent of the venues.

After the publication of the 2022 edition, stakeholders were also engaged through dedicated events such as the Olympic Legacy Forum (Seoul 2022), World Union of Olympic Cities meetings (Seoul 2022, Athens 2022), a public webinar with the Olympic Studies Centre (2022), and the Coliseum Summit (London 2022). Feedback from these engagements was included if verified and validated by the IOC Legacy team.

Additional stakeholder consultations were carried out with industry professionals and experts.

STUDY LIMITATIONS

This inventory is subject to limitations.

The first concerns the fact that the information available about Olympic Games venues in the sources is not homogeneous by either type of venue.

The criteria for defining a “venue” vary across the 125 years that separate Athens 1896 from Beijing 2022. Some editions considered a venue from a field of play perspective, while others considered a venue from the support infrastructure perspective. This has an impact on their classification as “new”, “existing” or “temporary”. We addressed this limitation by following the classification of the Official Report (e.g. field of play or supporting infrastructure). Where the Official Report also provided a classification, we would either adopt it if aligned with the definitions in this study, or change it to remain consistent across this report.

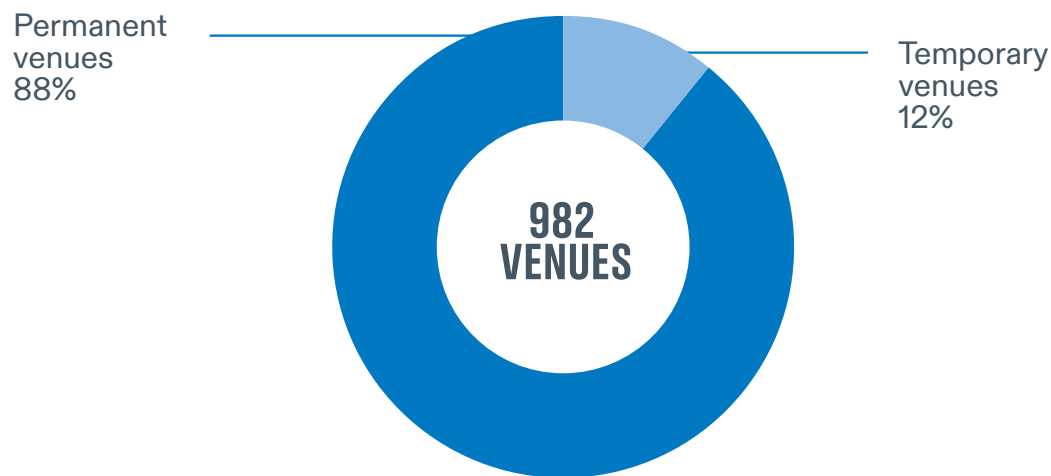
The second limitation relates to the lack of a single criterion applicable to all different venues to assess whether a venue is used regularly. During our research, it very soon became clear that the assessment of use status had a qualitative dimension. We addressed this limitation through: 1) a conversion mixed research design, transforming qualitative assessment into quantitative data; 2) the adoption of a decision tree to bring consistency to the qualitative assessment; 3) the discussion of any “borderline cases” with an internal review panel (extended four eye principle); and 4) a review of the inventory results by local stakeholders. In the 2025 update, no borderline cases were identified, confirming the robustness of the initial classification framework.

⁴ Margin of error of .05. Bartlett, J.E., Kotlik, J.W. and Higgins, C.C. Organizational Research: Determining Appropriate Sample Size in Survey Research. *Information Technology, Learning, and Performance Journal*, 19, 43-50. 2001.

3. Key Findings

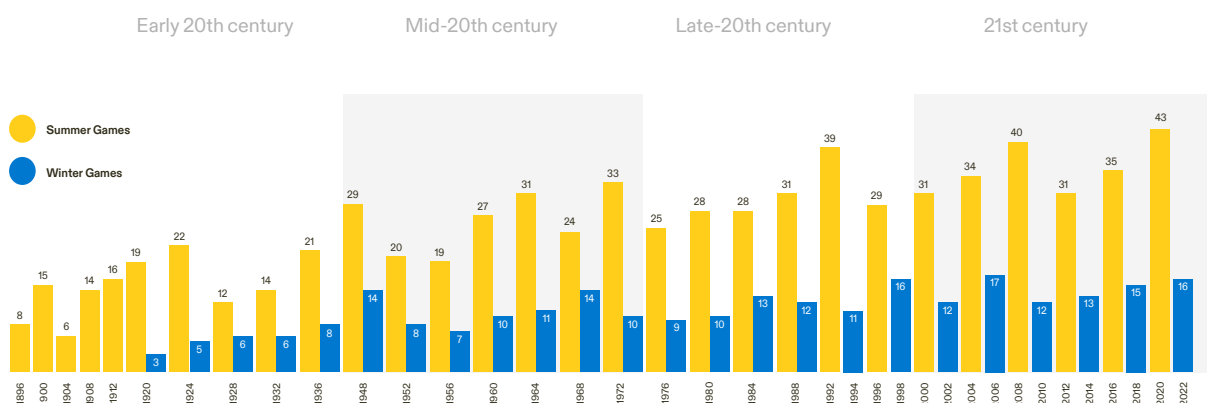
A total of 982 venues were used in the 53 Olympic Games editions from Athens 1896 to Beijing 2022. Of this total, 867 were permanent and 115 were temporary.

TOTAL VENUES IDENTIFIED



The graph below shows the number of venues used to host the Olympic Games in each edition. The numbers increased over time, as a result of the growth in the number of sports and disciplines in the programme.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUMMER AND WINTER OLYMPIC VENUES



Recent Olympic Games have 94 per cent of permanent venues still in use.

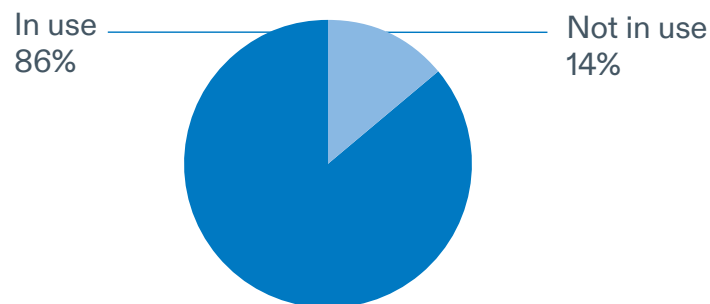
CURRENT STATUS*



*Excludes temporary venues

86 per cent of the permanent Olympic venues (all editions) are still in use.

USE STATUS OF PERMANENT OLYMPIC VENUES*



* All 53 editions of the Olympic Games between Athens 1896 and Beijing 2022 are included.

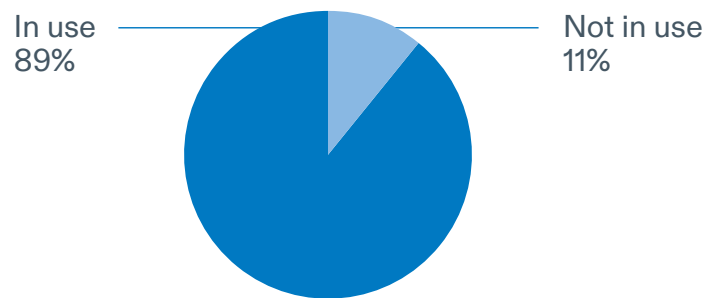
There are multiple potential uses of Olympic venues. For the purpose of this inventory, we considered the following uses: as a sports facility (training, competition, leisure sport), as an event location, as a tourist attraction, and as a business, cultural, educational or military facility.

The reference period used for the “current use status” assessment is the year 2024.

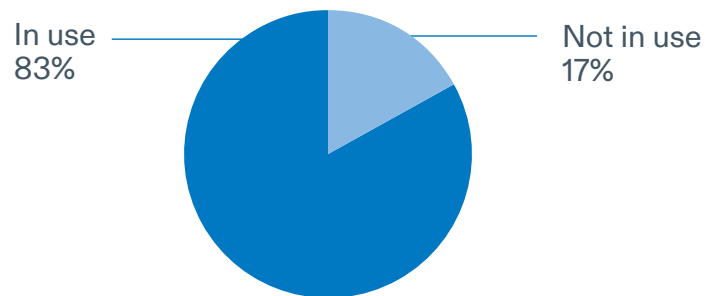
Of the 14 per cent of permanent venues not in use (124 venues), the majority (94 venues) were unbuilt or demolished for a variety of reasons. Some had reached the end of their life, some were destroyed during war periods or in accidents, while others were replaced by new urban development projects or were removed for lack of a business model. The remaining venues not in use are closed or abandoned (30 venues).

The percentage of venues still in use, whether new or existing, is similar.

CURRENT USE (NEW VENUES)*



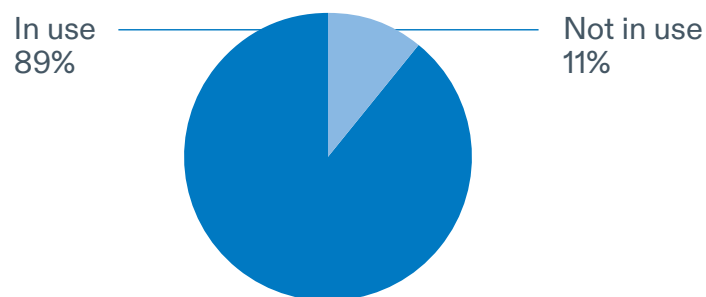
CURRENT USE (EXISTING)*



*Does not include temporary venues

87 per cent of complex venues are still in use.

COMPLEX/LARGE VENUES – CURRENT USE STATUS*



*Excludes temporary venues

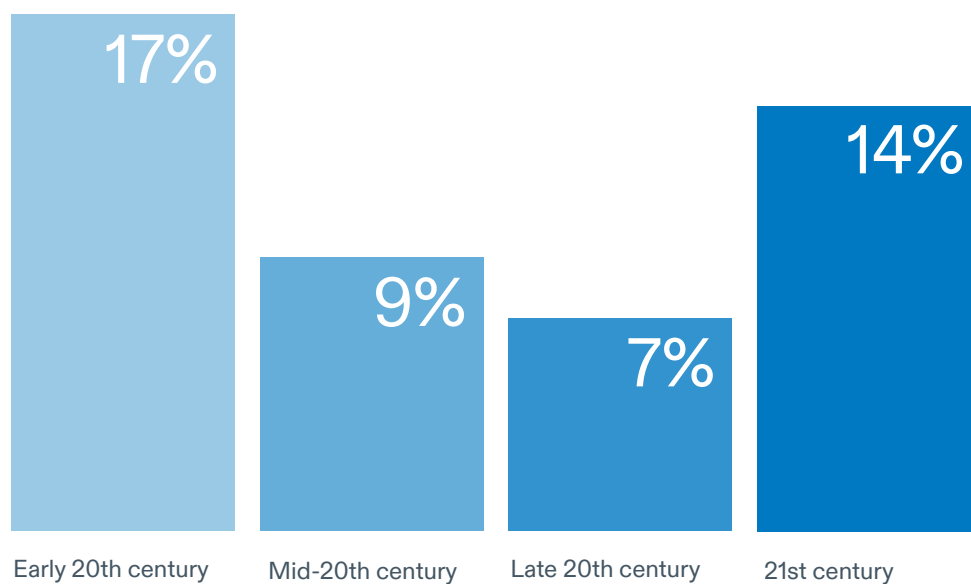
Complex/large venues include the Olympic Stadium, Olympic Village, swimming pool, velodrome, ski jumping hill, sliding centre and ice hockey⁵ stadium. They represent the most iconic venues of the Games, which are often the most expensive to build and operate.

There are 238 complex and large venues: 207 are still in use and 31 are no longer in use. Temporary venues are excluded.

⁵ The list of complex venues was based on the “core basket” of venues from Preuss, Andreff and Weitzmann (2018). The IBC/MPC is not included, because it is out of the scope of this study (it is neither a medal event venue, nor an Opening/Closing Ceremony venue, nor an athletes’ village).

The proportion of temporary venues used has evolved in the 21st century.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUMMER AND WINTER OLYMPIC VENUES



Temporary venues were also used in the early editions of the Olympic Games – early 20th century – for different reasons. At the time, the technical requirements of competitions allowed for simpler configurations of the fields of play. The number of athletes and spectators were also smaller, thus requiring less complex structures.

With technological advances and increased availability of new materials, temporary structures can fulfill more complex technical requirements for both field of play and spectator stands. Olympic Games hosts of the 21st century have taken the opportunity to use temporary venues when there was no long-term need for new permanent ones.

Through Agenda 2020, the IOC actively encourages hosts to use temporary facilities. We will therefore see the consolidation of the trend towards increased use of temporary venues.

4. Olympic Summer Games: by Edition

4.1 Athens 1896



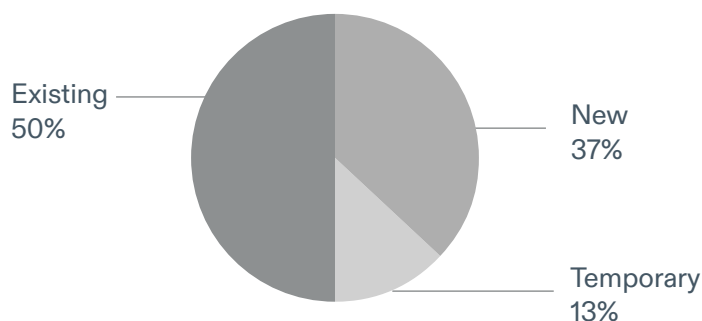
OVERVIEW

Seven competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Athens 1896, five of which remain in use today. Three of the competition venues were existing, three were new and one was temporary. Along with the temporary venue, one of the new venues has been demolished. The three existing venues all remain in use.

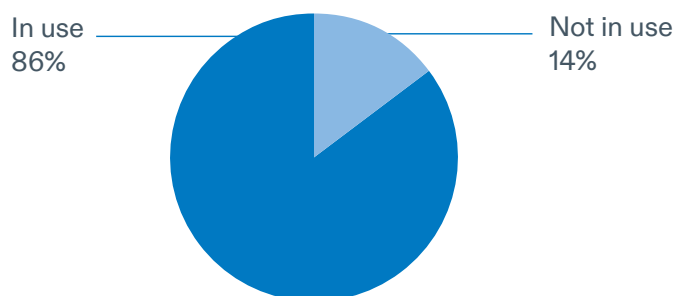
Most of the venues continue to host elite sporting events, with two of them staging competitions at the Olympic Games Athens 2004 and a third used as the main communications centre for that event. Some are also open to visitors and host events such as conferences and concerts.

An eighth venue was set up to host the Athens 1896 rowing competition, but this was cancelled due to stormy conditions. The venue is still in use. An existing venue, the Panathenaic Stadium, served as the Olympic Stadium, staging the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ATHENS 1896 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Panathenaic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, artistic gymnastics, weightlifting	In use
Phaleron Bay	Existing	Rowing	In use
Bay of Zea	Existing	Swimming	In use
Zappeion	Existing	Fencing	In use
Athens Lawn Tennis Club	New build	Tennis	In use
Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track), tennis	In use (rebuilt)
Kallithea stand	New build	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Athens-Marathon-Athens	Temporary	Cycling (road), marathon	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

PANATHENAIC STADIUM

Originally built in 329 BC, the stadium had fallen into disrepair in the 19th century before being restored for the 1896 Games. However, the work had not been completed by the time the Games began, and temporary wooden stands were installed.

The stadium has since hosted a number of sporting and cultural events, including the first Balkan Games in 1929, the opening ceremony of the 1997 IAAF World Championships, and the archery competitions and the finish of the men's and women's marathons at the Olympic Games Athens 2004.

Every two years, the stadium is also the venue for the official handover of the Olympic flame to the organisers of the next Olympic Summer or Winter Games. In April 2010, it opened to the public and became a visitor attraction, offering educational programmes for schools and tours. It is also a concert venue.

ATHENS LAWN TENNIS CLUB

Founded in 1895 and the oldest tennis club in Greece, the Athens Lawn Tennis Club hosts local and international competitions, including Greece's home Davis Cup matches. Open to members and visitors, it is also used for coaching and practice.

BAY OF ZEA

The bay has been a harbour since the early fifth century BC. Some temporary facilities were erected for the Games, including a pier for spectators and shelters for boats. It is now a yacht marina with berthing capacity for 670 craft.

ZAPPEION

Opened in 1888 for the purposes of exhibiting Greek art and antiquities. The Athens 1896 fencing competition took place in the building's circular atrium, around which spectator seating was installed. The venue has fulfilled a number of functions since then. A radio station and then a hospital during the Second World War, it was the home of the Organising Committee for the Olympic Games Athens 2004 from 1998 to 1999, and served as the main communications centre during the Games. Situated close to the Panathenaic Stadium, it is now a conference and exhibition centre and a member of the Historic Conference Centres of Europe association.

VELODROME

The 7,000-capacity velodrome at Neo Phaliron hosted the finish of the cycling road race and some of the tennis matches. Cycle races had been held before in the area, and the venue, which was refurbished to include other sporting facilities in 1899, would continue to stage them in the years immediately after the Games. The popularity of cycling began to decline in Greece, however, and the track was abandoned. In 1925, the velodrome was converted into a football ground and the track removed. Eleven years later, the venue was renamed Karaiskakis Stadium. The home ground of the football club Olympiacos, it hosted several other sports as well. In 2003, it made way for a new Karaiskakis Stadium, which staged several football matches at the Olympic Games Athens 2004.

VENUES NOT IN USE

KALLITHEA STAND

White marble was used to build the shooting stadium in the classical Greek style. The gallery featured long rows of columns and was capable of accommodating 30 shooters at a time. In 1922, the site was expropriated by the state to house refugees from the Greco-Turkish War, and the shooting range was relocated across the city of Athens to Kaisariani.

TEMPORARY VENUES

ATHENS-MARATHON-ATHENS

The men's individual road race at Athens 1896 covered the same route as the marathon race, with riders racing from Athens to Marathon and back again. For the marathon race, competitors ran from Marathon to the Greek capital on a course that was only 24.8 miles long (modern-day marathons are run over a distance of 26.219 miles or 42.195 kilometres). The first Olympic marathon of the modern era, the race was held to commemorate the famous run that the messenger Pheidippides made in delivering news of the victory over the Persians in 490 BC. The Athens 1896 road race and marathon both finished at the Panathenaic Stadium, which is also the finish point for the Athens Classic Marathon, first held in 1972.

Did you know?

The Panathenaic Stadium is so called because it was intended for use by all Athenians (the prefix - pan means “all, every, whole, all-inclusive”). It is also known as “Kallimarmaro”, Greek for “beautiful marble”.

In the Roman era, the stadium was a gladiator arena where wild animals were staged.

Along with the velodrome and the Kallithea stand, the stadium was one of three Athens 1896 venues to provide temporary shelter for refugees from the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922.

The Athens 1896 marathon was won by Greek runner Spyridon Louis, who gave his name to the Olympic Stadium used at Athens 2004 and the Olympic Athletic Centre of Athens, where the Olympic Stadium is situated.

4.2 Paris 1900



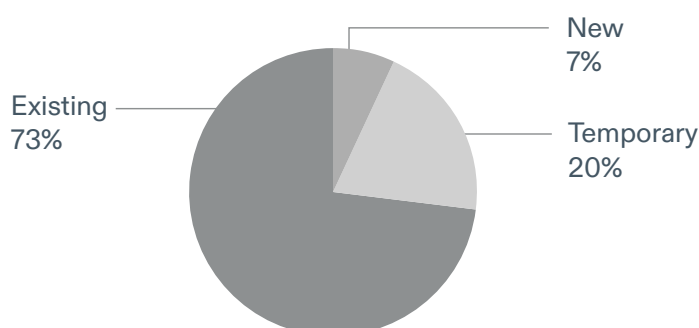
OVERVIEW

Fifteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Paris 1900, eight of which remain in use today. Eleven of the competition venues were existing, one was new and three were temporary, all of which have since been dismantled along with four of the existing venues. The one new venue is still in use, as are seven of the existing venues. Many of the remaining venues are home to sports clubs and provide recreational and sporting facilities for their members and visitors.

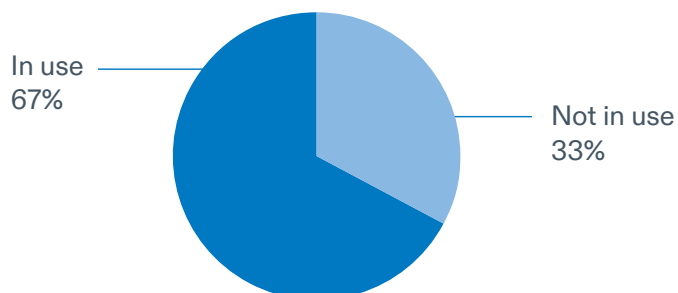
Four of the venues were later used at the Olympic Games Paris 1924: the Vélodrome de Vincennes, the Terrain de Polo de Bagatelle, the Palais de la Société des Régates du Havre, and the Cercle de la Voile de Paris.

No Opening or Closing Ceremonies were held at the Games, which ran for more than five months and were held as part of the 1900 Paris World's Fair. In the absence of an Olympic Stadium, the main venue was the Vélodrome de Vincennes, which hosted six sports in all. There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





PARIS 1900 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Croix-Catelan	Existing	Athletics, tug of war	In use
Seine River	Existing	Rowing, swimming, water polo	In use
Courts de la Société des Sports de l'île de Puteaux / Cercle de Puteaux	Existing	Tennis	In use
Vélodrome de Vincennes	Existing	Cycling (track), football, gymnastics, rugby, cricket, archery	In use
Cercle de la Voile de Paris	Existing	Sailing	In use
Cercle du Bois de Boulogne, Pelouse de Madrid	Existing	Croquet	In use
Pelouse de Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne	Existing	Polo	In use

PARIS 1900 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Fronton de Neuilly / Terrain de la Société du Jeu de pelote	Existing	Basque pelota	Not in use (demolished)
Stand de l'île Séguin	Existing	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Terrain de la Société des Sports de Compiègne	Existing	Golf	Not in use (demolished)
Palais de la Société des Régates du Havre	Existing	Sailing	Not in use (demolished)
Camp militaire de Satory	New build	Shooting	In use (repurposed)
Place de Breteuil	Temporary	Equestrian (jumping)	Dismantled (temporary)
Grande Salle des Fêtes de l'Exposition, Champ de Mars	Temporary	Fencing	Dismantled (temporary)
Terrasse du Jeu de Paume, Jardin des Tuileries	Temporary	Fencing	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

CROIX-CATELAN

Founded in 1886 and formerly one of five sites used by Racing Club de France, the Croix-Catelan is a large sports complex. It is home to 45 tennis courts, a 50m swimming pool, a gym, a football pitch and volleyball and basketball courts. The venue offers classes and lessons and several activities for children. Racing Club de France vacated the venue in 2006, when it was taken over by Lagardère Paris Racing.

SEINE RIVER

The section between Courbevoie Bridge and Asnières Bridge was used to host the rowing, swimming and water polo competitions at Paris 1900. No facilities were erected for the rowing events, with spectators watching from the banks of the river.

The river continues to host rowing events, among them the Championnats de la Seine, France's oldest rowing competition, which is held on the same section of the Seine as the Paris 1900 events. This section is also home to the Aviron Courbevoie club, which was founded in 1882. Paris Rowing Club relocated from Courbevoie in 1970, and rowing activities on the Seine are now mainly focused on areas such as Saint-Denis and Neuilly.

COURTS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES SPORTS DE L'ÎLE DE PUTEAUX/CERCLE DE PUTEAUX

Still a tennis venue and situated on an island in the Seine, it was established in 1886. The club now has more than 850 members and 600 juniors in its tennis academy. Its 16 courts, five of which are covered, are also open to the public, and classes and lessons are offered.

VÉLODROME DE VINCENNES

A venue for multiple competitions at Paris 1900, the velodrome opened in 1896 and also staged cycling events at the Olympic Games Paris 1924. The setting for the prestigious Grand Prix de Paris, the velodrome was also the official finish line of the Tour de France between 1968 and 1974 but suffered neglect thereafter and was closed in 1980. Thanks to a campaign to save it and three years of refurbishment work, it reopened to the public in 2015, with its original stands still intact. A listed historical monument, the venue is officially known as the Vélodrome Jacques Anquetil and more popularly as La Cipale.

CERCLE DE LA VOILE DE PARIS

The club was founded in 1858 and its clubhouse still stands to this day. Also a sailing venue at Paris 1924, it organises regattas across a number of classes.

CERCLE DU BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PELOUSE DE MADRID

The site was first used as a skating club in 1865. The Cercle du Bois de Boulogne came into being in 1899, at which point the venue became a clay pigeon shooting club, counting Pierre de Coubertin among its members. With the growth in popularity of tennis between the wars, the club began hosting tennis tournaments and became a popular practice venue for players competing in the French Open at Roland-Garros. The Ligue de Tennis de Paris is now the resident club. Among its many activities, it identifies and coaches talented young players.

PELOUSE DE BAGATELLE, BOIS DE BOULOGNE

France's oldest polo club, founded in 1892, is now known as the Polo de Paris. It offers its members a wide range of sports, including athletics, fencing, golf and tennis, and also lays on recreational and cultural activities, as well as receptions and business seminars.

CAMP MILITAIRE DE SATORY

The site, which housed specially erected pavilions during the 1900 Olympic Games, is still occupied by military buildings.

VENUES NOT IN USE

FRONTON DE NEUILLY/TERRAIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DU JEU DE PELOTE

The Société du Jeu de Pelote was founded in 1898 and built the French capital's first permanent pelota court at 26 Rue Pauline Borghèse in Neuilly-sur-Seine. It was this court that hosted the competition held as part of the 1900 Olympic Games, with a small stand built next to it to accommodate spectators.

Two more courts were opened in Neuilly in the years immediately afterwards, as the popularity of the game spread, with new clubs being founded and the game finding its way into schools. This popularity quickly faded in the Neuilly area, however, leading to the closure of the Rue Pauline Borghèse court in 1906. By 1912, Neuilly's two other courts had also closed, while a fourth opened in 1913 only to shut down a year later.

STAND DE L'ÎLE SÉGUIN

This island in the Seine was a popular leisure destination and was used for recreational boating and angling, as well as clay pigeon shooting. The shooting range made way for a Renault car factory in 1919. The factory produced its last car in 1992 and was demolished in 2005. The site is now occupied by newly built concert and performance venues.

TERRAIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES SPORTS DE COMPIÈGNE

Founded in 1896 and situated in the middle of a racecourse, the golf course closed in 2017. The expansion of the racecourse led to it being reduced from an 18-hole course to just nine holes. The club lost members as a result and was unable to continue operating.

PALAIS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES RÉGATES DU HAVRE

Established in 1838, the venue held its first regatta a year later, with its resident club founded in 1842. Also a venue at the Olympic Games Paris 1924, its Palais des Régates clubhouse in Sainte-Adresse was bombed and destroyed in 1942, at the height of the Second World War. The club relocated and continues to organise regattas across different classes to this day. It also stages a number of partner events.

TEMPORARY VENUES

TERRASSE DU JEU DE PAUME, JARDIN DES TUILERIES

The venue for the épée competitions at Paris 1900, the Galerie du Jeu de Paume forms part of the Jardin des Tuileries, the oldest and largest public garden in Paris. Located on the Terrasse des Feuillants, the site hosts contemporary art exhibitions.

The facilities set up to host the equestrian jumping competition at Place de Breteuil were taken down after the Games. The venue for the fencing foil and sabre competitions, the Grande Salle des Fêtes de l'Exposition, was built for the 1900 Paris World's Fair and was dismantled at a later stage.

Did you know?

The stands at the Vélodrome de Vincennes were built by Gustave Eiffel, who designed and oversaw the construction of the Eiffel Tower.

The velodrome also staged a cricket match as part of the 1900 Games. The game was played on the infield, between two Paris clubs made up almost entirely of British immigrants.

The great Belgian rider Eddy Merckx completed the last of his five Tour de France victories at the velodrome in 1974.

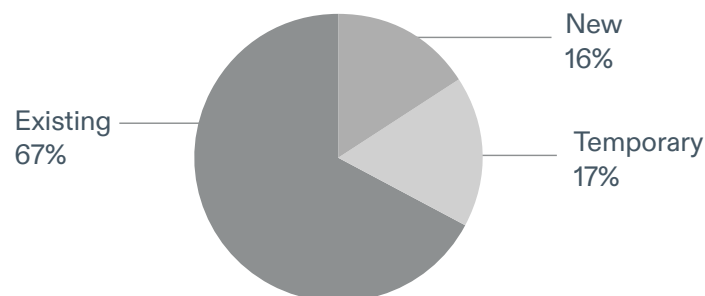
4.3 St. Louis 1904



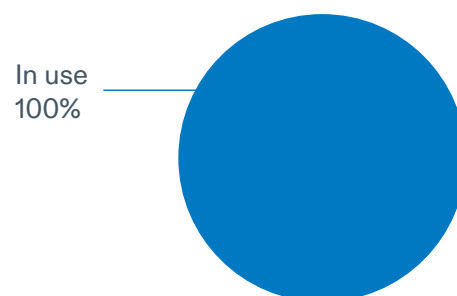
OVERVIEW

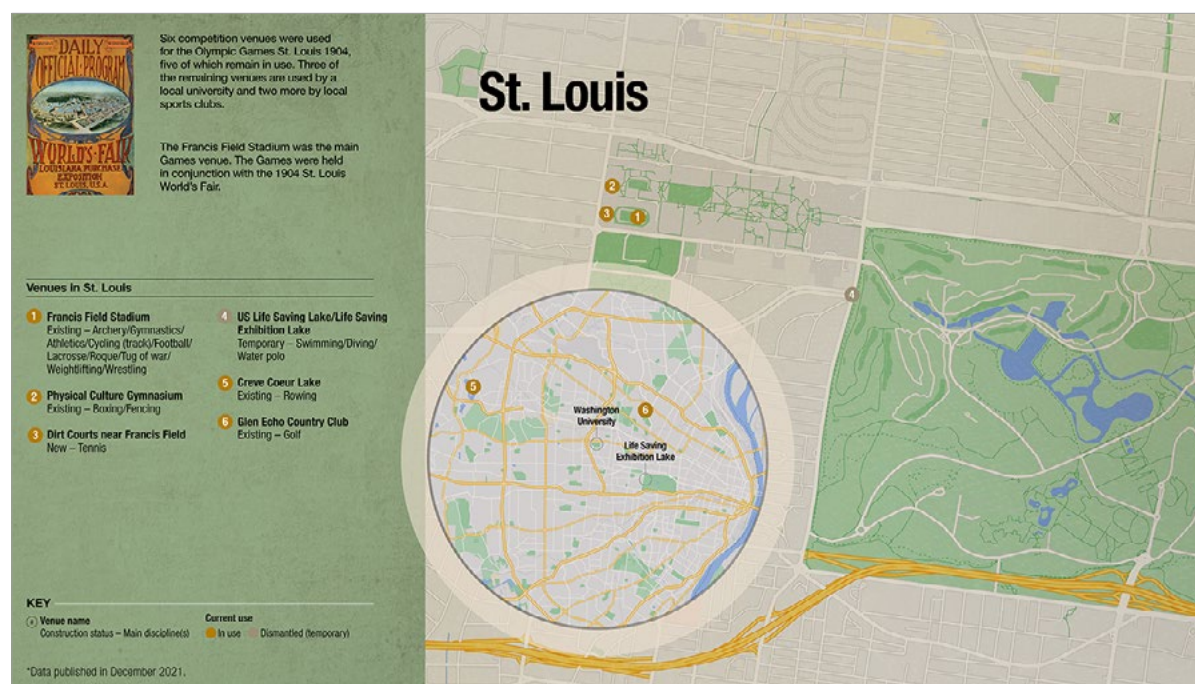
Six competition venues were used for the Olympic Games St. Louis 1904, five of which remain in use today. Four of the competition venues were existing, one was new and one was temporary. Three of the remaining venues are used by a local university and two more by local sports clubs. The Francis Field Stadium was the main Games venue. There was no official Olympic Village. The Games were held in conjunction with the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, also known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ST. LOUIS 1904 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Francis Field Stadium	Existing	Archery, gymnastics, athletics, cycling (track), football, lacrosse, roque, tug of war, weightlifting, wrestling	In use
Creve Coeur Lake	Existing	Rowing	In use
Glen Echo Country Club	Existing	Golf	In use
Physical Culture Gymnasium	Existing	Boxing, fencing	In use
Dirt Courts near Francis Field	New build	Tennis	In use (rebuilt)
US Life Saving Lake / Life Saving Exhibition Lake	Temporary	Swimming, diving, water polo	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

FRANCIS FIELD STADIUM

Built in 1902, Francis Field became the home of the Washington University in St. Louis (WUSTL) Bears American football team after the Games. In 1984, the stadium underwent its first major renovation, with the original cinder track replaced by a 400-metre artificial track. The seating capacity of its original reinforced concrete stands was also reduced to 4,000. The stadium was further refurbished in 2003 and 2004, when an artificial pitch was installed. By this time, Francis Field was also home to the university's women's and men's soccer, track and field, and cross-country teams.

Francis Field Stadium is the oldest Olympic stadium still in regular use for official sporting events and is also a registered historic landmark. In September 2018, a structure featuring the Olympic rings was erected nearby to provide a permanent reminder of the stadium's Olympic status, a function also performed by the ornamental wrought-iron gate installed after the Games at the east entrance to the stadium. A year later, the venue was renamed Francis Olympic Field, to recognise its place in Olympic history.

CREVE COEUR LAKE

One of the largest natural lakes in the state of Missouri, the venue has been the permanent base of the St. Louis Rowing Club since 1983, though the club has been racing on it intermittently since the early 1900s. A competitive racing club that also offers recreational rowing, it runs junior and adult programmes. The lake, which is also used by the community for recreational activities such as paddle boating and sailing, is part of the Creve Coeur Lake Memorial Park, which is itself part of the St. Louis Urban Oases Important Bird Area.

GLEN ECHO COUNTRY CLUB

Fourteen of the golf course's holes are still laid out exactly as they were when it hosted the Olympic golf competition in 1904. Opened in 1901, Glen Echo Country Club was St. Louis' first complete 18-hole golf course and organises competitions for women and men throughout the season. Its grounds and clubhouse also host weddings, galas and private social functions.

PHYSICAL CULTURE GYMNASIUM

The venue was handed over to the WUSTL Department of Athletics after the Games. Since known as Francis Field House, it was converted into a modern, energy-efficient fitness, recreation and athletic centre in 2016. The building, which was also extended to incorporate new facilities, was renamed the Gary M. Summers Recreation Centre.

During its renovation, parts of the original gymnasium were demolished. Some elements were retained, however. These include the gym's original maple flooring, which was relaid in a bridge section connecting the existing and new parts of the facility. Among the centre's many exercise spaces is the Olympic Studio, which celebrates the venue's Olympic past and whose walls are lined with photographs from the 1904 Games. The venue has also played a part in recent US political history, providing the setting for five presidential and vice-presidential debates since 1992.

DIRT COURTS NEAR FRANCIS FIELD

The area that the courts once occupied is part of the campus of Washington University in St. Louis, which is home to the Olympic Stadium and the Gary M. Summers Recreation Center. There are tennis courts just to the east of these buildings, and this is most likely the original location of the Olympic courts used in 1904.

TEMPORARY VENUES

US LIFE SAVING LAKE/LIFE SAVING EXHIBITION LAKE

The venue was an oval-shaped man-made lake in St. Louis' Forest Park and was created by the organisers of the 1904 World's Fair to allow the US Coast Guard to demonstrate their life-saving manoeuvres on the water. Modifications were made to the lake to create a course for the swimming events at the 1904 Games. These included the installation of a small pontoon dock from which competitors could dive into the water. The lake was emptied and refilled with soil after the Games. The site is now occupied by a golf course.

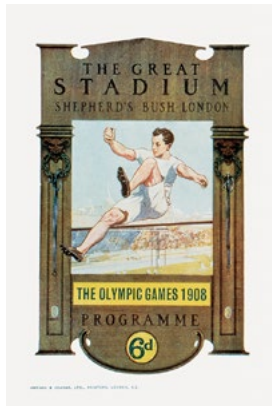
Did you know?

Washington University in St. Louis built Francis Field Stadium for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was held to celebrate the centenary of the USA's purchase of the state from France. The event was held in conjunction with the 1904 Olympic Games, which were originally scheduled to take place in Chicago but were moved to St. Louis.

To commemorate the 1904 Olympic Games, the Olympic flame visited Francis Field during the torch relays held for Los Angeles 1984, Atlanta 1996 and Athens 2004.

Francis Field House and Francis Olympic Field are named after David Rowland Francis. An 1870 graduate of Washington University in St. Louis, he went on to become a governor of Missouri, the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and a US ambassador to Russia.

4.4 London 1908

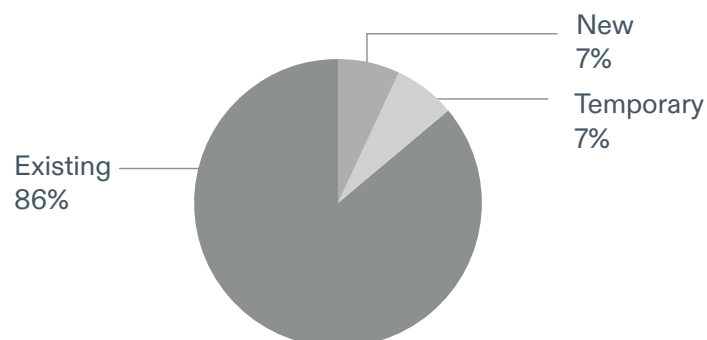


OVERVIEW

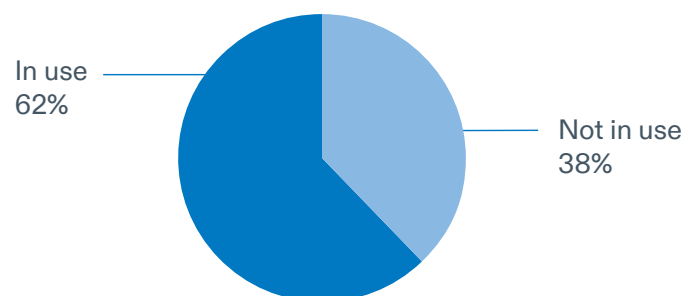
Fourteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games London 1908, eight of which remain in use today. Twelve of the competition venues were existing, one was new and one was temporary. The new venue has since been demolished, along with four of the existing ones. Most of the venues that remain in use are sports clubs, with several of them hosting major competitions and providing recreational and competitive sport for their members.

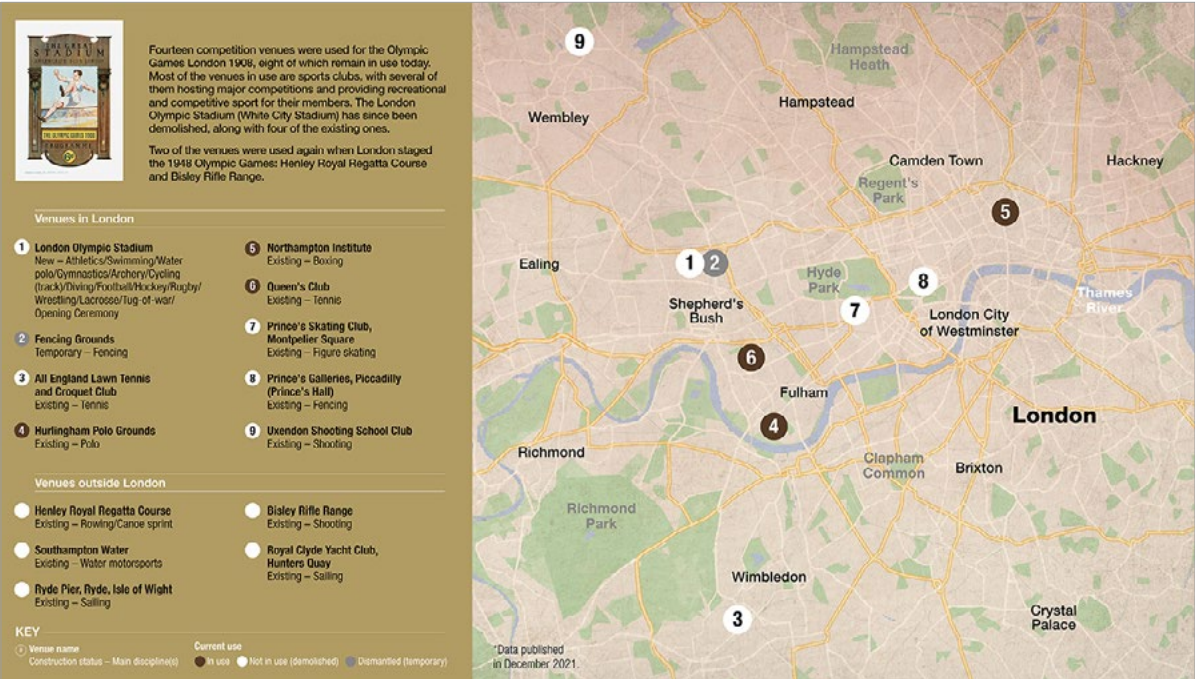
The new venue was the London Olympic Stadium, where the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were held. Also known as White City Stadium, it was the main centre of the Games. It was regularly used for over 55 years before being demolished in 1984. There was no official Olympic Village. Only two of the venues were used again when London staged the 1948 Olympic Games: Henley Royal Regatta Course and Bisley Rifle Range.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LONDON 1908 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club	Existing	Tennis	Not in use (demolished)
Hurlingham Polo Grounds	Existing	Polo	In use
Northampton Institute	Existing	Boxing	In use
Queen's Club	Existing	Tennis	In use
Prince's Skating Club, Montpelier Square	Existing	Figure skating	Not in use (demolished)
Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly (Prince's Hall)	Existing	Fencing	Not in use (demolished)
Uxendon Shooting School Club	Existing	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)

LONDON 1908 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
London Olympic Stadium	New build	Athletics, swimming, water polo, gymnastics, archery, cycling (track), diving, football, hockey, rugby, wrestling, lacrosse, tug-of-war, Opening Ceremony	Not in use (demolished)
Fencing Grounds	Temporary	Fencing	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside London			
Henley Royal Regatta Course	Existing	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Southampton Water	Existing	Water motorsports	In use
Ryde Pier, Ryde, Isle of Wight	Existing	Sailing	In use
Bisley Rifle Range	Existing	Shooting	In use
Royal Clyde Yacht Club, Hunters Quay	Existing	Sailing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTE

The venue hosted the boxing competition at the 1908 Olympic Games. Built in the 1890s, it underwent reconstruction after being bombed during WWII, and it also survived a fire in 2001. Currently used for lectures, the hall is undergoing refurbishment, which will see it equipped with the latest technologies and a new lighting system. The university's swimming pool was used as a training venue at the 1908 Games and is now a study area for students.

QUEEN'S CLUB

The club offers its members lawn tennis, real tennis, rackets and squash courts, and is the venue for the annual Queen's Club Championships, the traditional curtain-raiser for Wimbledon. The club also stages the World Rackets Championships and the World Real Tennis Championship, and hosted the Super Series Squash Finals between 2009 and 2013.

Established in 1886, the Queen's Club lays claim to being the world's first multi-purpose sports complex. It has hosted 25 different sports over the years, including ice skating, baseball, athletics and rugby, and was the venue for the annual Oxford v Cambridge rugby, football and athletics challenges up until the late 1920s.

SOUTHAMPTON WATER

Sailing remains a popular pursuit on Southampton Water, which is home to a number of sailing clubs. Ten of them are represented by the Southampton Water Sailing Association, which aims to promote sailing on this body of water and non-competitive racing between its member clubs.

The water motorsports races at the 1908 Olympic Games started from and ended at the Enchantress, the floating clubhouse of the Royal Motor Yacht Club, which was asked to organise the competition. Founded in 1905 and still in existence today, the club moved to Sandbanks, at Dorset's Poole Harbour, in 1936. The Enchantress was destroyed when it was hit by a bomb during WWI.

BISLEY RIFLE RANGE

The venue for most of the shooting events is now known as the National Shooting Centre. Its famous Century range – so called because it comprises 100 targets – was converted for the Games. Bisley has been home to the National Rifle Association since 1890. The venue retains its original clubhouses and layout today, and its ranges remain largely similar. A new range – Cheylesmore – was laid out for the 1948 Olympic Games, and in more recent times Bisley hosted all the shooting events at the 2002 Commonwealth Games.

VENUES NOT IN USE

LONDON OLYMPIC STADIUM

Built for the 1908 Olympic Games, the multi-purpose 93,000-capacity stadium formed part of the site chosen to stage the 1908 Franco-British Exhibition. In an effort to host as many events as possible at the stadium, the Organising Committee constructed a swimming pool and diving tower, a banked cycle track around the athletics track, and a pitch on the infield for football, hockey, rugby and lacrosse matches. The swimming pool and tower were dismantled after the Games, when the venue became known as White City Stadium.

The stadium was used sporadically in the years immediately after the Games, but began staging greyhound races in 1927. It continued to do so up until its demolition in 1984. It was also a venue for rugby, American football, boxing, speedway, football and athletics. Queens Park Rangers FC used it as their home ground for brief periods in the 1930s and 1960s, while the British Amateur Athletic Association Championships were held there from 1932 to 1971. In 1934, the stadium hosted the British Empire Games (the forerunner of the Commonwealth Games), and it was also the venue for the match between France and Uruguay at the 1966 football World Cup.

Following the stadium's demolition, the site was occupied by administrative and commercial buildings. Westfield London shopping centre also occupies part of the White City site.

ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB

Founded in 1869 on Worple Road in Wimbledon, the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club remained there until 1922, when it moved across the district of Wimbledon to its current location on Church Road.

PRINCE'S SKATING CLUB

The rink opened on London's Montpelier Square in November 1896. A year after hosting the figure skating events at London 1908, it staged the Women's Exhibition, held in support of women's suffrage. The rink closed in 1917. The building was used by the Daimler Motor Company before being demolished in the mid-1970s. The site is now occupied by a private garden.

UXENDON SHOOTING SCHOOL CLUB

The venue for the trap shooting events at the 1908 Olympic Games. The club, which was located in countryside at the time, hosted the British Clay Pigeon Association's championship a week after the Games. It was demolished in 1932. The site, which lies in the London suburb of Wembley, is now covered by housing.

TEMPORARY VENUES

FENCING GROUNDS

A large tent was erected just outside White City Stadium to host some of the fencing events. It was taken down after the Games.

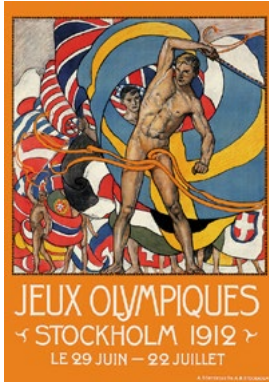
Did you know?

The swimming pool at the Olympic Stadium was 100m in length and encased in concrete. The water was untreated and became murky, causing competitors to bump into each other on occasion. Parts of the swimming pool were discovered when the foundations of the BBC's White City building were dug.

White City's Olympic past is still remembered. The London 2012 Olympic Torch Relay passed through the area on the day before the Opening Ceremony. A plaque listing the medallists from the 1908 Games was unveiled in one of the current White City buildings in 2005, while another nearby plaque reads, "This is the site of the finishing line of White City Stadium which hosted the 1908 Olympics."

The Olympic Stadium also hosted the finish of the marathon. The race began at Windsor Castle and the course distance of 26 miles and 385 yards (42.195 kilometres) was adopted as the standard for the event from that point on.

4.5 Stockholm 1912

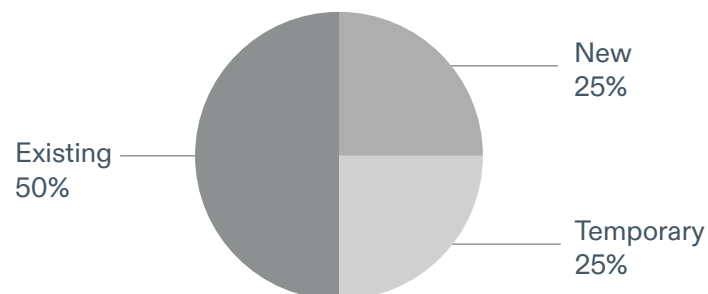


OVERVIEW

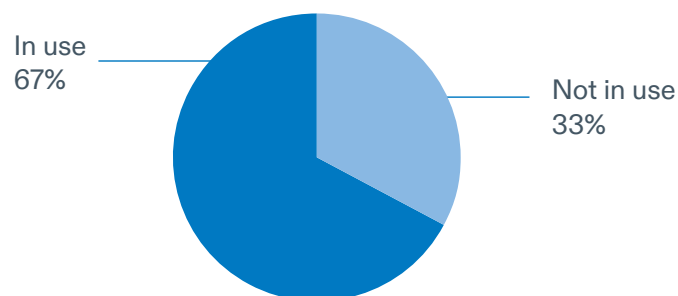
Sixteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Stockholm 1912, eight of which remain in use today. Eight of the venues were existing, four were new and four were temporary. All the temporary venues were dismantled. Three of the existing venues have been demolished, along with one of the new ones. The remaining venues continue to be used for competitive and recreational sport and are home to several clubs that serve their local communities.

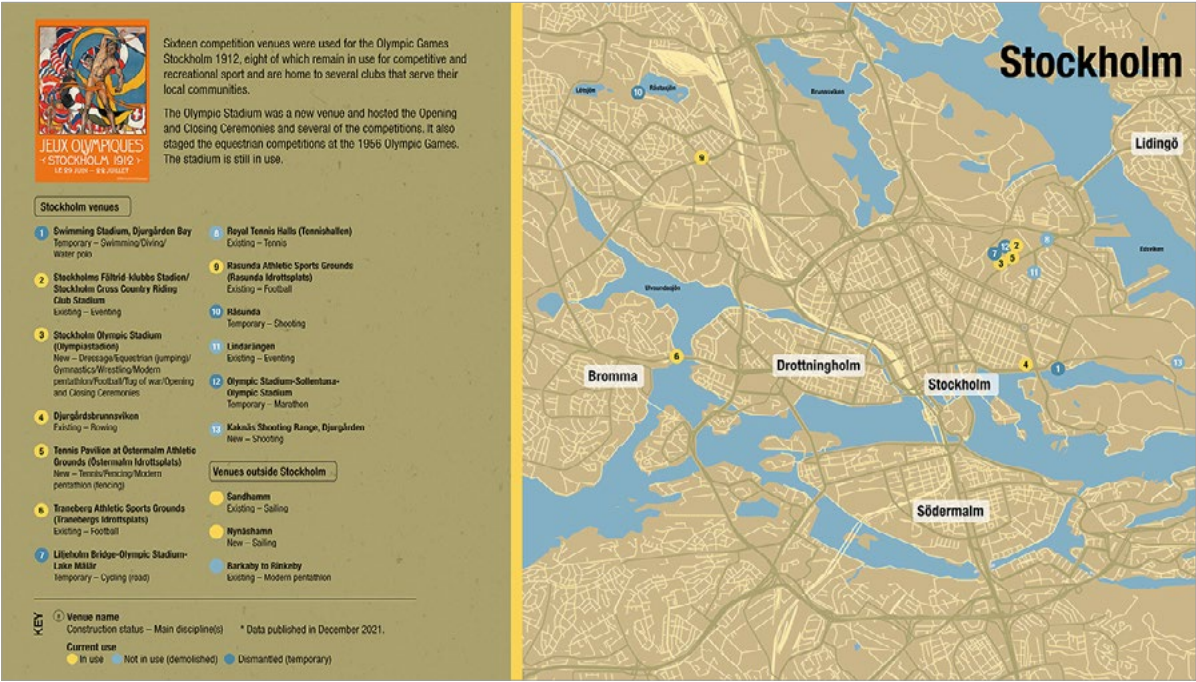
The Olympic Stadium was a new venue and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. It also staged the equestrian competitions at the 1956 Olympic Games. The stadium is still in use. There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





STOCKHOLM 1912 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Stockholms Fälttridklubbs Stadion / Stockholm Cross Country Riding Club Stadium	Existing	Eventing	In use
Djurgårdsbrunnsviken	Existing	Rowing	In use
Traneberg Athletic Sports Grounds (Tranebergs Idrottsplats)	Existing	Football	In use
Royal Tennis Halls (Tennishallen)	Existing	Tennis	Not in use (demolished)

STOCKHOLM 1912 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Rasunda Athletic Sports Grounds (Rasunda Idrottsplats)	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)
Lindarängen	Existing	Eventing	Not in use (demolished)
Stockholm Olympic Stadium (Olympiastadion)	New build	Dressage, equestrian (jumping), gymnastics, wrestling, modern pentathlon, football, tug of war, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Tennis Pavilion at Östermalm Athletic Grounds (Östermalm Idrottsplats)	New build	Tennis, fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Kaknäs Shooting Range, Djurgården	New build	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Swimming Stadium, Djurgården Bay	Temporary	Swimming, diving, water polo	Dismantled (temporary)
Liljeholm Bridge-Olympic Stadium-Lake Mälär	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Råsunda	Temporary	Shooting	Dismantled (temporary)
Olympic Stadium-Sollentuna-Olympic Stadium	Temporary	Marathon	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Stockholm			
Sandhamn	Existing	Sailing	In use
Barkaby to Rinkeby	Existing	Modern pentathlon	Not in use (demolished)
Nynäshamn	New build	Sailing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

STOCKHOLMS FÄLTRIDKLUBBS STADION/STOCKHOLM CROSS COUNTRY RIDING CLUB STADIUM

Founded on 1 November 1886, it is Sweden's oldest riding club and continues to host dressage, jumping and eventing competitions. It also runs riding schools, and its grounds are home to a number of equestrian trails.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIC STADIUM (OLYMPIASTADION)

Listed as a national heritage site and originally intended as a temporary wooden structure, this red-brick venue was built in the neoclassical style. It is still used regularly today and has been refurbished on several occasions.

It now stages sporting events such as the Diamond League and the Stockholm Marathon, as well as major concerts. The Rolling Stones, Bruce Springsteen and AC/DC are just some of the acts to have performed at the venue. The venue for the city's Olympic Jubilee celebrations in 2012, it is also used for cross-country skiing in the winter months, when three 430-metre tracks are laid out.

The stadium was also a stand-in venue at the Olympic Games Melbourne / Stockholm 1956, staging some of the equestrian events, which had to be held outside Australia due to the country's strict quarantine laws for horses.

DJURGÅRDSBRUNNSVIKEN

This stretch of water in the centre of the Swedish capital is home to Stockholm Roddförening. Established in 1880, it is one of Sweden's oldest rowing clubs and offers a wide range of boats – from singles to eights – for rowers of all abilities. The club's main boathouse was erected in 1913 using wooden planks and seating from the temporary spectator stand constructed for the previous year's Olympic rowing events. Some of the seat numbers can be seen on the ceiling of this culturally significant building, which remains largely unchanged. The club opened a second boathouse in 2004.

TENNIS PAVILION AT ÖSTERMALM ATHLETIC GROUNDS (ÖSTERMALM IDROTTSPLATS)

Two outdoor courts were built next to the building that hosted the fencing events and was used as changing rooms during the outdoor tennis events. Östermalm Idrottsplats remains in use by the multi-sports club Djurgårdens IF for its bandy section and youth football teams. In the winter, the venue's athletic grounds are converted into a speed skating rink. Tennis is still practised at the site.

VENUES NOT IN USE

LINDARÄNGEN

An eventing venue at the 1912 Olympic Games, the site is now an industrial area.

KAKNÄS SHOOTING RANGE, DJURGÅRDEN

After the Games, the venue was mainly used by the military and by private shooting clubs. It closed in 1998 and all the facilities were dismantled. The site is now open ground.

ROYAL TENNIS HALLS (TENNISHALLEN)

Used for the indoor tennis events during the 1912 Games, the building served as a restaurant for athletes in the summer. It was the home of the Royal Tennis Club of Stockholm at the time the Olympic Games took place. The club relocated in 1943 to the Royal Tennis Hall (Kungliga Tennishallen), built a short distance away.

TEMPORARY VENUES

SWIMMING STADIUM, DJURGÅRDEN BAY

An open-air swimming pool, this venue was dismantled after the Games, and its exact location is not known. The site is now a bay where people can swim during the summer.

OLYMPIC STADIUM-SOLLENTUNA-OLYMPIC STADIUM

The Stockholm 1912 marathon took place on an out-and-back course, which ran northwards from the Olympic Stadium to the small town of Sollentuna and back to the stadium again. In 1913, a monument was erected at the course's turning point in Sollentuna, just beyond the town's main church.

Positioned exactly 20.1 kilometres from the start line in the stadium, the monument is a seven metre-tall Doric column and was designed by the same architect who constructed the Stockholm Olympic Stadium. The front of the stone atop the column bears a cross with the date "1912". On the back is inscribed the Swedish word "Vändpunkten", meaning "The Turn". The monument was the halfway mark of the 2012 Jubilee Marathon, which was held to celebrate the centenary of the Olympic race.

Did you know?

When the Olympic Stadium was built, large granite blocks were left at the main entrance to allow local artists to express themselves. Two sculptures were completed in time for the Games. Located beneath the clock on the eastern tower, they depict Ask and Embla, the first human beings created by the gods of Nordic mythology.

A lottery was created specifically to finance the construction of the Olympic Stadium.

The marathon monument in Sollentuna was donated to the town by the director of the stone company that made it.

4.6 Antwerp 1920

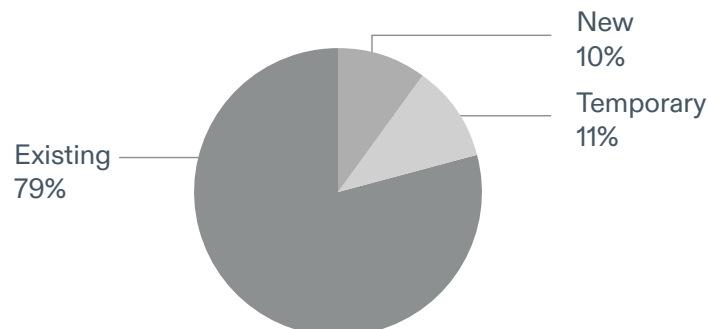


OVERVIEW

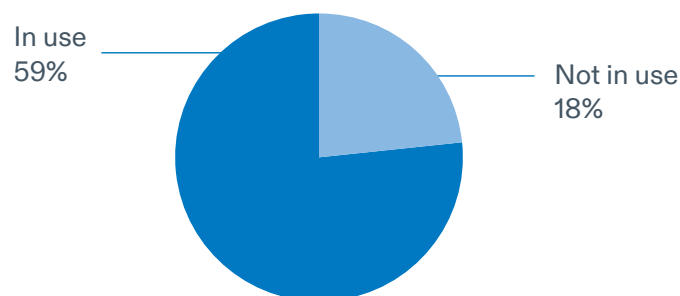
Nineteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Antwerp 1920, ten of which remain in use today. Fifteen of the competition venues were existing, two were new and two were temporary. Many of the existing venues were refurbished for the Games. The two temporary venues have been dismantled. Six of the existing venues and one new venue have been demolished. Though many of the remaining venues have undergone upgrades, only a few still offer high-performance sports facilities.

Built for the occasion, the Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. There was no official Olympic Village. Seven of the venues were outside Antwerp, including one in the Netherlands, which would also be used at the Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ANTWERP 1920 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Hoogboom Country Club	Existing	Eventing, shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Nightingale Park (Nachtgalepark)	Existing	Archery	In use
Celebration Hall, Royal Zoological Society (Feestzaal, Koninklijke Zoölogische Maatschappij)	Existing	Boxing, wrestling	In use (rebuilt)
Royal Beerschot Tennis and Hockey Club	Existing	Tennis, fencing	In use
Flower Hall (Floralien), Middelheim Park	Existing	Modern pentathlon (fencing)	Not in use (demolished)

ANTWERP 1920 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Ice Palace	Existing	Ice hockey, figure skating	Not in use (demolished)
Vélodrome d'Anvers Zurenborg	Existing	Cycling (track)	Not in use (demolished)
Stadion Broodstraat	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Shooting Range, Het Kiel (Shietbaan, Het Kiel)	Existing	Modern pentathlon (shooting)	Not in use (demolished)
Antwerp Olympic Stadium (Olympisch Stadion)	New build	Athletics, hockey, equestrian, gymnastics, football, rugby, tug of war, modern pentathlon (running, equestrian), weightlifting, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Merksem-Antwerp	Temporary	Eventing, cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Antwerp Water Sports Stadium	Temporary	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Antwerp			
Duden Park Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Wellington Racing Track (Wellingtonrenbaan)	Existing	Polo	In use
Oostende	Existing	Sailing	In use
Willebroek Canal (Willebroekse Vaart)	Existing	Rowing	In use
Buiten-IJ	Existing	Sailing	In use
Beverloo Camp (Kamp Beverloo)	Existing	Shooting	In use
Jules Otten Stadium	New build	Football	Not in use (demolished)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

ANTWERP OLYMPIC STADIUM (OLYMPISCH STADION)

Prior to the 1920 Olympic Games, the site was used by Beerschot Athletic Club for training. The stadium project included the construction of a new grandstand, the enlarging of existing grandstands, the extension of the track and the building of an access road. At Games time, the stadium had a capacity of 35,000.

Following the Games, further work was carried out to convert the stadium into a football ground for the club K Beerschot VA. In 2000, the venue underwent a major refurbishment. The running track was removed, four separate stands were created, and the capacity was reduced to 13,000. The club still plays its home games at the stadium, though no other major events have taken place there since the 1920 Olympic Games.

ROYAL BEERSCHOT TENNIS AND HOCKEY CLUB

Built in 1899 and situated next to the Olympic Stadium, the club had 14 clay courts at Games time. Now home to nine outdoor and seven indoor courts, the club, which has been renamed Tennis 7 de Olympiade, is open for use by local residents and stages regional and national tennis competitions throughout the year, among them the City of Antwerp Tournament. A multi-sport venue, the club also offers field hockey, swimming and pétanque.

BUITEN-IJ

Located in Amsterdam, north-east of the city centre, this body of water staged the 12-foot dinghy competition at the 1920 Olympic Games. It was also used as a sailing venue at the Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928, when it hosted the single-handed Olympic monotype class. The area is now part of the port of Amsterdam, the fourth busiest in Europe.

CELEBRATION HALL, ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY (FEESTZAAL, KONINKLIJKE ZOÖLOGISCHE MAATSCHAPPIJ)

Part of Antwerp Zoo, which opened in 1844, the hall was the venue for the boxing and wrestling competitions. Welcoming more than a million visitors a year, the zoo is home to one of the world's most advanced animal research centres.

WILLEBROEK CANAL

Though mainly used for transporting goods and flood management, the canal has hosted rowing events since the Games and is used by the Royal Sport Nautique de Bruxelles (RSNB) for recreational rowing and training, and competitions such as the Brussels Winter Rowing Regatta. It is not clear what facilities were built for the rowing competitions, but they are believed to have been temporary.

BEVERLOO CAMP

The camp played host to the shooting events in 1920. It opened in 1839 and became a permanent military base in 1845 – a status it retains to this day. Occupied by German troops in both world wars, it was used as a prisoner-of-war camp and partly damaged by an Allied bombardment in 1944. In 1976, the barracks were modernised, and hundreds of houses were built for the families of the personnel stationed there. It is Belgium's largest garrison.

VENUES NOT IN USE

ICE PALACE

This was the venue for the very first Olympic ice hockey competition and only the second figure skating competition, after London 1908. The Ice Palace opened in 1910 as a roller-skating rink before being converted into an ice rink the year before the Games. Later used as a garage and a taxi depot, it was dismantled in 2016.

VÉLODROME D'ANVERS ZURENBORG

The venue opened in June 1914 and had a 400m concrete track. It was located in a park in the Wilrijk district. As well as the four Olympic track cycling events, it also staged the 1920 World Championships and the end of a stage of the Tour de Belgique. The infield was used as a football pitch after the Games. The velodrome was demolished in 1925 to make way for housing.

JULES OTTEN STADIUM

The venue for the first-round match between Italy and Egypt at the 1920 Olympic football tournament, the stadium was the home ground of football club KAA Gent for 93 years. It was refurbished on several occasions, with new stands being built in 1986, 1992 and 2002. When the club moved to a new stadium in 2013, their old home was demolished. A housing development now stands on the site.

BROODSTRAAT STADION

The stadium opened in 1908 and staged two matches at the 1920 Olympic football tournament. It was the home ground of Royal Antwerp FC until 1923, when the club moved out because it was too small to accommodate their growing fan base. The stadium no longer exists, though the date of its demolition is not known.

TEMPORARY VENUES

MERSKEM-ANTWERP

The individual and team time trials were held on the same 175-kilometre course. Riders left at four-minute intervals from the Antwerp district of Merksem and rode on to Turnhout, Mol, Heist-op-den-Berg and Lier before returning to the city. The first cross-country stage of the three-day eventing competition (a 50km race), which took place mostly on roads, also finished near Merskem, though the exact location of the finish line is not known.

ANTWERP WATER SPORTS STADIUM

The venue comprised three parallel pools overlooked at one end by a clubhouse. A 50-metre swimming course with seven starting positions was laid out in the main pool, while the middle pool was reserved for the water polo matches. The stadium was dismantled after the Games.

Did you know?

Belgium's King Albert I monitored preparations for the Olympic Games very closely. On 27 March 1920, he paid a visit to the Olympic Stadium to see how work was progressing. To avoid being recognised, he wore a disguise.

One of Belgium's oldest navigable canals, Willebroek Canal runs for 28 kilometres and links Brussels with the Scheldt River.

The water at the Antwerp Water Sports Stadium was so cold – due to unseasonably cool temperatures – that competitors sprinted to warm showers after their races.

4.7 Paris 1924



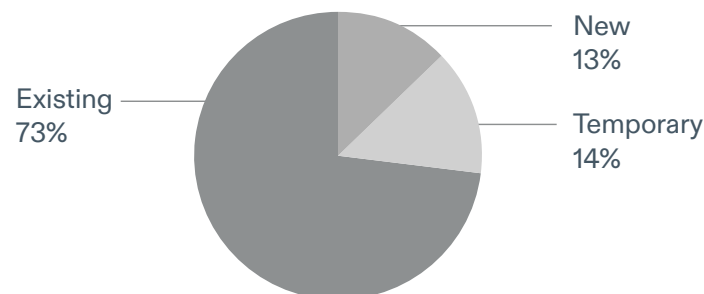
OVERVIEW

Twenty-one competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Paris 1924, 13 of which remain in use today. Sixteen of the competition venues were existing, three were new and two were temporary. The two temporary venues have been dismantled, while six of the existing venues have been demolished, one has been repurposed and one has been rebuilt. The three new venues all remain in use.

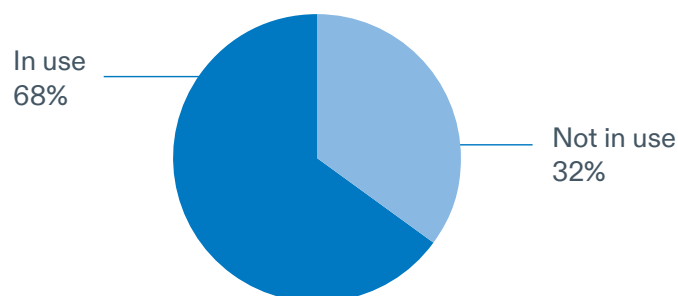
Four of the venues had been used at the Olympic Games Paris 1900: the Vélodrome de Vincennes, the Terrain de Polo de Bagatelle, the Palais de la Société des Régates du Havre and the Cercle de la Voile de Paris. The Stade Olympique de Colombes will host field hockey matches at the Olympic Games Paris 2024.

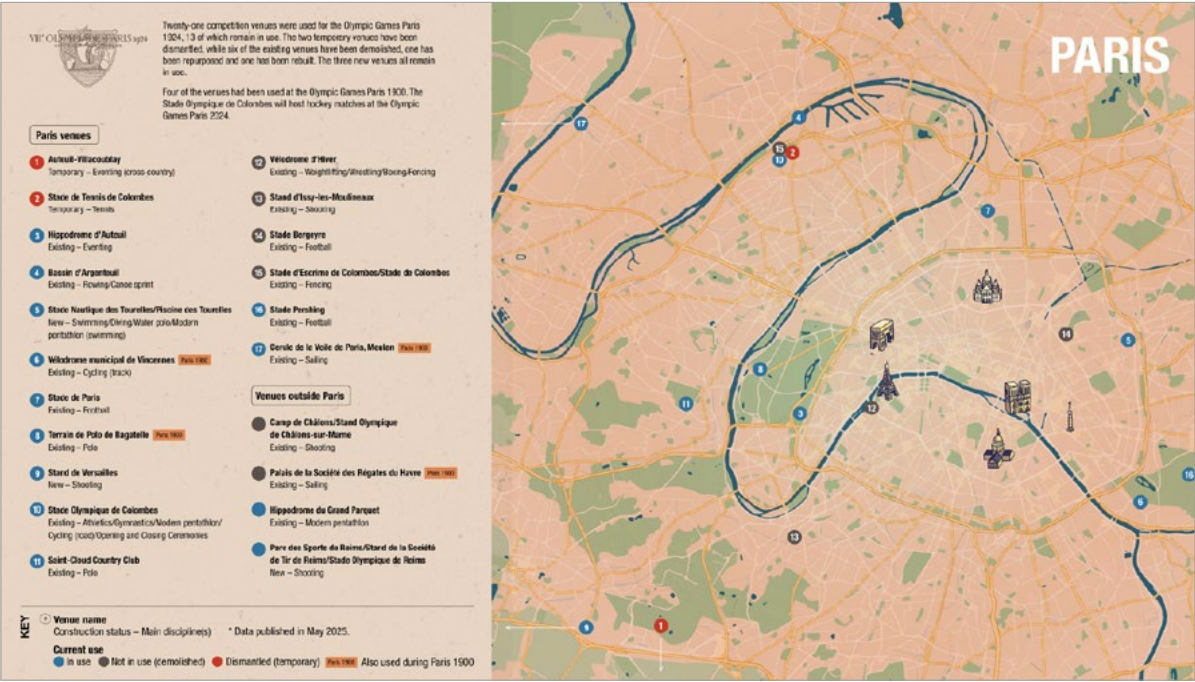
All but four of the venues are/were in the Paris area. The Stade Olympique de Colombes hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. The official Olympic Village, a temporary facility, was the first of its kind and was dismantled after the Games.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





PARIS 1924 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Hippodrome d'Auteuil	Existing	Eventing	In use
Bassin d'Argenteuil	Existing	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Vélodrome municipal de Vincennes	Existing	Cycling (track)	In use
Cercle de la Voile de Paris, Meulan	Existing	Sailing	In use
Stade de Paris	Existing	Football	In use
Terrain de Polo de Bagatelle	Existing	Polo	In use
Stade Olympique de Colombes	Existing	Athletics, gymnastics, modern pentathlon, cycling (road), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use (rebuilt)

PARIS 1924 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Saint-Cloud Country Club	Existing	Polo	In use (repurposed)
Vélodrome d'Hiver	Existing	Weightlifting, wrestling, boxing, fencing	Not in use (demolished)
Stand d'Issy-les-Moulineaux	Existing	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Stade Bergeyre	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Stade d'Escrime de Colombes / Stade de Colombes	Existing	Fencing	Not in use (demolished)
Stade Pershing	Existing	Football	In use
Stand de Versailles	New build	Shooting	In use
Stade Nautique des Tourelles / Piscine des Tourelles	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Auteuil-Villacoublay	Temporary	Eventing (cross-country)	Dismantled (temporary)
Stade de Tennis de Colombes	Temporary	Tennis	Dismantled (temporary)
Olympic Village	Temporary	Athlete accommodation	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Paris			
Camp de Châlons / Stand Olympique de Châlons-sur-Marne	Existing	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Palais de la Société des Régates du Havre	Existing	Sailing	Not in use (demolished)
Hippodrome du Grand Parquet	Existing	Modern pentathlon	In use
Parc des Sports de Reims / Stand de la Société de Tir de Reims / Stade Olympique de Reims	New build	Shooting	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

HIPPODROME D'AUTEUIL

The home of jump racing in France, this 40,000-capacity racecourse opened on 1 November 1873 and occupies a 33-hectare site on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne. It is home to a hurdles track, two steeplechase tracks and a figure-of-eight track, which together offer 25 different routes. One of its steeplechase tracks was used at the 1924 Olympic Games, as were the racecourse grounds. New stone stands were built that year, while the tracks were improved and the facilities upgraded between 1967 and 1975.

Auteuil is the venue for all of France's nine Group 1 hurdle and steeplechase races. The highlights of the racecourse's calendar include International Jump Weekend in November and the Grand Steeple-Chase de Paris in June. In 2020, it staged 222 races.

CERCLE DE LA VOILE DE PARIS

The club was founded in 1858 and its clubhouse still stands to this day. Also a sailing venue at Paris 1900, it organises regattas across a number of classes.

BASSIN D'ARGENTEUIL

The subject of a famous painting by Claude Monet, the Bassin d'Argenteuil lies close to the Stade Olympique de Colombes. Though the construction of the Genevilliers river port has led to an increase in traffic on this stretch of the River Seine, it is still used for rowing today, in particular by the COM Argenteuil club, which was founded in 1965.

STADE NAUTIQUE DES TOURELLES/PISCINE DES TOURELLES

Work had begun on the construction of a swimming pool next to the Stade Olympique de Colombes when, in December 1922, the City of Paris proposed the construction of an aquatic sports centre in the north of Paris to host the swimming and diving competitions at the 1924 Olympic Games. The swimming pool was renamed the Piscine Georges Vallerey after the Games and renovated in 1989. It now has a retractable roof and is still used by clubs for competitions and by Parisians for recreational swimming and other aquatic sports. It is also home to the national swimming federation.

VÉLODROME DE VINCENNES

This was the venue for the 50km, sprint, tandem and team pursuit track cycling events at the 1924 Olympic Games. The velodrome opened in 1896 and staged multiple competitions at the Olympic Games Paris 1900 (cycling, football, gymnastics, rugby, cricket and archery). The setting for the prestigious Grand Prix de Paris, it was also the official finish line of the Tour de France between 1968 and 1974 but suffered neglect thereafter and was closed in 1980. Thanks to a campaign to save it and three years of refurbishment work, it reopened to the public in 2015, with its original stands still intact. A listed historical monument, the venue is officially known as the Vélodrome Jacques Anquetil and more popularly as La Cipale.

STADE OLYMPIQUE DE COLOMBES

Built on the site of a racecourse in 1907, the Stade du Matin was renamed the Stade Olympique de Colombes and extensively refurbished for the 1924 Olympic Games by the same French architect who designed the Court Central at Roland-Garros. It had a capacity of 64,000 at Games time. A multi-sports venue at the 1924 Olympic Games, it continued to host a variety of sports afterwards.

The venue for the 1938 football World Cup final, it also staged the European Athletics Championships that year and was Paris' premier sports venue until the construction of the Parc des Princes in the early 1970s. Prior to that, the Stade Olympique de Colombes hosted 42 French Cup finals in football and 79 national team matches. It was also a major rugby venue, welcoming the French national team on 87 occasions – the last time in 1972 – and being used by Top 14 team Racing 92 as its home ground until 2017. Now known as Stade Yves-du-Manoir, it is being refurbished for the Olympic Games Paris 2024, when it will be used for the field hockey competitions.

STADE PERSHING

Used in 1924 to host the football competition, the current venue includes a football stadium, a basketball court, a volleyball court, two handball courts, two baseball and softball fields, as well as a six-lane athletics track around the football stadiums. The stands were demolished in the 60's.

VENUES NOT IN USE

VÉLODROME D'HIVER

This glass-roofed venue was originally built to host track cycling competitions but was temporarily adapted for the boxing, weightlifting and wrestling competitions at the 1924 Olympic Games. Nicknamed the Vél d'Hiv, it was extensively damaged in a fire in 1959 and knocked down. Flats and a French government building now occupy the site. Close by stands a monument to 14,000 Jews who were rounded up and held at the Vélodrome d'Hiver in 1942, prior to their deportation to transit camps during WWII.

STAND D'ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX

The venue for the trap shooting competitions, it closed its doors in the early 1960s.

CAMP DE CHÂLONS/STAND OLYMPIQUE DE CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE CAMP DE CHALONS

Though the site is still used by the French armed forces, the range used at the 1924 Olympic Games has been demolished.

STADE BERGEYRE

One of several football stadiums used at the Games, it was demolished some months afterwards and replaced with housing.

STADE D'ESCRIME DE COLOMBES

The fencing competitions were held in hangars erected at the northern end of the Stade Olympique. They are no longer standing, though it is not known exactly when they were removed.

PALAIS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES RÉGATES DU HAVRE

Established in 1838, the venue held its first regatta a year later, with its resident club founded in 1842. Also a venue at the Olympic Games Paris 1900, its Palais des Régates clubhouse in Sainte-Adresse was bombed and destroyed in 1942, at the height of the Second World War. The club relocated and continues to organise regattas across different classes to this day. It also stages a number of partner events.

TEMPORARY VENUES

PARIS OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Built in just a few months and designed to accommodate 3,000 athletes, this temporary Village was made up of wooden huts and was located close to the Stade Olympique de Colombes. It had running water, a post office, a currency exchange office, a left-luggage office, a telegraph and telephone service, a laundrette, a newspaper kiosk, a hairdresser's and dining halls serving three meals a day. Some teams chose not to stay at the Village, with the Organising Committee setting up a special service to find alternative accommodation for them. The entire Village was dismantled after the Games. This was the first version of an Olympic Village.

STADE DE TENNIS DE COLOMBES

Clay courts were built specially for the tennis competitions. The site is now occupied by two football pitches.

Did you know?

To help guide competitors and ensure they swam straight, the bottom of the swimming pool at the Stade Nautique des Tourelles was marked out with lines.

In preparation for the equestrian competitions at the Stade Olympique de Colombes, 1,500 cubic metres of sand were spread on to the pitch on the night of 20/21 July.

The final of the Olympic football tournament at the Stade Olympique de Colombes attracted a huge crowd, and more than 15,000 people were turned away.

4.8 Amsterdam 1928



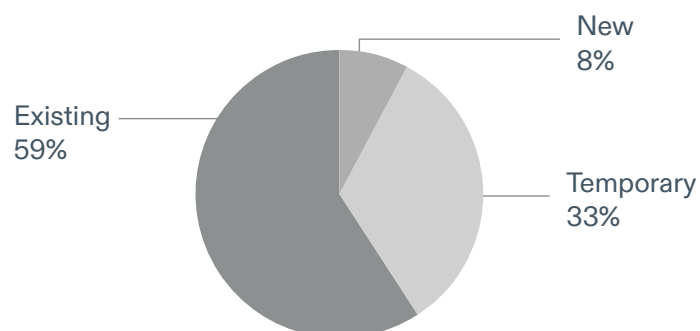
OVERVIEW

Twelve competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928, four of which remain in use today. Two of the venues still in use are bodies of water.

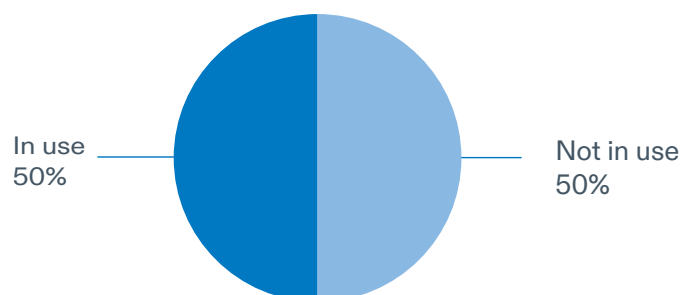
Seven of the competition venues were existing, one was new and four were temporary. Along with the temporary venues, three of the existing venues have been dismantled and one is not in use.

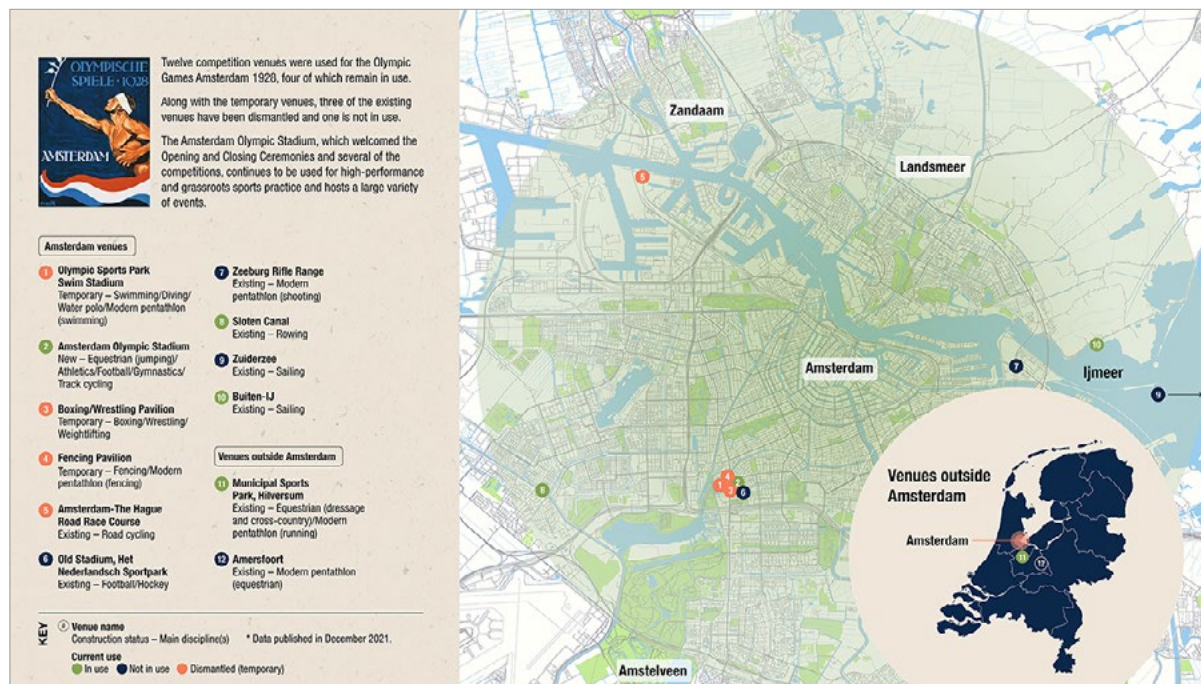
The Olympic Stadium, which has been refurbished, hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions and is now used for high-performance and grassroots track and field events. There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





AMSTERDAM 1928 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Old Stadium, Het Nederlandsch Sportpark	Existing	Football, hockey	Not in use (demolished)
Zeeburg Rifle Range	Existing	Modern pentathlon (shooting)	Not in use (demolished)
Sloten Canal	Existing	Rowing	In use
Zuiderzee	Existing	Sailing	Not in use
Buiten-IJ	Existing	Sailing	In use
Amsterdam Olympic Stadium	New build	Equestrian (jumping), athletics, football, gymnastics, track cycling	In use
Amsterdam - The Hague Road Race Course	Temporary	Road cycling	Dismantled (temporary)

AMSTERDAM 1928 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Boxing/Wrestling Pavilion	Temporary	Boxing, wrestling, weightlifting	Dismantled (temporary)
Fencing Pavilion	Temporary	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	Dismantled (temporary)
Olympic Sports Park Swim Stadium	Temporary	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Amsterdam			
Municipal Sports Park, Hilversum	Existing	Equestrian (dressage and eventing), modern pentathlon (running)	In use
Amersfoort	Existing	Modern pentathlon (equestrian)	Not in use (demolished)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

AMSTERDAM OLYMPIC STADIUM

Refurbished in 2000, the 22,500-capacity Olympic Stadium is now a multi-purpose venue. It has hosted numerous sporting events and concerts, including the 2016 European Athletics Championships, the 2018 World All-round Speed Skating Championships, the annual Amsterdam Marathon (start and finish) and the 1991 and 2023 World Gymnaestrada. It serves as the home base for the women's football club Hera-United and has been a stage for performances by major artists like Leonard Cohen, André Hazes and De Jeugd van Tegenwoordig.

The venue attracts around 1.4 million visitors annually, and over 30 companies and organizations have their offices at the stadium, including the Johan Cruyff Foundation.

Originally built for the Olympic Games, the stadium was designed to host various events, including football, athletics and cycling. It marked a historic moment in 1928 when women competed in athletics and gymnastics for the first time during the Olympics - a turning point in Olympic history. Another milestone of the 1928 Games was the introduction of the international traffic sign for parking.

In the late 1980s, when plans for the stadium's demolition were proposed by the city council, a campaign save it succeeded, and the stadium was subsequently listed as a national monument. Today, the Olympic Stadium is a private enterprise that independently maintains this piece of national heritage.

AMSTERDAM-THE HAGUE ROAD RACE COURSE

Some of the roads were repaired and marked out in preparation for the race. A map is available on p. 164 of the Official Report.

SLOTEN CANAL

A straight course measuring 3,000 metres long was marked out on this waterway, situated in south-west Amsterdam. The canal was so narrow, however, that it was able to accommodate only two boats at a time, which meant more preliminary races had to be held than is usually the case. It continues to form part of the Dutch capital's extensive network of canals.

BUITEN-IJ

Located north-east of the city centre, and the second body of water used for sailing competitions at the Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928, it hosted the single-handed Olympic monotype class. It also staged the 12-foot dinghy competition at the Olympic Games Antwerp 1920. The area is now part of the port of Amsterdam, the fourth busiest in Europe.

MUNICIPAL SPORTS PARK, HILVERSUM

Built in 1919, it was used as an equestrian and modern pentathlon venue at Amsterdam 1928. The stadium's monumental grandstand has been fully refurbished twice since then – most recently in 2010 – though the trotting track and director's building have both been dismantled. The stadium is used by a local athletics club, local schools for PE lessons, and the sports retailer Nike, which has its European headquarters close by.

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLD STADIUM

Built in 1912, the Old Stadium was the Netherlands' first sports stadium. Prior to the construction of the Olympic Stadium for the 1928 Games, it was also the main sports facility in the country and the capital, hosting more than 25 of the Dutch national football team's home matches. It was also the venue for Dutch domestic cup finals. Following its replacement by the Olympic Stadium, it was demolished in 1929 to make way for the Zuid-Oost housing project.

ZEEBURG RIFLE RANGE

The Official Report of the Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928 states that an "improvised" pistol range was set up at the venue's machine gun range to host the shooting round of the modern pentathlon competition only (shooting was not on the programme at Amsterdam 1928). The range is no longer in existence.

AMERSFOORT

Though the Official Report of the Olympic Games Amsterdam 1928 does not state the exact venue of the modern pentathlon equestrian event, the horses were stabled at what was known as the Riding House. Amersfoort, which is 52km south-east of Amsterdam, is now home to a number of riding schools and academies.

ZUIDERZEE

One of two sailing venues used at Amsterdam 1928, it hosted the two largest boat classes. Shortly after the Games, a dam was built across the Zuiderzee to separate it into the outer Waddenzee, which is open to the North Sea, and the inner IJsselmeer, a freshwater lake named after the river that empties into it.

TEMPORARY VENUES

BOXING/WRESTLING PAVILION

This was one of two semi-permanent constructions (the other being the Fencing Pavilion) built next to the Olympic Stadium as part of the Olympic Stadium Complex, of which the temporary Olympic Sports Park Swim Stadium was also a part. The iron-framed pavilion, which had a capacity of approximately 4,500 (seated and standing), was removed after the Games. The site is now occupied by a building that houses a number of different businesses.

FENCING PAVILION

This was one of two semi-permanent constructions (the other being the Boxing/Wrestling Pavilion) built next to the Olympic Stadium as part of the Olympic Stadium Complex, of which the temporary Olympic Sports Park Swim Stadium was also a part. The iron-framed pavilion, the sides of which were almost entirely glassed in, was removed after the Games. The site is now occupied by a building that houses a number of different businesses.

OLYMPIC SPORTS PARK SWIM STADIUM

With a view to keeping costs low, the stadium was designed to be used for a few weeks only. The pool itself was made of reinforced concrete and measured 50 metres long and 18 metres wide. Stands were erected on both sides and accommodated several thousand spectators. The stadium was dismantled, as planned, immediately after the Games.

Did you know?

For the first time in Olympic history, the Olympic flame was lit at the Amsterdam 1928 Games. It burned for the duration throughout the Games in a cauldron atop the Olympic Stadium's Marathon Tower – starting a tradition that continues to this day. The original Marathon Tower still stands today, measuring 45.80 meters in height.

The Olympic Stadium was built in the Amsterdam School architectural style, as was the Municipal Sports Park in Hilversum. The style is characterized by the use of brick for both structure and design, rounded elements, and decorative masonry, among other features.

The streets and areas surrounding the Olympic Stadium have sport- and Olympic-themed names: Olympiaplein (Olympic Square), Marathonstraat (Marathon Street), Olympiaweg (Olympic Way), Discusstraat (Discus Street) and Sportstraat (Sport Street), to name a few. Further afield, other streets are named after Greek deities and mythological figures such as Artemis, Aphrodite, Eos and Heracles.

4.9 Los Angeles 1932

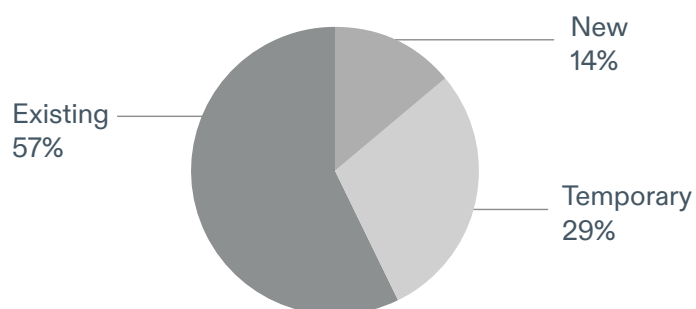


OVERVIEW

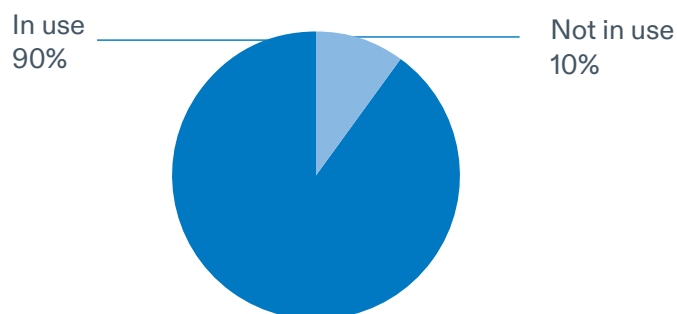
Thirteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Los Angeles 1932. Besides the temporary infrastructure, which has been dismantled, all but one of the venues remain in use. Eight of the competition venues were existing, two were newly built and three were temporary. All the venues were/are in Los Angeles County, and the remaining venues are in use for high-performance sport and recreational and grassroots activities.

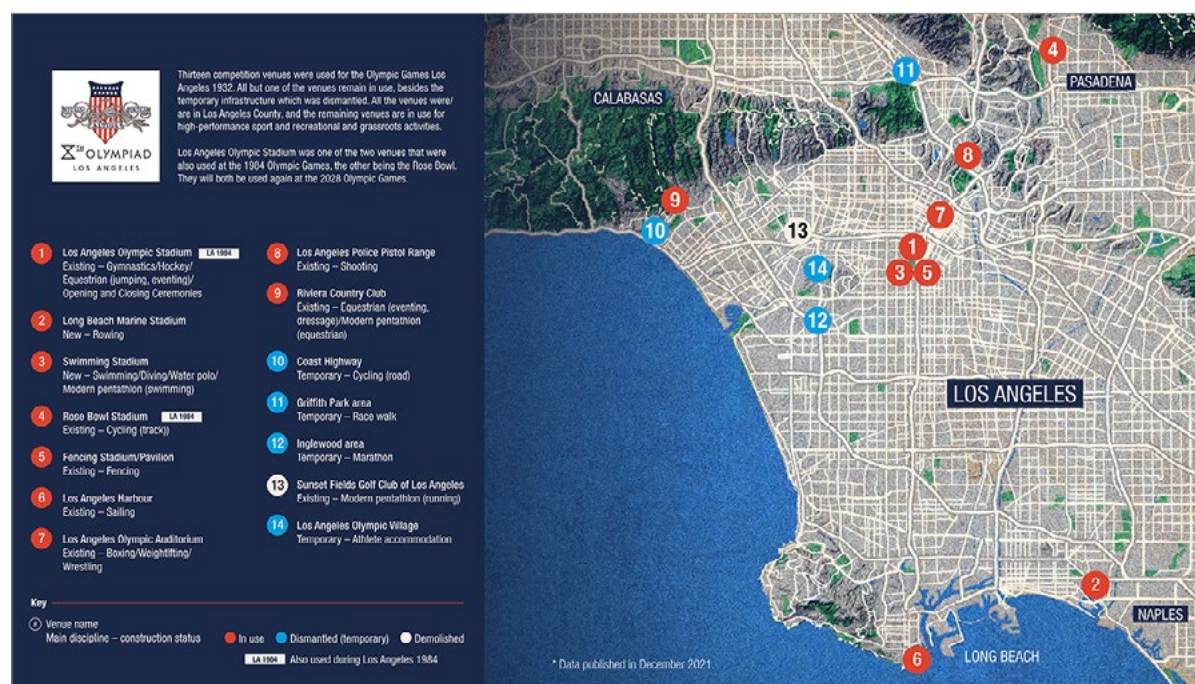
Los Angeles Olympic Stadium (the city's Memorial Coliseum) served as the Olympic Stadium and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. The official Olympic Village was a temporary facility. Los Angeles Olympic Stadium was one of two venues that were also used at the 1984 Olympic Games, the other being the Rose Bowl. They will both be used again at the 2028 Olympic Games.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LOS ANGELES 1932 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Los Angeles Olympic Stadium	Existing	Gymnastics, hockey, equestrian (jumping, eventing), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Rose Bowl Stadium	Existing	Cycling track	In use
Fencing Stadium/Pavilion	Existing	Fencing	In use
Los Angeles Harbour	Existing	Sailing	In use
Los Angeles Olympic Auditorium	Existing	Boxing, weightlifting, wrestling	In use (repurposed)
Los Angeles Police Pistol Range	Existing	Shooting	In use
Riviera Country Club	Existing	Equestrian (eventing, dressage), modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use

LOS ANGELES 1932 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Sunset Fields Golf Club of Los Angeles	Existing	Modern pentathlon (running)	Not in use (demolished)
Long Beach Marine Stadium	New build	Rowing	In use
Swimming stadium	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Coast Highway	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Griffith Park area	Temporary	Race walk	Dismantled (temporary)
Inglewood area	Temporary	Marathon	Dismantled (temporary)
Los Angeles Olympic Village	Temporary	Athlete accommodation	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC STADIUM

The stadium was built in 1921 on the site of an abandoned racecourse at the city's Exposition Park and had a Games-time capacity of 105,000. It is also known as Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, in honour of local World War One veterans.

The stadium has since been used for sporting events, concerts, religious gatherings and political rallies, and again hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and track and field events when the city staged the Olympic Games for a second time in 1984. It will do so again when the Games return to Los Angeles in 2028.

The University of Southern California's sports teams have used the venue since 1932, among them the Trojans, its American football team. The stadium has provided the setting for two Super Bowls, several World Series baseball matches, and four US Olympic track and field trials. The Los Angeles Rams, Los Angeles Raiders and Los Angeles Dodgers are just some of the many sports teams that have called the stadium home at some time or other in its history.

Figures such as John F. Kennedy, Nelson Mandela, Pope John Paul II and Billy Graham have all addressed large crowds at the Los Angeles Olympic Stadium, which has also played host to the Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd, Bruce Springsteen and Prince, among other major acts. The stadium underwent a major refurbishment in 2019.

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM

The stadium was built in 1925. The lagoon was dredged in preparation for the rowing competitions. After the Games, the marina was offered to the City of Long Beach and is still used as a training and competition venue by the USA's Olympic rowing team, Long Beach Rowing Association, the California State University Long Beach rowing team, and junior rowing programmes. It is also the home of the Southern California Speedboat Club, which stages races there, including the annual Long Beach Sprint Nationals.

SWIMMING STADIUM

A permanent facility, it was built next to the Olympic Stadium. The venue's 5,000-capacity wooden grandstand was dismantled after the Games, and the pool was opened to the public. The building suffered from a lack of maintenance thereafter and was closed following an earthquake in 1994. It was renovated in 2003, when a new recreation complex was built nearby, with its original facade preserved. The venue now offers swim classes, entry-level programmes for juniors, junior lifeguard camps, and recreational swimming for people of all ages, as well as artistic swimming and water polo.

ROSE BOWL STADIUM

The Rose Bowl was temporarily adapted to host the cycling events at the Games, with the track dismantled immediately afterwards. It is a prestigious venue in US sport and synonymous with American football. The setting for the annual Rose Bowl Game since 1923, it has staged five Super Bowl matches and is the home of the UCLA Bruins. It is also well known as a soccer stadium, hosting matches at the Olympic Games in 1984, the 1994 World Cup and 1999 Women's World Cup, including the finals of both FIFA tournaments. The venue will also stage sports events at the Olympic Games Los Angeles 2028.

FENCING STADIUM/PAVILION

Used by the National Guard, the Los Angeles State Armory was temporarily adapted to host the fencing competitions and restored to its original condition afterwards. It had a Games-time capacity of 1,800. It was later renamed the Exposition Park Armory before becoming the Wallis Annenberg Building for Science Learning and Innovation, an annex of the California Science Center, in 2004.

LOS ANGELES HARBOUR

The 1932 Olympic Games sailing events took place on open water. No information is available as to the construction of any temporary structures for the occasion.

OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM

Built in 1924 as a boxing venue, it was adapted for the Games, after which it became the city's largest and most popular entertainment centre. A multi-purpose venue, it has also served as a roller derby rink, a wrestling hall, a concert venue and a location for films such as *The Manchurian Candidate*, *Rocky* and *Raging Bull*. The venue was sold in 2005 and is now a church.

LOS ANGELES POLICE PISTOL RANGE

The home of the Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club, the venue was refurbished for the Games. A training site for the city's police officers, it has also been used as a location in many TV and film productions. The site's former clubhouse was a dormitory of the 1932 Olympic Village. It was dismantled, transported to the range and reassembled. It was later used as the range's restaurant and café.

RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB

The exact location of the course and facilities used for the equestrian events is not known. The club was founded in 1926. Among other marquee golf events, it has played host to the US Open and PGA Championship and will stage the golf competitions at the Olympic Games Los Angeles 2028.

VENUES NOT IN USE

UNSET FIELDS GOLF CLUB OF LOS ANGELES

The modern pentathlon cross-country race took place on an undulating 4,000-metre route laid out on the golf course, which was located close to the Olympic Village. The course was sold to developers in 1949, and a large residential development was built on the site.

TEMPORARY VENUES

COAST HIGHWAY

The 100km cycling road event was held on a route that ran from the vicinity of Moorpark, joined the Roosevelt Highway at Oxnard and finished in the outskirts of Santa Monica.

GRIFFITH PARK AREA

The 50,000m race walking event was held on a route that used existing highways in the vicinity of Griffith Park.

INGLEWOOD AREA

The route for the marathon, which started and finished at the Olympic Stadium, used existing streets in the Inglewood area of the city.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Built in a matter of months, the Village had a postal and telegraph service, an amphitheatre, a laundrette, a restaurant, a hospital, a dental clinic, baths, a fire department, a radio station and a bank. Only male athletes stayed at the Olympic Village, housed in temporary wooden cottages. Their female counterparts were put up at a private hotel in Los Angeles. Most of the complex, which became a model for future Organising Committees to follow, was dismantled after the Games. The remaining housing is still occupied by local residents today.

Did you know?

The architecture of the Los Angeles Olympic Stadium incorporates elements of the Egyptian, Spanish and Mediterranean Revival styles. One of the stadium's most distinctive features is its grand peristyle, situated at its eastern end.

Long Beach Marine Stadium was the first manmade rowing course in the USA and is now registered as a California Historical Landmark site.

Produced by Stephen DeBro, the 2016 documentary 18th & Grand tells the colourful story of the Olympic Auditorium.

As the organisers of the next Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, Germany's National Olympic Committee bought some of the Olympic Village's cottages, as did Japanese officials, in preparation for the 1940 Games in Tokyo, which were cancelled because of WWII.

4.10 Berlin 1936

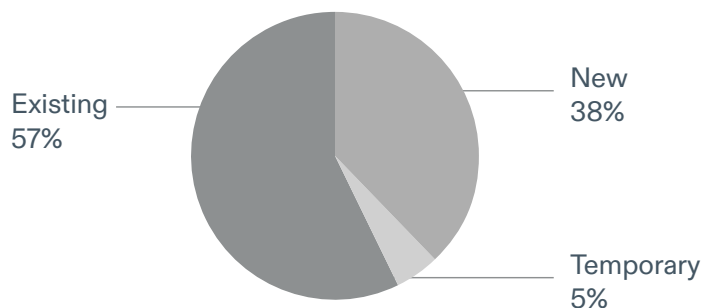


OVERVIEW

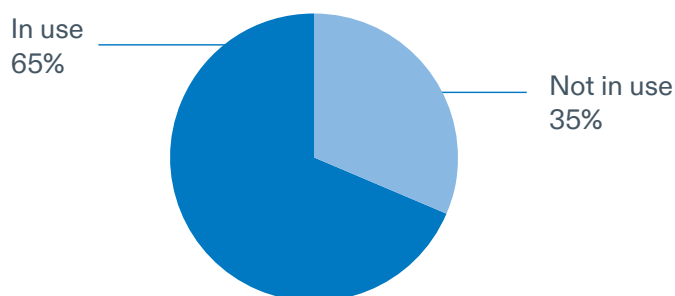
Twenty competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Berlin 1936, 14 of which remain in use today. Twelve of the competition venues were existing, seven were new and one was temporary. Along with the temporary venue, three of the existing venues and one new venue have been dismantled. One of the new venues has been repurposed, as has one of the existing venues. The remaining venues have a range of uses, from hosting major international sporting competitions and training for high-performance athletes to recreational and grassroots sports and cultural events.

All but two of the venues are in Berlin and its environs. Berlin Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. An Olympic Village was built for the Games, but it has been closed and is not in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





BERLIN 1936 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Grünau Regatta Course	Existing	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Avus Motor Road	Existing	Athletics, cycling (road)	Not in use
Mommensen Stadium (Mommensenstadion)	Existing	Football	In use
Post Stadium (Poststadion)	Existing	Football	In use
Wannsee Golf Course	Existing	Modern pentathlon (running)	In use
Shooting Ranges at Wannsee	Existing	Shooting	In use
Tennis Courts and Tennis Stadium	Existing	Basketball, fencing	In use
Police Stadium (Polizeistadion)	Existing	Handball	Not in use (demolished)

BERLIN 1936 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Stadion am Gesundbrunnen (Herta-BSC ground)	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Shooting Ranges at Ruhleben	Existing	Modern pentathlon (shooting)	Not in use (demolished)
Gymnasium and Cupola Hall (Haus des Deutschen Sports)	New build	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Hockey Stadium (Hockeystadion)	New build	Hockey	In use (rebuilt)
Dietrich Eckart Open Air Theatre	New build	Artistic gymnastics	In use (repurposed)
May Field (Mai-feld)	New build	Equestrian (dressage), polo	In use
Berlin Olympic Stadium	New build	Athletics, football, handball, equestrian (jumping), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Berlin Olympic Swimming Stadium	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Deutschlandhalle	New build	Boxing, wrestling, weightlifting	Not in use (demolished)
Berlin Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	Not in use
Cycling Stadium (Olympia-Radstadion)	Temporary	Cycling (track)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Berlin			
Kiel Bay	Existing	Sailing	In use
Döberitz Military Drill Grounds	Existing	Modern pentathlon (equestrian), equestrian (cross-country)	Not in use (demolished)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

BERLIN OLYMPIC STADIUM

Built between 1934 and 1936, this neoclassical-style stadium was sited on the foundations of the Deutsche Stadion, originally constructed for the 1916 Olympic Games, which were cancelled due to the outbreak of WWI. The stadium forms part of Berlin Olympic Park, which was known as the Reichssportfeld at Games time and is also home to the May Field, the Hockey Stadium, the Tennis Courts and Tennis Stadium, the Swimming Stadium and the Waldbühne.

Occupied by British troops at the end of WWII, the stadium was returned to the local authorities in 1949. In 1966, it was listed as a historical monument. The stadium then underwent a number of modifications and renovations, the most extensive coming in the early 2000s, in preparation for the 2006 football World Cup, when the lower ring was rebuilt and two rows of seats and a roof were added.

Used mostly as a football venue since the war, it has been the home stadium of Hertha BSC since 1963. Berlin Olympic Stadium has hosted the German Cup Final since 1985. A venue at the 1974 World Cup, it also staged the final of the 2006 World Cup and the opening match of the 2011 Women's World Cup. Also a major track and field venue, it staged the 2009 IAAF World Championships in Athletics and the 2018 European Athletics Championships. Several major acts have performed at the venue, among them Madonna, Depeche Mode and Coldplay.

GRÜNAU REGATTA COURSE

A grandstand for 9,000 spectators was built alongside the existing 2,000-metre, six-lane regatta course on the Langer See in the Grünau district of Berlin. The venue is still used today, serving as a national training centre for rowing and canoeing and home of the Wassersportmuseum Grunau. It is also a development centre for various water sports and is used for both high-performance and recreational sport.

BERLIN OLYMPIC SWIMMING STADIUM

Listed as a historical building, the stadium is still in use and retains its original 50-metre pool and diving pool. Directly connected to the Olympic Stadium by a tunnel, this open-air swimming stadium had two grandstands (still under construction) with a capacity of 17,000. Such was the advance interest in the Olympic swimming, diving and water polo competitions that a third stand was built at one end of the stadium. It was removed after the Games, since when the stadium has undergone a series of modernisations and structural changes. The most comprehensive of them was carried out for the 1978 FINA World Swimming Championships, when the capacity of the grandstands was reduced to 7,500.

HOCKEY STADIUM (HOCKEYSTADION)

Adjoining Berlin Olympic Stadium, the hockey stadium's capacity was increased to 18,000 for the Games with the addition of temporary stands. The stadium remained in use after the Games but was destroyed at the end of WWII. Rebuilt in 1954, it is home to several Berlin hockey clubs and is used by local schools and the German national team for training. Its capacity has now been reduced to 10,800.

WALDBÜHNE

Located in the Olympic Park, the venue had space for 20,000 in its 85 rows of seating. Destroyed during WWII, the stage was rebuilt in 1961. The first Olympic venue to be used solely for gymnastics at Games time, it was later renamed the Waldbühne and repurposed to host cultural events such as an annual concert given by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. It has also staged boxing matches and an infamous 1965 concert by the Rolling Stones, which ended in a riot that caused extensive damage to the venue. It was not used again until its renovation seven years later.

Modelled on an Ancient Greek amphitheatre, the Waldbühne has a roofed stage and lighting for evening performances. One of the most popular open-air theatres in the world, it was ranked Europe's best amphitheatre in 2019 by a respected concert-industry magazine.

MAY FIELD

Covering an area of 112,000 square metres and created as an open space for gymnastics and athletics demonstrations, the May Field staged the individual and team dressage competitions. Temporary equestrian infrastructure was installed for the Games. The venue is part of Berlin Olympic Park and is located next to the Olympic Stadium. From the end of WWII until 1994, the May Field was part of the British sector in West Berlin, and was used for rugby, football and polo, among other sports, and staged public events. It is now used by a number of sports clubs, including Berlin Cricket Club, and also hosts a music festival and a fireworks championship.

KIEL BAY

The sailing events at the 1936 Olympic Games were held in Kiel Bay, to the north of the city of Kiel. Now known as Sporthafen Düsternbrook, it is still a popular sailing venue today and is home to the Kiel Yacht Club for sailing, which has 300 moorings and offers training for youngsters and competitive sailing for its members.

The building known as the 'Olympic home', which accommodated sailing athletes, was partially destroyed during WWII and rebuilt. It currently hosts the Kiel Institute of World Economics.

VENUES NOT IN USE

BERLIN OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The Olympic Village was built on an unused site in Elstal, 14 kilometres west of Berlin. It accommodated most of the 4,000 male athletes during the Games. Its 140 houses were organised in a half-circle around a communal building and dining hall known as the House of Nations. It also featured administrative and technical buildings, 38 smaller dining halls, a sauna, a post office, a bank, a medical centre, a restaurant open to the public, shops and a laundrette.

After WWII, the Village was used as accommodation for Russian and Soviet soldiers and their families, though the only buildings that remained by that time were the House of Nations, the sports and swim halls, and the halls that had housed the Swiss, Turkish and US athletes. When the Cold War ended, the site was abandoned and vandalised. A fire destroyed the swim hall in 1993, at which point the Village was listed as a protected heritage site.

Some of the buildings were later renovated and opened to the public. In 2017, work began on the renovation of the House of Nations and its conversion into 117 rental apartments to alleviate a housing shortage in Berlin. These apartments have already been sold. The construction of an additional 300 housing units in 20 terraced houses and apartment buildings is also planned.

Some athletes were housed elsewhere, at newly built army barracks in Döberitz. The barracks have since been renovated and are now apartment blocks. Three facilities in Köpenick accommodated the athletes taking part in the rowing and canoeing competitions: Köpenick Palace, Köpenick Police Officers' School and Dorotheen School. All three still stand today. The near-350 female participants who took part in the Games stayed at a student hall of residence called Frisian House, close to the Olympic Stadium. The building is now home to the administrative offices of Hertha BSC, who play in Germany's Bundesliga.

DEUTSCHLANDHALLE

The venue had a capacity of 20,000. It was extensively damaged during an Allied air raid in 1943. Rebuilt after the war, it became a multi-purpose sports arena used for sports such as ice hockey, football and boxing. The subject of several closures for repairs, it was finally demolished in 2011, and a conference centre was built on the site.

SHOOTING RANGES AT RUHLEBEN

Used as an internment camp during WWI, the shooting ranges were converted into a recreational area in 2007.

POLICE STADIUM (POLIZEISTADION)

A handball venue at the 1936 Olympic Games, it was destroyed during WWII.

STADION AM GESUNDBRUNNEN

Opened in 1924, the stadium was the home ground of Hertha BSC until the club was forced to sell it in the early 1970s due to financial difficulties. It was demolished in 1974.

DÖBERITZ MILITARY DRILL GROUNDS

The venue for the cross-country section of the equestrian competition attracted crowds estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000. It is now a nature reserve.

AVUS MOTOR ROAD

This public road was also used as a motor racing circuit. Today, it forms the northern part of Bundesautobahn 115. Some of the stands erected for the road cycling event are protected buildings.

TEMPORARY VENUES

CYCLING STADIUM (OLYMPIA-RADSTADION)

A temporary cycling track was erected on what are now the Messe Berlin exhibition grounds. It was taken down after the Games.

Did you know?

The roof of Berlin Olympic Stadium weighs 3,500 tonnes and is covered by a translucent membrane made of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), with glass around the edge. It also features lighting and sound systems.

At the request of FINA, ropes were used to mark the lanes at the Swimming Stadium. Chlorine was added to the water to prevent it from going murky and to allow swimmers to see where they were going. Air traffic was banned over the Olympic Games venues. The only craft that was allowed to fly over the Olympic Stadium on the day of the Opening Ceremony was the LZ-129 Hindenburg, one of the biggest airships ever built.

The Olympic Stadium was awarded the IPC/IAKS Distinction for Accessibility in 2007 in recognition of its functionality for people with disabilities.

4.11 London 1948

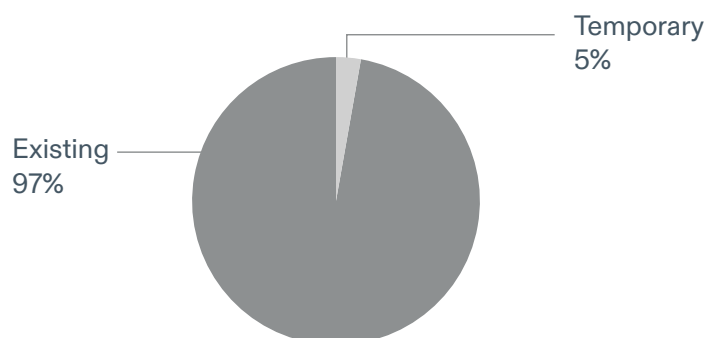


OVERVIEW

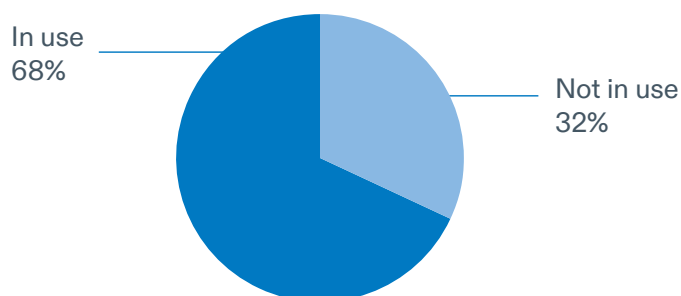
Twenty-nine competition venues were used for the Olympic Games London 1948, 19 of which remain in use to cater for high-performance and grassroots/community sport. Aside from one temporary venue, all the other competition venues were existing. No Olympic Village was built either, out of a desire to keep costs low in a country still recovering from WWII. Of the nine venues no longer in use, five are football stadiums. The temporary venue was dismantled after the Games.

Empire Stadium, now Wembley Stadium, hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the athletics competitions. Two of the venues had been used at the 1908 Olympic Games (Henley Royal Regatta Course and Bisley Rifle Range), while three were used at London 2012: Empire Stadium (Wembley), Empire Pool (Wembley Arena) and Empress Hall (Earl's Court).

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LONDON 1948 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Empire Stadium (Wembley)	Existing	Athletics, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use (rebuilt)
Lyons Sports Ground, Sudbury Hill	Existing	Field hockey	In use
Polytechnic Stadium	Existing	Field hockey	In use
Herne Hill Track/Velodrome	Existing	Cycling (track)	In use
Champion Hill	Existing	Football	In use
Craven Cottage	Existing	Football	In use
Selhurst Park	Existing	Football	In use
Finchley Pool	Existing	Water polo	In use (rebuilt)
White Hart Lane	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)
Empire Pool	Existing	Swimming, diving, water polo, boxing	In use (repurposed)

LONDON 1948 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Griffin Park	Existing	Football	Not in use
Guinness Sports Ground, Park Royal	Existing	Field hockey	Not in use (demolished)
Empress Hall (Earl's Court)	Existing	Boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, gymnastics	Not in use (demolished)
Arsenal Stadium (Highbury Stadium)	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Green Pond Road	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Harringay Arena	Existing	Basketball	Not in use (demolished)
Lynn Road	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Palace of Engineering (Wembley Empire Exhibition Site)	Existing	Fencing	Not in use (demolished)
Venues outside London			
Central Gymnasium or Command Central Gymnasium	Existing	Modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Aldershot Command Central Stadium	Existing	Eventing, dressage	In use (rebuilt)
Tweseldown Racecourse	Existing	Eventing, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Aldershot Pool/ Aldershot Lido	Existing	Modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Bisley (Bisley National Rifle Association Ranges)	Existing	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Fratton Park	Existing	Football	In use
Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst	Existing	Modern pentathlon (running)	In use

LONDON 1948 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Torbay	Existing	Sailing	In use
Henley-on-Thames (site of the Royal Regatta Course)	Existing	Rowing, canoe	In use
Goldstone Ground	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Windsor Great Park	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

EMPIRE STADIUM (WEMBLEY)

Built for the British Empire Exhibition of 1924/25, the stadium hosted its first FA Cup final in 1923 and remains the venue for this showpiece match and for the League Cup final today. It is also the home of England's national football team and staged the 1966 World Cup final, the finals of the 1996 and 2020 UEFA European Championships, and the finals of the London 2012 women's and men's Olympic football tournaments.

The stadium has on occasion provided London football clubs Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur with a temporary home, and it has been used for several other sports over the years, including rugby league, rugby union, American football, speedway, boxing and baseball. It is also a celebrated concert venue and was the setting for the 1985 Live Aid charity concert. It also hosts corporate events and offers guided tours for visitors.

One of the two physical remnants of the 1948 Olympic Games is Olympic Way, since renamed Wembley Way. A half-mile approach to the stadium leading from the nearest London Underground station, it was built for the Games and channels spectators in their thousands to the stadium's gates. The other is the Olympic Roll of Honour, two large plaques commemorating the gold medallists at the 1948 Olympic Games and set in the walls on either side of the Royal Tunnel. The plaques were removed and kept safe when the stadium was demolished in 2003 and returned to Wembley in time for the 2012 Olympic Games, as part of an exhibition at the new stadium.

LYONS SPORTS GROUND, SUDBURY HILL

Created in memory of the soldiers who died in WWI, it opened in 1919. The site was sold in 2000 and, though the original pitches remain, the pavilions have been replaced by an indoor tennis and fitness centre.

POLYTECHNIC STADIUM

It is now used by the University of Westminster's sports teams. The stadium grandstand was built in 1936 and is now a listed building. The stadium was originally home to the Polytechnic Harriers Athletics Club and other local clubs and schools, and it was a venue for training at the 1948 Olympic Games and for competitions such as the Amateur Athletic Association Championships.

HERNE HILL VELODROME

The velodrome continues to be used as a community cycling venue, 130 years on from its construction. Available for corporate events and private functions, it is used regularly by local clubs and 15 local schools and is also open to disability groups.

The oldest remaining venue from the Olympic Games London 1948, it is one of the most famous velodromes in the UK and is widely regarded as the spiritual home of British cycling. It enjoyed its heyday in the 1920s and 30s, when events such as the Good Friday Meeting attracted crowds of up to 12,000. Though in regular use after the 1948 Olympic Games, it was threatened with closure in 2010 due to the poor state of the facilities. The velodrome was extensively refurbished between 2011 and 2017, when the 450m banked asphalt track received a completely new surface, floodlights were installed, and a new pavilion was built to accommodate new changing rooms, offices, a café and bike storage facilities. It was London's only velodrome until the construction of Lee Valley VeloPark for the 2012 Olympic Games.

EMPIRE POOL

Empire Pool was part of the Wembley Park complex, the main hub at the 1948 Olympic Games. Used at the 1934 Empire Games, (as the Commonwealth Games were formerly known), it hosted its last swimming events at London 1948. It has since become a prominent music and sporting venue, welcoming boxing, ice skating and basketball, among other sports, and providing the setting for the Horse of the Year show until 2002. Awarded listed status in 1976, it was renamed Wembley Arena two years later. The venue staged the badminton and rhythmic gymnastics competitions at the 2012 Olympic Games.

TWESELDOWN RACECOURSE

A horse racing venue since 1866, it staged National Hunt meetings until 1932. An equestrian venue at the 1948 Olympic Games, it continues to host national eventing horse trials and is also used for training and riding clinics.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA COURSE

Held in the Oxfordshire town of Henley-on-Thames, the regatta first took place in 1839 and has been staged every year since, with the exception of the two world wars and 2020, when it was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It has made use of four courses to date. The Olympic rowing competitions in 1948 were held on the fourth of these: the Straight Course. The venue hosted four men's rowing events at the 1908 Olympic Games, on a different course.

LONDON 1948'S FOOTBALL GROUNDS

Ten football grounds were used at the 1948 Olympic Games. Five remain in use: Selhurst Park (the home of Crystal Palace), Craven Cottage (Fulham), Fratton Park (Portsmouth), White Hart Lane (Tottenham Hotspur, rebuilt and renamed in 2019) and Champion Hill (non-league team Dulwich Hamlet, though the original stadium was knocked down and a new, smaller stadium was built on the same site in 1992).

The remaining five are no longer in existence. Most of these not-in-use stadiums have made way for residential developments. At Highbury, for example, the listed East and West stands remain as flats, with their original facades having been refurbished. The site of the Goldstone Ground is now occupied by the Goldstone Retail Park.

VENUES NOT IN USE

GUINNESS SPORTS GROUND, PARK ROYAL

The ground lay next to a brewery that was demolished in 2006 to make way for the headquarters of drinks company Diageo.

EMPRESS HALL (EARL'S COURT)

This venue was later renamed Earls Court Exhibition Centre. Built in 1895 and redeveloped in 1936, it became a major exhibition, events and concert venue and staged the volleyball competitions at the 2012 Olympic Games. The venue was demolished in 2014 to make way for a residential development that has yet to be built.

HARRINGAY ARENA

Built as an ice hockey stadium, it was also used for skating, boxing and other sports. It became a warehouse after WWII but was demolished in 1978. The site is currently occupied by a retail park.

PALACE OF ENGINEERING (WEMBLEY EMPIRE EXHIBITION SITE)

The venue was opened in 1924 as part of the British Empire Exhibition and demolished in the 1970s.

Did you know?

Empire Stadium's iconic 38-metre-high towers were made listed buildings in 1976.

Some 250,000 tons of earth were excavated to create the bowl in which Empire Stadium was built, with 25,000 tons of concrete and 600 tons of steel rods used for the stands.

When it opened, the Palace of Engineering was the world's largest reinforced concrete structure.

4.12 Helsinki 1952

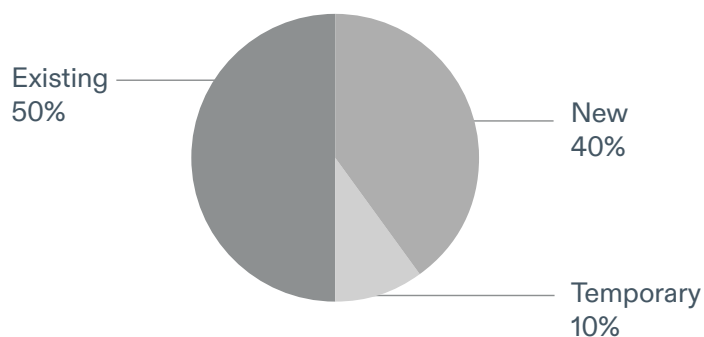


OVERVIEW

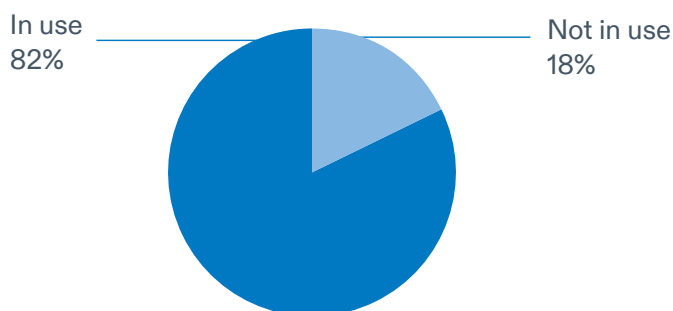
Nineteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Helsinki 1952, 14 of which remain in use today. Ten of the competition venues were existing, seven were new and two were temporary. All the new venues remain in use. The two temporary venues have been dismantled, while two of the existing venues have been demolished and one has been repurposed. All but six of the venues were in Helsinki. All the remaining venues continue to be used for sport at all levels, from high-performance to recreational, and stage events ranging from world and European championships to school and grassroots events.

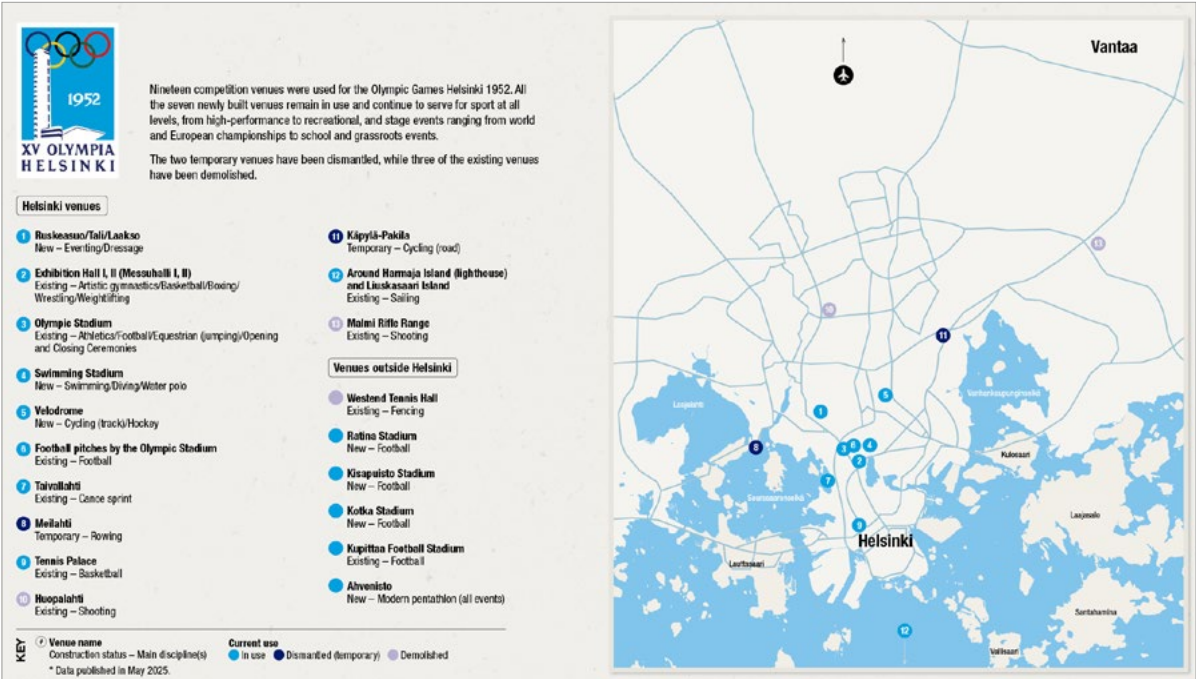
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions, and it is still in use. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and is still in use. It was the city's second, since a first one had been built for the 1940 Games, which were cancelled after the outbreak of WWII.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





HELSINKI 1952 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Exhibition Hall I, II (Messuhalli I, II)	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, basketball, boxing, wrestling, weightlifting	In use
Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, football, equestrian (jumping), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Football pitches by the Olympic Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Taivallahti	Existing	Canoe sprint	In use
Tennis Palace	Existing	Basketball	In use (repurposed)
Huopalahti	Existing	Shooting	Not in use
Around Harmaja Island (lighthouse) and Luiskasaari Island	Existing	Sailing	In use

HELSINKI 1952 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Malmi Rifle Range	Existing	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Kupittaa Football Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Ruskeasu/Tali/Laakso	New build	Eventing, dressage	In use
Swimming Stadium	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo	In use
Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track), hockey	In use
Helsinki Olympic Village (Olympiakylä)	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Meilahti	Temporary	Rowing	Dismantled (temporary)
Käpylä-Pakila	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Helsinki			
Westend Tennis Hall	Existing	Fencing	Not in use (demolished)
Ratina Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Kisapuisto Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Kotka Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Ahvenisto	New build	Modern pentathlon (all events)	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

EXHIBITION HALL I, II (MESSUHALLI I, II)

Now known as Töölö Sports Hall, the venue is used extensively by the local community and offers a wide variety of sports, including badminton, table tennis, fencing and self-defence sports. It also stages basketball and volleyball matches and fencing, boxing and gymnastics competitions.

OLYMPIC STADIUM

The stadium opened in June 1938, having originally been built for the cancelled 1940 Olympic Games. A Helsinki landmark, it is home to the Sports Museum of Finland and is Finland's largest outdoor arena. It has staged the IAAF World Athletics Championships twice and the European Athletics Championships three times. The venue for the final of the UEFA Women's Euro 2009, the stadium is also the home ground of the Finnish national men's and women's football teams and Helsinki club HJK. It plays host to the country's cup finals and will be the venue for the 2022 UEFA Super Cup.

A multi-purpose facility, it has hosted more than 20 sports over the years. In winter months, the pitch is converted into an ice rink for use by the community, and various winter sports are played there. Throughout the year, the stadium is used extensively for community and school events such as carnivals, youth fun runs and snow festivals, and welcomes around 600,000 visitors a year. A number of major international pop and rock groups and acts have performed there.

In 2019, the stadium underwent an extensive refurbishment and was fitted out with artist and athlete lounges, stakeholder and media spaces, a new visitors' centre, a restaurant, multi-functional conference rooms, and new VIP and corporate boxes. Safety improvements were also made.

SWIMMING STADIUM

The venue is situated close to the Olympic Stadium. Construction began in 1939, in preparation for the cancelled 1940 Olympic Games. Work on the stadium resumed in 1947 and it was completed in time for the Games. Finland's first outdoor aquatics complex, the Helsinki Municipal Swimming Stadium is open to the public from May through to September. Though the venue is no longer used for international competitions, it is popular with the public. Its facilities include a 50-metre pool, a diving pool, a children's pool, a weightlifting area, two beach volleyball courts and a basketball court. The stadium underwent extensive refurbishment in 2013.

VELODROME

Another venue intended for use at the cancelled 1940 Olympic Games, it was not completed until 1946. It staged four track cycling events at Helsinki 1952.

The velodrome is the home track of two of the city's cycling clubs and is used for training and competition by amateur and elite cyclists. The start and finish point for the Tour de Helsinki (Finland's biggest annual cycling event) since 2007, the 7,000-capacity venue also hosts the Finnish National Track Cycling Championships and has staged the Helsinki Grand Prix four times between 2015 and 2018. In recent times, the velodrome has been deemed unsuitable for official elite International Cycling Union (UCI) events due to its unconventional length (400m) and outdated safety standards.

Open seven days a week to the general public, the venue also caters for lacrosse and field hockey in the summer months, and the artificial pitch at its centre is used by three of the Finnish capital's American football teams for their home games.

TAIVALLAHTI

Also built for the cancelled 1940 Games, the venue staged the canoeing events at the 1952 Olympic Games but was deemed too windy for the rowing events, which were moved to a temporary venue at Meilahti. The roofed grandstand was enlarged for the Games and still stands today. The venue is now known as the Töölö Rowing Stadium and is used by a number of local rowing clubs.

HELSINKI OLYMPIC VILLAGE (OLYMPIAKYLÄ)

Helsinki has two Olympic Villages, both situated close to each other in the district of Käpylä and not far from the Olympic venues and outdoor and indoor training facilities. The first was constructed for the cancelled 1940 Olympic Games and provided housing for 500 families following its completion. When the Finnish capital won the right to stage the 1952 Olympic Games, a second Olympic Village was built. Like its predecessor, it too was turned over for social housing after the Olympic Games, as planned and in response to Finland's housing crisis at the time. Both Olympic Villages continue to provide housing today.

AHVENISTO

The open-air pool in the town of Hämeenlinna (an hour's drive north of Helsinki) is part of the Ahvenisto Activity Park and is open from mid-May to the end of August. Now a listed building, the pool closed in 1985 due to lack of funding for renovation work. A conservation society was founded to raise money for its refurbishment, and it eventually reopened in 2014.

RUSKEASUO/TALI/LAAKSO

The three sites all lie close to each other and are still used for equestrianism.

VENUES NOT IN USE

MALMI RIFLE RANGE

The property of the Finnish Defence Service at Games time, the venue and its facilities were refurbished for the Olympic shooting competitions. The range was closed in 1993.

WESTEND TENNIS HALL

The venue was used as a school building after the Games but was destroyed in a fire in 1967.

TEMPORARY VENUES

MEILAHTI

The rowing competitions were due to have taken place at Taivallahti. When it was deemed to be too windy, they were moved to Meilahti Bay, where a temporary rowing stadium was erected for the Games.

Did you know?

An electric scoreboard was installed at the Olympic Stadium for use at the Games. Measuring 12 metres across and 5.5 metres high, the scoreboard comprised eight lines of 25 characters and was fitted with 7,000 light bulbs, a total of 35 per character.

During WWII, the empty pools at Helsinki's Swimming Stadium were used to store herring and root vegetables for Finland's front-line troops.

In 2017, Ahvenisto swimming pool was named Finland's Sports Centre of the Year by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

4.13 Melbourne / Stockholm 1956



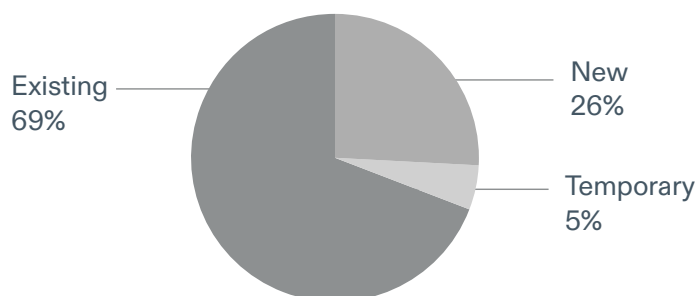
OVERVIEW

Sixteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Melbourne / Stockholm 1956.

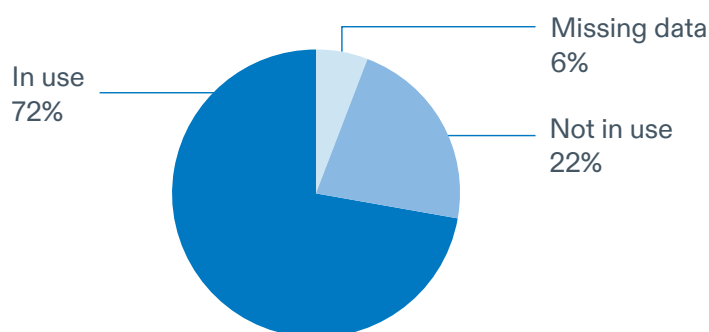
Three of them were in Stockholm, which hosted the equestrian competition due to Australian quarantine regulations at the time. Eleven of the venues were existing, one was temporary and four were new, two of which are no longer in use and one of which has been repurposed. Ten of the venues have been confirmed as being in use, with data unavailable as to the current status of the Royal Australian Air Force Station. The Australian city's remaining Olympic venues perform a variety of functions, from exhibition spaces and concert venues to iconic sporting stadiums and facilities used by sports clubs.

Stockholm's Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies for the equestrian events (held in June 1956), and the Melbourne Cricket Ground performed the same function at the Games proper. The Melbourne Olympic Village was built for the Games, while Stockholm had two Olympic Villages, both of which were existing. All three remain in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MELBOURNE / STOCKHOLM 1956 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
West Melbourne Stadium	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, boxing	In use
Main Stadium or Melbourne Cricket Ground	Existing	Athletics, hockey, football, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Exhibition Building	Existing	Basketball, weightlifting, wrestling, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Oaklands Hunt Club	Existing	Modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Port Phillip Bay	Existing	Sailing	In use
St Kilda Town Hall	Existing	Fencing	In use
The Merritt Rifle Range or Williamstown Rifle Range	Existing	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	Not in use (demolished)

MELBOURNE / STOCKHOLM 1956 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Melbourne Olympic Swimming and Diving Stadium	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Royal Australian Air Force Station	New build	Shooting	In use
Melbourne Olympic Park Stadium	New build	Hockey, football	In use
Melbourne Olympic Park Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Melbourne Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Broadmeadows	Temporary	Cycling (road)	In use
Venues outside Melbourne			
Lake Wendouree (Ballarat)	Existing	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Stockholm venues			
Stockholm Olympic Stadium	Existing	Dressage, jumping, eventing	In use
Faboda Natural Reserve, Lilljansskogen (Stockholm)	Existing	Eventing	In use
Ulriksdal Race Track, Kapplöpningsbana (Stockholm)	Existing	Eventing	Not in use (demolished)
Stockholm Olympic Village (Karlberg Castle, Stockholm)	Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Stockholm Olympic Village (Näsby Castle, Stockholm)	Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

MAIN STADIUM OR MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND

The stadium opened in 1853 and was used solely for cricket and Australian football for many years. In preparation for the 1956 Olympic Games, a temporary athletics track was installed and a new stand built. The athletics track was removed as soon as the Games were over.

Known locally as “The G”, Melbourne Cricket Ground remains one of the temples of world cricket. It is also a major venue for Australian rules football, hosting the season’s showpiece match, the Grand Final. The MCG staged matches at the women’s and men’s Olympic football tournaments at Sydney 2000, and the opening and closing ceremonies and track and field events at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. A venue for concerts and international rugby and baseball matches as well, it is also the home of the Australian Sports Museum.

The venue was renovated between 2004 and 2006. The stand built for the 1956 Games was demolished, along with neighbouring stands, to make way for a new North Stand, which took the stadium’s capacity to 101,000. A new roof was also added to the stadium. The vast South Stand, which opened in 1992 and has a capacity of 45,000, was modernised in 2012.

EXHIBITION BUILDING

Built for the 1880 Melbourne International Exhibition, the venue is still used as an exhibition site, staging events in conjunction with the nearby Melbourne Museum. It is one of the last surviving 19th-century exhibition buildings in the world and was extensively restored before being declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004.

WEST MELBOURNE STADIUM

Renamed the Festival Hall after the Olympic Games, it became a major concert venue, hosting the likes of the Beatles, Frank Sinatra and Red Hot Chili Peppers. Now heritage-protected, it continues to operate as an entertainment venue.

OAKLANDS HUNT CLUB

The venue now provides boarding for horses and hosts events such as horse shows and jumping and dressage competitions.

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC SWIMMING AND DIVING STADIUM

Now known as the Holden Centre, the iconic Olympic Swimming Stadium was built in line with innovative design principles. Listed in the Victorian Heritage Register, it remains an architecturally, historically and symbolically important building to this day.

A basketball, netball and concert venue after the Games, it was extensively redeveloped in 2003 – when it was returned to its original appearance – and again in 2012/13. It is now the training and administration base of Australian rules football club Collingwood.

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

A village in its own right and designed as a new suburb that would help alleviate the state of Victoria’s housing problems at the time, the Olympic Village marked a departure from the tradition of housing athletes in dorms and hotels. Here, competitors and officials stayed in semi-detached houses and flats, while female athletes had their own quarters alongside the men, having been housed separately at previous Olympic Games.

Situated in the suburb of Heidelberg West, the village area faced social problems after the Games, and many of its 841 individual housing units fell into disrepair. A 1995 urban renewal and revitalisation programme transformed many of the dilapidated houses. More recently, the 10-year Olympia Renewal Project has seen the demolition of several hundred homes in the village and their replacement with modern public housing. The project aims to renew 600 units in all by 2022. The village has its own sports centre, primary school, shopping strip and community health centre, which is home to a training organisation and a legal service.

Further regeneration will come with the Heidelberg West Olympic Park Master Plan, which will redevelop the park – a training venue at the 1956 Olympic Games – and its sporting facilities, which are used extensively by local clubs and the community. The plan also involves the creation of an Olympic memorial garden to commemorate the park's history.

LAKE WENDOUREE (BALLARAT)

Located 75 miles north-west of Melbourne, Lake Wendouree is still used for training and hosts competitions in different sports, including rowing, canoeing, sailing and triathlon. Recreational sport and leisure activities such as fishing and paddling are also popular on site.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIC STADIUM

Built for the Olympic Games Stockholm 1912, when it hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several competitions. In 1956, it hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies for the equestrian events, as well as all the dressage and jumping competitions.

Listed as a national heritage site and originally intended as a temporary wooden structure, this red-brick venue was built in the neoclassical style. It is still used regularly today and has been refurbished on several occasions.

Designed to accommodate 20,000 people when it opened, it now stages sporting events such as the Diamond League and the Stockholm Marathon, as well as major concerts. It is also used for cross-country skiing in the winter months, when three 430-metre tracks are laid out.

FABODA NATURAL RESERVE, LILLJANSSKOGEN (STOCKHOLM)

The cross-country stages of the eventing competition were staged at this park in the north of the city. An information panel commemorating the event stands in the middle of the park.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE (KARLBERG CASTLE, STOCKHOLM)

Formerly a royal palace, Karlberg Castle later became the Swedish Military Academy, a function it still performs today. Though the castle is closed to the public, the surrounding park is open to visitors. The 13 female competitors in the equestrian events were housed in a section of the building.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE (NÄSBY CASTLE, STOCKHOLM)

Situated 12 kilometres from Stockholm, the castle is now a hotel.

VENUES NOT IN USE

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC PARK STADIUM

In the 1960s, the venue attracted as many as 900,000 people a year for athletics meets and football matches. It hosted the 2001 IAAF Grand Prix final and the Melbourne Track Classic. The stadium was demolished in 2011 to make way for the Olympic Park Oval, a training ground used by Australian rules football team Collingwood, and a public sport and recreation facility.

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC PARK VELODROME

The venue hosted cycling events through to the mid-1960s but was later underused as it failed to meet the requirements for staging competitions. It was demolished in 1973, and a medical centre and car park were built on the site.

THE MERRITT RIFLE RANGE OR WILLIAMSTOWN RIFLE RANGE

The venue was closed in the late 1980s, and the site was redeveloped as a housing estate. The rifle range's original clubhouse still stands at the centre of the estate.

ULRIKSDAL RACE TRACK, KAPPLÖPNINGSBANA (STOCKHOLM)

The venue was a dirt course at Games time. The site is now occupied by a golf course and commercial buildings.

TEMPORARY VENUES

BROADMEADOWS

A northern suburb of Melbourne, 16 kilometres from the city centre, Broadmeadows hosted the men's cycling road race. Rectangular in shape, the 17km course included five steep sections and two fast descents, and it was completed 11 times by the riders. The race began on Pascoe Vale Road, though there are no longer any physical remnants of the event.

OTHER VENUES

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE STATION

There is no data available on the current status of this venue.

Did you know?

During WWII, the MCG was requisitioned for military use and occupied by the US Air Force and Marine Corps and the Royal Australian Air Force.

With its striking inverted-pyramid design, Melbourne Olympic Swimming Stadium was an early and influential landmark in the development of structuralist architecture in post-war Australia. Hailed for its brilliance and originality, it won many awards when it opened.

The Swimming Stadium, Melbourne Olympic Park Stadium, Melbourne Olympic Velodrome and the Hockey Field were all located in Melbourne Olympic Park, which was first used as a sporting and recreational area in 1860. Redeveloped for Melbourne 1956, the park now forms part of the Melbourne Sports and Entertainment Precinct, which is home to the city's major sports venues.

4.14 Rome 1960

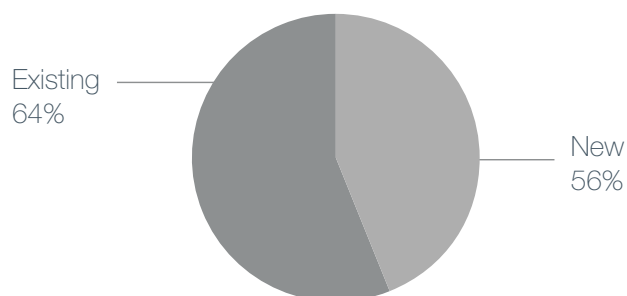


OVERVIEW

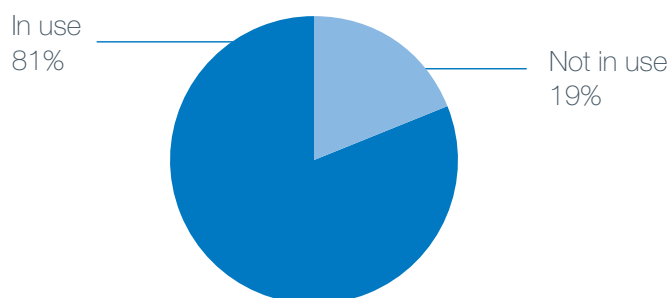
Twenty-six competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Rome 1960, 21 of which remain in use today. Fifteen of the competition venues were existing and the remaining 11 were new. While two new-build venues are closed and not in use and three have been demolished, the remaining venues continue to be used for high-performance and recreational sport, and some are popular visitor attractions.

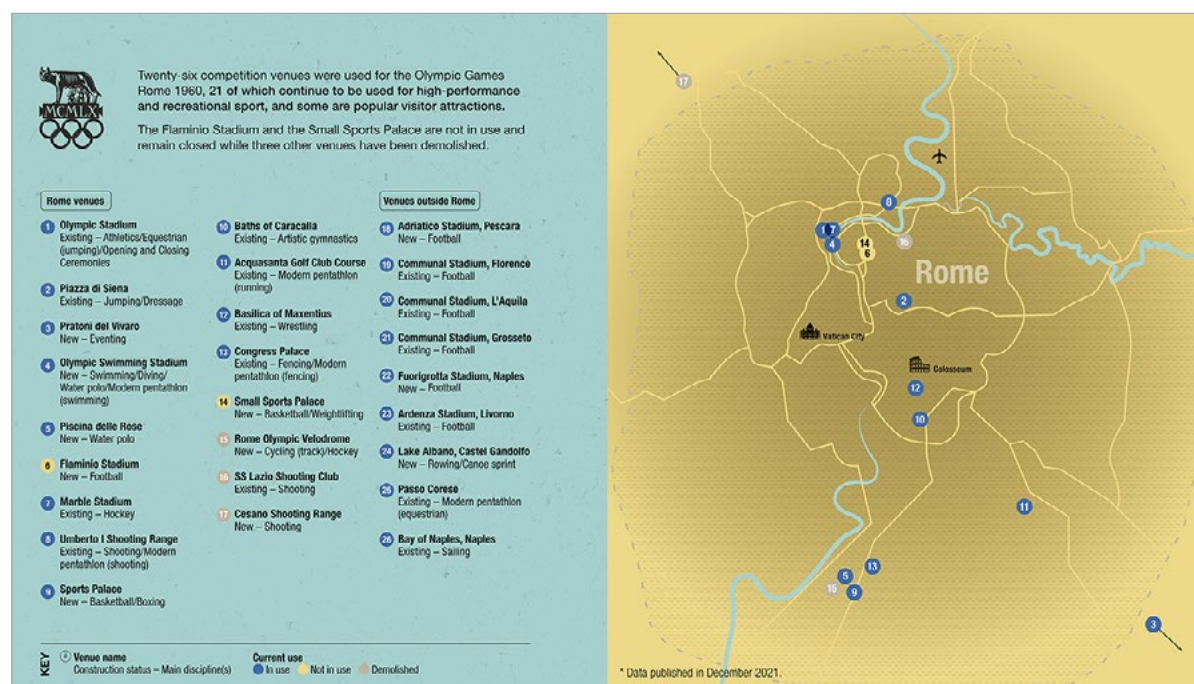
An existing venue, the Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. It remains in use and went through two extensive renovations. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ROME 1960 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, equestrian (jumping), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Piazza di Siena	Existing	Jumping, dressage	In use
Marble Stadium	Existing	Hockey	In use
Umberto I Shooting Range	Existing	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Baths of Caracalla	Existing	Artistic gymnastics	In use
Acquasanta Golf Club Course	Existing	Modern pentathlon (running)	In use
Basilica of Maxentius	Existing	Wrestling	In use
Congress Palace	Existing	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
SS Lazio Shooting Club	Existing	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)

ROME 1960 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Pratoni del Vivaro	New build	Eventing	In use
Olympic Swimming Stadium	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Piscina delle Rose	New build	Water polo	In use
Flaminio Stadium	New build	Football	Not in use
Sports Palace	New build	Basketball, boxing	In use
Small Sports Palace	New build	Basketball, weightlifting	Not in use
Rome Olympic Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track), hockey	Not in use (demolished)
Cesano Shooting Range	New build	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)
Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Venues outside Rome			
Communal Stadium, Florence	Existing	Football	In use
Communal Stadium, L'Aquila	Existing	Football	In use
Communal Stadium, Grosseto	Existing	Football	In use
Ardenza Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Passo Corese	Existing	Modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Bay of Naples	Existing	Sailing	In use
Adriatico Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Fuorigrotta Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Lake Albano	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

Construction of the stadium was interrupted by WWII, and it officially opened in 1953. Part of the Foro Italico complex in the north of the city, it has been the home stadium of Serie A football clubs such as AS Roma and SS Lazio since it opened, and the Italian national rugby team since 2012.

The stadium was extensively refurbished for the 1990 FIFA World Cup, when its capacity was increased to nearly 83,000 and it hosted the final. It underwent further renovation in 2007 to make it a UEFA category-five stadium eligible to host Champions League finals, which it did in 2009. It has been a venue for European and World Athletics Championships, the Athletics Diamond League, UEFA European Championship matches in 1968, 1980 and 2021, and Coppa Italia finals, among other major sporting events. It also stages major music concerts and performances.

PIAZZA DI SIENA

Situated in the Villa Borghese gardens, the venue staged its first equestrian events in 1922. Attracting the leading riders on the international circuit, the Piazza di Siena International Horse Show is one of the top events on the equestrian calendar and was a FEI Jumping Nations Cup Division 1 venue between 2013 and 2017. In May 2021, the Piazza di Siena staged the 88th CSIO Roma Master d'Inzeo.

PRATONI DEL VIVARO

Permanent stables and other facilities, including storehouses, were built for the Games. Situated 35 kilometres outside Rome, Pratoni del Vivaro continues to host equestrian events and was the setting for the 2007 European Eventing Championships.

OLYMPIC SWIMMING STADIUM

Located in the Foro Italico complex, close to the Olympic Stadium, the venue is split into a competition area, comprising the open-air Olympic pool and diving pool, and a swimming instruction area. It is Italy's national swimming and diving centre and has five pools in all (two covered and three uncovered), as well as three gyms.

The venue was refurbished to host the 1983 European Aquatics Championships and expanded for the 1994 World Aquatics Championships, which it staged again in 2009. The stadium also staged the 2011 Euroleague Water Polo Final Four and will welcome the European Aquatics Championships again in 2022.

The stadium stages national and regional swimming, water polo, artistic swimming and diving competitions, runs lifesaving activities and courses and swim classes, and is open for recreational swimming and educational and social activities.

MARBLE STADIUM

As well as hosting the knockout rounds of the hockey tournament at Rome 1960, the Stadio dei Marmi was used by athletes to warm up for the track and field events at the adjoining Stadio Olimpico. Opened in 1936, the 9,500-capacity stadium staged the opening ceremony of the 2009 FINA World Aquatics Championships and in 2016 became the venue for the Global Champions Tour of Rome, an annual equestrian event.

BATHS OF CARACALLA

Inaugurated in 217 AD, the Baths of Caracalla were regarded as the most impressive baths of the era and comprised hot and cold swimming baths, covered and open-air gymnasiums, and rooms for gymnastics, wrestling and relaxation. The ground floor of the precinct and a large part of its walls remain intact. The site hosted the Grand Premio di Roma car race between 1947 and 1951. It hosted artistic gymnastics at Rome 1960 and, in the years since the Games, it has been the setting for operas, concerts and dance festivals. It also attracts large numbers of tourists all year round.

LAKE ALBANO

The lake has been the venue for several major rowing competitions, from the Italian Championships to European Championships, since 1903. It is home to several sailing clubs and the Italian Canoeing and Kayaking Federation (FICK). Italy's national canoe and kayak teams train there. Popular with tourists, it offers a range of recreational water activities and sports, as well as opportunities for sunbathing and hiking. There are several restaurants on its shores.

The grandstand and judges' tower built for the Games have fallen into disrepair. Though their demolition has been discussed, they remain standing, as do the concrete piles installed at Games time at either end of the lake to hold the lane-marking system in place.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Built in what was a run-down part of the Italian capital, the Village opened in July 1960 and admitted its first residents, as planned, after the Games were over. It fell into decline in the 1970s, when the body that maintained it was disbanded. Crime became a problem in the area in the years thereafter.

Regeneration came in the 2000s, thanks in part to the opening of a number of cultural sites and architectural projects in the surrounding area, including the Parco della Musica to the south of the Village in 2002, and the Maxxi National Museum of 21st Century Arts in 2009. The Village, which is made up of 33 buildings comprising 1,800 apartments and is home to 6,500 people, is set to undergo further redevelopment as part of an extensive urban renewal project that includes the refurbishment of the Stadio Flaminio.

UMBERTO I SHOOTING RANGE

One of three shooting venues used at the 1960 Olympic Games, it hosted the rapid fire pistol, pistol, rifle three positions, and rifle prone competitions. Italy's national range since 1883 and the home of the TSN Roma club, the venue has staged several world championships, most recently in 1995.

SS LAZIO SHOOTING CLUB

The venue for the trap shooting competition at the 1960 Olympic Games was completely refurbished and equipped with modern trap machines and seating for 2,000 spectators. Founded in 1893, the club continues to host competitive and recreational shooting.

VENUES NOT IN USE

FLAMINIO STADIUM

The venue hosted group and knockout matches in the men's Olympic football tournament, including the gold-medal match. Built on the site of a stadium used at the 1934 FIFA World Cup, the Stadio Flaminio opened in 1959 and had a capacity of 50,000 at the time. It also featured a heated indoor pool, a fencing gym and wrestling, weightlifting and boxing facilities.

In the decades that followed, it served as a major concert venue and as a temporary home for Rome's top football clubs, AS Roma and SS Lazio, during the Stadio Olimpico's renovation for the 1990 FIFA World Cup. It was also the venue for the Italian national rugby team's home Six Nations games between 2000 and 2011, at which point the stadium was closed. Empty and neglected since then, it has survived demolition plans and was awarded funds for refurbishment as part of a major urban renewal plan that includes the regeneration of the Olympic Village.

SMALL SPORTS PALACE

The first purpose-built venue to be completed for the Games, the venue was home to Rome's leading basketball and volleyball teams for many years. Though it closed in 2018, plans have been approved for a EUR 3 million refurbishment and redevelopment of the site, which will restore its status as a major sporting venue open to the city's clubs and schools.

OLYMPIC VELODROME

The field hockey matches were held on the pitch in the middle of the velodrome. The track hosted cycling competitions up until 1968, when problems with the foundations of the stands were detected, leading to their closure. The track was still used for training, however, while the infield continued to be used for hockey and football until 2006. The velodrome was demolished in 2008. A series of legal disputes since then have prevented the site from being cleared and re-used.

CESANO SHOOTING RANGE

A shooting range was set up for the long-distance rifle events at the Italian Infantry School in Cesano. Though the school continues to operate, the Olympic range has since been dismantled.

Did you know?

The Marble Stadium (Stadio dei Marmi) is ringed by 59 faux Greco-Roman marble statues, each depicting different sports.

The Small Sports Palace (Palazzetto dello Sport) was built by the celebrated Italian architect Pier Luigi Nervi, who also designed the Torino Esposizioni, which hosted ice hockey matches at the Olympic Winter Games Torino 2006.

Occupying the crater of an ancient volcano, Lake Albano gave its name to a lane-marking system devised to respond to the challenges that the depth of the water posed. The anchor-based system commonly used at the time was rendered impractical by the lake, which was up to 170 metres deep in places. In response to this, the Albano system uses buoys and cables and can be installed on any suitable body of water, regardless of its depth. It was later adopted as the universal standard by the world governing bodies of canoeing and rowing, and it remains in use today.

The streets of the Olympic Village are named after the famous sporting figures and national delegations that stayed there. They include Via Chile, Via India, Via Nedo Nadi (a celebrated Italian fencer) and Viale Pietro de Coubertin.

The plan to redevelop Flaminio Stadium aims to make it a major concert venue, the permanent home of Italian rugby, and the home of SS Lazio's club museum.

4.15 Tokyo 1964



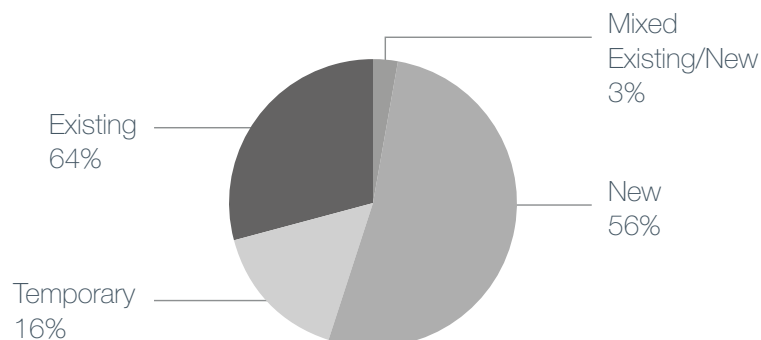
OVERVIEW

Thirty competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Tokyo 1964, 24 of which remain in use today. Nine of the competition venues were existing, 16 were new and the remaining five were temporary. One of the new venues has been demolished. Eleven of the venues were in Tokyo. The venues that remain in use continue to host sport, catering for athletes of all abilities, with some also staging concerts and cultural events.

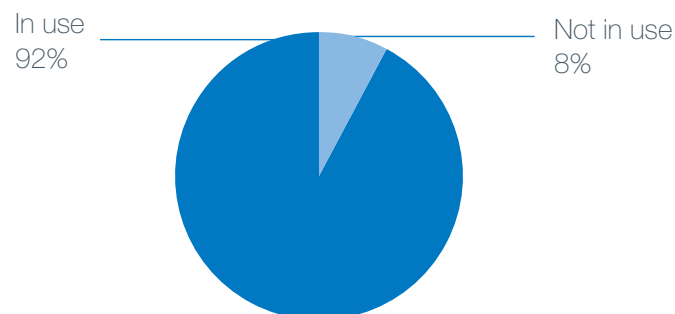
An existing venue, the National Stadium, was the main stadium for the Games, hosting the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. Partly existing and partly new build, except for one of its buildings, the Olympic Village was dismantled after the Games as planned.

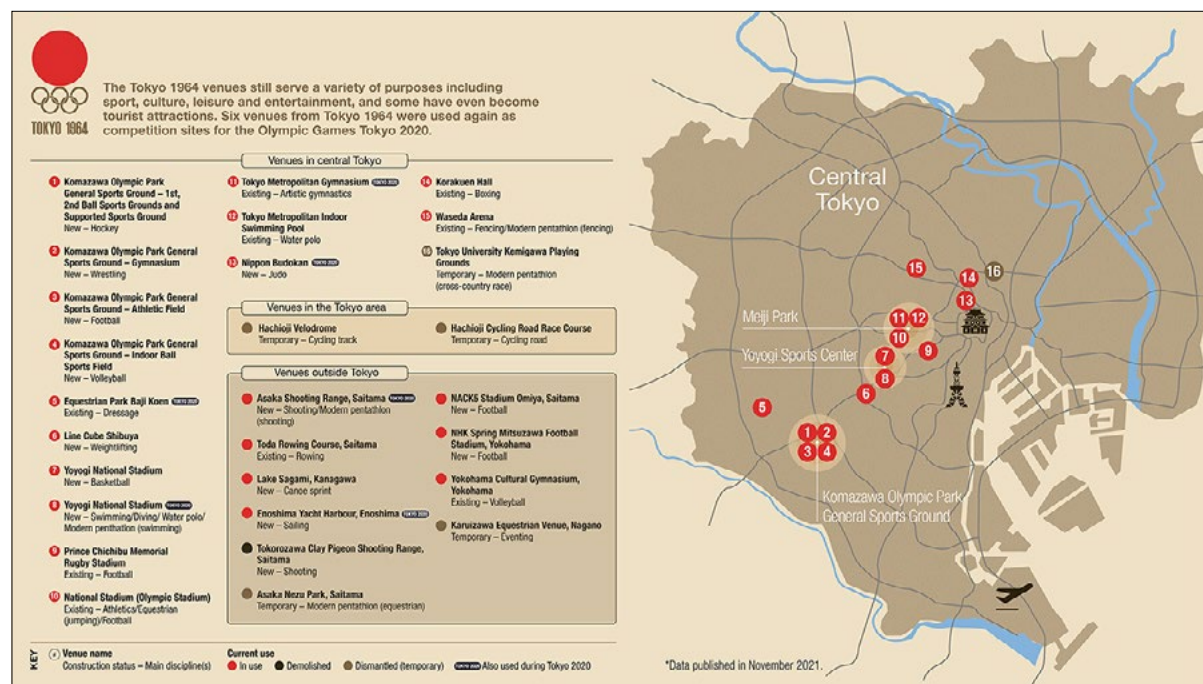
Six venues were used again at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020: "Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, Nippon Budokan Hall, Enoshima Yacht Harbour, Baji Koen Equestrian Park, Asaka Shooting Range and Yoyogi National Stadium.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





TOKYO 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
National Stadium	Existing	Athletics, equestrian (jumping), football, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use (rebuilt)
Baji Koen Equestrian Park	Existing	Equestrian (dressage)	In use (rebuilt)
Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	Existing	Artistic gymnastics	In use
Toda Rowing Course	Existing	Rowing	In use
Tokyo Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool	Existing	Water polo	In use
Korakuen Ice Palace	Existing	Boxing	In use
Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field	Existing	Football	In use
Waseda Memorial Hall	Existing	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use

TOKYO 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Tokyo Olympic Village	Mixed: existing/new build	Athlete accommodation	Not in use (demolished)
Komazawa First Hockey Fields	New build	Hockey	In use
Komazawa Second Hockey Fields	New build	Hockey	In use
Komazawa Third Hockey Fields	New build	Hockey	In use
Asaka Shooting Range	New build	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Enoshima Yacht Harbour	New build	Sailing	In use
Komazawa Gymnasium	New build	Wrestling	In use
Komazawa Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Komazawa Volleyball Court	New build	Volleyball	In use
Mitsuzawa Football Field	New build	Football	In use
National Gymnasium Annex	New build	Basketball	In use (repurposed)
Nippon Budokan Hall	New build	Judo	In use
Omiya Football Field	New build	Football	In use
Shibuya Public Hall	New build	Weightlifting	In use (rebuilt)
National Gymnasium	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use (repurposed)
Tokorozawa Clay Pigeon Shooting Range	New build	Shooting	Not in use (demolished)

TOKYO 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Hachioji Cycling Road Race Course	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Hachioji Velodrome	Temporary	Cycling (track)	Dismantled (temporary)
Asaka Nezu Park	Temporary	Modern pentathlon (equestrian)	Dismantled (temporary)
Tokyo University Kemigawa Playing Grounds	Temporary	Modern pentathlon (running)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Tokyo			
Lake Sagami	New build	Canoe sprint	In use
Karuizawa Equestrian Venue, Nagano	Temporary	Equestrian (eventing)	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

NATIONAL STADIUM

Completed in 1958 for the third Asian Games, the stadium was expanded to accommodate 75,000 spectators for the 1964 Olympic Games. Afterwards, it staged a number of national and international sporting events, including the 1967 Summer Universiade, the 1991 World Championships in Athletics, the Japanese Athletics Championships, the final of the Emperor's Cup – a domestic football competition – and the final of the All-Japan Rugby Football Championship. It also staged several matches at the 1979 FIFA World Youth Championship, including the final. In 2019, the stadium was rebuilt as a new Olympic Stadium ahead of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

BAJI KOEN EQUESTRIAN PARK

A racehorse breeding research centre and a training ground for horses and jockeys since its construction in 1940, it hosted the dressage competitions at the 1964 Olympic Games. Its facilities include a 2,400m racetrack, a jumps course, a polo ground, a sand track, a clubhouse, stables and office buildings. It continues to be used for research and competitions and hosted the dressage and jumping events at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 after being rebuilt.

KOMAZAWA FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD HOCKEY FIELDS

The hockey pitches are part of Komazawa Olympic Park, which was built on the site of a golf course and made use of facilities constructed for the third Asian Games in 1958. The park was the location for the wrestling and volleyball venues used at the 1964 Olympic Games and one of the football venues. The three hockey pitches remain but are used for a variety of sports other than hockey, with the grass having been replaced by artificial turf. The park itself is a popular recreational venue for local residents and welcomes a number of sporting and cultural events throughout the year. The Komazawa Gymnasium was temporarily closed from 2023 to 2025 for renovation.

TOKYO METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM

Located in Meiji Park, next to the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium Indoor Pool and the National Stadium, the gymnasium is a multi-purpose venue that hosted events at the 1967 Summer Universiade, the 2019 ITTF Team World Cup, the 2018 FIG Individual All-Around World Cup and the Olympic table tennis competitions at Tokyo 2020. It has also staged NBA matches, figure skating championships, and volleyball and wrestling competitions. The venue is open to the public and runs a number of recreational sports programmes.

NIPPON BUDOKAN HALL

This martial arts venue was built on the grounds of an ancient Edo castle and inspired by an eighth-century Japanese temple.

Since the Games, the venue has continued to promote Japanese martial arts, hosting competitions, public demonstrations, workshops and lessons for people of all ages across a range of disciplines, including judo, kendo, karate, aikido, shorinji kempo and naginata. It staged the judo and karate competitions at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

It is also used for national and cultural events such as the national Memorial Service for the War Dead. A number of global artists and acts have performed at the venue, among them ABBA and the Beatles.

ENOSHIMA YACHT HARBOUR

The sailing venue at both Tokyo 1964 and Tokyo 2020, it is one of the largest marinas in Japan. The harbour stages regattas all year round and has hosted events such as the 505 World Championships, the Seahorse All Japan Championship and the K16 Class All Japan Championship. The venue's clubhouse was renovated in 2014, and the site retains the Olympic cauldron erected to mark the Tokyo 1964 sailing competitions.

TODA ROWING COURSE

The venue was originally constructed for the 1940 Olympic Games, which were due to have been held in Tokyo but were later awarded to Helsinki, before being cancelled when the Second World War began. Located on an embankment of the Arakawa River, the venue was refurbished and expanded for Tokyo 1964. It was considered as a rowing venue for Tokyo 2020 but ruled out on account of having only six lanes and limited space for the required facilities. The finish tower was taken down in 2002, and all that remains of the Tokyo 1964 facilities is the boat aligner's hut. The course is still used for training and competitions today.

LAKE SAGAMI

The lake was created by the damming of the Sagami River and was completed in 1947. The facilities built for the 1964 Olympic Games had all been removed by 1994, when a new boathouse and offices were built. The venue has a 1,000-metre rowing course and is used by university teams for training.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM (MAIN BUILDING AND ANNEX)

An aquatics and basketball venue at Games time, it has been renamed Yoyogi National Stadium and now hosts sports such as basketball, handball and table tennis. It staged the handball competitions at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. It is also a concert venue.

VENUES NOT IN USE

TOKYO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The Village was created on a site that the USA had returned to Japan after housing US Air Force personnel and their families for nearly two decades following the end of the Second World War. In addition to this existing accommodation, temporary new units were erected to house athletes during the Games. Virtually all the housing units were dismantled afterwards, and the land was redeveloped between 1966 and 1971 to create Yoyogi Park, home to the National Gymnasium and one of the largest parks in Tokyo. A small part of the Olympic Village survives in the south-eastern corner of the park.

The park has an events area that stages events such as concerts and food festivals all year round.

TEMPORARY VENUES

KARUIZAWA EQUESTRIAN VENUE, NAGANO

The cross-country event consisted of five sections: three road phases, a steeplechase and a cross-country course. The venue was also used for curling during the Olympic Winter Games Nagano 1998. Today, a number of sports are practised at the park, which also hosts a museum and a cauldron.

HACHIOJI VELODROME

The velodrome was later converted to a public space called Ryonan Park, which is home to baseball diamonds, sports pitches and a playground.

ASAKA NEZU PARK

The facilities erected for the modern pentathlon equestrian event were temporary and were dismantled afterwards. The site is now part of a Japan Ground Self-Defence Force base that is also home to Asaka Shooting Range, which staged shooting events at both Tokyo 1964 and Tokyo 2020.

TOKYO UNIVERSITY KEMIGAWA PLAYING GROUNDS

Though the facilities erected for the modern pentathlon cross-country race were dismantled after the Games, the site is still used as a sports ground by Tokyo University.

Did you know?

To remind visitors of the link between Tokyo's two Olympic Games, the Tokyo 1964 Olympic cauldron and the Tokyo 1964 Champion Wall were installed at the new Olympic Stadium.

Nippon Budokan Hall was the venue for a mixed martial arts match between Muhammad Ali and Japanese pro-wrestling star Antonio Inoki in 1976.

The National Gymnasium fuses traditional Japanese architecture and Western modernist aesthetics and inspired the design of Munich's Olympic Stadium.

Yoyogi Park's Sample Garden contains trees grown from seeds brought to Japan from all over the world by athletes who competed at Tokyo 1964.

4.16 Mexico City 1968

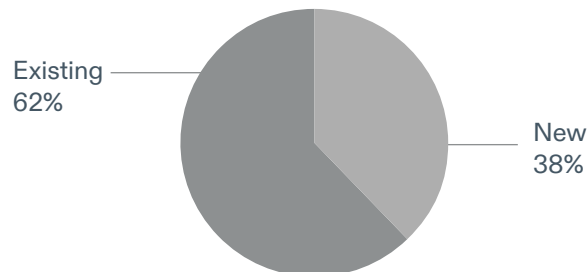


OVERVIEW

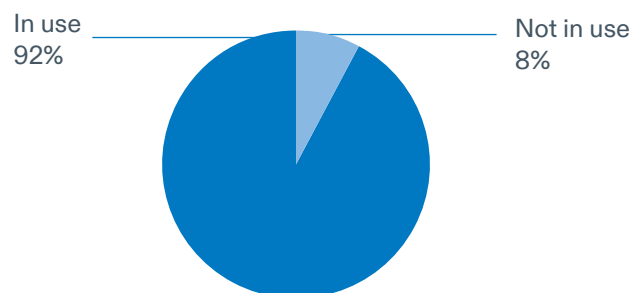
Twenty-three competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Mexico City 1968, 21 of which remain in use today. Fifteen of the competition venues were existing and eight were new. Two of the existing venues have been demolished. All eight of the venues newly built for the Games still host sports competitions and cater for high-performance athletes, sports clubs and the community.

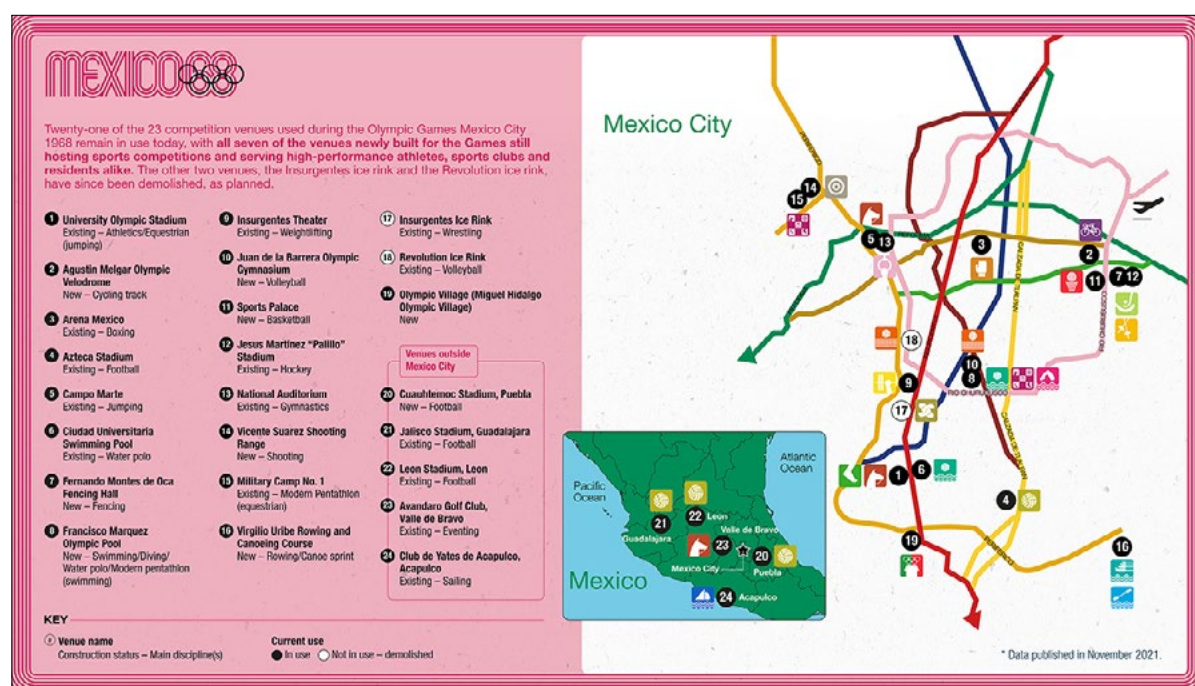
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and two sports, and continues to be regularly used. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MEXICO CITY 1968 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Campo Marte	Existing	Equestrian (jumping, dressage)	In use
Municipal Stadium	Existing	Hockey	In use
University Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, equestrian (jumping), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Arena México	Existing	Boxing	In use
Azteca Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Military Camp No. 1	Existing	Modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
National Auditorium	Existing	Gymnastics	In use
Ciudad Universitaria Swimming Pool	Existing	Water polo	In use

MEXICO CITY 1968 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Insurgentes Theatre	Existing	Weightlifting	In use
Insurgentes Ice Rink	Existing	Wrestling	Not in use (demolished)
Revolution Ice Rink	Existing	Volleyball	Not in use (demolished)
Virgilio Uribe Rowing and Canoeing Course	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Francisco Márquez Olympic Pool	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Agustín Melgar Olympic Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Fernando Montes de Oca Fencing Hall	New build	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Juan de la Barrera Olympic Gymnasium	New build	Volleyball	In use
Juan Escutia Sports Palace	New build	Basketball	In use
Vicente Suárez Shooting Range	New build	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Miguel Hidalgo Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Venues outside Mexico City			
Jalisco Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
León Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Yacht Club	Existing	Sailing	In use
Avándaro Golf Club	Existing	Eventing	In use
Cuauhtémoc Stadium	New build	Football	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

UNIVERSITY OLYMPIC STADIUM

The 72,000-capacity venue opened in 1952 and was used at the 1955 Pan-American Games. It staged four matches at the 1986 FIFA World Cup and hosted events at the 1975 Pan-American Games and the 1990 Central American and Caribbean Games. Now known as the Estadio Olímpico Universitario, it is the home ground of Pumas Dorados, the American football team of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), and football club Pumas UNAM, who play in Liga MX, the top tier of Mexican football. Also used for university track and field competitions and training, the stadium is open for more than 50 days a year and is visited by over a million people annually.

VIRGILIO URIBE ROWING AND CANOEING COURSE

Completed in July 1968 and opened two months later, the six-lane competition course measures 2,200 metres in length and runs from north to south, following the prevailing wind direction. The venue, which also has a training course and permanent seating for 2,100 spectators, is used by several of Mexico City's rowing clubs and is also home to the Mexican rowing and canoeing federations. It stages national and international rowing and canoeing competitions and offers a variety of activities for users.

FRANCISCO MÁRQUEZ OLYMPIC POOL

Situated next to the Juan de la Barrera Olympic Gymnasium, the venue was neglected for several years after the Games, before being refurbished and reopened in 2009 as part of a federal government drive to encourage more people to exercise. It was further renovated in 2018 to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1968 Olympic Games and to enhance its accessibility. A public pool used by residents and local aquatics clubs, it also hosts high-performance training and stages national and international events. The borough and city's sports offices are located in the building.

MUNICIPAL STADIUM

Temporary seating was erected for the hockey tournament and later removed. Renovated in 2014, the venue is now known as the Jesús Martínez "Palillo" Athletics Stadium and is located in the Magdalena Mixhuca Sports Complex. It hosted the Pan-American Sports Festival that same year and was one of the facilities used at the UIPM 2018 Pentathlon World Championships. A multi-purpose stadium, it is currently home to some of Mexico City's American football teams.

AGUSTÍN MELGAR OLYMPIC VELODROME

Part of the Magdalena Mixhuca Sports Complex, this open-air velodrome was renovated in the mid-1990s and refurbished once more in 2016, when an artificial pitch was laid for the use of local soccer and American football clubs. The venue and its surrounding esplanade are used by more than 20,000 people a week for community sports and local events, though the track is no longer suitable for competition and is now mainly used for recreational cycling.

NATIONAL AUDITORIUM

Opened in June 1952, the auditorium was a venue for artistic and cultural events, trade shows, political gatherings and international beauty contests. After being refurbished in the early 1990s, it became one of the most important concert and stage venues in the country. It also hosts photography and art exhibitions.

FOOTBALL STADIUMS

The four stadiums that hosted matches at the Mexico City 1968 men's Olympic football tournament (Azteca Stadium, Jalisco Stadium, Cuauhtémoc Stadium and León Stadium) all remain in use. Home to clubs playing in Mexican football's top three divisions, they were all used at the 1970 and 1986 FIFA World Cups. The 87,000-capacity Azteca was the venue for the final at all three competitions and is one of three Mexican stadiums in the running to host matches at the 2026 FIFA World Cup, to be hosted jointly by Mexico, the USA and Canada.

MIGUEL HIDALGO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

All of its 904 apartments, which served as accommodation for athletes and the press at Games time, were sold on the open market after the Games were over, a strategy pursued by subsequent Olympic host cities. Though demand was initially low, the apartments are still occupied by local residents today. They command higher prices than in other parts of the city because of their historical value.

A second village (Narciso Mendoza Olympic Village) was built to house event officials and Cultural Olympiad participants. Its 686 houses and 470 apartments were also made available on the market after the Games and remain occupied today.

VENUES IN USE

INSURGENTES ICE RINK

Also used as a concert venue, the rink formed part of a shopping centre that was opened in 1962 and demolished in the 1970s. The site is now occupied by a hotel.

REVOLUTION ICE RINK

One of Mexico City's first ice rinks, the venue was built to promote ice hockey. It was remodelled for the 1968 Olympic Games. Afterwards, it became a well-known wrestling venue specialising in "lucha libre", a style that enjoys great popularity in Mexico. It held its last wrestling match in June 1997 and was demolished a few weeks later. The site is now occupied by a petrol station.

Did you know?

The largest facility of its kind in Mexico, the Magdalena Mixhuca Sports Complex covers an area of 192 hectares. It comprises four Olympic venues: the Fernando Montes de Oca Olympic Fencing Hall, the Juan Escutia Sports Palace, the Jesús Martínez Palillo Athletics Stadium and the Agustín Melgar Olympic Velodrome.

The Olympic Stadium forms part of the UNAM Campus, which was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2007. The stadium's main entrance is adorned by a vast natural stone mural created by celebrated Mexican artist Diego Rivera.

The Olympic Stadium set new design standards and provided the inspiration for Rome's Olympic Stadium and Tokyo's National Stadium, built respectively for the 1960 and 1964 Olympic Games. The Agustín Melgar Olympic Velodrome was once one of the fastest tracks in the world and saw no fewer than 30 world records set before its wooden track was replaced by a concrete one in 1997.

The National Auditorium has twice been voted best international venue, receiving the Pollstar Award in the category in 2002 and the Billboard Touring Award in 2006.

4.17 Munich 1972



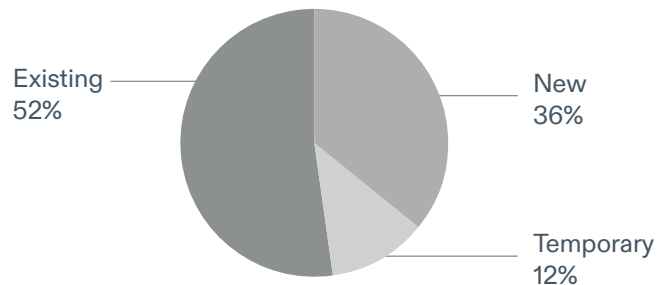
OVERVIEW

Thirty-three competition venues were used for the Munich 1972 Olympic Games, 24 of which remain in use today. Seventeen of the competition venues were existing, 12 were new and four were temporary. Along with the temporary venues, four of the existing venues and two of the new venues have been dismantled. Eleven of the venues were outside Munich.

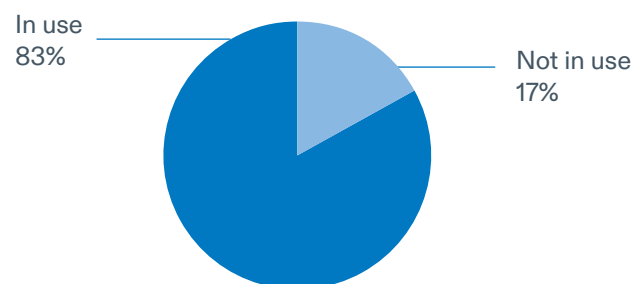
The venues that are still in use host major sporting events, provide training and competition facilities for high-performance and clubs, and offer residents opportunities to play sport at a recreational level. Some of the venues also stage cultural events and concerts.

The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several competitions, and remains in use. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MUNICH 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Reitstadion, Riem/ Riding Stadium	Existing	Eventing, jumping, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Dante Bath	Existing	Water polo	In use
Weightlifting Hall	Existing	Weightlifting	In use
Boxing Hall	Existing	Boxing, judo	In use
Nymphenburg Palace	Existing	Dressage	In use
Military-Gelände Poing, Poing/Riem	Existing	Eventing	In use
Fencing Hall 1	Existing	Fencing	Not in use (demolished)
Fencing Hall 2	Existing	Modern pentathlon (fencing)	Not in use (demolished)

MUNICH 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Munich Olympic Stadium	New build	Athletics, football, equestrian (jumping), modern pentathlon (running), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Sports Hall	New build	Artistic gymnastics, handball	In use
Swimming Stadium	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Munich Olympic Regatta Course	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Shooting Range	New build	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Basketball Hall	New build	Basketball, judo	In use
Volleyball Hall	New build	Volleyball	In use
Cycling Stadium (SAP Garden)	New build	Cycling (track)	In use (repurposed)
Wrestling and Judo Hall	New build	Wrestling, judo	Not in use (demolished)
Olympisches Dorf	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Hockey Fields	Temporary	Hockey	Dismantled (temporary)
Archery Range	Temporary	Archery	Dismantled (temporary)
Munich-Lindau Highway	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Munich-Grünwald Circuit	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Munich			
Sports Hall, Boblingen	Existing	Handball	Not in use (demolished)
SSV Jahn-Regensburg Stadium	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)

MUNICH 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Municipal Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Rosenau Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Sports Hall, Augsburg	Existing	Handball	In use
Drei Flüsse Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
ESV Ingolstadt Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Donauhalle	Existing	Handball	In use
Hohenstaufenhalle	Existing	Handball	In use
Canoe Slalom Course at the Eiskanal	New build	Canoe slalom	In use
Olympia Hafen	New build	Sailing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

MUNICH OLYMPIC STADIUM

This multi-purpose stadium had a capacity of 77,000 at Games time. This has now been reduced to 69,250. A Munich landmark, it forms part of the city's Olympic Park and stages a wide variety of sporting and cultural events.

The home ground of football clubs Bayern Munich and TSV 1860 Munich for many years, it was the venue for the finals of the 1974 FIFA World Cup and the 1988 UEFA European Championships. It also staged the 2012 Special Olympics and is a major athletics venue, having hosted the 2002 European Championships and the IAAF Grand Prix Athletics Final in 1999. A venue at the multi-sport European Championships Munich 2022, it is the finish point of the annual Munich Marathon. The stadium is also a popular concert venue.

REITSTADION, RIEM/RIDING STADIUM

The home of the Munich Riding Academy, the Bavarian Riding and Driving Association and the Regional Association of Bavarian Horse Breeders, this 27-hectare venue was rebuilt and expanded for the 1972 Olympic Games. The Riding Academy was founded in 1958 and organises jumping and dressage tournaments, equestrian festivals and instruction for young riders.

SPORTS HALL

Now known as the Olympic Hall, the venue is located in the Olympic Park and was its most visited venue in 2019, attracting over 970,000 visitors across 158 event days. Designed as a multi-purpose building, it has staged many international competitions and cultural events since the 1972 Olympic Games, including the World Figure Skating Championships on two occasions, the 1993 IIHF Ice Hockey World Championships finals, the Handball World Championships 2019, the Gymnastics venue for the 2022 European Championships and the 2024 Handball European Championships. It is also a popular venue for shows and music concerts. It underwent renovations between 2007 and 2019 while continuing to operate.

MUNICH OLYMPIC REGATTA COURSE

Measuring 2,230 metres long and 140 metres wide, the course remains an active competition and recreational site. Since the 1972 Olympic Games, it has welcomed several major competitions, including two FISA Rowing World Championships and the 2021 European Rowing Junior Championships, as well regional and local triathlon and open-water swimming events.

Used by schools and universities, the facility is home to ten local water sports clubs, the Bavarian Rowing Association and the Bavarian Canoeing Association. The course has been a Para-canoe and Para-rowing training hub since 2015, and has training facilities for archery, volleyball, speed skating, skiing, triathlon and running. It also hosts a public water sports day every year, and part of the course is open for swimming in the summer months. The course's facilities were subject of a preservation order in 2018 when they were partly refurbished and then used for the rowing competitions at the European Championships Munich 2022.

SWIMMING STADIUM

A training centre for local water sports clubs, schools and Munich's Technical University, the venue has staged the German Swimming Championships six times, and welcomed 21 million visitors between 1973 and 2017. Located in the Olympic Park, it has a 50m main pool, a diving well, a 50m warm-up pool and a paddling area for children. The facility was extensively refurbished in 2019, as part of which the pools, the water-treatment and fire-protection systems were upgraded.

CANOE SLALOM COURSE AT THE EISKANAL

The course continues to host international, national and regional competitions, and is the home of Germany's National/Olympic Training Centre and two local canoe clubs. The venue for the 2011 ICF Wildwater Canoeing Sprint World Championships and the ICF Canoe Slalom European Championships in 1996 and 2012, it has hosted more than 20 ICF World Cup events. It will stage the ICF Canoe Slalom World Championships for a fourth time in 2022 and has been refurbished for the event, with the existing organisation centre and boathouse being renovated. The venue's grass terraces can accommodate crowds of between 8,000 and 10,000.

The course was first used as a canoe slalom venue in the 1950s. In preparation for Munich 1972, a sculpted concrete floor was created in the channel and the course was made steeper. Water flow from the weir at the top of the channel can be controlled to provide the necessary canoeing conditions. As a result, the course does not use pumps, making it more cost-efficient to run. Since 2019, the Olympic canoe slalom course has been part of the UNESCO World Heritage site of Augsburg.

OLYMPISCHES DORF

Completed in July 1972 and situated in the north-eastern part of the Olympic Park, the village provided accommodation for 12,000 athletes, coaches and delegations from 122 nations during the Olympic Games. It was planned as a residential area for middle- and lower-income families and single people, and was fully occupied by the end of 1975. Known locally as the "Oly-Dorf", it is home to around 8,000 people, a quarter of them students. The village is car-free and child-friendly and has many green spaces and playgrounds, offering easy access to shops and local amenities. It is also well served by public transport.

CYCLING STADIUM (SAP GARDEN)

The venue performed many functions after the 1972 Olympic Games. It housed an interactive museum before being renamed the Event Arena in 2004 and becoming a congress centre and exhibition venue. The venue was repurposed in 2015 and the site now hosts the new multisport arena "SAP Garden" which was opened in September 2024.

VENUES NOT IN USE

SPORTS HALL, BOBLINGEN

The venue was built in 1966 and demolished in 2008 when the city council decided that its renovation would not be cost-effective. Residential apartments were later built on the site.

SSV JAHN-REGENSBURG STADIUM

The stadium hosted six matches of the 1972 Olympic football tournament. Opened in 1926, it was the home of football club SSV Jahn-Regensburg until 2015, when the club relocated to a new stadium. The stadium was demolished in 2017, and the site is now occupied by a school, the Kreutzscheule im alten Stadion, which was founded in the 1870s and moved to its new home in May 2020.

TEMPORARY VENUES

HOCKEY FIELDS

Comprising seven pitches, the 1972 Olympic Games hockey venue was located in the northern section of the Olympic Park. The pitches remain in place and are part of the Zentraler Hochschulsport München (ZHS)'s sports facilities. One of them has been converted into a baseball diamond that is used by the München Caribes club, and another has been turned into an artificial football pitch used by the club SV Olympiadorf München eV. The venue's grandstands – the largest of which had a capacity of 10,000 – were removed after the Games.

ARCHERY RANGE

This was in the Englischer Garten (English Garden), a large public city-centre park created in 1789. The temporary range was located in a part of the park known as the Werneckwiese.

MUNICH-GRÜNWALD CIRCUIT AND MUNICH-LINDAU HIGHWAY

The individual road race was held on a loop course that started and finished in the town of Grünwald, while the team time trial took place on a newly constructed 25-kilometre section of Bundesautobahn 96, a motorway linking Munich with the town of Lindau, near the Austrian border. The roads are still in use today.

Did you know?

Nearly one square kilometre in size, the Olympic Park was home to the Olympic Village and seven of the Games' competition venues: the Olympic Stadium, Sports Hall, Boxing Hall, Swimming Hall, Cycling Stadium, Volleyball Hall and the Hockey Facility. Also within its confines were the Werner-von-Linde Hall, a number of training areas, the press centre, the Theatron and the Hans Jochen Vogel Square (previously known as Coubertin Square). Created especially for the Olympic Games Munich 1972, the park is close to the city centre and is well served by Munich's public transport network.

The Olympic Stadium is instantly recognisable, thanks to its distinctive, transparent tented roof, which covers an area of 75,000 square metres and extends to the nearby Olympic Hall and Swimming Hall. The canoe slalom course in Augsburg is a national heritage site. Its history dates back to the 17th century, when the River Lech was dammed to create a canal supplying water to the city. This manmade stretch of water is known locally as the Eiskanal ("ice canal"), as ice was diverted to float down the river.

4.18 Montreal 1976



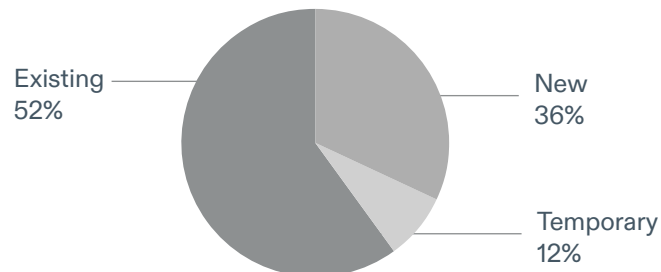
OVERVIEW

Twenty-four competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Montreal 1976, 21 of which remain in use. Fifteen of the competition venues were existing, seven were new and two were temporary. In addition to the dismantled temporary venues, one of the existing venues has since been demolished. Two venues have been repurposed: one existing and one new. Nine of the venues were outside Montreal.

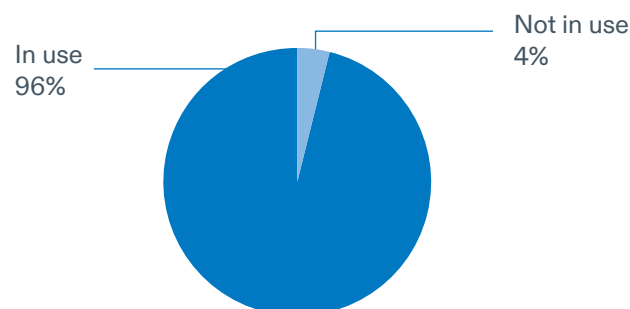
The venues that remain in use have helped make Montreal a professional sports hub. As well as staging international sporting events, they run high-performance and youth development programmes, and are also used by the city's sports clubs, universities and residents.

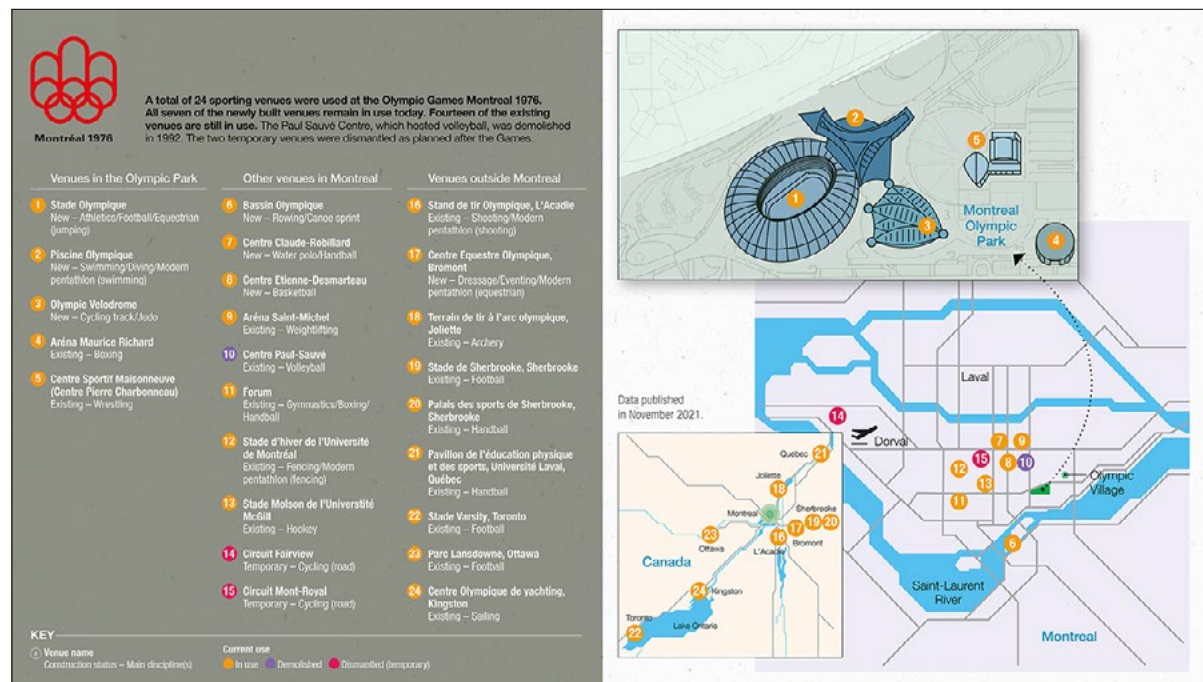
The Olympic Stadium, which remains in use, hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MONTREAL 1976 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Stade Molson de l'Université McGill	Existing	Hockey	In use
Aréna Maurice Richard	Existing	Boxing	In use
Aréna Saint-Michel	Existing	Weightlifting	In use
Centre Sportif maison neuve (Centre Pierre Charbonneau)	Existing	Wrestling	In use
Stade d'hiver de l'Université de Montréal	Existing	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Forum	Existing	Gymnastics, boxing, handball	In use (repurposed)
Centre Paul-Sauvé	Existing	Volleyball	Not in use (demolished)
Centre Etienne-Desmarceau	New build	Basketball	In use
Olympic Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track), judo	In use (repurposed)

MONTREAL 1976 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Stade Olympique de Montréal	New build	Athletics, football, equestrian (jumping), modern pentathlon (running), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Bassin Olympique	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Centre Claude-Robillard	New build	Water polo, handball	In use
Piscine Olympique	New build	Swimming, diving, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Montreal Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Circuit Mont-Royal	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Circuit Fairview	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Montreal			
Stand de tir olympique	Existing	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Terrain de tir à l'arc olympique	Existing	Archery	In use
Stade Varsity	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)
Parc Lansdowne	Existing	Football	In use
Stade de Sherbrooke	Existing	Football	In use
Palais des sports de Sherbrooke	Existing	Handball	In use (rebuilt)
Centre olympique de yachting	Existing	Sailing	In use
Pavillon de l'éducation physique et des sports, Université Laval	Existing	Handball	In use
Centre Equestre olympique	New build	Dressage, eventing, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

STADE OLYMPIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

In use all year round, the 56,000-seater stadium hosts major cultural and commercial events, and national and international sporting competitions. For example, it welcomed the 2017 Artistic Gymnastics World Championships and the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup. Known locally as the Big O, it was once the home of the Expos, the city's former Major League Baseball team, who left for Washington in 2004. The Olympic Stadium has had no resident team since then.

Its athletic facilities have been used continuously by the people of Montreal since the 1976 Olympic Games ended, and it was visited by 66 million people between then and 2011. Its tower, which was completed in 1987 and extensively renovated in 2017, has been converted into a multi-purpose complex which is fully rented out.

BASSIN OLYMPIQUE

Situated in middle of the St Lawrence River, on the man-made Notre Dame Island, the Basin is used by eight local clubs offering activities for beginners and high-performance training. It also serves as the Para Canoe National Training Centre and has staged many major events over the years, including the annual Montreal International Dragon Boat Race Festival.

In 1984, it hosted the FISA World Rowing Championships for the first of two occasions, followed by the ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships in 1986. Its boathouses, spectator stands and athletes' facilities were extensively renovated in 2014. The Basin lies next to a park and lake with a public beach, and is a popular leisure destination for local people, attracting more than 50,900 visitors in 2019.

CENTRE CLAUDE-ROBILLARD

As planned, the venue provided local people with a community sports complex after the 1976 Olympic Games were over. The centre's Olympic-sized swimming pool can be divided to create a shallow area for beginners, while the multi-sports hall is also a flexible space, with its permanent synthetic flooring suitable for a host of sports, such as volleyball, basketball and badminton. The centre's facilities also include athletics tracks, tennis courts, baseball pitches and a diving pool with a 10-metre platform.

Re-opened in 2009 following extensive renovation work, the complex is a training venue for around 20 clubs and 250 high-performance athletes, and is the headquarters of Excellence Sportive de l'Île de Montréal (ESIM), which has been supporting competitive sport in the Montreal region since 2013.

PISCINE OLYMPIQUE

The venue hosts Canada's national championships and Olympic trials, and is the training base for the country's Olympic team in 10 sports and the home of the Quebec National Sport Institute (INSQ). Located in Montreal Olympic Park, it staged the 2018 FINA Diving World Series and attracts approximately 300,000 recreational users a year. Its facilities include a 50-metre indoor pool, a diving well and a 50-metre training pool. A major refurbishment of the venue was completed in 2015, and involved adapting the diving well to FINA regulations, installing a new water-filtration system and building a 22-metre diving platform.

FORUM

Opened in 1924, the Forum was Montreal's major ice hockey venue and the home of the now-defunct Montreal Maroons from 1924 to 1938, and the Montreal Canadiens from 1926 to 1996. It was also a concert venue, playing host to the Beatles and the Bee Gees, among other acts. Renovated in 1949 and again in 1968, it staged its last ice hockey match on 11 March 1996. The building was converted into a cinema and entertainment centre in 2001.

OLYMPIC VELODROME

Aware of the limited popularity of track cycling in the Montreal area, the Organising Committee planned for the velodrome's post-Games use and had refrigeration pipes laid in the infield so that the venue could be used as an ice rink. The committee also maximised its use during Games time by staging the judo competition there. In 1992, the venue was converted into the Biodome. One of Canada's largest natural science museum complexes, it recreates four ecosystems found in the Americas, including tropical rainforest and sub-polar regions. Closed in 2018 for renovation, it reopened in 2020.

CENTRE EQUESTRE OLYMPIQUE

Located in Bromont, an hour's journey east of Montreal, the centre opened in 1965 as a private club. It opened its doors to the public four years later. Accredited by the International Equestrian Federation (FEI), it stages eventing, dressage, jumping and driving competitions, and offers lessons to riders of all levels.

STADE MOLSON DE L'UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL

This is the home of two Canadian football teams, McGill University's Redbirds and the Montreal Alouettes, who play their regular-season matches here. The 25,000-seater stadium was built in 1919 and refurbished in 2010.

MONTREAL OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The Olympic Village comprises two pyramid-shaped twin-tower structures containing 980 apartments. An integral part of the Montreal landscape, it housed all the Olympic athletes during the Games, with the exception of the equestrian and sailing athletes. Rented out as planned after the Games, its apartments were soon fully occupied and remain part of the city's housing stock to this day.

VENUES NOT IN USE

CENTRE PAUL-SAUVÉ

Built in 1960, this 6,000-capacity venue staged political rallies, wrestling matches, and boxing matches, and was also home to a gym, a junior ice hockey team, a lacrosse team and curling teams at various times. The centre was demolished in 1996 due to rising operational costs and falling attendance figures. The site is now occupied by condominiums and townhouses.

TEMPORARY VENUES

CIRCUIT FAIRVIEW

The 100km team time trial was held on a 25km section of the Trans-Canada Highway, which connects the country's Pacific and Atlantic coastlines. The start and finish line were located in front of the Fairview Shopping Centre, which still stands today. The facilities and stands erected for the event were dismantled afterwards.

CIRCUIT MONT-ROYAL

The road race was held on the same 12.5km circuit that staged the road race at the 1974 UCI World Championships, with riders completing 14 laps. The route ran around Mont Royal, the hill that stands in the middle of the city. The facilities and stands erected for the event were dismantled afterwards. After the 1976 Montreal Games, the circuit was used for various cycling competitions such as the Americas Grand Prix and the Jeux du Québec 2016.

Did you know?

The centrepiece of Montreal's Olympic venues is the Olympic Park, home to the Olympic Stadium, Olympic Velodrome, Olympic Pool and the Olympic Village, all of which were purpose-built for the event. A major cultural, sporting and commercial hub for the people of Montreal, the Olympic Park has received over 100 million visitors since 1976.

At 165 metres tall and inclined at a 45-degree angle, the Olympic Stadium's tower is the tallest inclined tower in the world. Offering panoramic views of the Olympic complex and the city, it is visited by hundreds of thousands of people a year.

The stadium is one of the most controversial venues of its kind due to a three-year construction process in which steep inflation, rising material costs, technical challenges and strikes pushed costs above the estimated budget to 795.4 million Canadian dollars. The repayment of the construction deficit was structured over a period of 30 years through the creation of a national lottery and a provincial tax on tobacco.

The Bassin Olympique flanks the long Casino Straight of the Circuit Gilles Villeneuve, the venue for the Formula 1 Canadian Grand Prix.

4.19 Moscow 1980

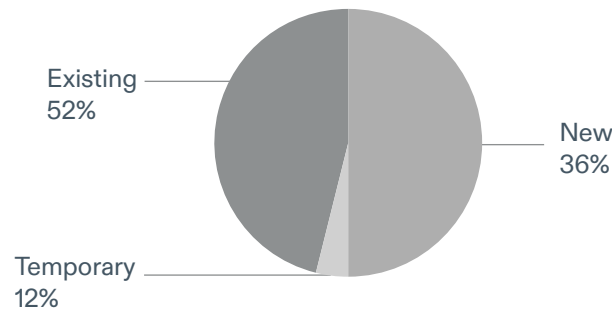


OVERVIEW

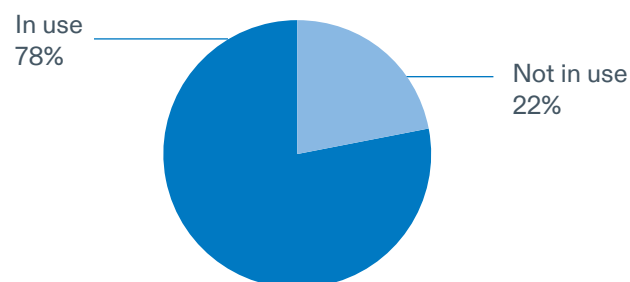
Twenty-seven competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Moscow 1980, 21 of which are still in use. Thirteen of the competition venues were new, 13 were existing, and one (which has been dismantled) was temporary. Two venues are closed and are being rebuilt. The venues that remain in use welcome high-performance athletes, clubs and recreational users alike and continue to stage events ranging from major global tournaments to local competitions.

The Grand Arena was the main stadium at the Games, hosting the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several competitions. It is still in use and has been renamed the Luzhniki Stadium. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MOSCOW 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Palace of Sports	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, judo	Not in use (demolished)
Grand Arena	Existing	Athletics, football, equestrian (jumping), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Canoeing and Rowing Basin	Existing	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Minor Arena	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Swimming Pool	Existing	Water polo	In use (rebuilt)
Sokolniki Sports Palace	Existing	Handball	In use (repurposed)
Minor Arena	Existing	Hockey	Not in use (demolished)
Young Pioneers Stadium	Existing	Hockey	Not in use (demolished)
Grand Arena	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)

MOSCOW 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Trade Union Equestrian Centre/Complex	New build	Eventing, dressage, jumping, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Swimming Pool (Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex)	New build	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	Not in use
Olympic Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Druzhba Multi-Purpose Arena	New build	Volleyball	In use
Dynamo Palace of Sports	New build	Handball	In use
Krylatskoye Cycling Circuit	New build	Cycling (road)	In use
Indoor Stadium	New build	Basketball, boxing	Not in use
Wrestling Hall	New build	Wrestling	In use
Fencing Hall	New build	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Palace of Sports (CSKA)	New build	Basketball	In use
Izmailovo Sports Palace	New build	Weightlifting	In use (rebuilt)
Archery Field	New build	Archery	In use
Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Moscow-Minsk Highway	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Moscow			
Kirov Stadium	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)
Republican Stadium	Existing	Football	In use

MOSCOW 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Dynamo Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Dynamo Shooting Range	Existing	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	Not in use (demolished)
Olympic Yachting Centre	New build	Sailing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

TRADE UNION EQUESTRIAN CENTRE/COMPLEX

Now known as the Bitsa Equestrian Centre, the venue was built close to Bitsa Park, in Moscow's southern outskirts, and opened shortly before the 1980 Olympic Games. One of Russia's foremost equestrian venues, it has competition facilities for dressage, jumping, steeplechase and cross-country, a gym, a swimming pool, a shooting range, veterinary services and accommodation facilities.

In recent years, it has hosted events such as the City of Moscow Equestrian Federation's Autumn Cup and the equestrian competition at the 2018 Fourth Summer Youth Games of Russia. In winter months, it becomes a winter sports facility, with the main stadium converted into a skating rink and the steeplechase circle used for skiing.

The venue was extensively renovated in 2002 and underwent further refurbishment in 2019, when the swimming pool was upgraded and work began on the stables.

GRAND ARENA

Now known as the Luzhniki Stadium, the venue is the centrepiece of Moscow's Olympic Complex. Built for the 1956 Spartakiade, the stadium was refurbished in 1977 in preparation for the 1980 Olympic Games. Renovations included the installation of two large video scoreboards and floodlights with halogen lamps to enable high-quality broadcasting in poor light conditions. The stadium was further renovated in 1996, when its roof structure was upgraded.

Visited by 10,000 people a day for sport and recreation purposes, the stadium has since hosted the 1998 World Youth Games, the 2008 UEFA Champions League final, the 2013 IAAF World Athletics Championships and the final of the 2018 FIFA World Cup, an event for which it was fully renovated and turned into a bespoke football stadium with a capacity of 81,000. It also stages cultural events and concerts by leading international acts.

CANOEING AND ROWING BASIN

One of four Moscow 1980 venues located in the Krylatskoye Sports Complex. Built in 1973, it staged the European Rowing Championships that year. Following renovation work, it hosted the 2014 ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships and is also used for local and national competitions. It is the home of the Krylatskoye Olympic Rowing Sport Training Centre, Sparta Rowing Club, and the Moscow Dragon Boat Club. Both clubs offer competitive and recreational rowing and training for rowers of all levels. The venue has permanent stands with a capacity of 3,800, a press centre, and a large sports centre with a number of training facilities and state-of-the-art equipment. It is also occasionally used for cultural events, such as Moscow's annual Circle of Light Festival.

OLYMPIC VELODROME

One of four Moscow 1980 venues at the Krylatskoye Sports Complex, the venue has a Siberian larch track, two 3,000-seater stands and a multi-purpose inner area that is used for five-a-side football, handball, athletics and other sports. Its other facilities include tennis courts, squash courts, a martial arts arena, a gym, a sauna, a café and a hotel. The velodrome stages competitions, including the League of Masters, an event for amateur riders that has been held there since 2016, and training across all age groups. It is the home of the 52/13 Cycling Club and the Serpantin Cycling Club, which also runs a store and has bike storage facilities at the venue.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Built on waste ground in southwest Moscow, the Village provided accommodation for 8,310 athletes and delegation staff during the 1980 Olympic Games. As planned, it was converted into state-owned public housing afterwards. Around 15,000 people currently live at the Village, which comprises 18 buildings of between 16 and 18 floors. Its grounds are home to schools, a shopping centre, a park with cycle lanes and sports facilities, and the State Museum of the Defence of Moscow.

DRUZHBA MULTI-PURPOSE ARENA

The “Druzhba” sports hall was built in 1979 for the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games and hosted the Olympic volleyball competitions. After the Games, the venue was used for a variety of sports activities, including tennis, rhythmic gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, sport dancing, and mini-football.

In 2016, a decision was made to reconstruct the building, which by that time had fallen into disrepair. The technical assignment and overall concept of the facility were developed in accordance with the regulations of the All-Russian Volleyball Federation, the Mini-Football Association of Russia, the Russian Basketball Federation, and other sports federations. Construction work at “Druzhba” began in January 2018 and was completed at the end of 2020.

VENUES NOT IN USE

PALACE OF SPORTS

The venue for the Olympic artistic gymnastics and judo events and part of the Luzhniki Olympic Complex, the Palace of Sports was constructed in 1956 and hosted several world and European championships in a number of sports – including ice hockey, gymnastics, volleyball, basketball and boxing – before being used at the 1980 Olympic Games. It hosted four Ice Hockey World Championships. The home arena of the HC Dynamo Moscow ice hockey team until 2000, it also staged the 2005 World Figure Skating Championships and the 2001 UEFA Futsal Championships. The arena underwent major refurbishment in 2002, when its seating capacity was reduced to 11,500. The venue was demolished in 2023.

SWIMMING POOL (OLIMPIYSKIYSPORTS COMPLEX)

The venue was part of the Indoor Stadium complex. Home to an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a diving well, a training pool, a sauna and a gym, it had a total capacity of 12,000 and was the venue for the 2002 FINA Short Course World Championships.

Regarded as out of date, the venue and the nearby Indoor Stadium were closed in 2019 and demolished the following year. A new multi-purpose sports complex – comprising a new indoor stadium, a swimming pool and an entertainment area, among other facilities – is being built in their place. A 1km jogging track will connect the stadium to the pool, which will also feature an aquapark, a diving centre, and tennis and squash courts. Construction is scheduled for completion in 2023.

YOUNG PIONEERS STADIUM

The second of Moscow 1980's two hockey venues, the stadium was built in 1928 as a training venue for talented young athletes. It became known as the Central Youth Training and Competition Complex after the Games, when it was mostly used for athletics and football, but not for field hockey. The venue was demolished in 2016 to make way for a residential and commercial complex.

Did you know?

The Central Stadium VI Lenin Area, now known as the Luzhniki Olympic Complex, is home to five venues used at Moscow 1980: the Palace of Sports, the Grand Arena, the Druzhba Multi-Purpose Arena, the Minor Arena and the Swimming Pool. It was one of five complexes used at the 1980 Olympic Games, the others being the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex, the Krylatskoye Sports Complex, the Sports Complex of the Central Sports Club of the Army, and the Dynamo Stadium Complex.

The Grand Arena housed a hotel with accommodation for 360 people.

Misha the Bear was the official mascot of the Moscow 1980 Games and is regarded as one of the most well-remembered Olympic Games mascots. Created by children's book illustrator Victor Chizhikov for the Moscow 1980 Games, Misha the Bear was selected from 40,000 submissions as the most suitable candidate to communicate the Olympic spirit to the general public in the Soviet Union and beyond. It was Misha who brought down the curtain on the Moscow Games, a tear rolling down his face as he blew out the Olympic flame at the Central Stadium (now the Luzhniki Stadium).

4.20 Los Angeles 1984

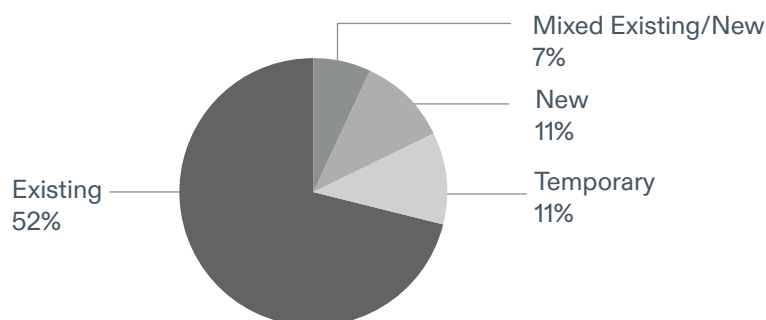


OVERVIEW

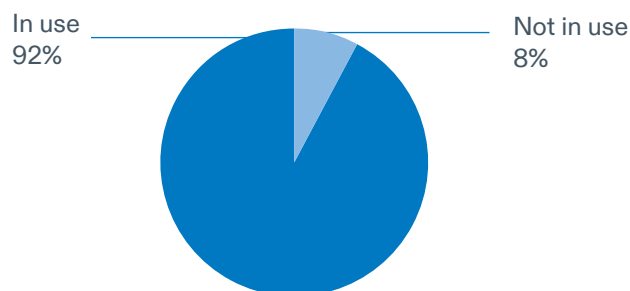
Twenty-six competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Los Angeles 1984, 21 of which remain in use. Twenty of the competition venues were existing, three were new and three were temporary. Two venues have been demolished. Eleven of the venues were outside Los Angeles County. The venues that are still in use host sporting, cultural and leisure activities and are accessed by athletes of all levels, from high-performance to grassroots.

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the track and field competitions. There were two Olympic Villages; these remain in use, both of them occupying existing university campuses. The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum was also used at the 1932 Olympic Games, along with the Rose Bowl. Both will be used again at the 2028 Olympic Games.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LOS ANGELES 1984 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Santa Anita Park	Existing	Eventing, dressage, jumping	In use
Weingart Stadium	Existing	Hockey	In use
Pauley Pavilion	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics	In use
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum	Existing	Athletics, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Albert Gersten Pavilion	Existing	Weightlifting	In use
Eagle's Nest Arena	Existing	Judo	In use
El Dorado Park	Existing	Archery	In use
Rose Bowl	Existing	Football	In use
Long Beach Sports Arena	Existing	Volleyball	In use

LOS ANGELES 1984 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
The Forum	Existing	Basketball, handball	In use
Exhibition Hall, Long Beach Convention and Entertainment Center	Existing	Fencing	In use
Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena	Existing	Boxing	Not in use (demolished)
Olympic Village USC	Mixed: existing/new build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Olympic Village UCLA	Mixed: existing/new build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Olympic Swim Stadium	New build	Swimming, diving, artistic swimming	In use
Olympic Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	Not in use (demolished)
Olympic Harbor	Temporary	Sailing	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Los Angeles County			
Titan Gymnasium	Existing	Handball	In use
Anaheim Convention Center	Existing	Wrestling	In use
Coto de Caza	Existing	Modern pentathlon	In use
Heritage Park Aquatic Center	Existing	Modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Raleigh Runnels Memorial Pool	Existing	Water polo	In use
Stanford Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Harvard Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Olympic Shooting Range	New build	Shooting	In use
Fairbanks Ranch	Temporary	Eventing	Dismantled (temporary)
Lake Casitas	Temporary	Rowing, canoe sprint	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

SANTA ANITA PARK

The racetrack opened in 1934 and has been the venue for some of the United States' most prestigious races, among them the Santa Anita Derby and the Santa Anita Handicap. It has also hosted the Breeders' Cup 10 times, most recently in 2019. Santa Anita Park has three tracks: one dirt and two turf. Its main grandstand has a capacity of 26,000.

For the equestrian events in 1984, temporary seating for 72,000 people was installed across the venue's 320 acres, 23,000 of them at the three-sided arena that hosted the jumping competition and was laid out on the racetrack. Sand was laid for the dressage competitions and was removed after the Games, as were the temporary grandstands. At Games time, the venue had stabling for 2,100 horses.

WEINGART STADIUM

The venue was built in 1951 and is used by East Los Angeles College's American football and soccer teams. It has a seating capacity of 22,355 and was renovated for the field hockey competition at the 1984 Olympic Games, with a new turf pitch installed and improvements made to the seating. Formerly known as ELAC Stadium, it was renamed in honour of the philanthropist who funded the renovations.

After the Games, it reverted to its original use as an American football and soccer stadium, but hosted an international hockey tournament organised by USA Field Hockey in 1990. The stadium has an eight-lane 400-metre track and stages athletics competitions. It is also used for high-school graduation ceremonies.

PAULEY PAVILION

Built in 1965, it is primarily a basketball and volleyball venue and is used by the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)'s women's and men's basketball and volleyball teams. After the Games, the 13,800-seater arena, which is also a concert venue, hosted a US presidential debate in 1988, the MTV Video Awards in 1992, and a visit by the Dalai Lama in 1997. It was refurbished between 2010 and 2012, and staged the Los Angeles Tennis Challenge in 2013.

LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM

The stadium was renovated for the 1984 Olympic Games. A new football pitch was installed, along with an advanced drainage system and a new athletics track. The stadium was built in 1921 on the site of an abandoned racecourse in the city's Exposition Park. It hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and track and field events when the city staged the Olympic Games for the first time in 1932, when its capacity was 105,000. It will perform that function again, with the exception of some field events, when the Games return to Los Angeles in 2028.

Named Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, in honour of local World War One veterans, the stadium has been the home of the University of Southern California (USC)'s sports teams, among them the Trojans, USC's American football team, since it opened. It has provided the setting for two Super Bowls, several World Series baseball matches, and four US Olympic track and field trials. The Los Angeles Rams, Los Angeles Raiders and Los Angeles Dodgers are just some of the many sports teams who have called the stadium home at some time or other in its history. Figures such as John F. Kennedy, Nelson Mandela, Pope John Paul II and Billy Graham have all addressed large crowds at the stadium, which has also played host to the Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd, Bruce Springsteen and Prince, among other major acts. The stadium underwent a major refurbishment in 2019.

OLYMPIC SWIM STADIUM

Located on the USC campus, the stadium has been used by local residents and the university's students since the 1984 Olympic Games, as planned. Now known as the Uytengsu Aquatics Center, it is home to USC's swimming and diving teams and stages regional and national aquatic sports competitions. It was the venue for the 1989 US Long Course Championships and the 1993 US National Diving Championships. It is also used for recreational and masters swimming, and club triathlon, water polo and swimming competitions and training.

The stadium was closed for renovations in 2013, when a new diving tower, locker rooms, a spectator area, a video scoreboard and two outdoor jacuzzis were added to its facilities.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE USC

The existing campuses at USC and UCLA were used to accommodate athletes to keep costs down. The USC Olympic Village occupied 65 of the campus' 150 acres and welcomed approximately 4,400 athletes and coaches from 79 National Olympic Committees. They had access to a bank, a convenience store, a hair salon, a post office, a video games arcade and high-performance training facilities. Male and female athletes were not separated at the Villages.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE UCLA

The university's dorms and facilities were repurposed to house around 2,700 athletes from 60 National Olympic Committees. They had access to amenities such as a supermarket, a religious centre, a bank and a nightclub. Like its USC counterpart, the UCLA Village was returned to the university after the Games and is still used for student accommodation today.

A third Olympic Village was created for the 1984 Games, with rowers and canoeists competing at Lake Casitas staying with their coaches at the University of California Santa Barbara campus.

ROSE BOWL

A temporary cycling venue at the 1932 Games, the Rose Bowl was one of four stadiums to stage the men's Olympic football tournament in 1984. It is a prestigious venue in US sport and synonymous with American football. The setting for the annual Rose Bowl Game since 1923, it has hosted five Super Bowls and is the home of the UCLA Bruins. It is also well known as a soccer stadium, staging matches at the 1994 FIFA World Cup and 1999 FIFA Women's World Cup, including the finals of both tournaments. The venue will stage matches at the Los Angeles 2028 Olympic football tournaments.

COTO DE CAZA

Coto de Caza was the site of the equestrian, fencing, shooting and cross-country event of the 1984 modern pentathlon competition (the swimming event was held at another site). The Coto de Caza Equestrian Preserve (the current name of the competition site) is still in use for equestrian sports.

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLYMPIC VELODROME

The venue was donated to California State University (CSU) after the Games and used for training, development and competition, for both professional and amateur riders. It staged the USA Cycling Collegiate Track National Championships on several occasions, among other meetings. It was also open to the public for recreational use and was used for concerts, graduation ceremonies and other events. It was demolished in 2002 to make way for a new stadium for Major League Soccer (MLS) team Los Angeles Galaxy. Two years later, a new indoor velodrome, the VELO Sports Center, opened at the same CSU complex. The home of USA Cycling's national track cycling programme, it stages training and international competitions, as well as classes open to riders of all levels. The VELO Sports Center will be the venue for the track cycling events at the Olympic Games Los Angeles 2028.

LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL SPORTS ARENA

Situated next to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum in Exposition Park, the venue opened in 1959. A multi-purpose arena, it was used by the city's NBA and college basketball teams and as an ice hockey, boxing and indoor track and field venue. The LA Lakers moved out of the arena in 1967, with the LA Clippers following suit in 1999, the USC Trojans in 2006 and the UCLA Bruins in 2012. A number of other teams used and then vacated the stadium before and after it hosted the boxing competition at the 1984 Olympic Games. It was demolished in 2016 to make way for a soccer stadium that is now home to MLS team Los Angeles FC.

TEMPORARY VENUES

FAIRBANKS RANCH

The cross-country section of the 1984 Olympic three-day eventing competition took place on a site that was converted into an 18-hole golf course immediately after the Games. A nine-hole course was added in 2004.

OLYMPIC HARBOR

The 1984 Olympic sailing events were held at Long Beach Marina, part of which later became the Shoreline Yacht Club. Temporary facilities were erected to create the Olympic Harbor and were removed after the Games. Shoreline Yacht Club continues to offer recreational sailing to its members and visitors today and runs a learn-to-sail programme for adults.

LAKE CASITAS

A reservoir created by the construction of a dam in 1958, Lake Casitas provides drinking water and ensures flood control in Ventura County. Prior to the 1984 Olympic Games, it had never staged races or sporting events of any kind. Temporary facilities were set up for the Games. These included spectator stands, ramps, docks, boathouses and an athlete day village. The site was restored to its original state after the Games.

Rowing returned to the lake in 2008, with the founding of the Casitas Rowing Club, which runs teams for different age groups and junior camps, and organises local regattas for its members and fun races for the local community. Fishing is also very popular at the lake, and a number of non-watersport activities are also available for visitors, such as biking and hiking, camping, bird watching and disc golf.

Did you know?

Over one million spectators watched the athletics events in the Los Angeles Olympic Stadium at the 1984 Games, with nearly 160,000 attending the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

Weingart Stadium was used as a location in the 1994 film *Forrest Gump*, the winner of six Academy Awards. It stood in for the University of Alabama's Football Stadium in a scene in which Gump, played by Tom Hanks, runs from one end of the pitch to the other to score touchdowns.

The musician Bruce Springsteen played over 30 times at the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena. His last three shows, in late 2016, were the very last events to be staged at the venue.

4.21 Seoul 1988

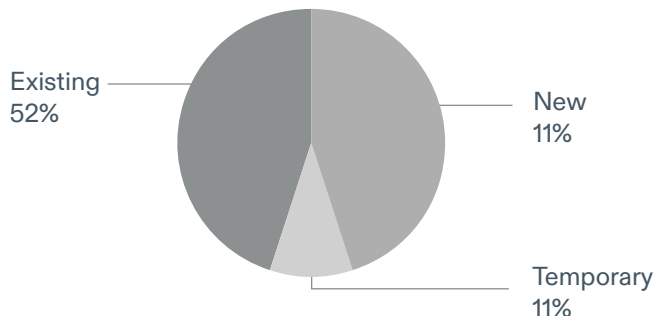


OVERVIEW

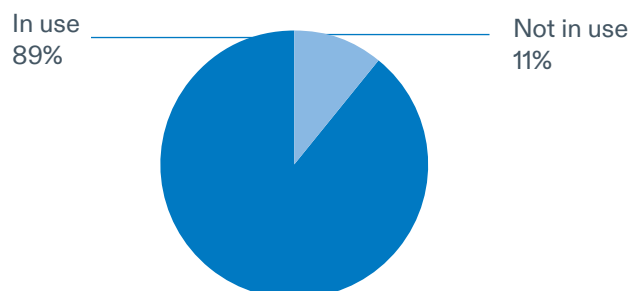
Thirty competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Seoul 1988, 25 of which remain in use today and cater for a range of sports, cultural, educational, leisure and entertainment activities. Fourteen of the competition venues were existing, 13 were new and three were temporary. All the temporary venues have been dismantled. Two of the permanent venues have been demolished.

The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both remain in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SEOUL 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, football, equestrian (jumping), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	Not in use
Jamsil Indoor Swimming Pool	Existing	Diving, water polo	In use
Jamsil Gymnasium	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Jamsil Students' Gymnasium	Existing	Boxing	In use
Changchung Gymnasium	Existing	Judo, taekwondo	In use
Taenung International Shooting Range	Existing	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Tongdaemun Stadium	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Seongnam Stadium	Existing	Hockey	In use

SEOUL 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Pusan Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Pusan Yachting Center	Existing	Sailing	In use
Taegu Stadium	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)
Taejon Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Kwangju Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Saemaul Sports Hall	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Seoul Equestrian Park	New build	Jumping, dressage, eventing, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Wondang Ranch	New build	Eventing	In use
Olympic Gymnastics Hall	New build	Artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, handball	In use
Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool	New build	Artistic swimming, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Olympic Tennis Courts (Olympic Tennis Centre)	New build	Tennis	In use
Olympic Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Hanyang University Gymnasium	New build	Volleyball	In use
Olympic Fencing Stadium (Handball Stadium)	New build	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Seoul National University Gymnasium	New build	Table tennis	In use
Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium	New build	Weightlifting	In use (repurposed)

SEOUL 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Seoul Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Han River Regatta Course	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Sangmu Gymnasium	New build	Wrestling	Not in use (demolished)
Suwon Gymnasium	New build	Handball	In use
Hwarang Archery Field	Temporary	Archery	Dismantled (temporary)
Tongil-ro Cycling Circuit	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Olympic Park Cross-Country Course	Temporary	Modern pentathlon (running)	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

SEOUL EQUESTRIAN PARK

Completed in 1986, the venue hosted all the Olympic equestrian events except for the individual and team jumping finals, which took place at Seoul Olympic Stadium, and the endurance section of the eventing competitions, held at Wondang Ranch.

At Games time, the park was home to jumping and dressage competition areas, training fields, and a canter track. The venue for the 1987 Junior World Modern Pentathlon Championships, it was converted into a racetrack after the Games. It has two sand tracks and two sets of stables and is also home to a horse museum. A second main grandstand with a capacity of 42,000 was built in 2003. A popular venue, it stages some of the Republic of Korea's biggest horse races and offers other attractions such as pony riding, racing simulation machines and ice rinks in winter.

SEONGNAM STADIUM

Completed in 1984, this 27,000-seater multi-purpose stadium has a running track and is mainly used for football. It was the home of Seongnam FC until 2004. It has not staged any hockey matches since the 1988 Olympic Games. The venue forms part of the Seongnam Sports Complex, which was built in 1997 and also has football pitches, a volleyball court and a hockey pitch.

OLYMPIC GYMNASTICS ARENA (KSPO DOME)

The KSPO DOME was the venue for gymnastics events during the 1988 Seoul Games. It is the largest arena of its kind in Korea and can accommodate up to 15,000 people. The KSPO DOME hosts music concerts, sporting events, fairs, and exhibitions. The sports centre, located in the basement of the building, is a multipurpose facility where local communities can enjoy a variety of sports activities on a daily basis.

HAN RIVER REGATTA COURSE

The Han River Regatta Course was built for the rowing and canoeing events during the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Centered around a rowing lake, the park features sports facilities such as football fields and foot volleyball courts, along with various recreational amenities.

JAMSIL INDOOR SWIMMING POOL

Part of the Chamshil Complex, it was completed in 1980 and refurbished before the Games and again in 2011, when a lift was installed for its many elderly users. Open to the public, it is now mainly a recreational aquatic sports venue, though it has hosted some national and local swimming competitions.

OLYMPIC INDOOR SWIMMING POOL

The Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool, which hosted the swimming competitions of the Seoul Games in 1988, is now used as a sports venue featuring 50-meter swimming lanes. As a multi-sport facility, it also offers a variety of sports and cultural programmes, including fitness classes, spinning, and singing lessons.

OLYMPIC TENNIS CENTRE

The Olympic Tennis Centre, which served as the tennis stadium during Seoul 1988, can accommodate approximately 10,000 spectators. It includes one main stadium, four indoor tennis courts, and fourteen outdoor courts, all of which are used by the local community for recreational tennis.

OLYMPIC VELODROME

The Olympic Velodrome, located in the Seoul Olympic Park, was built in 1986 as a dedicated cycling venue and served as the cycling track for the Olympic Games in Seoul. After functioning as a velodrome from 1994 to 2006, the facility is now being repurposed. Park authorities plan to transform the aging structure into Korea's only international-standard cycling arena, which will also serve as a multi-purpose facility capable of hosting various cultural performances and events. Currently, part of the space is used as a football field, serving around 1,000 users annually through children's football classes.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Opened in 1988, just before the Games started, the Village had a capacity of 15,000. It was built on a site on the banks of the Han River, next to Seoul's Olympic Park, and comprises 86 buildings between six and 24 storeys high and 3,962 apartments. Its facilities at Games time included a bank, post office, laundrette, nightclub, theatre and religious centre. It was also home to an exhibition on Korean culture.

The Village helped regenerate a run-down part of Seoul. Its apartments were sold to private individuals before the Games and were refurbished before being handed over to their new owners. The apartments are still occupied today, and the Village is well served by public transport.

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

The stadium was first used for the 1986 Asian Games. It lies within the Chamshil Complex, which is home to four other venues used at the 1988 Olympic Games: Chamshil Baseball Stadium, Chamshil Gymnasium, Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool and Chamshil Students' Gymnasium. Since the Games, the stadium's capacity has been reduced from 100,000 to 69,500.

The stadium was used regularly by the South Korean national football team. In 2015, it became the home ground of football club Seoul E-Land. It has also staged the finish of the Seoul International Marathon. A major concert, opera and festival venue, it also hosted the Seoul Design Olympiad in 2008 and 2009. As of 2025, the stadium is closed for renovation works.

TONGDAEMUN STADIUM

This multi-purpose stadium was formerly the home of the Republic of Korea's national football team and staged its last international match in 2000. It was also the home ground of Seongnam FC between 1989 and 1995, when the club was known as Ilhwa Chunma. The stadium was demolished in 2008 to make way for the Dongdaemun Design Plaza and Park.

SANGMU GYMNASIUM

Located in the city of Seongnam near Seoul, it hosted the Olympic wrestling events in 1988. It was demolished in 2013, following the relocation of the Korea Armed Forces Athletic Corps, which owned and managed the site.

TEMPORARY VENUES

HWARANG ARCHERY FIELD

Located in the grounds of the Korean Military Academy in the suburb of Nowon-gu in north-eastern Seoul. A competition area with eight lanes for the men's events and seven for the women's was set up, in addition to temporary seating for 1,000 spectators, a computer room and other facilities. These were all removed after the Games.

TONGIL-RO CYCLING CIRCUIT

The team and individual road races were held on sections of the Tongil-ro (Unification Road), north of Seoul. The circuit used for the women's and men's individual road races was 16.4 kilometres long, with the women completing five laps and the men 12 laps. The men's 100km team time trial took place on a 25km section of the road. The road surface was repaired prior to the Games. Prefabricated materials were used to erect the facilities required for the events, and an 800-seater stand was erected near the finish line. These were all dismantled after the Games.

OLYMPIC PARK CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE

The four-kilometre course ran on top of and around the Mongchon Tosong, an ancient earthen rampart located in the Olympic Park and built during the days of the Baekje Kingdom, which existed in southwestern Korea in the early centuries AD. The temporary facilities erected for the modern pentathlon cross-country race, which included a steel stand accommodating 10,000 spectators, were all dismantled after the Games.

Did you know?

Seoul Olympic Park's six Olympic venues are the Olympic Fencing Gymnasium, Olympic Gymnastics Hall, Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool, Olympic Weightlifting Stadium, Olympic Velodrome and Olympic Tennis Courts.

Seoul Olympic Stadium proved a major attraction before the 1988 Olympic Games even began, with 301,924 tourists visiting the venue in 1987. The oldest venue used at the 1988 Olympic Games, Dongdaemun Stadium, was refurbished three times between its construction in 1926 and the Games.

The Olympic Park is also an arts and cultural hub. Its Sculpture Garden has a rich and diverse collection of modern sculptures by artists from 66 countries, while the Seoul Olympic Museum recreates the spirit of the Seoul Olympic Games, offering a wide variety of exhibitions on sport and culture. The park is visited by 14,000 people a day.

4.22 Barcelona 1992



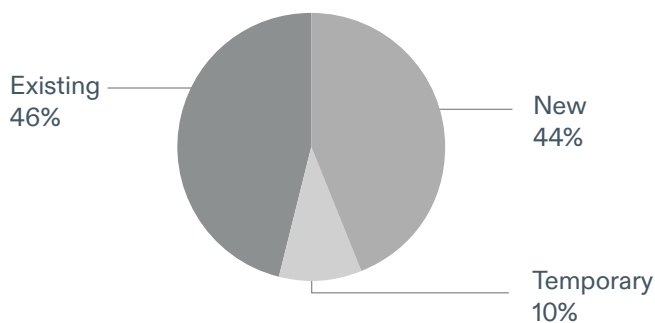
OVERVIEW

Thirty-eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Barcelona 1992, 32 of which remain in use. Eighteen of the competition venues were existing, 16 were new and four were temporary. One of the existing venues has been demolished and another has been closed and remains unused.

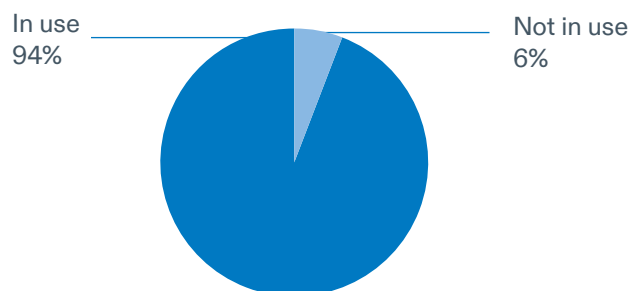
All the 16 new venues are in use and continue to benefit Barcelona's sporting and cultural scene today, staging major competitions and providing training and recreational facilities for athletes and the city's residents.

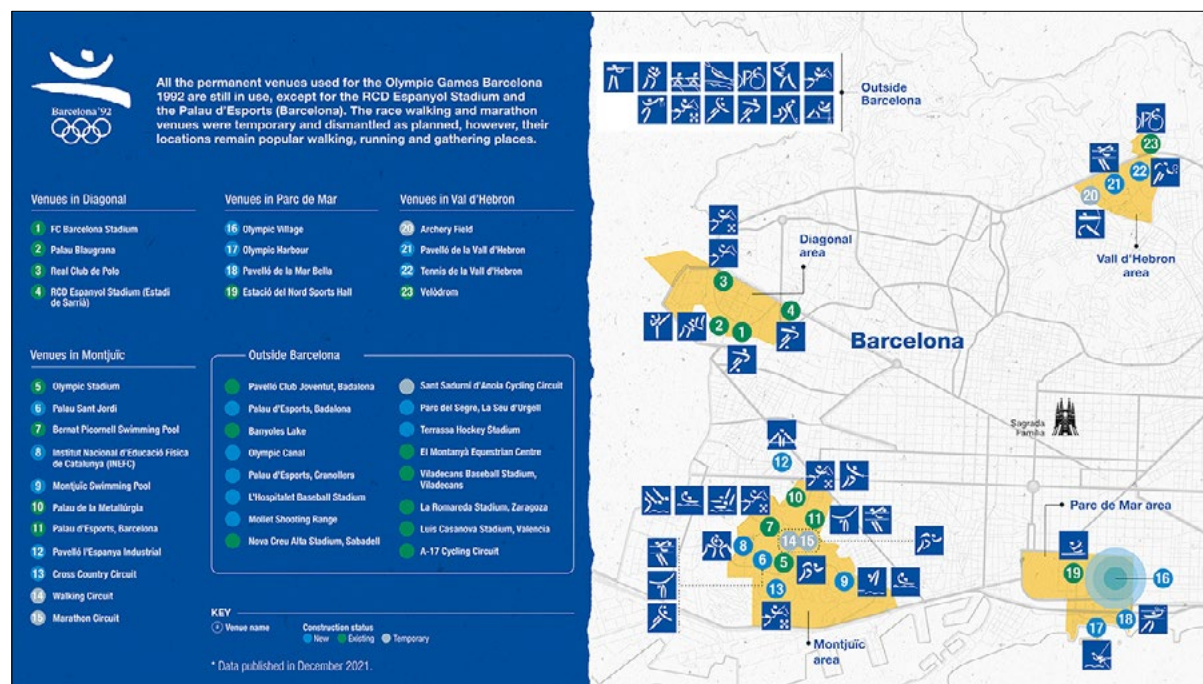
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the track and field competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both continue to be used.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





BARCELONA 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Real Club de Polo	Existing	Eventing, dressage, jumping, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Velòdrom	Existing	Cycling (track)	In use
Estació del Nord Sports Hall	Existing	Table tennis	In use
FC Barcelona Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Bernat Picornell Swimming Pool	Existing	Swimming, artistic swimming, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Palau Blaugrana	Existing	Judo, taekwondo, roller hockey	In use

BARCELONA 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Palau de la Metal·lúrgia	Existing	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Palau d'Esports, Barcelona	Existing	Rhythmic gymnastics, volleyball	Not in use
RCD Espanyol Stadium (Estadi de Sarrià)	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Palau Sant Jordi	New build	Artistic gymnastics, handball, volleyball	In use
Montjuïc Swimming Pool	New build	Diving, water polo	In use
Tennis de la Vall d'Hebron	New build	Tennis	In use
Olympic Harbour	New build	Sailing	In use
Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya (INEFC)	New build	Wrestling	In use (repurposed)
Pavelló l'Espanya Industrial	New build	Weightlifting	In use
Pavelló de la Mar Bella	New build	Badminton	In use
Cross-country Circuit	New build	Modern pentathlon (running)	In use
Pavelló de la Vall d'Hebron	New build	Volleyball	In use
Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Archery Field	Temporary	Archery	Dismantled (temporary)
Marathon circuit	Temporary	Marathon	Dismantled (temporary)
Walking circuit	Temporary	Race walking	Dismantled (temporary)

BARCELONA 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Barcelona			
Luis Casanova Stadium, Valencia	Existing	Football	In use
A-17 cycling circuit	Existing	Cycling (road)	In use
El Montanyà Equestrian Centre	Existing	Eventing	In use
Pavelló Club Joventut, Badalona	Existing	Boxing	In use
Viladecans Baseball Stadium	Existing	Baseball	In use
Nova Creu Alta Stadium, Sabadell	Existing	Football	In use
La Romareda Stadium, Zaragoza	Existing	Football	In use
Banyoles Lake	Existing	Rowing	In use
Palau d'Esports, Badalona	New build	Basketball	In use
Castelldefels Olympic Canal	New build	Canoe sprint	In use
Palau d'Esports, Granollers	New build	Handball	In use
L'Hospitalet Baseball Stadium	New build	Baseball	In use
Parc del Segre, La Seu d'Urgell	New build	Canoe slalom	In use
Terrassa Hockey Stadium	New build	Hockey	In use
Mollet Shooting Range	New build	Shooting, modern pentathlon (shooting)	In use
Sant Sadurní cycling circuit	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

PALAU SANT JORDI

The multi-purpose venue hosted artistic gymnastics, handball and volleyball and had a capacity of nearly 18,000. After the Games, it hosted a wide range of sporting events, including the 1995 World Indoor Athletics Championships, the 1997 European Basketball Championships, the 2000 and 2009 Davis Cup finals, the FINA World Swimming Championships in 2003 and 2013, and the 2013 Men's World Handball Championships. It is also a popular concert venue. Bruce Springsteen, U2 and Madonna are just some of the leading international acts to have played the venue. It was expanded in 2009, and its VIP seating areas were refurbished in 2020.

REAL CLUB DE POLO

The club was founded in 1897, and its facilities were refurbished for the 1992 Olympic Games. The stables were upgraded, the turf replaced and a new drainage system installed. Temporary stands were built to accommodate more than 9,600 spectators. The venue continues to host major events. It staged the Longines FEI Jumping Nations Cup final for the eighth year in a row in 2021 and was also the setting for the equestrian events at the 2018 Mediterranean Games.

The club's current facilities include a polo pitch, a competition arena, a training course for jumping, four hockey pitches, 31 tennis courts, two squash courts and two swimming pools. The Real Club de Polo runs more than 100 tennis, polo, padel, hockey and equestrianism teams and has more than 10,500 members. Its various sports academies have more than 2,000 participants. The club hosts more than 160 tournaments a year and is used by over 17,000 athletes annually.

TERRASSA HOCKEY STADIUM

Built in 1960, the stadium (now known as the Estadio Olímpico Municipal de Hockey Martí Colomer) was refurbished for Barcelona 1992, when two of the complex's three pitches hosted matches. It forms part of a sports complex comprising a swimming pool, a football stadium and an indoor centre. Terrassa was the first Spanish city to found a hockey club and it is now home to four, with all of them playing in Spain's top division. The venue is used by these clubs and hosted matches at the 2018 Hockey Masters World Cup. It will co-host the 2022 FIH Hockey Women's World Cup with Amsterdam.

OLYMPIC STADIUM

The stadium was built in 1929 and hosted events at the 1955 Mediterranean Games before falling into disuse. It survived plans for its demolition in the 1970s and was completely refurbished in the mid-1980s, when its neoclassical facade was fully restored and the pitch was lowered by 11 metres to allow new rows of seating to be installed. Situated on Montjuïc, the hill that overlooks the city, it became the focal point of the 1992 Olympic Games, since when it has been used for both sporting and non-sporting events. From 1997 to 2009, it was the home ground of football club RCD Espanyol. It staged the 2010 European Athletics Championships and the 2012 IAAF World Junior Championships. In recent years, it has hosted major music concerts and has been used as a sports theme park. Plans for its future use are under discussion.

BANYOLES LAKE

The lake staged its first rowing and water sports competitions in the 1950s. Temporary seating for 4,000 spectators was erected for the rowing events at the 1992 Olympic Games and removed afterwards. Situated 120 kilometres north of Barcelona, the lake was also landscaped for the Games, and the start and finish areas were developed.

The venue is still used as a high-performance training base and for regional, national and international rowing, canoeing and triathlon events. It hosted the 2004 FISA World Rowing Championships and the 2019 ITU Triathlon World Cup, among other major competitions. Its facilities include boathouses, a gym, an indoor and outdoor pool, and basketball and beach volleyball courts. Founded in 1925, Club Natació Banyoles continues to use the lake, offering water sports such as rowing, canoeing, water polo and kayaking for people of all ages and abilities, up to high-performance level. The Catalan Rowing Federation is also based at the lake, which is a popular recreational destination for locals and tourists.

BERNAT PICORNELL SWIMMING POOL

Built in 1970 for the European Aquatics Championships that year, this venue is located in Montjuïc Park and is now a municipal sports centre. It was refurbished for the 1992 Games, when an indoor pool was built, its seating capacity increased, and temporary stands constructed. The venue, which has a 50m indoor pool, a 50m outdoor pool and a diving well, was given back to the city after the Games for use by its residents. It was a venue at the 2003 FINA World Championships, the 2013 Water Polo World Championships and the 2018 LEN European Water Polo Championships.

TENNIS DE LA VALL D'HEBRON

Opened in late 1991, the complex had a capacity of 15,000 at Games time and 17 courts, with eight of them hosting the Olympic tournaments. After the Games, the venue was opened to the public and has since been refurbished, most recently in 2019. The Catalan Tennis Federation is based at the centre, which hosts tournaments and runs training camps for juniors.

VELÒDROM (UNIO ESPORTIVA D'HORTA/VELÒDROM DE HORTA)

This multi-purpose venue opened in 1984 and hosted the UCI Track Cycling World Championships that same year. Since staging seven track events at the 1992 Olympic Games, its 250m wooden track has regularly hosted regional, national and European competitions. The Catalan Cycling Federation is based at the venue and uses it as its main training and cycling development hub. As well as hosting an academy for youngsters, it is a training base for high-performance cyclists. Renovated in 2015, the venue has an artificial football pitch, two futsal courts and other sports facilities open to the local community. It is also used for concerts and cultural events.

PARC DEL SEGRE, LA SEU D'URGELL

Since the 1992 Olympic Games, 18 International Canoe Federation (ICF) World Cup races have been held at the venue, including the ICF Canoe Slalom World Championships in 1999 and 2009. The centre also plays host to numerous national and regional canoe competitions and is home to Club Cadí Canoë Kayak, a high-performance centre. Used by schools, residents and businesses, it offers a wide variety of recreational activities, such as rafting, mountain biking and Nordic walking.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Work on the Village began in 1986. Located in the Poblenou district, close to the city's port and beaches, the Village comprises 21 buildings and 1,993 apartments and helped regenerate the area. Its construction involved moving the railway line that ran through the area. It was given over to housing after the Games, as planned, and has proved to be a popular part of town, with more than 70 bars and restaurants located nearby. There has, however, been criticism of the project's lack of social housing. The former athletes' dining hall has been converted into a shopping centre and the training centre into a multi-sports arena.

VENUES NOT IN USE

RCD ESPANYOL STADIUM (ESTADI DE SARRIÀ)

The home of RCD Espanyol from 1923 to 1997 (when the club moved to the Olympic Stadium) and a venue at the 1982 FIFA World Cup, the stadium hosted five matches at the 1992 men's Olympic football tournament. It was sold by the club and demolished. The site is now occupied by apartment blocks, in the middle of which lies a garden that was once the pitch.

PALAU D'ESPORTS, BARCELONA

This multi-purpose venue opened in 1955 and hosted events at the Mediterranean Games that year. It later staged matches at the 1986 FIBA World Basketball Championship. The venue was remodelled for the 1992 Olympic Games, with its parquet flooring replaced with a synthetic surface to meet the needs of the volleyball and rhythmic gymnastics competitions. The venue hosted fewer sporting events after the Games due to the construction of the Palau Sant Jordi and was repurposed in 2000 to stage theatre productions and concerts. It staged its last production in 2017 and was closed thereafter due to structural damage. In 2021, Barcelona City Council announced plans to convert it into a sports technology and innovation centre that will form part of the Barcelona Sports Tech Hub initiative. The schedule for the venue's conversion has yet to be announced.

TEMPORARY VENUES

ARCHERY FIELD

Two new archery facilities were built on a complex of football and rugby pitches: a competition pavilion and a training pavilion, in the middle of which stood the archery range created for the Games. The competition pavilion was not taken down until several years after the Games, to make way for the expansion of Barcelona's underground system. The training pavilion still stands and is used as a changing room for players using the football pitches, which remain in place.

MARATHON AND RACE WALKING CIRCUITS

Both venues were dismantled as planned after the Games. Nevertheless, their locations remain popular for walking and running and as general gathering places.

Did you know?

An inflatable version of the Olympic Stadium, standing 10.5 metres high, was used as part of a travelling exhibition to promote sport and the Olympic Games.

As part of Barcelona's transformation for the 1992 Games, the Estació del Nord, an abandoned railway station, was converted into a state-of-the-art sports facility that continues to benefit the local community today. Built in 1861 and disused since 1972, it was refurbished to host the table tennis competitions. The venue features a sports hall, fitness rooms, a heated swimming pool and a fully equipped gym with exercise machines, weights and cardio-training equipment.

4.23 Atlanta 1996



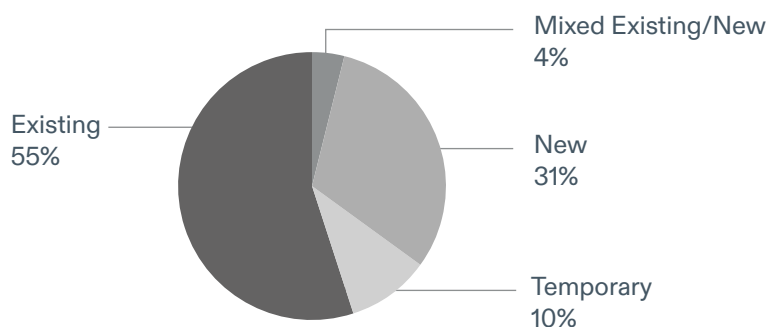
OVERVIEW

Twenty-eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Atlanta 1996, 22 of which remain in use today. Seventeen of the competition venues were existing, nine were new and two were temporary. Along with the dismantled temporary venues, three of the existing venues and one new venue have been demolished. One new venue has been repurposed. Nine of the venues were outside Atlanta.

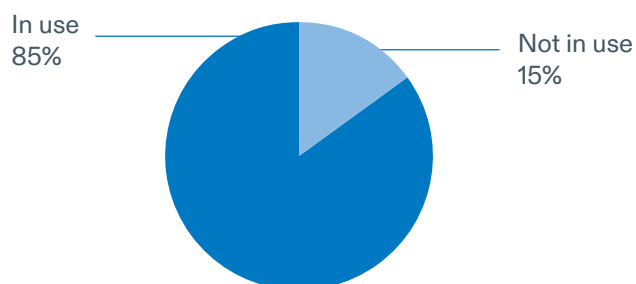
The venues that remain in use host local sports clubs and collegiate and professional teams, and they are used for events that range from elite sports competitions and matches to grassroots events and concerts.

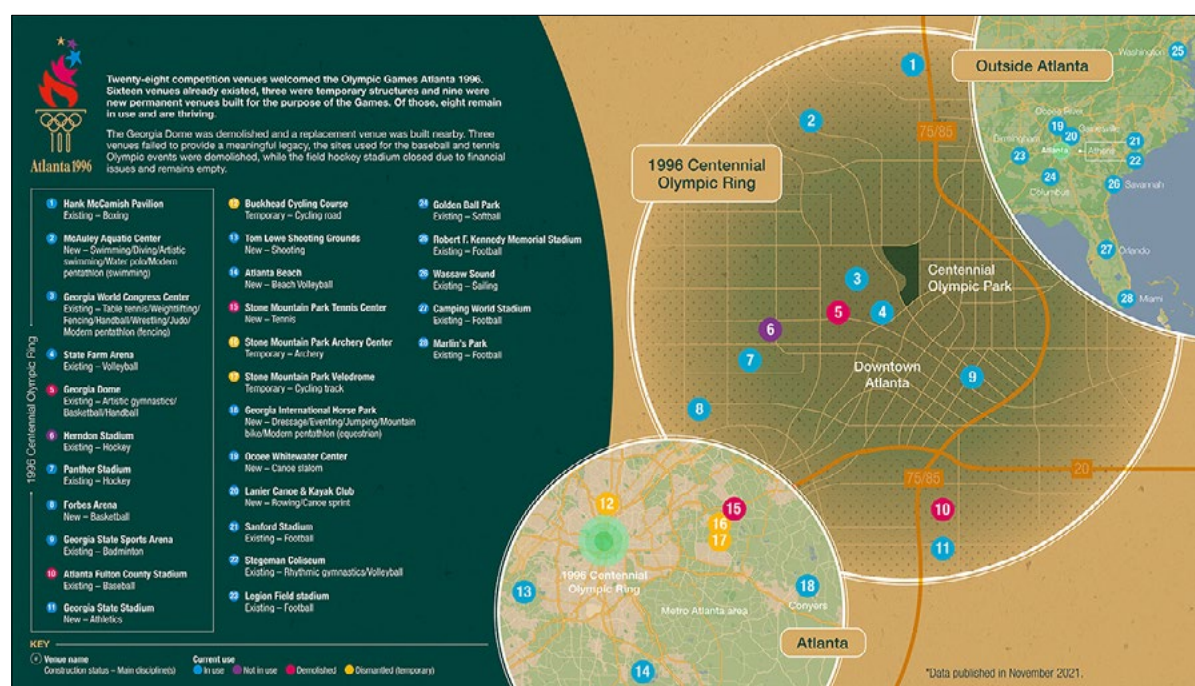
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the track and field competitions. The Olympic Village was partly existing, partly new. Both remain in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ATLANTA 1996 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Clark Atlanta University Stadium	Existing	Hockey	In use
Alexander Memorial Coliseum	Existing	Boxing	In use
Georgia State University Gymnasium	Existing	Badminton	In use
Georgia World Congress Center (Halls D, E, F, G, H)	Existing	Table tennis, weightlifting, fencing, handball, wrestling, judo, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Georgia Dome	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, basketball, handball	Not in use (demolished)
Omni Coliseum	Existing	Volleyball	In use (rebuilt)
Alonzo Herndon Stadium	Existing	Hockey	Not in use

ATLANTA 1996 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Atlanta Fulton County Stadium	Existing	Baseball	Not in use (demolished)
Atlanta Olympic Village	Mixed: existing/new build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Georgia International Horse Park	New build	Dressage, eventing, jumping, mountain bike, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use
Olympic Stadium	New build	Athletics, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Georgia Tech Aquatic Center	New build	Swimming, diving, artistic swimming, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Morehouse College	New build	Basketball	In use
Wolf Creek Shooting Complex	New build	Shooting	In use
Atlanta Beach	New build	Beach volleyball	In use (repurposed)
Stone Mountain Park Tennis Center	New build	Tennis	Not in use (demolished)
Stone Mountain Park Velodrome	Temporary	Cycling (track)	Dismantled (temporary)
Stone Mountain Park Archery Center	Temporary	Archery	Dismantled (temporary)
Buckhead Cycling Course	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)

ATLANTA 1996 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Atlanta			
Florida Citrus Bowl	Existing	Football	In use
Golden Park	Existing	Softball	In use
Legion Field	Existing	Football	In use
Orange Bowl	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Sanford Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Wassaw Sound	Existing	Sailing	In use
University of Georgia Coliseum	Existing	Rhythmic gymnastics, volleyball	In use
Lake Lanier	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Ocoee Whitewater Center	New build	Canoe slalom	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL HORSE PARK

Located on a 1,400-acre site, the venue opened in 1995. Its Games-time centrepiece was a 32,000-seat arena. All but 8,000 of the seats were temporary. The Olympic equestrian events attracted 600,000 spectators in all. The venue continues to host national and international equestrian and mountain bike events. It is also open for festivals, concerts, rodeos, dog shows, wedding receptions and private functions. In 2016, it staged a Grand Prix to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1996 Olympic Games. It hosts between 60 and 70 events a year.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLISEUM

This 10,500-capacity venue opened in 1964. The home stadium of the Georgia Bulldogs and the University of Georgia's basketball and gymnastics teams, it is now known as Stegeman Coliseum and was refurbished in 1998, 2010/11 and again in 2017, when a new scoreboard, lighting and sound systems were installed. In 2020, it was ranked 21st out of 334 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I basketball venues.

ATLANTA OLYMPIC STADIUM

Completed in May 1996, the venue was designed for use as a baseball stadium after the Games. Reshaped a year later to allow the Atlanta Braves baseball team to take up residence, it had its capacity lowered from 85,600 to 49,700 and was renamed Turner Field. The Braves remained at the stadium until 2016, at which point it was renovated and its capacity reduced to 25,000 in preparation for use by the Georgia State Panthers, the Georgia State University American football team. The Panthers continue to play at the venue, which is now known as Center Parc Stadium.

The stadium track was removed after the Games and given to Clark Atlanta University. The venue has hosted several concerts. The Rolling Stones, Metallica and Foo Fighters have all performed there since the turn of the millennium. One reason for the Braves vacating the stadium was the lack of public transport in the area and the impact this had on attendance figures.

LAKE LANIER

A standalone venue in Gainesville, 90 kilometres north-east of Atlanta. The lake is a man-made reservoir created by the construction of a dam in 1956 and has hosted water sports ever since it filled up. Some permanent facilities were built for the Games. These included two boathouses, course markings, docks and a finish tower with a scoreboard and videoboards. Temporary Games facilities included grandstands on a floating platform, tents and an athlete day village. These were all removed afterwards. The venue underwent a USD 1.1m renovation in 2014/15.

The venue continues to host rowing and canoeing events. Since the Games, it has staged three US Canoe/Kayak Sprint National Championships, the 2003 ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships, and Canadian and US team trials, among other international and national competitions. The venue is shared by the Lake Lanier Rowing Club and the Lanier Canoe and Kayak Club, which run youth development sessions and high-performance training and also offer boat rentals and recreational paddling trips around Lake Lanier. Both clubs organise regular competitions and events for their members. The venue can also be booked for corporate events, conferences, teambuilding sessions, and private functions and weddings.

Lake Lanier has 23 beaches along its shores. Over 7.5 million people visit the lake, its marinas and the Lake Lanier Islands Water Park every year.

GEORGIA TECH AQUATIC CENTER

Built on a 14.6-acre site at the Georgia Tech campus, close to the Olympic Village, the venue was designed for use by Georgia Tech students after the Games. It has three permanent pools: a 50m main swimming pool, a diving well and a 50m warm-up pool. The pool and seats installed for the Olympic water polo competition were removed after the Games.

The venue was refurbished in 2003. A leading training centre used by the US swim team – eight swimmers who trained there went to Rio 2016 – the venue also hosts national collegiate swimming and diving championships. It runs swimming and diving classes for all age groups, as well as lifeguard classes and scuba programmes. Its facilities include a gym, six basketball courts, three dance studios and an elevated four-lane running track. The venue was renamed the James Herbert McAuley Aquatic Center in 2015.

OCOEE WHITEWATER CENTER

A standalone venue 200 kilometres north of Atlanta, the site has been used for rafting since the first half of the 20th century. Whitewater racing events have been held on the Ocoee since 1977. The riverbed was re-channelled to create the Olympic course, which was one-third the width of the watercourse, with designers using banks to “build a river within a river”. The Ocoee Whitewater Center building was erected for the Games and temporary seating for 14,000 people installed. The venue has no permanent seating. The hanging slalom gates used at the Games were later removed.

Due to a combination of dams and powerhouses, the upper Ocoee is dry for most of the year, except for scheduled water releases in the summer. As a result, the course is filled with water on only 34 days a year, on weekends between May and September. The course staged some whitewater competitions in the years immediately after the Games, and there are plans to bring regular events back to the venue, which has hosted the Ocoee River Championships every August since 2018.

When the river has water, commercial rafting companies take more than 750 passengers down the course every day. It is also used for swift water rescue courses. When there is no water, the centre offers alternative activities such as hiking, mountain biking and nature walks. It also organises conferences, weddings, corporate retreats, private gatherings and conservation courses for schools. The site and its visitor centre receive 300,000 visitors a year.

ATLANTA OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The main Olympic Village, located on the Georgia Institute of Technology campus, housed 16,500 athletes and coaching staff, some of them in existing student accommodation and others in new facilities. As planned, the new accommodation was converted into apartments for use by 2,442 Georgia Tech students after the Games. The Village also comprised a new high-rise dormitory complex built next to Georgia Tech, which provided housing for 2,000 Georgia State University students after the Games. The creation of the Olympic Village at the Georgia Tech campus increased its student accommodation capacity by 70 per cent.

The Village had a gym, store, pool, health clinic, religious centre and major entertainment centre, among other amenities. The entertainment centre was made up of relocatable buildings and was dismantled after the Games. Several satellite villages were also set up at the venues outside Atlanta: Athens, Cleveland, Columbus, Savannah, Birmingham, Orlando and Washington (DC).

VENUES NOT IN USE

GEORGIA DOME

Built in 1992 and extensively refurbished in 2007, the stadium was demolished in 2017 on account of being obsolete. A replacement venue was built nearby. During the Games, when it hosted the basketball, artistic gymnastics and handball competitions, the Georgia Dome was split into different zones to accommodate each competition.

It hosted the Super Bowl twice, in 1994 and 2000, and three NCAA men's basketball final four competitions. It also staged over 150 college American football games and was used by NBA team the Atlanta Hawks for two seasons in the late 1990s. Used as a concert venue as well, it welcomed major acts such as the Rolling Stones and Beyoncé.

The Dome's replacement is the Mercedes-Benz Stadium. This multi-purpose venue is home to NFL team the Atlanta Falcons and MLS team Atlanta United FC. The exact site of the Georgia Dome is occupied by a parking lot and public park. A plaque celebrating the Dome's history was unveiled on the site in 2018.

ALONZO HERNDON STADIUM

Constructed in the 1940s, the stadium was extensively refurbished for the Games. It was later the home of the professional women's soccer team Atlanta Beat for several seasons and was used as a location in the film *We Are Marshall*. The venue was abandoned in 2002, when the college that owned it ran into financial difficulties and cut its sports programme. Now covered with graffiti and the subject of litigation in the past, the derelict stadium continues to stand today.

A secondary hockey venue was used at Atlanta 1996: the Clark Atlanta University Stadium, which is used by the college's athletic teams. During the venue's construction, the base for an athletics track was laid around the pitch. After the Games, it received the athletics track from Atlanta Olympic Stadium, which was removed to enable its conversion into a baseball stadium.

STONE MOUNTAIN PARK TENNIS CENTER

The venue had 16 competition courts: a centre court with 8,000 permanent seats, two smaller courts with capacities of 5,000 and 3,000, and 13 outdoor courts. It hosted the 1997 US Women's Hard Court Championships and a 1998 Davis Cup tie between the USA and Russia. The centre faced management challenges thereafter and was underused prior to its abandonment in 2007. It was demolished in 2018. The site remains unoccupied.

ATLANTA FULTON COUNTY STADIUM

Opened in 1965, the stadium was the home of the Atlanta Braves baseball team from 1966 to 1996 and the NFL team the Atlanta Falcons until 1991, the former moving to the nearby Olympic Stadium and the latter to the Georgia Dome. The venue was demolished in 1997, and the site is now a parking lot for the Olympic Stadium. There are plans to turn the site into new baseball and softball parks.

TEMPORARY VENUES

STONE MOUNTAIN PARK ARCHERY CENTER AND STONE MOUNTAIN PARK VELODROME

The two venues were located next to each other and shared some of the same facilities and infrastructure. The velodrome used a 250m wooden track supported by a steel structure. It was decided that the velodrome should be temporary as no potential post-Games operator could be identified for it. Both venues were dismantled shortly after the Games and are now part of a songbird and habitat trail that runs through a public park, though some facilities remain in place and continue to be used.

Did you know?

The temporary seats installed at Atlanta Olympic Stadium for the 1996 Olympic Games were removed and subsequently sold at auction following the event.

As part of a recycling initiative, most of the rubble from the stadium's post-Games renovation was re-used for local road repairs.

More than 200 local high-school students were recruited to help decorate the stadium before the Games.

More than two tons of explosives were used in the demolition of the Georgia Dome.

Mikhail Gorbachev, the former President of the Soviet Union, made a speech on environmental issues at the University of Georgia Coliseum in 1999.

The Ocoee Whitewater Center is one of only three Olympic whitewater venues to make use of a natural river flow. The others are the Augsburg Eiskanal (Munich 1972) and El Segre Sports Park (Barcelona 1992).

4.24 Sydney 2000



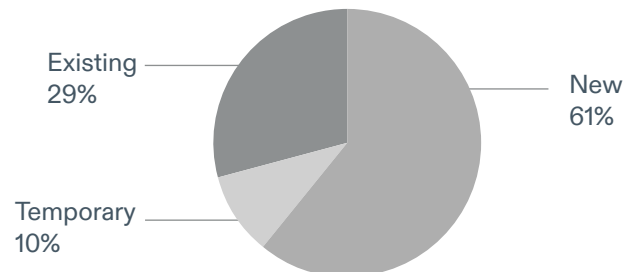
OVERVIEW

Thirty competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Sydney 2000, 26 of which remain in use. Nine of the competition venues were existing, 18 were new and three were temporary. One of the existing venues has been demolished. All the new venues remain in use and were built with environmental concerns in mind. Four of the venues were outside Sydney.

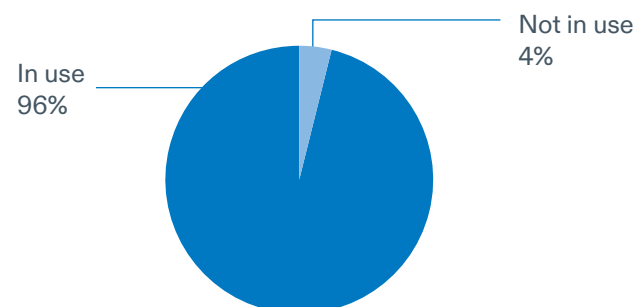
The venues that remain in use provide the city and wider region with a variety of sporting, cultural, entertainment, recreational and leisure activities, and are used by athletes of all levels, from high-performance to grassroots.

The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both continue to be used.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SYDNEY 2000 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Rushcutters Bay	Existing	Sailing	In use
State Sports Centre	Existing	Table tennis, taekwondo	In use
Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre	Existing	Weightlifting, wrestling, judo, fencing, boxing	In use (rebuilt)
Sydney Football Stadium	Existing	Football	In use (rebuilt)
Sydney Entertainment Centre	Existing	Volleyball	Not in use (demolished)
Sydney International Equestrian Centre	New build	Eventing, dressage, jumping	In use
State Hockey Centre	New build	Hockey	In use
Sydney Superdome	New build	Artistic gymnastics, trampoline gymnastics, basketball	In use

SYDNEY 2000 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Dome	New build	Basketball, handball	In use
Exhibition Complex (Pavilions 2, 3, 4)	New build	Rhythmic gymnastics, handball, badminton, volleyball, modern pentathlon (fencing, shooting)	In use
Olympic Stadium	New build	Athletics, football, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Dunc Gray Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Sydney International Regatta Centre	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Ryde Aquatic Leisure Centre	New build	Water polo	In use
Sydney International Aquatic Centre	New build	Swimming, diving, artistic swimming, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
New South Wales Tennis Centre	New build	Tennis	In use
Penrith Whitewater Stadium	New build	Canoe slalom	In use
Baseball Stadium	New build	Baseball, modern pentathlon (equestrian, running)	In use
Blacktown Baseball Centre	New build	Baseball	In use
Mountain Bike Course	New build	Mountain bike	In use
Softball Centre	New build	Softball	In use
Sydney International Archery Park	New build	Archery	In use

SYDNEY 2000 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Sydney International Shooting Centre	New build	Shooting	In use
Sydney Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Beach Volleyball Centre	Temporary	Beach volleyball	Dismantled (temporary)
Centennial Parklands	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Sydney Opera House	Temporary	Triathlon	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Sydney			
Brisbane Cricket Ground	Existing	Football	In use
Bruce Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Hindmarsh Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Melbourne Cricket Ground	Existing	Football	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

The design project allowed for the reconfiguration of the stadium after the Games, which would see its capacity reduced from 110,000 to 83,500, and included a number of environmentally friendly features including a rainwater-collection system. Some sections of the lower seating are movable, enabling the switch from a rectangular playing area for rugby and football matches to an oval one for Australian Rules Football and cricket matches. Though the New South Wales government announced plans in 2017 for the stadium's demolition and the construction of a new stadium on the site, it later reversed its decision and went ahead with a refurbishment. Focused on the fans, an investment of more than AUD 10 million was made to enhance the event experience at the stadium through digital upgrades like the installation of one of the longest straight-run stadium video screens.

More than 27 million people have attended events at the venue since it opened in March 1999.

The stadium is currently home to three rugby league teams (New South Wales Blues, Canterbury Bulldogs and South Sydney Rabbitohs), a rugby union team (New South Wales Waratahs) and the national teams for football (Socceroos) and rugby (Wallabies). It hosts more than 50 events every calendar year, making it one of the busiest stadiums in Australia.

SYDNEY SUPERDOME

Australia's largest indoor arena, the 21,000-seater multi-purpose venue has five levels and facilities that include a ballroom, conference spaces and a sports hall. The home of the Sydney Kings, who play in Australia's National Basketball League, it also stages concerts by leading international acts and has also hosted UFC fights, supercross, the Invictus Games and school shows. Renamed Qudos Bank Arena, it was announced as the fourth highest grossing arena in the world in Billboard's 2019 Arena Power List.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

Completed just before the 2000 Olympic Games, the centre has a main arena with a capacity of 20,000. Its other facilities include a warm-up arena, an indoor training hall, training arenas, 25 kilometres of trails, cross-country courses, administration buildings and stables.

The venue for the annual Sydney International Horse Trials, it is Australia's main equestrian training and competition centre, catering for all levels of rider, from beginners to elite. The indoor training hall hosts a variety of non-equine events, including dog trials, trade shows and weddings. Aboriginal sites and early European settlements were discovered during its construction, and efforts have been made to keep them intact for future generations.

STATE HOCKEY CENTRE

Renamed the Sydney Olympic Park Hockey Centre the venue has a main pitch and a warm-up pitch. A new state-of-the-art playing surface was installed on the main pitch in 2018. The centre's Games-time capacity was 15,000, though this has now been reduced to 8,000. It is used by a number of hockey clubs, including NSW Pride, which has women's and men's teams competing in Hockey One, Australia's premier domestic competition. The venue has hosted a number of competitions, including an FIH Pro League event early in 2020. Its pitches and other facilities are available for hire for conferences, meetings and private functions.

DOMES

Part of the Sydney Showground, the multi-purpose main arena of this four-hall complex covers an area of 22,000m² and is mainly used to stage exhibitions and trade shows. The venue provides permanent facilities for the Royal Agricultural Society, which operates the Sydney Showground, and is occasionally used for TV productions. Its three adjoining exhibition halls can be hired out for conferences, exhibitions, product launches and other events.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL AQUATIC CENTRE

Completed in 1994, the venue now known as the Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre has a 50m competition pool, a training pool, a utility pool with a four-level diving tower, and a leisure pool. By the time of the 2000 Olympic Games, the venue had already received six million visits and was used extensively by schools and recreational swimmers, a function it continues to perform today. Though its capacity was reduced from 17,500 to 8,500 after the Games, it remains Australia's largest swimming arena and is the venue for the country's National Swimming Championships.

Aside from swimming competitions, it is used for high-performance training, and grassroots activities such as swimming lessons for beginners, the largest swim school in Australia as well as water polo and diving clinics, aquarobics sessions, and seniors' days. This multi-purpose venue also stages conferences, concerts, fashion shows and private functions.

NEW SOUTH WALES TENNIS CENTRE

Known as the Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre, it is home to 16 courts (10 match courts and six practice courts). The venue is used all year round for competitions and training and hosts two warm-up tournaments for the Australian Open. With a AUD 50.5 million investment, a roof was added to the main arena as part of refurbishments carried out in 2020. The main court seats 10,000 people and is named after Ken Rosewall, one of Australia's tennis heroes. It is host to Tennis Australia's ATP Cup event and the Suncorp Super Netball Competition and houses the NSW Swifts and the Giants Netball teams. The centre offers tennis lessons and coaching for the general public and is the home of Tennis NSW, the state's governing body.

BASEBALL STADIUM

The Sydney Showground was host to the baseball competitions during the 2000 Olympic Games. Every year, it welcomes the Sydney Royal Easter Show (Australia's preeminent agricultural show), the largest event in the southern hemisphere, attracting close to 1 million people every edition.

The showground also houses the GWS Giants (Australian Rules Football team) and the Sydney Thunder Cricket Team (Cricket Australia's National Big Bash League). In addition to the Stadium, the Sydney Showground comprises over 120,000 square metres of floor space for exhibitions, conferences and music festivals.

Profits from every event held at the Sydney Showground are invested back into supporting Australian agriculture and rural communities, contributing to the local agricultural prosperity.

DUNC GRAY VELODROME

As with all the new venues built for the 2000 Olympic Games, the venue was constructed with the environment in mind. Skylights in the roof allow for daytime events to be staged without artificial lighting, while air vents in the building's walls allow for natural ventilation, reducing energy consumption. The venue hosted the 2007 UCI Track Cycling Masters World Championships but is mainly used for regional and national competitions. It is the main training base of the New South Wales Cycling Association and caters for cyclists of all levels, from high-performance to grassroots. Its infield area is used for hockey, basketball and football, ensuring its continued use by the local community and schools.

PENRITH WHITEWATER STADIUM

Completed in 1999, the centre has been used without interruption since the 2000 Olympic Games. Open from September to June, it hosts local, national and international canoe slalom competitions. Among other events, it was the venue for the 2005 ICF Canoe Slalom World Championships and the canoe slalom events at the Australian Youth Olympic Festival in 2013. It is the training base for Australia's canoe slalom team, and its grassed banks can accommodate 5,000 spectators.

It is also a popular recreational venue and offers activities such as rafting, kayaking, guided whitewater rafting sessions, water rescue training and team-building sessions. Ongoing redevelopment of the stadium will see the creation of a permanent high-performance facility, the building of a second whitewater channel, and the development of surrounding parkland to enhance community use and diversification of the centre's activities.

SYDNEY OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The Olympic Village was created thanks to a benchmark project that turned a former naval munitions depot into an environmentally friendly residential area, and restored neighbouring wetlands. The new suburb of Newington has grown around the Village, which housed 15,000 athletes and officials at Games time, and included various environmental features, such as water recycling and solar-powered hot water systems. Its mostly two- and three-bedroom houses and apartments were sold or rented out on the open market as private residences after the Games, and are all fully occupied today. Many of the Village's Games-time facilities were later converted for the use of local residents, including the athlete medical facility, which became a school.

VENUES NOT IN USE

SYDNEY ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE

The venue was opened in 1983 and demolished in 2016. A much-used concert and theatre venue, it averaged audiences of a million people a year. As a sporting venue, its main function was to host National Basketball League team the Sydney Kings, who played there in three separate spells prior to its closure. A venue at the 2007 and 2011 FIBA Oceania Championship, the centre was also used for boxing, wrestling, tennis and netball. The site is now occupied by a residential development, part of the redevelopment of Sydney's Darling Harbour, and new conference, convention and exhibition facilities have been built in the precinct.

TEMPORARY VENUES

BEACH VOLLEYBALL CENTRE

Located on Bondi Beach, the centre comprised two courts, with temporary seating for 10,000 people installed on the main court. The venue was dismantled after the Games.

CENTENNIAL PARKLANDS

The venue for the women's and men's cycling road races and time trials. Similar routes were used for both courses. They started and finished on Driver Avenue, close to the Sydney Cricket Ground, continued on through the eastern part of the city, and looped back through Centennial Parklands, which also featured on the marathon courses.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE TRIATHLON COURSE

Sydney Harbour provided the backdrop for the race. The 1,500-metre swim took place in Farm Cove, the transition area was set up at the foot of Sydney Opera House, and the 40-kilometre bike leg and 10-kilometre run took in streets overlooking Circular Quay. Though the temporary facilities were dismantled after the Games, parts of the course have been used for subsequent triathlons staged in Sydney.

Did you know?

Sydney Olympic Stadium's 30,000m² roof was designed to resemble the shape of a traditional Australian Akubra hat. Supported by large white arches, it is covered with transparent polycarbonate to reduce glare and shadow on the field of play.

The public were invited to buy a stake in the Olympic Stadium, with 30,000 memberships sold in all.

Sydney Olympic Park, including the stadium, is situated on the lands of the indigenous Wann-gal people, who are the traditional custodians of the site.

Located on what was once industrial wasteland, 19 kilometres from downtown Sydney, the 16-hectare Olympic Park is home to 11 Olympic venues: Accor Stadium (Olympic Stadium), Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre, Sydney Olympic Park Archery Centre, Sydney Olympic Park Athletic Centre and Warm Up Arena, Sydney Olympic Park Hockey Centre, Qudos Bank Arena, Sydney Olympic Park Sports Centre, the Sydney Showground Pavillions, the Sydney Showground Stadium, the Sydney Showground Dome and the Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre.

4.25 Athens 2004



ATHENS 2004



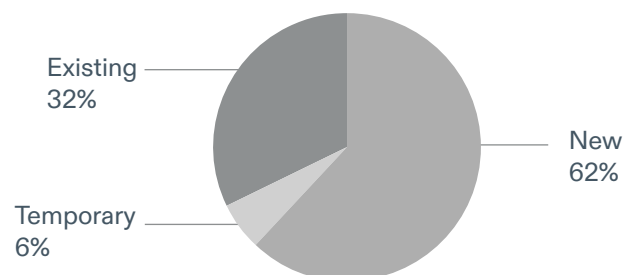
OVERVIEW

Thirty-three competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Athens 2004, 21 of which remain in use today. Eleven of the competition venues were existing, 20 were new and two were temporary. Ten of the new venues, six of them located at the Helliniko Complex, are no longer in use. Five of the venues were outside Athens.

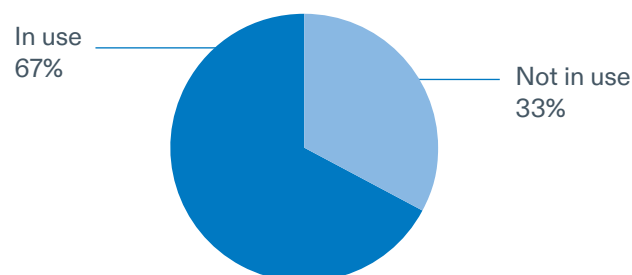
While planning and management issues have prevented some of the venues from being used since the Games, many continue to be used for diverse purposes, including high-performance and recreational sport, hosting competitions and housing the city's leading sports clubs.

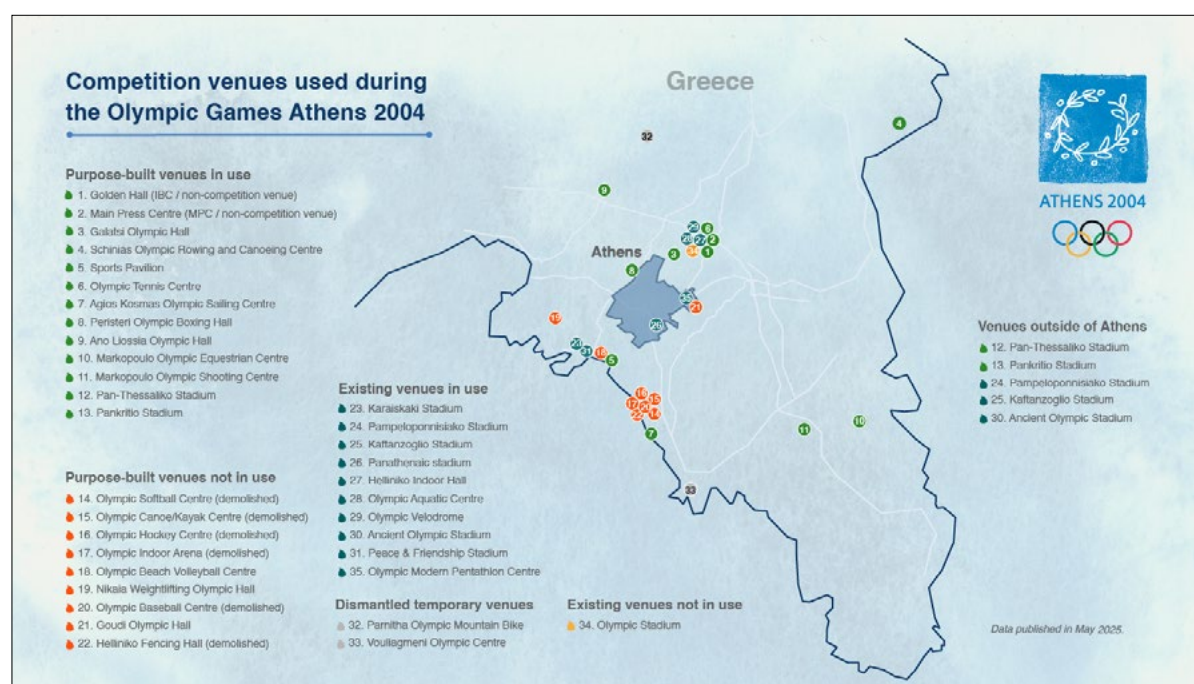
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and the track and field and football competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both remain in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ATHENS 2004 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Olympic Indoor Hall	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, trampoline gymnastics, basketball	In use
Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, football, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	Not in use
Olympic Aquatics Centre	Existing	Swimming, diving, artistic swimming, water polo	In use
Peace and Friendship Stadium	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Olympic Velodrome	Existing	Cycling (track)	In use
Olympic Modern Pentathlon Centre	Existing	Modern pentathlon (swimming, equestrian, running)	In use
Panathenaic Stadium	Existing	Archery	In use

ATHENS 2004 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Karaiskakis Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Markopoulo Olympic Equestrian Centre	New build	Eventing, dressage, jumping	In use
Galatsi Olympic Hall	New build	Rhythmic gymnastics, table tennis	In use
Schinionas Olympic Rowing and Canoeing Centre	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Olympic Tennis Centre	New build	Tennis	In use
Agios Kosmas Olympic Sailing Centre	New build	Sailing	In use
Ano Liosia Olympic Hall	New build	Judo, wrestling	In use
Helliniko Fencing Hall	New build	Fencing	Not in use (demolished)
Markopoulo Olympic Shooting Centre	New build	Shooting	In use
Sports Pavilion	New build	Handball, taekwondo	In use
Peristeri Olympic Boxing Hall	New build	Boxing	In use
Olympic Hockey Centre	New build	Hockey	Not in use
Olympic Canoe/Kayak Slalom Centre	New build	Canoe slalom	Not in use
Goudi Olympic Hall	New build	Badminton, modern pentathlon (shooting, fencing)	Not in use
Helliniko Indoor Arena	New build	Basketball	Not in use
Nikaia Olympic Weightlifting Hall	New build	Weightlifting	Not in use

ATHENS 2004 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Olympic Baseball Centre	New build	Baseball	Not in use
Olympic Beach Volleyball Centre	New build	Beach volleyball	Not in use
Olympic Softball Stadium	New build	Softball	Not in use
Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Vouliagmeni Olympic Centre	Temporary	Cycling (road), triathlon	Dismantled (temporary)
Parnitha Olympic Mountain Bike Venue	Temporary	Mountain bike	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Athens			
Ancient Stadium	Existing	Athletics	In use
Pampeloponnisiako Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Kaftantzoglio Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Panthessaliko Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Pankritio Stadium	New build	Football	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

PANATHENAIC STADIUM

Originally built in 329 BC, the stadium had fallen into disrepair in the 19th century before being restored for the 1896 Games. The venue for the archery competitions and the finish of the men's and women's marathons at Athens 2004, the stadium has hosted a number of sporting and cultural events. These include the first Balkan Games in 1929 and the opening ceremony of the 1997 IAAF World Championships.

Every two years, the stadium is also the venue for the official handover of the Olympic flame to the organisers of the next Olympic Summer or Winter Games. In April 2010, it opened to the public and became a visitor attraction, offering educational programmes for schools and tours. It is also a concert venue.

GALATSI OLYMPIC HALL

A multi-purpose venue, it is currently home to five basketball clubs, offers table tennis coaching for players of all abilities – from high-performance athletes to beginners – and stages volleyball matches. It also hosts cultural activities, fitness clubs and concerts, and is used as a TV studio. Part of the complex houses governmental offices.

The venue was used by AEK Athens' basketball team for two years after the Games but fell into disuse between 2006 and 2014. It provided a makeshift shelter for asylum seekers in 2015, a situation that resolved the local authority disputes that had caused its previous abandonment and led to the venue reopening in 2016.

OLYMPIC INDOOR HALL

Built in 1995 and renovated for the 2004 Olympic Games, the venue was refurbished again in 2016 and renamed the Nikos Gallis Indoor Hall in honour of Greece's most famous basketball player. It hosted the 1998 FIBA Men's World Basketball Championships and the 1995 European Basketball Championships and is the home arena of professional basketball teams Panathinaikos and AEK Athens. It is also a fencing, gymnastics and basketball youth development centre, and hosts concerts and shows. It was the venue for the Eurovision Song Contest in 2006.

MARKOPOULO OLYMPIC EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

Built in 2003 and located 43 kilometres from Athens, the venue had a capacity of 15,000 at Games time. It has two main arenas: one for jumping and one for dressage, with permanent seating for 6,000 and 2,000 respectively.

Though the venue has had issues with post-Games management and alternated closing and has seen periods of closure since the Games, it is currently used for national and international equestrian competitions. The headquarters of the Hellenic Equestrian Federation since the Games, it hosted the 2005 Modern Pentathlon World Cup and the 2012 Balkan Riding Championships before going six years without staging any competitions. In response, the Athens Equestrian Festival was launched in 2018 and the following year the FEI – the world governing body of equestrian sports – organised a World Cup event at the venue.

SCHINIAS OLYMPIC ROWING AND CANOEING CENTRE

The national training centre for Greece's rowing and canoe/kayak teams is also one of three World Rowing-approved training centres in the world, along with those in Munich and Seville. Unused for some years after the Games, it staged the 2008 European Rowing Championships and also hosts domestic rowing and canoeing meetings, including the Hellenic Rowing Championships. It opened to the public in 2010 and houses a kayak academy for youngsters. The construction of the centre caused some controversy due to the close proximity of wetlands. It now welcomes visitors and schools for birdwatching and nature activities.

OLYMPIC AQUATICS CENTRE

The venue was built for the 1991 Mediterranean Games and extensively renovated for the 2004 Olympic Games. It is part of the Athens Olympic Sports Complex in Maroussi and has two outdoor pools and an indoor one, which hosted the diving competition at Athens 2004. While it remains open to the public, with the main outdoor pool used for practice and the indoor pool for classes, the rest of the venue is not in use given the challenges related to operational costs and infrastructure maintenance.

OLYMPIC TENNIS CENTRE

The centre is home to 16 courts, including a main court with a capacity of 8,600 at Games time. The venue remains in use and is open to the public, attracting around 300 players a day. It has infrequently hosted competitions, staging an ATP Challenger tournament in 2010 and a school tournament in 2019. The venue lacks a long-term strategy, and the main court is largely underused due to management and operational costs and the shortcomings of its lighting system, which is not suitable for professional tournaments.

OLYMPIC VELODROME

Another venue built for the 1991 Mediterranean Games, the velodrome was refurbished for the 2004 Olympic Games, when a new roof was installed. It continues to host track cycling meets and is open to sports clubs and experienced cyclists. Converted into an indoor venue in 2006, it is the only facility of its kind in Greece and hosts the country's track cycling championships and track cycling cups. It is also the training centre of the Hellenic Cycling Federation. The venue has staged the UEC European Track Championships (an under-23 and junior competition) twice and the Balkan Cycling Championships on five occasions. Proposals to repurpose the venue have been met with opposition.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Built on farmland, the Village was intended as a new residential area of Athens and was designed to provide social housing for families on low incomes after the Games. The Village served as accommodation for 17,000 athletes during the Games, and its apartments went on the market afterwards. Most of them are currently occupied, with economic migrants accounting for around half of the Village's 10,000 inhabitants. Decaying facilities, high unemployment, and a lack of investment and public transport are among some of the problems it faces. Its amenities include a hospital, a fire station, playgrounds, a church and schools. Of the 32 shops that opened at the Village after the Games, only four remained by 2015.

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

Completed in 1982 for the European Athletics Championships, the stadium was upgraded for the 2004 Olympic Games and a new roof added to ensure its future use as Greece's national stadium. Post-Games, its capacity was reduced from 72,000 to 69,600. A football, track and field and concert venue, it was the home stadium of AEK Athens and Greece's national football team and staged the 1983 UEFA European Cup final, the 2007 UEFA Champions League final and the 1997 World Championships in Athletics. Madonna, Bon Jovi and Lady Gaga are just some of the major singers and bands to have performed there. As of 2025, the stadium was closed for major structural work in the roof.

HELLINIKO OLYMPIC COMPLEX – OLYMPIC HOCKEY CENTRE; OLYMPIC CANOE/KAYAK SLALOM CENTRE; HELLINIKO INDOOR ARENA; OLYMPIC BASEBALL CENTRE; OLYMPIC SOFTBALL STADIUM; HELLENIKO FENCING HALL

The six Olympic venues at the Helliniko Olympic Complex remained closed and in disrepair for nearly 20 years. They experienced political, economic, and administrative upheaval, along with several changes in ownership. Built on the site of a former airport, the venues were used only intermittently after the Games. As of 2025, they have been demolished to make way for a new development project.

GOUDI OLYMPIC HALL

The venue for the badminton competitions at the 2004 Olympic Games, built on the site of an army camp, was converted into the Badminton Theatre in 2007. The original building's industrial facade was the only element to survive the transformation. The venue hosted concerts, plays, musicals and dance productions, as well as conferences, business meetings and corporate events. However, the venue is currently closed and remains unused.

OLYMPIC BEACH VOLLEYBALL CENTRE

Located in the suburb of Faliro, the venue fell into disuse after the Games and was abandoned. It remains closed and in a state of disrepair.

NIKAIA OLYMPIC WEIGHTLIFTING HALL

The weightlifting venue for the 2004 Olympic Games was handed over, as planned, to the University of Piraeus afterwards. It was briefly used as a lecture hall and conference centre; however, given its high operational costs, it remains closed and unused.

TEMPORARY VENUES

PARNITHA OLYMPIC MOUNTAIN BIKE VENUE

This mountain site, which was close to the Olympic Village, was cleaned in 2002 in preparation for the Games, with a large amount of litter and debris collected. All the facilities erected for the competition (course markers, stands, etc.) were dismantled after the Games.

Did you know?

The roof added to the Olympic Stadium was designed by Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava. It had a zlocations. It can withstand winds of up to 120km/h and earthquakes measuring 8 on the Richter scale.

The Athens 2004 International Broadcasting Centre was repurposed into a high-end shopping mall that offers retail stores, shops and restaurants, offices, a gymnasium and facilities for children. Additionally, it hosts a state-of-the-art aquarium and the Athens Olympic Museum. It is located next to the “Spiros Louis” Olympic Athletic Centre of Athens, which contains many Olympic venues such as the Olympic Stadium, the Olympic Velodrome and the Olympic Tennis Centre.

4.26 Beijing 2008

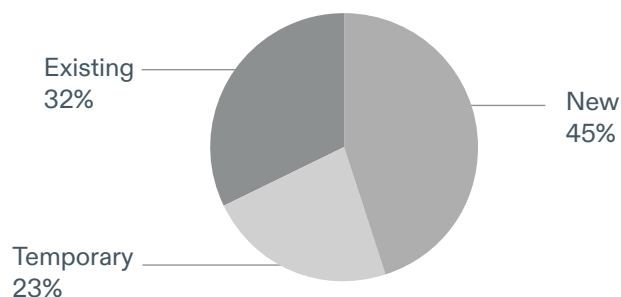


OVERVIEW

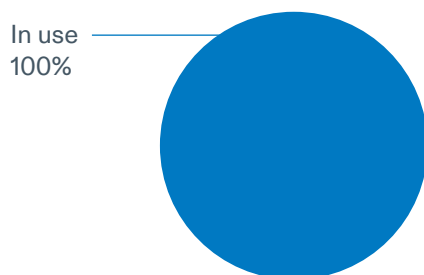
A total of 39 competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Beijing 2008: 18 of them new, 12 existing and nine temporary. Thirty of these venues remain in use, for sports, cultural and recreational activities. Eight out of the nine temporary venues have been dismantled as planned, and one remains in use.

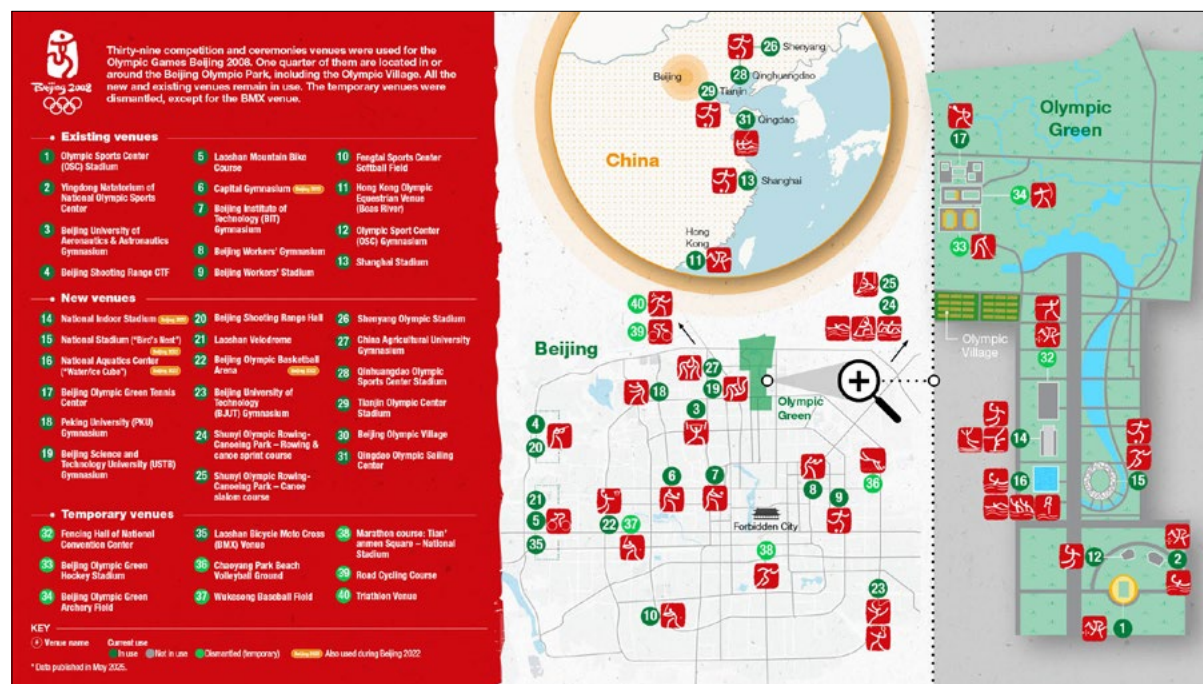
The National Stadium was the main hub of the Games, hosting the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. Beijing Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Fengtai Sports Centre Softball Field	Existing	Softball	In use
Yingdong Natatorium of National Olympic Sports Centre	Existing	Water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
Beijing Institute of Technology (BIT) Gymnasium	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics Gymnasium	Existing	Weightlifting	In use
Beijing Workers' Gymnasium	Existing	Boxing	In use
Beijing Workers' Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Capital Gymnasium	Existing	Volleyball	In use

BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Laoshan Mountain Bike Course	Existing	Mountain bike	In use
Olympic Sports Centre (OSC) Gymnasium	Existing	Handball	In use
Olympic Sports Centre (OSC) Stadium	Existing	Modern pentathlon (running, equestrian)	In use
Beijing University of Technology (BJUT) Gymnasium	New build	Rhythmic gymnastics, badminton	In use
National Indoor Stadium	New build	Artistic gymnastics, trampoline gymnastics, handball	In use
National Stadium	New build	Athletics, football, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Shunyi Olympic Rowing-Canoeing Park – Rowing & canoe sprint course	New build	Rowing, canoe sprint, swimming	In use
National Aquatics Centre	New build	Swimming, diving, artistic swimming, water polo	In use
Beijing Olympic Green Tennis Centre	New build	Tennis	In use
Laoshan Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Beijing Olympic Basketball Arena	New build	Basketball	In use
Beijing Science and Technology University (USTB) Gymnasium	New build	Judo, taekwondo	In use
Beijing Shooting Range CTF	New build	Shooting	In use

BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Beijing Shooting Range Hall	New build	Shooting	In use
China Agricultural University Gymnasium	New build	Wrestling	In use
Peking University (PKU) Gymnasium	New build	Table tennis	In use
Shunyi Olympic Rowing-Canoeing Park – Canoe slalom course	New build	Canoe slalom	In use
Beijing Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Beijing Olympic Green Hockey Stadium	Temporary	Hockey	Dismantled (temporary)
Fencing Hall of National Convention Centre	Temporary	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	Dismantled (temporary)
Tiananmen Square National Stadium Marathon Course	Temporary	Athletics	Dismantled (temporary)
Olympic Green Archery Field	Temporary	Archery	Dismantled (temporary)
Road Cycling Course	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Triathlon Venue	Temporary	Triathlon	Dismantled (temporary)
Wukesong Baseball Field	Temporary	Baseball	Dismantled (temporary)
Chaoyang Park Beach Volleyball Ground	Temporary	Beach volleyball	Dismantled (temporary)
Laoshan Bicycle Moto Cross (BMX) Venue	Temporary	Cycling (BMX)	In use (repurposed)

BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Beijing			
Hong Kong Olympic Equestrian Venue (Beas River)	Existing	Eventing, dressage, jumping	In use
Shanghai Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Qingdao Olympic Sailing Centre	New build	Sailing	In use
Qinhuangdao Olympic Sports Centre Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Tianjin Olympic Centre Stadium	New build	Football	In use
Shenyang Olympic Stadium	New build	Football	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

NATIONAL STADIUM

Also known as the Bird's Nest on account of its distinctive, award-winning steel structure, the National Stadium has become one of Beijing's best-known landmarks. Located in the Olympic Park, it hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympic Games in 2008 and the Olympic Winter Games in 2022. It remains in use mainly for international and national events, large-scale cultural and sporting activities, and is open to the public on non-event days. Since its opening in 2008, the Bird's Nest has received more than 40 million local and foreign visitors and spectators, and has hosted more than 390 large-scale events.

NATIONAL AQUATICS CENTRE

Better known as the Water Cube, it has become another Beijing landmark. This multi-functional sports, recreation and fitness venue is mainly used as an aquatic sports training facility, but it continues to host national and international events and is also open to the public, receiving 5,000 visitors a day. The venue was refurbished in 2010, when a water park, exhibition hall, stores and restaurants were added. After the renovation, the National Aquatics Centre (Water Cube/Ice Cube) was able to switch between ice and water and the curling competition for the Beijing 2022 was held here. At present, the venue continues to be open to residents and tourists, promoting summer and winter sports alike.

BEIJING OLYMPIC BASKETBALL GYMNASIUM (WUKESONG SPORTS CENTRE)

Home to a number of sports teams, this privately run venue stages more than 500 sports and cultural events per year, including concerts by world-renowned artists. The venue hosted the basketball Olympic events in 2008 and the ice hockey competitions during Beijing 2022.

SHUNYI OLYMPIC ROWING-CANOEING PARK

Though the canoe slalom course was emptied after the Games and is used intermittently, the rest of the venue remains open to sporting events and to recreational water activities, such as sailing lessons, wakeboarding and water skiing. It has also hosted local and international water sports events.

LAOSHAN MOUNTAIN BIKE COURSE

A temporary venue for the BMX competitions in 2008, the site was transformed into a leisure park and remains in use open to the public.

BEIJING OLYMPIC GREEN TENNIS CENTRE

The centre has hosted the ATP 500 and WTA 1000 China Open since 2009. A new central court, the National Tennis Stadium, was opened in 2011. Featuring a retractable roof, the stadium has a capacity of 15,000, the fifth largest in the world. When it is not hosting events, the centre opens to the public, who can rent the courts for recreational sport practice.

CHINA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM

Now a sports complex used by students of the China Agricultural University, it is one of six further education facilities that was used to stage events at Beijing 2008.

BEIJING OLYMPIC VILLAGE

After accommodating 16,000 athletes at Beijing 2008, the Olympic Village's apartments were refurbished for residential purposes and placed on the market. Its occupancy rate was 95 per cent by 2016. The city's public transport network has been expanded to serve the area, with the construction of new subway lines. During the Village's construction, concerns were raised about worker conditions and the displacement of local residents. Six auxiliary accommodation sites were used at Beijing 2008: in Qingdao, Hong Kong, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang and Qinhuangdao.

LAOSHAN VELODROME

The venue has mainly been used for cycling training since the Games, and has hosted only a small number of local and national cycling competitions. It is also used for other sports on an occasional basis.

HONG KONG OLYMPIC EQUESTRIAN VENUE (BEAS RIVER)

The venue hosted the equestrian events at the 2010 Asian Games and continues to stage a large number of dressage, show jumping and cross-country events at all levels, from grassroots to high-performance. It is also home to a riding school that offers services to Hong Kong Jockey Club members and other permitted users.

NATIONAL INDOOR STADIUM

A multi-purpose venue that is open to the public and visitors, the National Indoor Stadium hosts both sporting and cultural events. After renovation, it hosted the ice hockey competitions of the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022.

TEMPORARY VENUES

CHAOYANG PARK BEACH VOLLEYBALL GROUND

The venue remained partially undismantled for years after the Games. It has since been fully dismantled, and a large shopping centre is currently being built on the grounds. The site continues to be used for various cultural activities, and a Beijing 2008 memory exhibition is located in the area.

TRIATHLON VENUE

The venue was located at the Ming Tombs Reservoir, an hour's drive north of central Beijing. The 1.5km swim was held in the reservoir, with the 40km bike section and 10km run taking place on the reservoir dam itself and the surrounding roads. The facilities and stands erected for the Games were dismantled afterwards.

BEIJING OLYMPIC GREEN HOCKEY STADIUM

After Beijing 2008, the stadium was used by the public for ball games. Both it and the neighbouring Olympic Green Archery Field – another temporary Games venue – have now been dismantled to make way for the National Speed Skating Oval (Ice Ribbon), which hosted the speed skating competitions at the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022.

Did you know?

At the time of its construction, the Bird's Nest was the world's largest steel structure, with 26km of unwrapped steel used. With a capacity of 91,000, it was the largest venue used at Beijing 2008.

The distinctive facade of the Water Cube is inspired by soap bubbles and allows daylight to enter the building, helping to save up to 55 per cent on lighting energy for the venue.

The Ming Tombs Reservoir, the venue for the triathlon competitions, is so called because of its proximity to the Ming Tombs, a series of mausoleums built by the emperors of China's Ming dynasty.

Beijing 2008 had more competition venues – 39 – than any other Olympic Games.

The Olympic Village is located adjacent to the Olympic Park and covers an area approximately three times the size of New York's Central Park.

4.27 London 2012



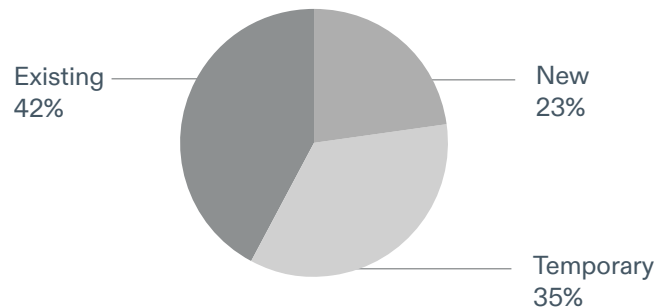
OVERVIEW

Thirty competition venues were used for the Olympic Games London 2012. Thirteen of the competition venues were existing, six were new and eleven were temporary. Out of the eleven temporary venues, ten have been dismantled. One of the existing venues was demolished. Nineteen remain in use today, including including a temporary venue which became permanent. Eight of the venues were outside London.

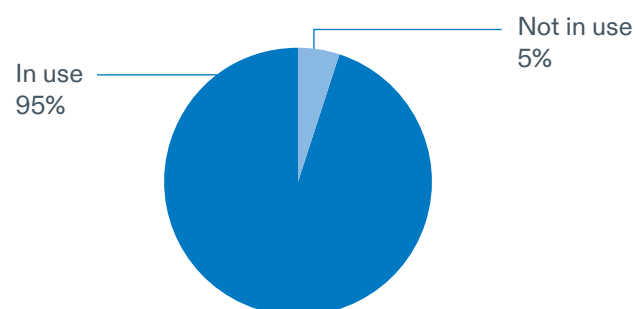
The venues still in use host sports, cultural, entertainment and leisure activities, cater for athletes of all levels of ability, and stage competitions that range from world championships to school events.

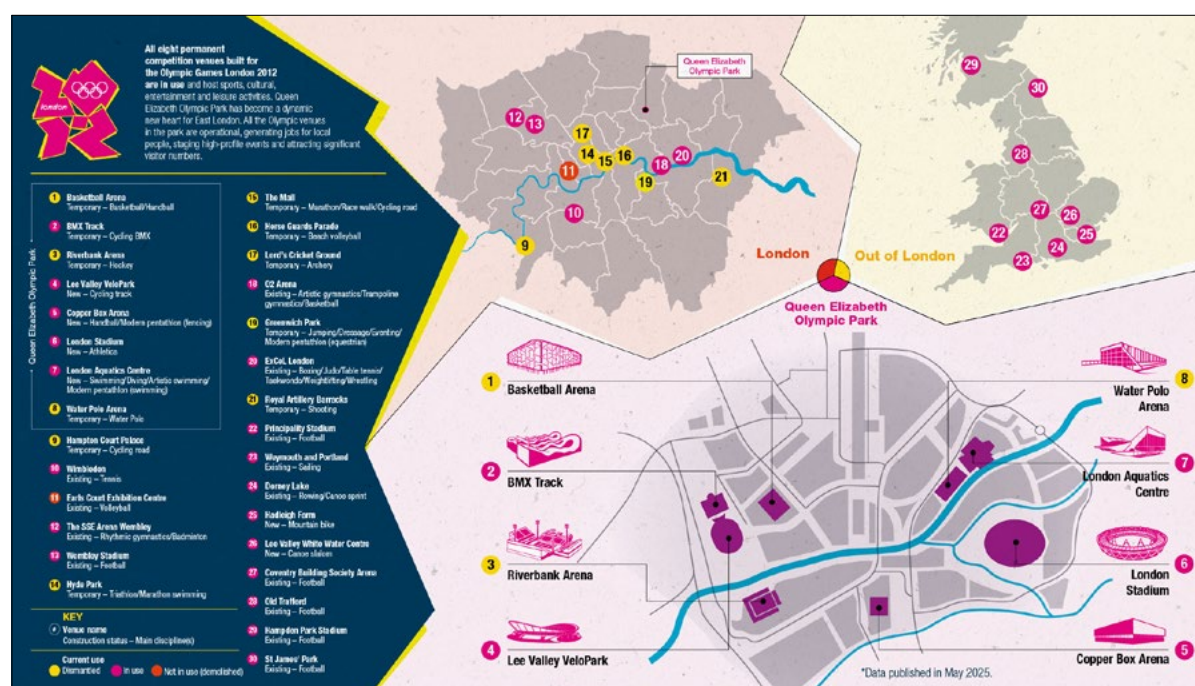
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the track and field competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both are still in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LONDON 2012 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
North Greenwich Arena	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, trampoline gymnastics, basketball	In use
Wembley Arena	Existing	Rhythmic gymnastics, badminton	In use
Wimbledon	Existing	Tennis	In use
Earls Court Exhibition Centre	Existing	Volleyball	Not in use (demolished)
ExCeL - North Arena 1	Existing	Boxing, judo, fencing, table tennis, taekwondo, weightlifting, wrestling	In use
Wembley Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
London Olympic Stadium	New build	Athletics, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use

LONDON 2012 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
London Aquatics Centre	New build	Swimming, diving, artistic swimming, modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use
London 2012 Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Lee Valley White Water Centre	New build	Canoe slalom	In use
Copper Box	New build	Handball, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
East Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
BMX Track	Temporary	Cycling BMX	In use (repurposed)
Riverbank Arena	Temporary	Hockey	Dismantled (temporary)
Water Polo Arena	Temporary	Water polo	Dismantled (temporary)
Basketball Arena	Temporary	Basketball, handball	Dismantled (temporary)
Horse Guards Parade Beach Volleyball Venue	Temporary	Beach volleyball	Dismantled (temporary)
Hyde Park	Temporary	Triathlon, marathon swimming	Dismantled (temporary)
Lord's Cricket Ground	Temporary	Archery	Dismantled (temporary)
Royal Artillery Barracks	Temporary	Shooting	Dismantled (temporary)
The Mall	Temporary	Marathon, race walk, cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Greenwich Park	Temporary	Jumping, dressage, eventing, modern pentathlon (equestrian, running, shooting)	Dismantled (temporary)
Hampton Court Palace	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)

LONDON 2012 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside London			
Hampden Park	Existing	Football	In use
Millennium Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Old Trafford	Existing	Football	In use
St James' Park	Existing	Football	In use
City of Coventry Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Eton Dorney Rowing Centre	Existing	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Weymouth and Portland	Existing	Sailing	In use
Hadleigh Farm	New build	Mountain bike	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

NORTH GREENWICH ARENA

Originally known as the Millennium Dome and built to celebrate the new millennium, the venue opened on 31 December 1999. Underused in the years that followed, it closed its doors before being refurbished and reopening in 2007, when it was renamed the North Greenwich Arena. Now known as the O2 Arena, it has hosted more than 2,000 events, for which over 25 million tickets have been sold. At 20,000, it has the second-highest capacity for an indoor arena in the UK.

A multi-purpose entertainment, cultural and sporting venue, it provides the setting for the ATP Finals, the final event of the men's professional tennis season. Also home to an exhibition centre, a live music club and restaurants, it offers rooftop tours to visitors. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the arena was made available to the UK's National Health Service (NHS) for staff training.

WEMBLEY ARENA

Built in the 1930s and a swimming venue at the 1948 Olympic Games, when it was known as the Empire Pool, the venue was awarded Grade II-listed status in 1976 and renamed Wembley Arena two years later. It was extensively refurbished in 2006 and renamed the SSE Arena in 2014. It hosts more than 100 events a year, including sports events, shows and concerts. Each year, the Wembley Arena attracts over one million visitors.

LONDON OLYMPIC STADIUM

The stadium forms part of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, which was built on a brownfield site in a part of the city earmarked for regeneration. With a view to the stadium's post-Games reconfiguration, removable features were installed, and the weight of the structures was kept to a minimum. This reconfiguration took place between 2013 and 2016. A new roof covering all the seats was installed, along with retractable seating to cover the athletics track and bring the crowd closer to the pitch. The capacity was reduced from 80,000 to approximately 60,000, though the venue can host 80,000 for concerts.

As well as hosting the 2017 IAAF World Championships and regular season Major League Baseball (MLB) matches, the stadium is now the home ground of English Premier League club West Ham United, ensuring its continued use. The stadium is used year-round, but is criticised as loss-making because of the deal with West Ham United, which some believe has left taxpayers to fund the club's stadium operating costs. However, reports show the venue brings economic benefit to the city with Major League Baseball generating more than GBP 50 million in economic impact for the city and more than 40,000 fans coming from overseas just for that event.

LONDON AQUATICS CENTRE

Also situated in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the venue was reconfigured after the Games to ensure its long-term use and sustainability and opened to the public in March 2014. It houses two 50m Olympic-sized pools, a 25m diving pool with boards and platforms up to 10m, a dry diving zone, a state-of-the-art 50-station gym, a café and a creche. The venue is widely used for community sport, leisure and recreation. More than 50 schools use it for lessons, with 300 students benefitting from the venue every day. The venue records more than one million visits every year and the cost of a swim is capped to match the prices of public pools nearby.

The venue's construction doubled the number of Olympic-sized pools in the British capital. It offers training for high-performance athletes and hosts competitions and events. The venue for the 2014 FINA World Diving Series and the 2016 European Aquatics Championships, it is also home to a diving academy opened by British Olympic diver Tom Daley.

WIMBLEDON

The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club hosted the tennis competition at the 1908 Olympic Games, at its old location on Worple Road, Wimbledon. In 1921, it moved across the district to its current location on Church Road, the venue for the world-famous grasscourt Grand Slam tournament. The complex has 41 courts in all, 19 of them used for competition and 22 for training. The two main courts (Centre Court and No. 1 Court) are used only for the Grand Slam tournament, and both now have retractable roofs. The other courts are open to the club's members.

LONDON 2012 VELODROME

Situated in the north of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and renamed Lee Valley VeloPark, it was the first place in the world to offer four Olympic cycling disciplines in one location: the track in the iconic London 2012 velodrome, BMX on a remodelled Olympic track, miles of challenging mountain bike trails and a one mile road circuit.

The pre-planned transformation from Olympic venue to the community focused Lee Valley VeloPark was seamless. It opened in 2014, and in its first decade, more than 740,000 people had cycled thanks to an inclusive programme of community, club, school and elite activity.

5,000 school children and 11,000 club riders cycle here each year alongside initiatives funded by venue owner Lee Valley Regional Park Authority for underrepresented groups and sessions for cyclists with a range of disabilities. A community centric programme is balanced with commercial activity such as conferences, team building days and large scale cycle rides, providing valuable income and subsidising grassroots and community initiatives. A broadened offering includes a GBP 500,000 gym and pickleball courts both added in 2024.

With an almost non-stop series of major international events, the legacy of London 2012 is very much alive, inspiring future generations and thrilling sell-out crowds.

LEE VALLEY WHITE WATER CENTRE

Located in Hertfordshire, set in the River Lee Country Park, the Lee Valley White Water Centre is a world class visitor attraction offering a variety of sports, with white water rafting as the most popular activity, alongside canoeing and kayaking on the two courses.

The only brand new London 2012 venue to open before the Games and the first to re-open after them – just six weeks after the Games, Lee Valley White Water Centre was designed from the very start for legacy. 600,000 users had enjoyed paddlesports and lake activities by 2021, and it has hosted four major international events.

Alongside the Olympic standard competition course, a lake and a second, more gentle course broadens participation, providing a development pathway, developing future talent and facilitating extensive funded activities for schools, clubs and community groups. Meanwhile the Olympic course hosts an expanded sports offering, daily water time for the Great Britain Canoe Slalom and Kayak Cross teams and sees the world's best return for major national and international events.

Additionally, corporate days and venue hires allow discounted community access and provide valuable funding for investment, including the recent addition of a permanent kayak cross starter ramp.

WEMBLEY STADIUM

Built for the British Empire Exhibition of 1924/25, the stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the athletics competitions at the 1948 Olympic Games, when it was known as Empire Stadium. The stadium was demolished in 2003 and rebuilt, reopening in 2007.

Wembley hosted its first FA Cup final in 1923 and remains the venue for this showpiece match and for the League Cup final today. It is also the home of England's national football team and staged the 1966 World Cup final, the finals of the 1996 and 2020 UEFA European Championships, and the finals of the London 2012 women's and men's Olympic football tournaments.

The stadium has on occasion provided London football clubs Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur with a temporary home, and it has been used for several other sports over the years, including rugby league, rugby union, American football, speedway, boxing and baseball. It is also a celebrated music venue and was the setting for the 1985 Live Aid charity concert. It also hosts corporate events and offers guided tours for visitors.

ETON DORNEY ROWING CENTRE

A standalone, man-made venue, it was built in 2006 and upgraded for the 2012 Olympic Games. It is owned by Eton College and is home to its boat club. Regularly used for rowing, triathlon and canoe/kayak training and competitions, it hosted a number of major events prior to the Games, including the 2006 World Rowing Championship. Since the Games, it has staged the 2013 FISA Rowing World Cup, the 2018 ITU Para-Triathlon World Cup, and a host of national and local events, such as the National Schools Regatta. The British Canoeing High Performance Team is based at the centre, and 20 state and independent schools also use it for training. The venue can be booked for conferences and corporate events, and the public are free to use its grounds when competitions are not taking place.

EAST VILLAGE

Situated in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and now known as East Village, the former Olympic Village is a community of 3,300 homes. Approximately half of them are market-priced homes, around a quarter are intermediate "affordable" homes for people on middle incomes, and a further quarter are for social rent. The original plans for the Olympic Park proposed 35 per cent of "affordable" housing. More than 6,000 people live in East Village, and all "affordable" and social rent homes are now occupied. The development's overall occupancy rate stood at 95 per cent in 2016. Around 500 new homes to rent were launched at East Village in spring 2019, while a further 1,500 homes were due for completion from 2021 onwards.

East Village has excellent transport links to the city centre and a wide variety of shops, cafés, bars and restaurants. It also boasts three communal children's play areas, two hotels, a gym, and a health and well-being centre. A new school, housed in what was the Olympic health and drug testing centre, opened in 2013. There has been criticism from local residents about rent and house price increases and gentrification of the area.

VENUES NOT IN USE

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION CENTRE

The venue formerly known as the Empress Hall was built in 1895 and redeveloped in 1936. It was used during the Olympic Games London 1948 and became a major exhibition, events and concert venue, hosting the volleyball competitions at the 2012 Olympic Games. The venue was demolished in 2014 to make way for a residential development that has yet to be built.

TEMPORARY VENUES

GREENWICH PARK

Greenwich Park is one of the oldest and most famous parks in London and has been used as a location for several films, among them *Four Weddings and a Funeral*. Its use for the Olympic Games was opposed by some local residents, who expressed concern that the equestrian events would cause irreparable damage to the park and local ecosystem. Those fears proved unfounded – the venue was returned to its normal use after the Games, and all temporary infrastructure was removed.

RIVERBANK ARENA

Part of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the venue was dismantled after the Games and rebuilt just a few hundred metres away at Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre. It is a premier venue for both sports and thriving hub for six hockey teams, nine university clubs and endless tennis players.

The pre-planned conversion from London 2012's only purpose-built Paralympic venue to the community focused Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre was swift. Since opening in 2014 over 460,000 people have played hockey and tennis here.

The site of the Riverbank Arena is now parkland.

WATER POLO ARENA

Located in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, this demountable venue was built using environmentally friendly materials that could be reused. It housed a competition pool and a warm-up pool and was dismantled in April 2013, with materials recycled or fed back into the supply chain. Today, the area occupied by the venue has been transformed into East Bank, London's biggest cultural and education district in a generation. It includes the V&A, Sadler's Wells, BBC Music and UAL's London College of Fashion.

HORSE GUARDS PARADE BEACH VOLLEYBALL VENUE

Some 5,000 tonnes of sand were used to create the main court and warm-up courts at this temporary 15,000-seater arena in St James' Park, central London. It was dismantled after the Games.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND ARCHERY VENUE

Temporary stands accommodating 6,500 spectators were set up on the outfield. The archers shot with the famous pavilion behind them. The stands and facilities erected for the Olympic archery competitions were dismantled immediately after the Games. Lord's is known as the "Home of Cricket" and first hosted the sport in 1814.

Did you know

Some 70,799 luminous panels equipped with nine LED lamps were installed between the seats to create the light effects used at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies at the Olympic Stadium.

Thirty-three buildings were knocked down and more than 800,000 tonnes of earth were excavated and decontaminated, where necessary, to build the Olympic Stadium.

The Water Polo Arena's silver covering was made of recyclable PVC. The venue's inflatable sloping roof was designed to provide insulation and reduce condensation.

Lee Valley Velodrome is known locally as "The Pringle" because its curving roof resembles the shape of the potato-based crisp.

4.28 Rio 2016



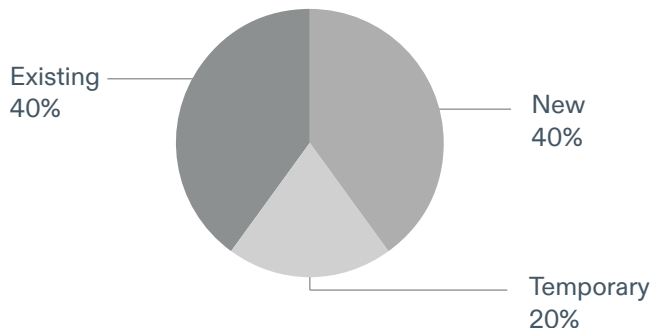
OVERVIEW

Thirty-four competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Rio 2016, all of them remain in use. Fourteen of the competition venues were existing, 13 were new and seven were temporary. One temporary venue remains in use. Five of the venues, all used for football during the Games, were outside Rio de Janeiro.

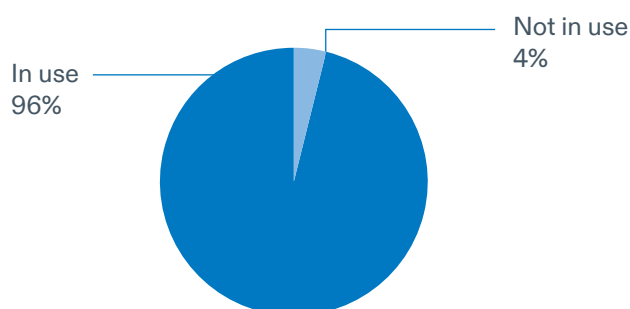
Though management and governance issues have emerged in the first Olympiad following the Games, 8 years later, all Rio 2016's competition venues host competitions and training for athletes, professional teams and local clubs, and provide residents with opportunities to engage in recreational sports. Some also stage concerts and other events.

The Maracanã Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and Rio Olympic Stadium the track and field competitions, and they are both regularly in use. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Most of the buildings remain closed and are not in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





RIO 2016 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Rio Olympic Equestrian Centre	Existing	Eventing, dressage, jumping	In use
Rio Olympic Arena	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, trampoline gymnastics	In use
Maracanã Stadium	Existing	Football, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Rio Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, football	In use
Lagoa Stadium	Existing	Rowing, canoe sprint	In use
Maria Lenk Aquatics Centre	Existing	Diving, artistic swimming, water polo	In use
Deodoro Aquatics Centre	Existing	Modern pentathlon (swimming)	In use

RIO 2016 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Rio Olympic Shooting Centre	Existing	Shooting	In use
Riocentro - Pavilion 2	Existing	Weightlifting, boxing, table tennis, badminton	In use
Sambódromo	Existing	Archery, marathon	In use
Maracanãzinho	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Marina da Glória	Existing	Sailing	In use
Rio Olympic Hockey Centre	New build	Hockey	In use
Rio Olympic Tennis Centre	New build	Tennis	In use
Rio Olympic Velodrome	New build	Cycling (track)	In use
Whitewater Stadium	New build	Canoe slalom	In use
Carioca Arena 1	New build	Basketball	In use
Carioca Arena 2	New build	Judo, wrestling	In use
Carioca Arena 3	New build	Fencing, taekwondo	In use
Rio Olympic Golf Course	New build	Golf	In use
Youth Arena	New build	Basketball, modern pentathlon (fencing)	In use
Rio Olympic BMX Centre	New build	Cycling BMX	In use
Rio Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	Not in use
Future Arena	Temporary	Handball	Dismantled (temporary)
Mountain Bike Centre	Temporary	Mountain bike	In use
Rio Olympic Aquatics Stadium	Temporary	Swimming, water polo	Dismantled (temporary)

RIO 2016 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Beach Volleyball Arena	Temporary	Beach volleyball	Dismantled (temporary)
Deodoro Stadium	Temporary	Rugby, modern pentathlon (running, shooting, equestrian)	Dismantled (temporary)
Fort Copacabana	Temporary	Cycling (road), triathlon, marathon swimming	Dismantled (temporary)
Pontal	Temporary	Cycling (road), race walk	Dismantled (temporary)

Venues outside Rio de Janeiro

Mané Garrincha Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Mineirão	Existing	Football	In use
Amazônia Arena	New build	Football	In use
Corinthians Arena	New build	Football	In use
Fonte Nova Arena	New build	Football	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

RIO OLYMPIC EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

Now known as the Brazilian National Equestrian Centre, the venue is part of Deodoro Olympic Park, which was built on ground belonging to a military base. It is one of two Olympic Parks used at Rio 2016. The venue was constructed for the 2007 Pan-American Games and modernised and expanded for the Olympic Games. Used by the public and Brazil's armed forces, the centre hosted 15 competitions in 2018, including the South American Three-Day Eventing Championships.

RIO OLYMPIC HOCKEY CENTRE

Another Deodoro Olympic Park venue, it was built in 2007 and staged matches at the Pan-American Games that year. After being renovated for the 2016 Olympic Games, it was closed for two years after the Games but has been in use since 2018. The centre, which has three pitches, is used by the Deodoro Hóquei Clube for its Brazilian championship matches and is a training base for Brazil's national hockey teams. It also hosts development activities.

RIO OLYMPIC ARENA

This multi-purpose venue was built on the site of the Nelson Piquet International Racetrack to host the basketball and artistic gymnastics competitions at the 2007 Pan-American Games. Before the 2016 Olympic Games, the arena was used as a training centre for Brazil's artistic gymnastics team and hosted a number of sports. Home to an NBA-type basketball court and training court, the 18,000-seater venue has been in continuous use since the Games, staging concerts, sporting events and esports competitions.

MARACANÃ STADIUM

Designed to be the biggest football stadium in the world, this iconic venue was built for the 1950 FIFA World Cup. It was refurbished in 2000, 2006 and 2013. The most recent of those renovations was the most extensive and saw the stadium partially rebuilt for the 2014 FIFA World Cup, when it hosted the final. It now has a capacity of just under 79,000.

It was closed for a year after the Games due to governance issues, prompting a misperception that it had been abandoned. Since 2017, the Maracanã has been used by football clubs Flamengo and Fluminense for their home matches. The stadium also hosts concerts and other types of entertainment events.

RIO OLYMPIC STADIUM

Another 2007 Pan-American Games venue. Temporary stands were installed to take the stadium's Olympic Games-time capacity to 60,000, and a new track was laid. Before the Games, structural problems in the roof caused its closure until 2015. A new roof was fitted, which caused some criticism of the venue. Renamed the Estádio Olímpico Nilton Santos after the Brazilian footballer, it is the home ground of football club Botafogo, who have signed a 20-year lease to use it. The stadium also stages concerts and track and field competitions.

LAGOA STADIUM

Centrally located, close to Leblon and Ipanema beaches, the venue has existed since 1961 but was remodelled for the 2007 Pan-American Games and again for the 2016 Olympic Games, with the construction of a new finish tower and renovation of the boathouse among the refurbishments. A natural rowing site, it hosts some local and regional events and is used by the Clube de Regatas do Flamengo, among other rowing clubs.

The Rio de Janeiro State Rowing Federation is based at the stadium. It is also home to the Rio de Janeiro Rowing and Para-Rowing Training Centre, which runs training camps and offers high-performance development (through partnerships with universities, for example), talent identification programmes, and training for coaches and support staff. Plans for the venue to become a fully-fledged high-performance training and research centre have yet to come to fruition, however, and water quality and lack of access for the community have been causes for concern.

MARIA LENKAQUATICS CENTRE

Part of Barra Olympic Park, the venue was built for the 2007 Pan-American Games. Owned and operated by the Brazilian National Olympic Committee, it was refurbished for Rio 2016 and is part of the Brazilian Olympic Training Centre. Its facilities include three Olympic-sized swimming pools, a combat sports room, a strength and conditioning room, and physiotherapy and rehabilitation rooms.

The centre is used by 10 clubs and sports organisations and more than 200 athletes, from youth to high-performance level, across a number of sports and disciplines, including judo, swimming, diving and athletics. It also hosts local and regional competitions and is used by the city's firefighters and other public agencies for training.

RIO OLYMPIC TENNIS CENTRE

The venue's main arena has a capacity of 10,000. Two temporary courts with seating for 5,000 and 3,000 spectators were erected for the Games. After the Games, the main arena hosted the FIVB Beach Volleyball World Tour and South American Beach Soccer League in 2017. The centre has been open to the public since 2018, and eight of the courts are still in use. Admission is free. Political upheaval and the lack of a viable

long-term governance model have caused uncertainty about the centre's long-term use.

RIO OLYMPIC VELODROME

Situated in Barra Olympic Park, the venue had its seating capacity halved to 2,500 after the Games and reopened in May 2017. Part of the Brazilian Olympic Training Centre, it is the main training hub for the Brazilian Cycling Federation and also offers induction sessions for youngsters and adults. It has staged some national and international cycling events, including the 2018 UCI Para-cycling Track World Championships. The centre is beset by high maintenance costs, with air conditioning needed to maintain a suitable temperature for its 250m wooden track.

DEODORO OLYMPIC WHITEWATER STADIUM

A Deodoro Olympic Park venue, the stadium had temporary stands installed for the Games. It reopened to the public in September 2017. Part of the Deodoro X-Park, it comprises two independently accessed channels: an Olympic-standard competition channel that can also be used for rafting; and a training channel that is used for instruction and recreation. Popular with the local community for recreational swimming, rafting and other water-sports activities, the venue also hosts competitions, such as the 2018 ICF Canoe Slalom World Championships.

VENUES NOT IN USE

RIO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Situated in Barra da Tijuca in the south west of the city, the Village covers an area of 75 hectares and is made up of 31 buildings with 922 apartments. At Games time, nearly half the athletes were within 10 minutes of their competition and training venues. Though the post-Games plan was to sell the apartments as luxury condominiums and welcome 2,400 families as part of the development of the Barra da Tijuca area, this has not come to fruition, due to economic and political instability and a surfeit of properties on the market. As of 2020, the majority of the Village's buildings were vacant.

The Olympic Village (Ilha Pura) was purchased by Banco Pactual, which is renovating the buildings in sections for sale. The first section was sold and the new section will be launched in 2025. 1,700 apartments were sold by the end of 2024.

TEMPORARY VENUES

RIO OLYMPIC AQUATICS STADIUM

The stadium was designed as a temporary venue. Its pools were relocated after the Games, as planned. In March 2017, the warm-up pool was successfully moved to a military base elsewhere in the city, while the main swimming pool was installed a year later at a high-performance training centre for aquatic sport athletes in Salvador de Bahia. The dismantling of the stadium's external structure was completed in 2023, after delays caused by political and economic challenges. These delays led to false media reports claiming that the venue had been abandoned.

BEACH VOLLEYBALL ARENA

Situated on Copacabana Beach – the cradle of Brazilian beach volleyball – the 12,000-seater arena was the centrepiece of a temporary complex that comprised five training courts and two warm-up courts. All the facilities were dismantled after the Games as planned.

DEODORO STADIUM

Built beside the Deodoro Arena and the Aquatics Stadium to ensure that all five parts of the modern pentathlon competition were within easy walking distance of each other for spectators, the venue, which also staged the rugby competitions and was erected around an existing polo field, had a capacity of 15,000 and was dismantled after the Games as planned.

FORT COPACABANA

The fort was built early in the 20th century to protect Copacabana beach and the entrance to Rio harbour. It is situated at the southern end of the beach. It provided the start and finish points for the cycling road races and the mid-point of the triathlon races. The water just off the fort was used for the marathon swimming events. A 5,000-seater stand was erected at the site and dismantled after the Games as planned.

MOUNTAIN BIKE CENTRE

A 5.4km-long loop, the Olympic mountain bike circuit featured sections such as Rio Rocks and Coconut Beach. After the Games, it was redesigned as a smaller circuit, which remains in use.

Did you know

The Brazilian National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute has listed the Maracanã Stadium as a historic monument.

The Maracanã is Rio de Janeiro's second most popular visitor attraction after the statue of Christ the Redeemer.

The Olympic Golf Course is home to over 100 species of birds – eight of which are endemic to the Atlantic Forest biome – and over 263 species of mammals, frogs, snakes and lizards. Biologists were on site during the construction of the course to oversee management of the local fauna and to protect the various species and their habitat.

4.29 Tokyo 2020



OVERVIEW

Of the venues used for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, all 33 permanent sites remain in use — including the 32 competition venues and the Olympic Village, which was purpose-built for the Games.

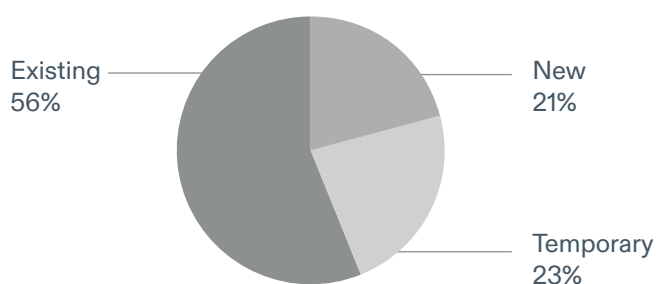
Most of the 10 temporary venues were dismantled after the Games, and the sites were restored to their original uses, such as public parks. However, three temporary venues were designed for a longer lifespan and are still in use today for sporting or exhibition purposes, bringing the total number of Tokyo 2020 competition venues currently in use to 35.

Of the 32 competition venues, 24 were existing, five of which had been used when the Japanese capital previously hosted the Olympic Games in 1964: Yoyogi National Stadium, Equestrian Park, Nippon Budokan, Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, and Enoshima Yacht Harbour. Eight were newly built: the Olympic Stadium, Musashino Forest Sport Plaza, Ariake Arena, Oi Central Seaside Park Hockey Stadium, Sea Forest Waterway, Canoe Slalom Centre, Yumenoshima Park Archery Field, and Tokyo Aquatics Centre.

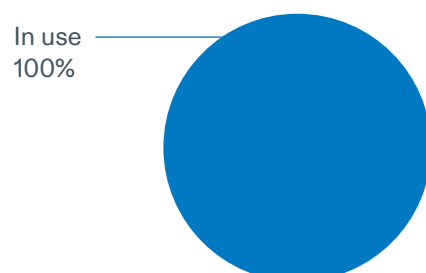
All the competition venues have an operator and a legacy plan in place to ensure their long-term use. They host events and activities serving both their local communities and high-performance athletes, ranging from taster days and fitness events to international competitions.

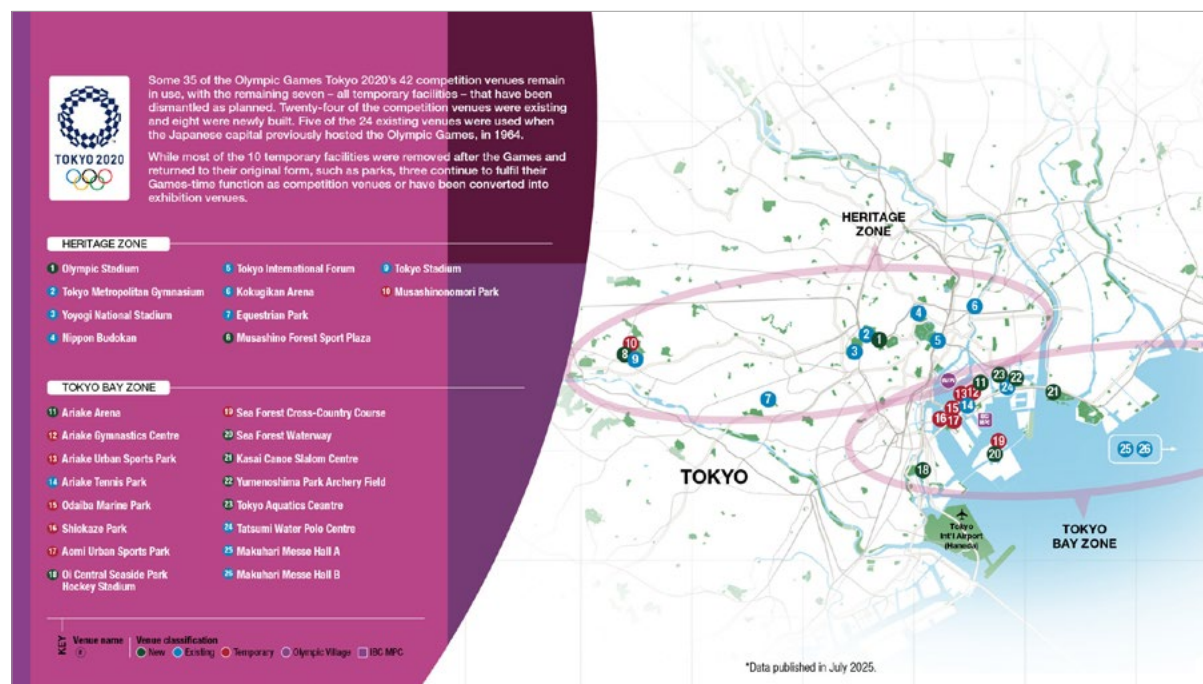
The venues in Tokyo are located in two separate clusters: Heritage and Tokyo Bay. With the exception of the Olympic Stadium and Musashino Forest Sport Plaza, all the newly built venues are located in the latter.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





TOKYO 2020 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Heritage area			
Olympic Stadium	New	Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Athletics, Football	In use
Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	Existing	Table Tennis	In use
Yoyogi National Stadium	Existing	Handball	In use
Nippon Budokan	Existing	Judo, Karate	In use
Tokyo International Forum	Existing	Weightlifting	In use
Kokugikan Arena	Existing	Boxing	In use
Equestrian Park	Existing	Equestrian	In use
Musashino Forest Sport Plaza	New	Badminton, Modern Pentathlon	In use
Tokyo Stadium	Existing	Football, Rugby, Modern Pentathlon	In use
Musashinonomori Park	Temporary	Cycling	Dismantled (temporary)

TOKYO 2020 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Bay area			
Ariake Arena	New	Volleyball	In use
Ariake Gymnastics Centre	Temporary	Gymnastics	In use (repurposed)
Ariake Urban Sports Park	Temporary	Cycling, Skateboarding	In use
Ariake Tennis Park	Existing	Tennis	In use
Odaiba Marine Park	Temporary	Aquatics, Triathlon	Dismantled (temporary)
Shiokaze Park	Temporary	Volleyball	Dismantled (temporary)
Aomi Urban Sports Park	Temporary	3×3 Basketball, Sport Climbing	Dismantled (temporary)
Oi Central Seaside Park Hockey Stadium	New	Hockey	In use
Sea Forest Cross-Country Course	Temporary	Equestrian	Dismantled (temporary)
Sea Forest Waterway	New	Canoe, Rowing	In use
Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre	New	Canoe	In use
Yumenoshima Park Archery Field	New	Archery	In use
Tokyo Aquatics Centre	New	Aquatics	In use
Tatsumi Water Polo Centre	Existing	Water Polo	In use (repurposed)
Tokyo Olympic Village	New	Athlete accommodation	In use

TOKYO 2020 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Other areas			
Sapporo Odori Park	Temporary	Marathon, Race Walking	Dismantled (temporary)
Makuhari Messe Hall A	Existing	Taekwondo, Wrestling	In use
Makuhari Messe Hall B	Existing	Fencing	In use
Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach	Temporary	Surfing	Dismantled (temporary)
Saitama Super Arena	Existing	Basketball	In use
Asaka Shooting Range	Temporary	Shooting	In use
Kasumigaseki Country Club	Existing	Golf	In use
Enoshima Yacht Harbour	Existing	Sailing	In use
Izu Velodrome	Existing	Cycling	In use
Izu MTB Course	Existing	Cycling	In use
Fuji International Speedway	Existing	Cycling	In use
Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium	Existing	Baseball, Softball	In use
Yokohama Baseball Stadium	Existing	Baseball, Softball	In use
Sapporo Dome	Existing	Football	In use
Miyagi Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Ibaraki Kashima Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Saitama Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
International Stadium Yokohama	Existing	Football	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

Now known as Japan National Stadium, the 68,000-seater Tokyo Olympic Stadium is used for athletics, football and rugby, among other sports. It has played host to a number of Japan national football team friendlies, including games against Brazil and Uruguay, a FIFA World Cup 2026 qualifying match against Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and J League matches.

Though the initial plan was for the stadium's athletics track to be removed, it has been retained and will host the 2025 World Athletics Championships. As well as other major sporting events, the stadium also stages cultural shows and concerts, with several major Japanese acts having performed there since the Games.

The stadium was built on the site of the previous National Stadium, used at Tokyo's first Olympic Games in 1964 and demolished in 2015. Designed by the celebrated architect Kuma Kengo, this new venue is a blueprint for sustainable architecture, exemplified by its unique wooden lattice roof and the greenery incorporated into its exterior.

CANOE SLALOM CENTRE

Home to Japan's first man-made canoe slalom course, Canoe Slalom Centre has already staged the national championships and is used by schools and local residents for activities such as rafting tours. It also hosts international competitions and offers canoe experiences for visitors.

OI CENTRAL SEASIDE PARK HOCKEY STADIUM

One of Japan's few public hockey facilities, Oi Central Seaside Park Hockey Stadium is central to the efforts of Japanese hockey to promote the sport and encourage more people to take it up. Its two striking blue renewable bioplastic polyethylene pitches are used for other sports when not hosting hockey matches and training. The stadium reopened for post-Games use on 18 June 2022.

TOKYO AQUATICS CENTRE

With its ten-lane main pool and state-of-the-art technology, the 5,000-capacity, solar-powered Tokyo Aquatics Centre is open to the public for recreational swimming and classes and stages local and national competitions and events organised by the Tokyo Swimming Association and Japan Swimming Federation. These included the 66th Japanese Championships in October 2024.

YUMENOSHIMA PARK ARCHERY FIELD

Yumenoshima Park Archery Field reopened two months after the Closing Ceremony of the Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 with competitions and taster days for the public, a reflection of its aim to promote and popularise the sport of archery. It will also be used for major national competitions. When it is not staging competitions and events, the venue's grass field is open to the public as a place of rest and recreation.

ARIAKE ARENA

A new 15,000-capacity stadium that hosted the volleyball competitions at Tokyo 2020, Ariake Arena was envisioned as "Tokyo's new sports and cultural centre". Since reopening after the Games, it has fulfilled that vision by staging concerts by major artists, karate expos, Japan national basketball team matches, boxing, and ice shows, among many other events.

ARIAKE GYMNASTICS CENTRE

Ariake Gymnastics Centre was a temporary competition venue at Games time, when it hosted the artistic, rhythmic and trampoline gymnastic events. While it is earmarked for dismantling in 2030, it reopened in May 2023, having been converted into an exhibition hall that provides a showcase for the city's SMEs. The centre has a total exhibition area of 9,400m² and one of the largest timber roofs in the world.

MUSASHINO FOREST SPORT PLAZA

Now known as the Keio Arena Tokyo, this multi-purpose sports venue can accommodate up to 10,000 spectators and hosts major sporting events, concerts and exhibitions. It comprises a main arena that is the size of four basketball courts, a secondary arena, swimming pool, and a training hall. The venue will stage the badminton competitions at the 2025 Deaflympics.

YOYOGI NATIONAL STADIUM

Famed for its eye-catching design and suspended roof, Yoyogi National Stadium remains one of the Japanese capital's most beloved pieces of architecture and one of its most stunning landmarks. Designated a nationally important cultural property in 2021, it was used for basketball, diving, modern pentathlon (swimming), and swimming at the Olympic Games Tokyo 1964 and for handball at Tokyo 2020 and continues to stage sporting and cultural events.

NIPPON BUDOKAN

The spiritual home of Japanese martial arts, Nippon Budokan was built for Tokyo 1964, when it provided the venue for the judo events. It was renovated for the Japanese capital's second Olympic Games, when it hosted the karate and judo competition. In 2019, it welcomed the World Judo Championships. When it is not hosting martial arts, it doubles up as a concert and festival venue, with many of rock and pop music's biggest acts having performed there over the years.

TOKYO METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM

The setting for the gymnastics competition at the Olympic Games Tokyo 1964, Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium is a multi-functional venue that hosted events at the 1967 Summer Universiade, the 2019 ITTF Team World Cup, the 2018 FIG Individual All-Around World Cup and the Olympic table tennis competitions at Tokyo 2020. A 10,000-seater venue, it has also staged NBA matches, figure skating championships, and volleyball and wrestling competitions. The venue is open to the public and runs a number of recreational sports programmes.

EQUESTRIAN PARK

Another venue used at Tokyo 1964, when it hosted the dressage competitions. Established in 1940 as a racehorse breeding research centre and training ground, this 18-hectare park has a 2,400m racetrack, a jumps course, a polo ground, a sand track, a clubhouse, stables, and office buildings. It continues to be used for research and competitions and was rebuilt for Tokyo 2020, when it staged dressage and jumping.

ARIAKE URBAN SPORTS PARK

Initially earmarked for demolition after the Games, Ariake Urban Sports Park reopened in October 2024 as a three-hectare, multi-purpose sports legacy zone featuring a skate park, 3×3 basketball court and a bouldering wall. Adjoining the park is a multi-purpose area that serves the local community and includes shops, and cafes.

Built to host BMX, BMX freestyle and skateboarding at Tokyo 2020, Ariake Urban Sports Park staged a skateboarding experience for local residents as part of celebrations held to mark the one-year anniversary of the Games.

ARIAKE TENNIS PARK

An existing venue refurbished for Tokyo 2020, Ariake Tennis Park comprises 48 outer courts and the 10,000-seater Ariake Coliseum. The venue for the Japan Open and the Pan Pacific Open – ATP 500 and WTA 500 events respectively – the park is used extensively by the local community and is home to two tennis academies, shops, restaurants and jogging paths. It opened in 1983.

SEA FOREST WATERWAY

Having hosted the rowing and canoeing sprint events at Tokyo 2020, Sea Forest Waterway is now a popular leisure and recreation facility and lays on water sports taster sessions and fitness events. It also has eight conference rooms of various sizes and can be used to host functions. The venue for the World Rowing Junior Championships in 2019, it will be used in future for other international rowing and canoeing competitions and for athlete development and training.

KOKUGIKAN ARENA

Another existing venue was the Kokugikan Arena, which staged boxing at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad and is the home of sumo, Japan's national pastime. The 11,000-seater stadium also welcomes street fighter esports competitions, including a round of the Capcom Cup, which uses Street Fighter 6, in March 2025.

FUKUSHIMA AZUMA BASEBALL STADIUM

The stadium has an overall capacity of 30,000 and is part of the Azuma Sports Park. It is used by players of all ages and abilities, from local to professional teams. As well as staging professional baseball games, it hosts national sports festivals and inter-high school competitions. The stadium's many facilities include an athletics track, a gymnasium used for basketball and volleyball, a swimming pool, tennis courts, and walking and jogging tracks. It also extensive gardens, which are open to the general public.

YOKOHAMA BASEBALL STADIUM

The home of the Yokohama DeNA BayStars, one of Japan's professional baseball teams, Yokohama Baseball Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium with a capacity of 35,000. Now an baseball and American football venue, it has been used in the past for Australian rules football and has hosted concerts by several major acts and artists.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The product of private-public collaboration, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Village provides approximately 5,650 houses to the city's residents. These include apartments for families, general housing for rental, serviced apartments and residential homes for the elderly. Now known as Harumi Flag, the Village has been designed as Japan's first hydrogen-powered district and as a barrier-free residential development with facilities for multi-generational educational, cultural and sporting activities. Some 40 per cent of its total area is given over to green spaces.

Did you know?

The exterior of Tokyo Olympic Stadium is comprised of multi-layered eaves of wood sourced from each of Japan's 47 prefectures, while more than 47,000 trees were planted in the area around the stadium.

The eye-catchingly bright blue turf of Oi Central Seaside Park Hockey Stadium's two pitches is comprised of bio-based polyethylene (a by-product of the sugar cane industry) and recycled black rubber.

Nippon Budokan was built for Tokyo 1964 on the grounds of the 15th-century Edo Castle. Based on an eighth-century Japanese temple, its design is inspired by Mount Fuji, a national symbol of Japan.

Following its reopening, Ariake Gymnastics Centre won a Japanese Ministry of the Environment award for its use of wood as a renewable and aesthetically pleasing resource.

5. Olympic Winter Games: by Edition

5.1 Chamonix 1924



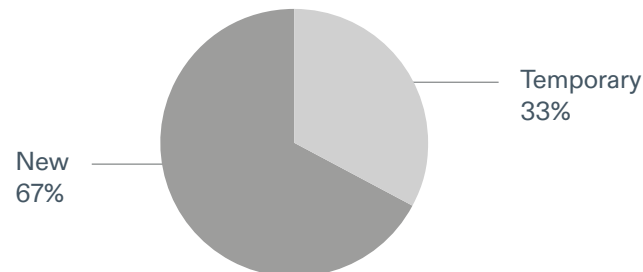
OVERVIEW

Three competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Chamonix 1924. Two of them are still in use today, one of which has been repurposed. One of the competition venues was seasonal, and the other two were built for the Games as permanent facilities.

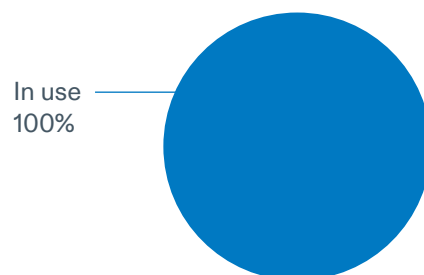
The Stade Olympique de Chamonix was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as most of the competitions. It has since been repurposed and hosts a number of sports.

There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





CHAMONIX 1924 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Stade Olympique de Chamonix / Stade de Glace (du Bouchet)	New build	Cross-country skiing start and finish, curling, ice hockey, military patrol, figure skating, speed skating, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Piste des Pélérins	New (seasonal)	Bobsleigh	Dismantled (seasonal)
Venue outside Chamonix			
Tremplin Olympique du Mont	New built	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

TREMPLIN OLYMPIQUE DU MONT

The venue was built for the 1924 Games. It is still used for training, youth events and national and regional competitions.

The hill staged a number of ski jumping competitions after the Games, including the inaugural FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 1937. It underwent four modifications through to 1982 but lost its FIS accreditation in 2001 and hosted its last international competition that winter. Efforts were later made to raise funds to upgrade the venue and bring it into line with FIS requirements, but these failed when priority was given instead to another ski jumping facility nearby.

STADE OLYMPIQUE DE CHAMONIX/STADE DE GLACE (DU BOUCHET)

This multi-functional stadium was the main Games venue, built around an existing speed skating rink (the Patinoire du Bouchet). After the Games, the Stade Olympique was opened up to the public for recreational ice sports and to clubs for training. It hosted the men's European All Around Figure Skating Championships in 1926 and the cross-country events at the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 1937. Maintenance of the ice sheet was discontinued around 1960. The sheet was no longer in use by the time the stadium was repurposed.

It was repurposed into a new multi-purpose sports complex in 1970 and renamed the Centre Sportif Richard Bozon. The complex remains in use today. Popular with local residents, its facilities include two speed skating rinks, a swimming pool, a squash court, a climbing wall, a gym, an ice rink and an athletics track. The complex was formerly the home of Chamonix Hockey Club, the most successful ice hockey team in France with 30 national championship titles and 10 runner-up places.

VENUES NOT IN USE

PISTE DES PÉLERINS

Built for the first time for the 1924 Games, this natural track made of rocks, ice and snow was rebuilt every year through to 1950, when it was closed for competition after five athletes were killed at the French Bobsleigh Championships that year. The local sports club continued to use the site for training until the early 1960s, at which point the City of Chamonix withdrew the concession and the track was abandoned.

Parts of the 1.3km course, which runs through a forest and sits at the foot of the Glacier des Pélerins, remain visible today. The track is now frequented by hikers and cyclists, though there have been calls for the local authorities to renovate it, commemorate its Olympic past and attract more visitors to the site.

Did you know?

The ski jump built for Chamonix 1924 was modelled on the Holmenkollbakken, the Oslo ski jumping venue built in 1892, that would go on to host the ski jumping events at Oslo 1952.

At the time of its construction, the Stade Olympique's artificial ice sheet was the largest in the world.

A natural track founded on granite blocks, the Piste des Pélerins was nicknamed the "19 Curves of Hell" because of the dangers it posed to bobsleighters.

Chamonix staged the first official FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 1937.

5.2 St. Moritz 1928



OVERVIEW

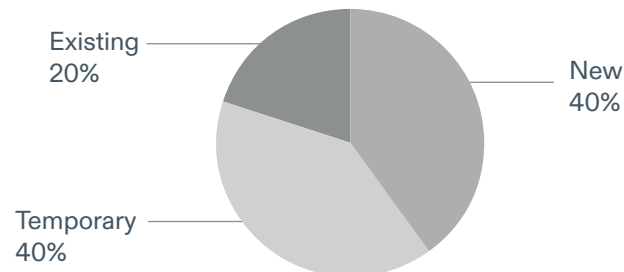
Five competition and ceremonies venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1928. Three of them continue to offer quality facilities for high-performance athletes, the general public and visitors to the resort.

One venue was existing, two were built for the Games and two were temporary (seasonal) venues rebuilt every year. All hosted events at the resort's second Olympic Winter Games 20 years later, and all the venues are in the resort of St. Moritz. The St. Moritz Olympia Bob Run also hosted events at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020.

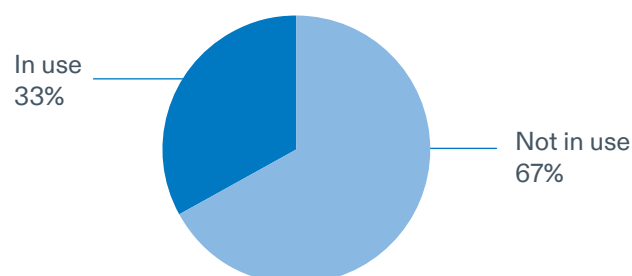
St. Moritz Olympic Stadium, which is still in use, was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ST. MORITZ 1928 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Skistadion	Existing	Cross-country skiing and Nordic combined (demonstration sports: military patrol, winter pentathlon)	Not in use (demolished)
Olympiastadion St. Moritz (St. Moritz Olympic Stadium)	New build	Figure skating, speed skating, ice hockey, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Olympiaschanze St. Moritz	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	Not in use (demolished)
St. Moritz Olympia Bob Run	Temporary (seasonal)	Bobsleigh	In use (seasonal)
Cresta Run	Temporary (seasonal)	Cresta (which later evolved into skeleton)	In use (seasonal)
Demonstration sport venue			
Sankt Moritzersee	Temporary (seasonal)	Skikjoring (demonstration sport)	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

ST. MORITZ OLYMPIC STADIUM

Built in 1927 for the II Olympic Winter Games, the Olympic Stadium is now a private house. Also used at the Olympic Winter Games in 1948, it lay empty thereafter and fell into disrepair, before being refurbished by its current owner, a celebrated Swiss designer. Many of its original features have been restored, while the former ice rink in front of the building is now used as a driving range by a local golf club and also hosts occasional charity cricket matches.

ST. MORITZ OLYMPIA BOB RUN

First constructed in 1903, the Olympia Bob Run is one of the oldest bobsleigh tracks in the world and is rebuilt with natural ice and snow every winter, though it does have some permanent curves made from stone and concrete. It is a regular on the IBSF World Cup circuit and has hosted 25 IBSF World Championships. It will stage the competition again in 2028.

Among other major international competitions, it has hosted the IBSF European Bobsleigh Championships 12 times (most recently in 2022), as well as the 2025 IBSF Para Sport World Championships, and the bobsleigh, luge and skeleton competitions at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020.

The run also hosts Switzerland's national bobsleigh, skeleton and luge championships and several local events. It is open from the end of December to the beginning of March and is used for training by amateur and high-performance athletes and by the Saint Moritz Bobsleigh Club, founded in 1897. Visitors can ride the run with a professional driver and brakeman.

CRESTA RUN

Owned and maintained by the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club, the famous Cresta Run has been rebuilt with natural ice and snow every winter since 1884/85. It is still used extensively today and stages 30 competitions every year.

The run has hosted the annual Grand National race since 16 February 1885. It is the most prestigious of the four major classic races held at the venue, the others being the Curzon Cup (first held in 1910), the Morgan Cup (1935) and the Brabazon Trophy (1966).

The track welcomes both experienced athletes and the public. Around 12,500 rides are completed on it every year, adding up to an estimated half a million rides since it opened.

SANKT MORITZERSEE

The venue for the skijoring demonstration event at the 1928 Games, this lake sits on the southern edge of the resort. In winter, it hosts the Snow Polo World Cup, the only "high-goal" polo tournament to be played on snow, and the White Turf international horse racing meet, which has been running since 1907. The lake also staged the speed skating competitions at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020 and is used for sailing in summertime.

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLYMPIASCHANZE ST. MORITZ

This ski jumping hill closed in 2006 because of safety concerns. The local ski club used the venue prior to its closure, and though plans were in place for the construction of a new hill, they were not implemented due to cost issues. A 90m hill was built next to the existing 70m hill for the 1948 Games.

SKISTADION

Though its stands and shooting ranges were dismantled a few years ago, the Skistadion's trails now form part of a 230-kilometre cross-country skiing network catering for both the classic and skating styles.

Did you know?

The Cresta Run and the St. Moritz Olympia Bob Run are the only two completely natural ice runs in the world to still stage international competitions.

Today more than 15,000 cubic metres of snow and of water are used to rebuild the Olympia Bob Run every winter, all without the aid of chemical products.

The Skistadion also hosted a demonstration event at the 1928 Games: military patrol, a team sport in which athletes compete in ski mountaineering, rifle shooting and cross-country skiing.

Skikjoring is a sport in which athletes are pulled on skis by horses, dogs or motor vehicles. Horses were used at the St. Moritz 1928 event and still today for the White Turf Events each February.

5.3 Lake placid 1932



OVERVIEW

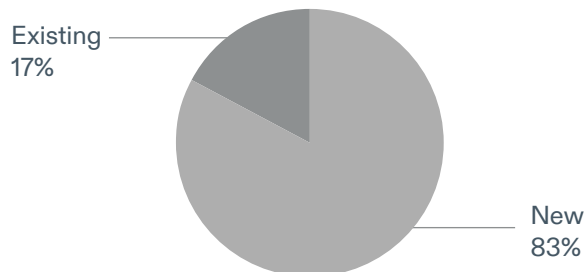
Six competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1932 and all remain in use, welcoming the local community and visitors alike.

All but two of them are also used for high-performance sport.

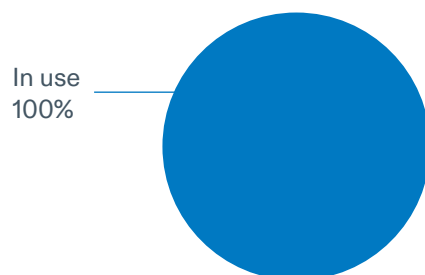
Only one of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built especially for the Games. Four of the venues were used again when Lake Placid hosted the Olympic Winter Games for a second time, in 1980.

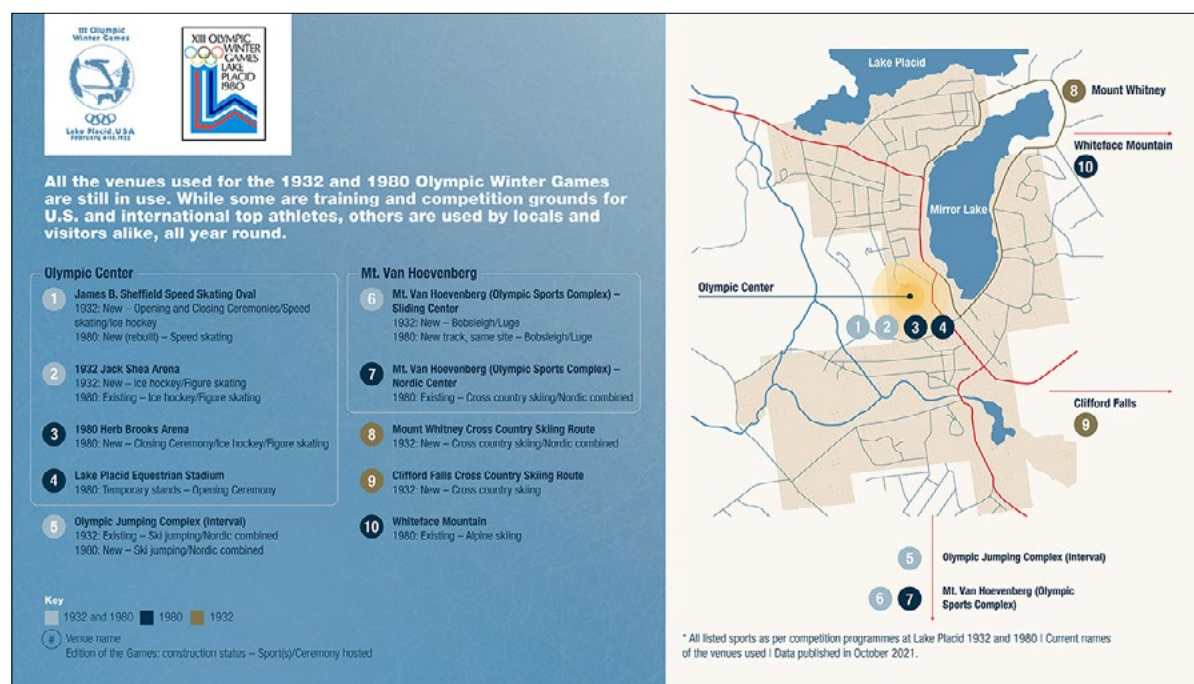
The James B. Sheffield Olympic Skating Rink, also a competition venue still in use, served as the Olympic Stadium. There was no official Olympic Village at the Games.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LAKE PLACID 1932 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
The Arena	New build	Ice hockey, figure skating	In use
James B. Sheffield Olympic Skating Rink/ Olympic Stadium	New build	Ice hockey, speed skating, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Venues outside Lake Placid			
Interval Ski Hill/Olympic Ski Hill	Existing	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use
Mt Van Hoevenberg Bob Run	New build	Bobsleigh	In use
Mount Whitney Cross-Country Skiing Route (Start and finish at the Olympic Stadium)	New build	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Clifford Falls Cross-Country Skiing Route	New build	Cross-country skiing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

THE ARENA

Now known as the 1932 Jack Shea Arena and part of Lake Placid's Olympic Center. This much-used sporting and events hub has been extensively refurbished over the years, including for the 1980 Olympic Winter Games and most recently in preparation for the 2023 Winter World University Games. It was also one of several two-time Olympic venues used for the 2019 International Children's Winter Games.

A popular community skating venue where classes and annual camps are laid on for the public, the arena is also the setting for concerts, conferences and other public events. Used by numerous US Olympic figure skaters as a training base over the years, the arena now hosts many events, such as the Lake Placid Ice Dance Championships.

JAMES B. SHEFFIELD OLYMPIC SKATING RINK/OLYMPIC STADIUM

Also part of the Olympic Center and also used at Lake Placid 1980. Though the venue has not hosted a major international ice-sport event since 1990, it regularly stages local, regional and national speed skating events. An outdoor facility, it is used widely by local schools, speed skating clubs and the local community for recreational skating, speed skating and ice hockey. It was also a venue for the 2019 International Children's Winter Games. As part of the Olympic Center's refurbishment, the venue had a new refrigeration system installed, among other upgrades designed to ensure compliance with international competition standards. It hosted the start and finish of the 18km cross-country skiing event at Lake Placid 1932.

MT VAN HOEVENBERG BOB RUN

The venue has undergone many changes since the construction of the original, natural bobsleigh track for Lake Placid 1932. This track was replaced by a new one for the Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1980, with a separate luge track built in 1979. In 2000, both tracks were replaced by a combined bobsleigh, luge and skeleton track. The centre forms part of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Sports Complex and is listed in the American National Register of Historic Places.

It regularly stages luge, bobsled and skeleton World Cup events. It hosted the IBSF World Championships for a ninth time in 2012, and the FIL World Luge Championships for the second time in 2009. USA Luge is headquartered in Lake Placid and uses the sliding track as its home training track. The centre is also home to the Lake Placid Bobsled Experience, which gives visitors the chance to ride down the track.

INTERVAL SKI HILL/OLYMPIC SKI HILL

This is the fourth of the 1932 venues also used at Lake Placid 1980. A year-round competition and training venue, the complex boasts K-120 and K-90 ski jump towers and two training hills. It has hosted a variety of international ski jumping events over the years, including events at the 2019 International Children's Winter Games. Its training facilities are used by the US ski team's Elite Aerial Development Program (EADP).

The complex, which also comprises a Nordic ski loop and biathlon range, is being upgraded to meet the FIS' highest requirements for staging events. As part of the refurbishment, beginners' slopes and a freeride and tubing park will be built to encourage more local residents to use the site.

MOUNT WHITNEY CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING ROUTE

The Mount Whitney trail was built especially for the Games and staged the 18km cross-country race and the cross-country leg of the Nordic combined competition. It is no longer a dedicated cross-country trail and is used for recreational cycling, hiking and cross-country skiing.

CLIFFORD FALLS CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING ROUTE

Used for the 50km cross-country race, this trail was built especially for the Games. It comprised the former North Notch and South Notch trails, which were some of the earliest dedicated ski trails in the region and part of a larger network of trails that dated back to the 1920s. With the advent of developed ski areas such as Whiteface Mountain in the 1940s and 1950s, however, the popularity of backcountry ski trails declined and the route returned to the wild, though parts of it are still used today for recreational cycling, hiking, and cross-country skiing.

Did you know?

Running alongside the combined bobsleigh, luge and skeleton track at the Mount Van Hoevenberg Sliding Center is the Cliffside Coaster, which opened in October 2020. At 1.4 miles long, it is the USA's longest mountain roller coaster.

Built for Lake Placid's first Olympic Winter Games, the 1932 Jack Shea Arena is the oldest of all Olympic indoor ice rinks. It is named after a US speed skater who won two Olympic golds at Lake Placid 1932.

The four venues used at both Lake Placid 1932 and 1980 will also stage events when the resort hosts the 2023 Winter World University Games.

Opened in January 2020, the Lake Placid Olympic Ski Jumping Complex's SkyRide gondola system serves the two main ski jumps. A lift takes visitors to the top of the K-120 tower, where a refurbished observation deck offers 360-degree panoramic views of Lake Placid and the Adirondack High Peaks. The 90-metre hill has a zipline that descends 700 feet to recreate the ski jumping experience.

5.4 Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936



OVERVIEW

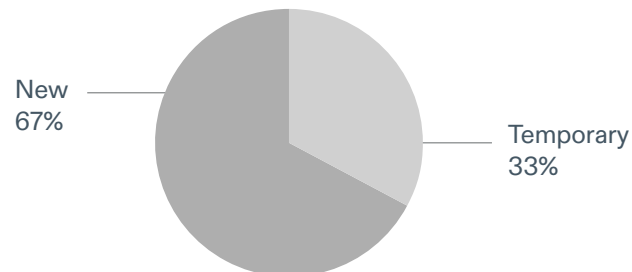
Six competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936.

Four of them were built for the Games and are still in use today by the local population and high-performance athletes alike. They also stage both major international championships and local competitions. The other two venues were temporary and have been dismantled.

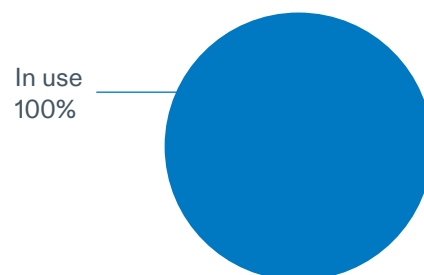
The Olympia-Skistadion was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It remains a leading ski jumping venue today.

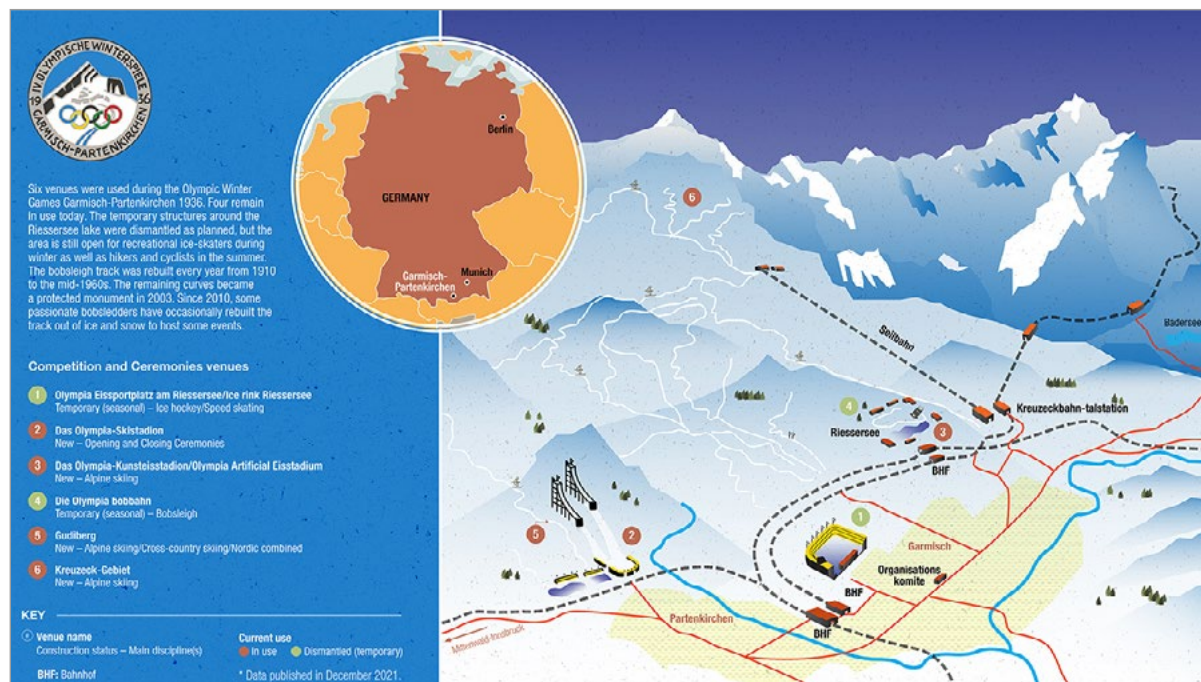
There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1936 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Olympia-Kunsteisstadion/ Eisstadion (Olympia Artificial Ice Stadium)	New build	Ice hockey, figure skating	In use
Olympia Skistadion	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined, cross- country skiing, Opening and Closing Ceremonies, military patrol (demonstration sport)	In use
Gudiberg	New build	Alpine skiing, cross- country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Olympia Eisportplatz am Riessersee / Riessersee Ice Rink	Temporary (seasonal)	Ice hockey, speed skating	Dismantled (seasonal)
Olympia Bobbahn	Temporary (seasonal)	Bobsleigh	Dismantled (seasonal)
Venue outside Garmisch-Partenkirchen			
Kreuzeck-Gebiet	New build	Alpine skiing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

OLYMPIA KUNSTEISSTADION

An open-air venue at Games time, when an ammonia-cooling system was used to create artificial ice, the stadium has undergone several renovations since then. It was fitted with a roof in 1964, while a second hall with an ice hockey rink and a curling rink was added in the early 1990s, along with two outdoor rinks.

Since 1936, it has been the home stadium of professional ice hockey team SC Riessersee. It is also used by women's ice hockey club SC Garmisch-Partenkirchen and men's fourth-division ice hockey team TSV Farchant. It hosted a Germany national team match at the inaugural World Cup of Hockey in 1996 and all the matches in the 2012 IIHF Ice Hockey U-20 World Championship Division I Group A.

The country's national curling performance centre, it has twice staged the Men's Curling World Championships and also hosted a Davis Cup tie in 2009. The venue is open to skaters and the local community for training, classes and recreational skating.

OLYMPIA SKISTADION

One of the largest and busiest ski jumping venues in the world and a listed historical site, the Olympia-Skistadion has been renovated on several occasions, mostly with the aim of ensuring it complies with FIS rule changes. In 1950, a new jumping tower made of steel, the first of its kind, was erected to replace the original wooden construction. The hill was completely rebuilt in 2007 and underwent renovation work again in 2019.

It is the venue for the second round of the world-famous Four Hills Tournament, a ski jumping competition that takes place between Christmas and Epiphany and attracts crowds of over 25,000 spectators in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. It has also staged many FIS World Cup and Continental Cup events and the German National Ski Jumping Championships. Also used for youth and regional competitions, it is open for training five days a week and is visited annually by between 400,000 and 600,000 people. Its attractions include guided tours, a restaurant and a zipline running from the tower to the stadium area.

GUDIBERG

The venue for the Alpine skiing and cross-country skiing events at the 1936 Olympic Winter Games, the Gudiberg continues to host national and international skiing events. These include a round of the 2007 FIS Slalom World Cup and the slalom events at the 2011 FIS Alpine Ski World Championships. Its facilities were altered and upgraded for both events, with the finish line returned to its 1936 Games location. The Gudiberg was also the location for the ski jumping leg of the combined skiing events at Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936, which took place on an existing hill.

KREUZECK-GEBIET

The venue for the downhill races at the 1936 Games, which were held on the Neunerstrecke course. Known today as the Olympia or Kandahar run, it has hosted FIS Downhill World Cup races every year since 1970 and staged the downhill races at the 1978 and 2011 FIS Alpine Ski World Championships. Together with Hausberg and Alpspitze, Kreuzeck forms part of the Garmisch-Classic Ski Area.

TEMPORARY VENUES

OLYMPIA BOBBAHN

A temporary (seasonal) natural bobsleigh track made of ice and snow, it was built and dismantled every year as of winter 1910. It regularly held world, European, German and Bavarian bobsleigh championships until 1966. A popular destination for local hikers and cyclists, the track was uncovered again in 2002 by volunteers and was listed as a historical site the following year. The bobsleigh section of the SC Riessersee club has been organising commemorative bobsleigh runs on the track since 2013. In 2015, the Red Bull Bob Heroes event, in which participants raced in home-made bobs, attracted 2,500 spectators, while an international bob week was held at the venue in 2019. The site is also home to the Bob Museum, which tells the story of the track.

OLYMPIA EISSPORTPLATZ AM RIESSERSEE

A speed skating rink and two ice hockey rinks were prepared on the lake's frozen surface for the 1936 Olympic Winter Games, with temporary facilities being set up to accommodate spectators and officials. The lake was already a popular location before the Games and is still used for recreational skating when frozen, as well as commemorative events such as the Pond Hockey Cup, which was held in 2011 and 2013 with the same rules and conditions as those at the Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936 Games.

Did you know?

The Kandahar downhill course features a section called the Free Fall, which has a gradient of 92 per cent.

The Olympia Bobbahn was 1,525 metres long and had 13 curves and a vertical drop of approximately 130 metres. Competitors reached speeds of up to 120km/h on it.

The Olympia-Eissport-Zentrum was built in only 106 days.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen is Germany's only Olympic Winter Games host city. The resort joined with Munich to submit a candidature to co-host the 2018 Olympic Winter Games, which were awarded to PyeongChang.

5.5 St. Moritz 1948



OVERVIEW

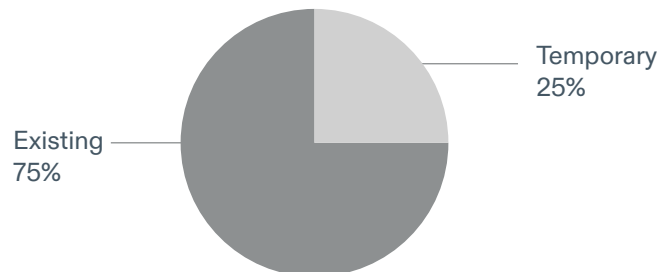
Eight competition and ceremonies venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1948.

Six of them continue to be used today by high-performance athletes, the general public and visitors to the resort.

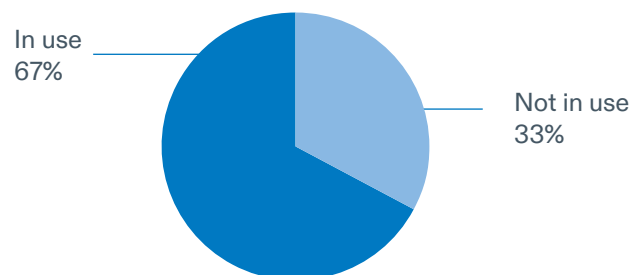
All the venues were existing sites, and all are in the resort of St. Moritz. Five of them had been used at the resort's first Olympic Winter Games 20 years earlier. The St. Moritz Olympia Bob Run also hosted events at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020.

There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ST. MORITZ 1948 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
St. Moritz Olympic Stadium	Existing	Figure skating, speed skating, ice hockey, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Olympiaschanze St. Moritz	Existing	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	Not in use (demolished)
Skistadion	Existing	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	Not in use (demolished)
Kulm Hotel Skating Rink	Existing	Figure skating	In use
Suvretta House Ice Rink	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Corviglia/Piz Nair	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
St. Moritz Olympia Bob Run	Temporary (seasonal)	Bobsleigh	In use (seasonal)
Cresta Run	Temporary (seasonal)	Cresta (which later evolved into skeleton)	In use (seasonal)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

ST. MORITZ OLYMPIC STADIUM

Built in 1927 for the II Olympic Winter Games, the Olympic Stadium is now a private house. It lay empty after the 1948 Games and fell into disrepair, before being refurbished by its current owner, a celebrated Swiss designer. Many of its original features have been restored, while the former ice rink in front of the building is now used as a driving range by the local golf club and also hosts occasional charity cricket matches.

ST. MORITZ OLYMPIA BOB RUN

First constructed in 1903, the Olympia Bob Run is one of the oldest bobsleigh tracks in the world and is rebuilt with natural ice and snow every winter, though it does have some permanent curves made from stone and concrete. It is a regular on the IBSF World Cup circuit and has hosted 25 IBSF World Championships. It will stage the competition again in 2028.

Among other major international competitions, it has hosted the IBSF European Bobsleigh Championships 12 times (most recently in 2022), as well as the 2025 IBSF Para Sport World Championships, and the bobsleigh, luge and skeleton competitions at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020.

The run also hosts Switzerland's national bobsleigh, skeleton and luge championships and several local events. It is open from the end of December to the beginning of March and is used for training by amateur and high-performance athletes and by the Saint Moritz Bobsleigh Club, founded in 1897. Visitors can ride the run with a professional driver and brakeman.

CRESTA RUN

Owned and maintained by the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club, the world-famous Cresta Run has been rebuilt with natural ice and snow every winter since 1884/85. It is still used extensively today and stages 30 competitions every year.

The run has been playing host to the annual Grand National race since 16 February 1885. It is the most prestigious of the four major classic races held at the venue, the others being the Curzon Cup (first held in 1910), the Morgan Cup (1935) and the Brabazon Trophy (1966).

The track welcomes both experienced athletes and the public. Around 12,500 rides are completed on it every year, adding up to an estimated half a million rides since it opened.

KULM HOTEL SKATING RINK

This open-air venue, which also hosted an event in the winter pentathlon competition, is used by the Saint Moritz Skating Club, which offers lessons to beginners and coaching for more proficient skaters. It is situated in the grounds of Kulm Country Club, a name synonymous with winter sports in St. Moritz and the setting for the opening ceremony and the medal ceremonies at the 2017 FIS Alpine World Ski Championships. The roots of winter sports tourism can be traced back to the nearby Kulm Hotel, which remains the home of the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club and Cresta Club.

SUVRETTA HOUSE ICE RINK

This open-air rink sits in front of the Suvretta House Hotel, with lessons offered by experienced coaches. The hotel also has its own open-air curling rink and lies within easy reach of the nearby pistes.

CORVIGLIA/PIZ NAIR

The venue for the six Alpine skiing events at the 1948 Olympic Winter Games (women's and men's downhill, slalom and combined). Boasting 155 kilometres of runs and 23 lifts, its slopes have hosted the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships five times in 1934, 1948, 1974, 2003 and 2017 in all and FIS Alpine Ski World Cup Ladies every year.

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLYMPIASCHANZE ST. MORITZ

This ski jumping hill closed in 2006 because of safety concerns. The local ski club used the venue prior to its closure, and though plans were in place for the construction of a new hill, they were not implemented due to cost issues. A 90m hill was built next to the existing 70m hill for the 1948 Games.

SKISTADION

Though its stands and shooting ranges were dismantled a few years ago, the Skistadion's trails now form part of a 230-kilometre cross-country skiing network catering for both the classic and skating styles. The Skistadion hosted two demonstration events at the 1948 Games: the military patrol competition (military patrol is a team sport in which athletes compete in ski mountaineering, rifle shooting and cross-country skiing), and the cross-country skiing round of the winter pentathlon competition.

Did you know?

The Olympic Stadium was the focal point of both the 1928 and 1948 Games. The nearby Country Club and ice rink for figure skating in 1948 and its interior has many reminders of the two events, including black and white photographs and an original gold medal from 1948.

The Olympia Bob Run is an integral part of the landscape of St. Moritz. The 180-degree Horseshoe turn wraps around a road running through the resort, while the end of the run passes underneath a railway line.

It takes the Bob Run's expert builders three weeks to construct the 1,700m track with 15'000 cubic metres of snow and water. By contrast, construction of the first Cresta Run in 1885 with a length of 1,200m took nearly nine weeks.

The most famous corner of the Cresta Run is Shuttlecock. Situated halfway down the run, it provides riders who have lost control of their toboggan with a safe landing on a specially prepared area of straw and snow. Fallers at the corner become automatic members of the Shuttlecock Club, which has its own tie.

Winter pentathlon was a demonstration event at St. Moritz 1948. Aside from the Skistadion and Kulm Olympic Ice Rink, three other venues were used to host the competition: the Französische Kirche, Kurhaus and Salastrains, all of which are still standing today. Winter pentathlon comprises cross-country skiing, shooting, downhill skiing, fencing and horse riding.

5.6 Oslo 1952



OVERVIEW

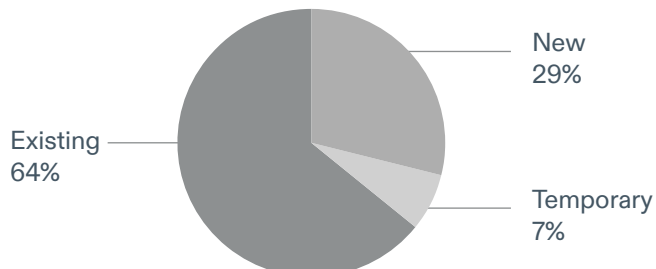
Eleven competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Oslo 1952. Nine out of the 10 permanent venues are still in use and remain integral to grassroots and high-performance sport in the Oslo area.

Thanks to the Norwegian capital's longstanding tradition of hosting winter sports events and its flourishing recreational and competitive winter sports scene, nine of the competition venues were existing sites. Of the other two venues, one was built for the Games, and the other was temporary.

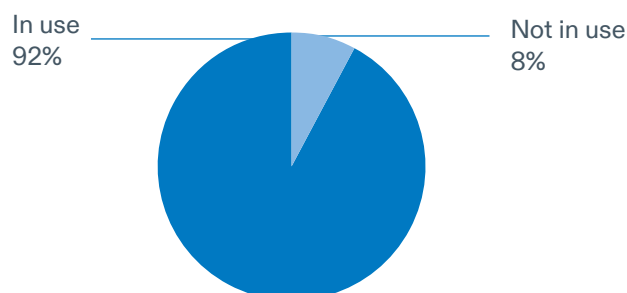
Bislett Stadium was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as the speed skating, figure skating and bandy events. It has since been repurposed, becoming a leading track and field venue.

Three official Olympic Villages were built for the Games, all of them in Oslo and with clear post-Games use plans. All of them are still in use today, providing accommodation for students, hospital staff and the elderly.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





OSLO 1952 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Dæhlenenga (Idrettspark)	Existing	Ice hockey, bandy (demonstration sport)	In use (repurposed)
Bislett Stadium	Existing	Figure skating, speed skating, Opening and Closing Ceremonies, bandy (demonstration sport)	In use (repurposed and rebuilt)
Holmenkollen Ski Jumping Hill	Existing	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use
Rødkleiva	Existing	Alpine skiing	Not in use
Holmenkollen Cross-Country Races Centre	Existing	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use (rebuilt)
Jordal Amfi	New build	Ice hockey	In use (rebuilt)
Sogn Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

OSLO 1952 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Ullevål Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Ila Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Korketrekken	Temporary (seasonal)	Bobsleigh	Dismantled (seasonal)
Venues outside Oslo			
Sandvika Kadettangen Stadium	Existing	Ice hockey	In use (repurposed)
Drammen Marienlyst Stadium	Existing	Ice hockey	In use (repurposed)
Lillestrøm Stadium	Existing	Ice hockey	In use (repurposed)
Norefjell	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

JORDALAMFI

Designed as a multi-purpose facility to ensure its use all year round, the Jordal Amfi was upgraded as a state-of-the-art artificial ice rink for the Games. Constructed in the same style and on the same footprint as its predecessor, the new Jordal Amfi opened in autumn 2020. A venue for national and international ice hockey events, the 5,300-capacity arena hosts other sports and events and is connected to an ice hockey training venue.

The old Jordal Amfi was the first artificial ice rink in Scandinavia and one of the most modern hockey rinks in Europe at the time. Built as a roofless arena, it hosted a number of local, national and international ice hockey competitions, including the 1958 and 1999 IIHF World Championships, as well as boxing matches. It underwent several upgrades over the years, including the addition of a roof in 1971 and refurbishment for the 1999 IIHF World Championships.

BISLETT STADIUM

Constructed in 1922, the stadium was repurposed after the Games and rebuilt in 2004, in the same architectural style and in the exact same location as its predecessor. Now synonymous with track and field, it is Norway's main athletics training and competition facility. It has hosted the prestigious Bislett Games every year since 1965, a fixture on the IAAF Diamond League calendar and Norway's largest sporting event. The 15,000-capacity stadium also hosts the country's annual athletics championships.

When they are not being used for training and competitions, the stadium's outdoor and indoor running tracks are open to the public and Oslo schools all year round. The most-used sports venue in Norway, Bislett Stadium is currently the home of football club IL Skeid, who play in the country's third tier. Norway's national football team also train at the stadium on a regular basis, and it is used regularly for concerts and other non-sporting events. The stadium's speed skating rink was removed in 1988.

HOLMENKOLLEN SKI JUMPING HILL

Now known as Holmenkollbakken, it is the centrepiece of the Holmenkollen National Ski Arena ("Nasjonalanlegg") and has been in existence for nearly 130 years. Refurbished on 18 occasions, most recently in 2008, it continues to host World Cup competitions, world championships and national and local events. It has staged the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships on four occasions, welcoming nearly 600,000 spectators for the most recent of those events, in 2011. The venue also features on the annual FIS Ski Jumping World Cup circuit. The viewing platform at the top of the ski jump tower is open to the public and offers panoramic views of Oslo and the surrounding forests.

HOLMENKOLLEN CROSS-COUNTRY RACES CENTRE

Now a state-of-the-art venue for cross-country skiing, biathlon and ski jumping, it is also part of the Holmenkollbakken National Ski Arena. It was completely rebuilt for the 2011 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships and hosts annual cross-country skiing, Nordic combined and biathlon World Cup events.

DÆHLENENGA (IDRETTSPARK)

A repurposed venue, the outdoor ice rink from the 1952 Olympic Winter Games was transformed into an outdoor football pitch, which is operated by a local sports club. A new indoor ice rink was built on the site.

RØDKLEIVA

Part of Oslo Vinterpark. The hill used at Oslo 1952 was closed in 1988 and is now used for off-piste skiing only.

SANDVIKA KADETTANGEN STADIUM

A repurposed venue, it is now the home ground of football club Baerum SK, who play in Norway's second division.

DRAMMEN MARIENLYST STADIUM

A repurposed venue, it is now the home ground of football club Strømsgodset Toppfotball, who play in the Eliteserien, Norway's top flight.

LILLESTRØM STADIUM

Now a football stadium, it is part of a sports complex that also features an athletics track.

NOREFJELL

A small resort with state-of-the-art lifts and snowmaking equipment that guarantees snow throughout the winter. It also has a luxury spa and aparthotel complex and is a popular year-round destination.

SOGN OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The largest of the three Olympic Villages built for Oslo 1952, it has grown in size since the Games and now provides accommodation for around 1,500 students. The Village is refurbished on a regular basis. In early 2020, for example, more cycle paths and parking areas for bicycles were built, with steps also being taken to reduce car traffic inside the Village.

ULLEVÅL OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Post-Games, the Village's two blocks were used as living quarters for hospital staff, though some have since been converted into student apartments.

ILA OLYMPIC VILLAGE

A two-block facility, it was converted immediately after the Games to provide retirement housing. Refurbished in 1996, it now specialises in the provision of rehabilitation services for the elderly. Like Sogn and Ullevål, Ila Olympic Village is well maintained and continues to provide excellent accommodation nearly seven decades on from its construction.

TEMPORARY VENUES

KORKETREKKEN TOBOGGAN RUN

The bob run built for the 1952 Games was temporary because bobsleigh was very much a minority sport in Norway at the time. The country had no permanent track and only made its Olympic debut in the sport at St. Moritz 1948. Construction costs were thus reduced and the risk of the run being under-used after the Games averted. Built with snow and ice, this natural run was 1.5km long and comprised 13 curves. It was never used for bobsleigh again after the Games but was turned into a luge run as planned and hosted the 1955 Luge World Championships. The track was not rebuilt after this. A 2km public sledge run was later constructed, partly following the outline of the track, and remains popular with both tourists and locals.

Did you know?

A total of 69 athletics world records and 25 speed skating world records have been set at Bislett Stadium, which hosted 13 world and 10 European speed skating championships between 1925 and 1986.

In 1999, Sports Illustrated named Bislett Stadium the world's fifth most important sports arena of the 20th century.

Holmenkollbakken's FIS Ski Jumping World Cup round forms part of the Holmenkollen Ski Festival, an annual Nordic skiing competition held every March since 1892 and known as Norway's "second national day".

The 120,000-strong crowd that watched the large hill ski jumping competition at Holmenkollbakken at Oslo 1952 is the largest in Olympic ski jumping history.

Holmenkollen Ski Jumping Hill was made with 1,000 tonnes of steel and offers jumpers permanent protection against the wind.

The Oslo Ski Museum is situated beneath Holmenkollbakken. Founded in 1923, it is the oldest museum of its kind in the world and tells the story of more than 4,000 years of skiing history, including Oslo 1952.

5.7 Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956



OVERVIEW

Eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956.

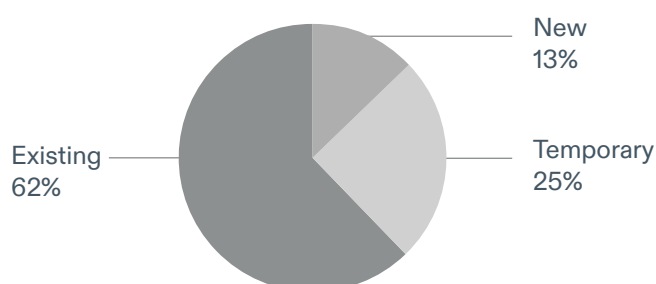
Two were temporary and were dismantled as planned after the Games.

Five venues were existing sites, and one was built especially for the Games. Four of these six venues are still in use today, providing first-class facilities for major national and international events and also serving local clubs and the community. Its slopes, for example, continue to attract high-performance and recreational skiers.

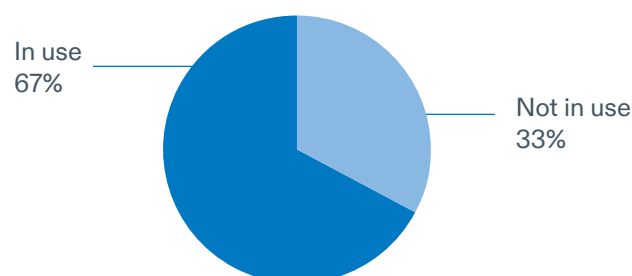
Cortina d'Ampezzo Olympic Ice Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as the ice hockey and figure skating events. A multi-purpose venue, it is used for concerts and a range of winter sports. There was no official Olympic Village.

Athletes and officials stayed in 42 hotels and 10 guest houses across the region.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1956 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Bobsleigh Run	Existing	Bobsleigh	Not in use
Ski Jump Italia	Existing	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	Not in use
Apollonio Stadium	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Tofana di Mezzo: the Olympia, Canalone and Col Drusclé runs	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Monte Faloria: Ilio Colli run	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Cortina d'Ampezzo Olympic Ice Stadium	New build	Ice hockey, figure skating, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Snow Stadium	Temporary	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Cortina d'Ampezzo			
Lake Misurina Rink	Temporary (seasonal)	Speed skating	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

APOLLONIO STADIUM

Now primarily used for tennis and home to Cortina d'Ampezzo's country club.

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO OLYMPIC ICE STADIUM

The one venue built especially for the VII Olympic Winter Games, as Cortina d'Ampezzo did not have a suitable facility for staging ice hockey and figure skating.

Now a multi-purpose complex, also called Stadio Olimpico del Ghiaccio, and the main sporting hub in Cortina d'Ampezzo. The stadium staged the 2010 Curling World Championships and will host the curling competitions at the Olympic Winter Games Milano Cortina 2026. It also hosted the Italian Short Track Speed Skating Championships in 2017.

Refurbished on several occasions since the Games, the venue was fitted with a roof in 2003 but retains its original wooden stands. It occasionally hosts concerts, is open to the public for recreational use, and is the home of several local ice hockey, figure skating, short track, speed skating, curling and broomball clubs.

TOFANA DI MEZZO – THE OLYMPIA, CANALONE AND COL DRUSCIÉ RUNS

The Olympia delle Tofane runs hosted the men's downhill at Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956, the Canalone run the women's downhill, and the Col Druscié run the men's and women's slaloms.

The Olympia delle Tofane run was the venue for most of the women's races and all the Alpine combined races at the 2021 FIS Alpine World Championships. It has been staging FIS Women's Alpine Ski World Cup races for the last 28 years and will be used for the Alpine events at the 2026 Olympic Winter Games. The mountain's three Olympic runs form part of the route of the Cortina CAI Snow Run, a nocturnal trail race first held in 2017.

MONTE FALORIA

The Illo Colli run staged the men's and women's giant slalom at Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956. It was named after a local young skier killed in an accident there in 1953. Since renamed the Pista Vitelli, it remains very popular with recreational skiers today.

VENUES NOT IN USE

BOBSLEIGH RUN

First built with snow and ice in 1906 and Italy's only bobsleigh track until the 1960s, it was renamed in honour of the legendary Italian bobsledder and two-time Olympic champion Eugenio Monti, following his death in 2003. The venue for nine bobsleigh world championships between 1937 and 1989, it was closed in 2008 due to financial difficulties and a lack of homologation for skeleton events. The track will be rebuilt by the Veneto region as part of a wider entertainment park project, and it will be used to host the sliding events at the 2026 Olympic Winter Games.

SKI JUMP ITALIA

Dating back to 1923, it has been disused since 1990, when its FIS certificate for international competitions expired. The most modern ski jump in the world at the time of its construction, it was the venue for the first round of the inaugural FIS Ski Jumping World Cup in 1979 and hosted four more World Cup events before its closure. Though the jump has fallen into disrepair, the run-off area is now home to a football pitch.

TEMPORARY VENUES

SNOW STADIUM

Dismantled after the Games, as planned.

LAKE MISURINA RINK

The venue for the last Olympic speed skating competition to be held on natural ice, Lake Misurina remains popular with tourists, attracted by its picturesque surroundings and the range of activities on offer there.

Did you know?

The Trampolino d'Italia featured in the 1981 James Bond film *For Your Eyes Only*.

The Italian resort has staged more than 100 FIS World Cup events over the years and is also the venue for a number of Nordic skiing competitions and the Freeride World Tour.

The town's population rises from around 6,000 in low season to 50,000 in the winter months.

Known as the Queen of the Dolomites, Cortina d'Ampezzo and its slopes form part of the Dolomiti Superski, one of the world's biggest ski areas, complete with 1,200 kilometres of runs.

5.8 1960 Olympic Winter Games



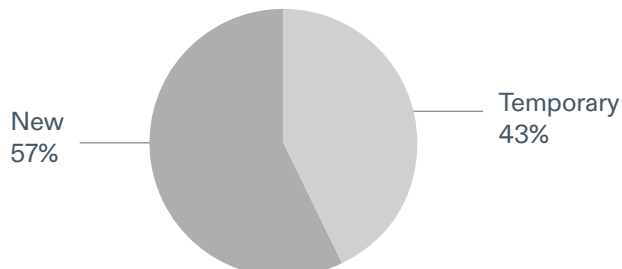
OVERVIEW

Six competition venues were used for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games, including three temporary venues. One of the three permanent venues is still in use today, forming part of what is one of the Sierra Nevada's leading ski areas and an internationally recognised winter sports destination.

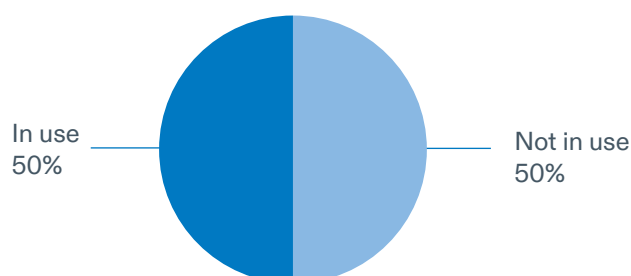
One of the competition venues, the Blyth Memorial Ice Arena, also hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It was demolished in the early 1980s after suffering irreparable roof damage.

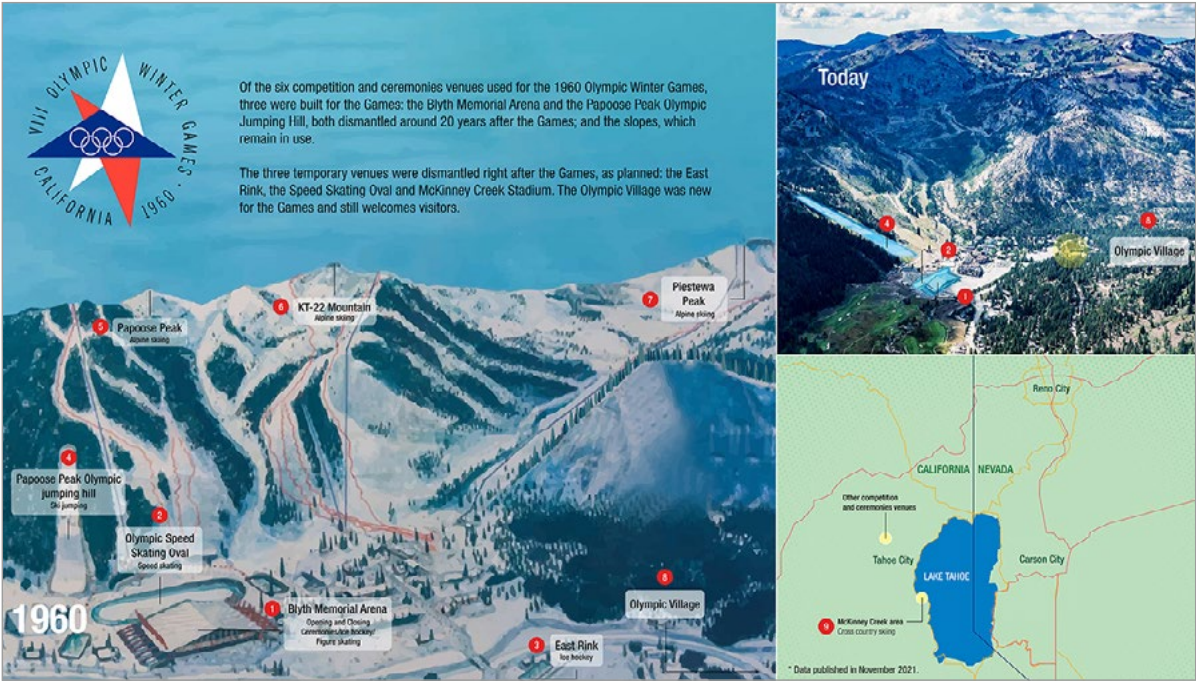
An Olympic Village was built for the Games and now provides accommodation for visitors to the resort.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





1960 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Piastewa Peak, KT-22 Mountain and Papoose Peak	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Blyth Memorial Ice Arena	New build	Ice hockey, figure skating, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	Not in use (demolished)
Papoose Peak Olympic Jumping Hill	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	Not in use (demolished)
East Rink	Temporary	Ice hockey	Dismantled (temporary)
Olympic Speed Skating Oval	Temporary	Speed skating	Dismantled (temporary)
McKinney Creek Stadium	Temporary	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

PIESTEWA PEAK, KT-22 MOUNTAIN AND PAPOOSE PEAK

Piestewa Peak, KT-22 Mountain and Papoose Peak: the six alpine events at the 1960 Olympic Winter Games were held on these three mountains. The first hosted the men's downhill, KT-22 the men's giant slalom and slalom, and Little Papoose Peak the three women's events. The women's slalom and giant slalom courses were used when the resort welcomed the FIS Alpine Ski World Cup in 2017, the first time World Cup races had been held at the resort since 1969.

Now known as Palisades Tahoe, the ski area is one of the finest in the United States. Home to 6,000 skiable acres, 270 trails, and an advanced network of 31 lifts, it attracts 600,000 visitors a year. With a view to maintaining its status, the resort announced a USD 17 million investment ahead of the 2019/20 season.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Built in 1959 in response to the resort's relative lack of accommodation at the time, the Olympic Village accommodated 1,200 athletes, officials and journalists during the Games, and lay within walking distance of all the competition venues, with the exception of McKinney Creek Stadium. After the Games it was used as a hotel and then a national training centre by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC). High operating costs forced the USOC to vacate the Olympic Village in 1980, and its apartments were converted into modern timeshare condominiums shortly afterwards. Comprising 90 rooms, it now provides accommodation for visitors to the resort.

BLYTH MEMORIAL ICE ARENA

The venue for ice hockey, figure skating and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, this 11,000-capacity arena was a much-used and popular skating venue and a training base for the United States' leading figure skaters. Boasting an avant-garde design that earned it several architectural awards, it was open on one side, in line with the International Skating Union's (ISU) regulations at the time. The arena's roof was insulated in 1982 to reduce energy costs. This had the unintended effect, however, of preventing the snow that accumulated on the roof from melting. In March 1983, the build-up of snow caused the roof to collapse, causing over USD 1 million in damage. The arena was demolished later in the year and the site is now a car park serving the ski resort.

PAPOOSE PEAK OLYMPIC JUMPING HILL

Named after the rock face on which it was built and situated in the centre of the ski resort, Papoose Peak Olympic Jumping Hill comprised three hills in all: a K80 "large" hill, which staged the ski jumping competition; a K60 "normal" hill, used for the ski jumping leg of the Nordic combined; and a 40-metre practice hill. There was no great tradition of ski jumping in the western USA at the time, and the venue was little used in the years after the Games. It staged a few regional competitions and underwent some refurbishment for the 1976 US National Ski Jumping Championships. It was dismantled in the late 1970s and is now the site of the Far East Express chairlift, one of the ski resort's 31 lifts.

TEMPORARY VENUES

EAST RINK

One of three ice hockey rinks built next to the Olympic Speed Skating Oval (along with Village Rink and West Rink), it was dismantled after the Games, as planned.

OLYMPIC SPEED SKATING OVAL

Situated next to the Blyth Memorial Ice Arena, the oval used artificial ice. It was dismantled after the Games, as planned. The entire site was replaced with a car park that is used by recreational skiers.

MCKINNEY CREEK STADIUM

Erected especially for the Games on the shores of Lake Tahoe, the stadium's seating and facilities were taken down afterwards, as planned. Many of the venue's trails were restored for public use in 2010. The resort now has a Nordic centre of its own. Occupying 40 acres, it offers 18 kilometres of groomed trails for skiers of all levels.

Did you know?

The resort was recently voted Best Ski Resort in North America three years in a row by USA Today.

Its 31 ski lifts can transport 72,200 people up the slopes every hour.

With its artificial ice and altitude of 1,890 metres above sea level, the Olympic Speed Skating Oval saw some fast times at the 1960 Games, with three world records broken in the eight events. It also staged the first women's speed skating events in Olympic history.

Part of the Olympic Village, the Athletes' Centre used at Olympic Winter Games 1960 remains an integral part of the resort, and is home to a bar and a bakery.

5.9 Innsbruck 1964



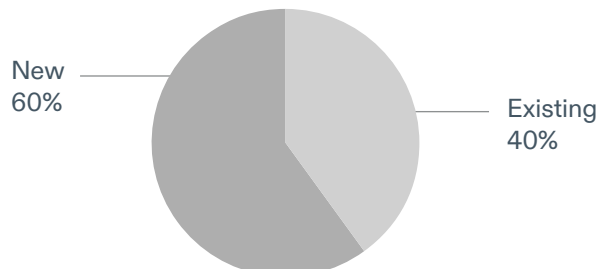
OVERVIEW

Nine competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck 1964. All of them are still in use today, benefitting the local population and high-performance athletes alike, and also attracting visitors to the city and region.

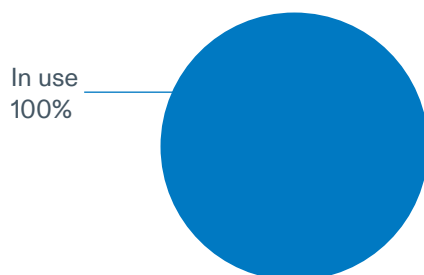
Four of the competition venues were existing sites. The other five were built for the Games. All nine of the venues were used again at the Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck 1976, with six of them hosting Olympic events for a third time at the 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games: Bergisel Ski Jump; the Olympiaworld Olympic Ice Track, Outdoor Ice Rink and Olympia Hall; and "Olympiaregion" Seefeld and Patscherkofel.

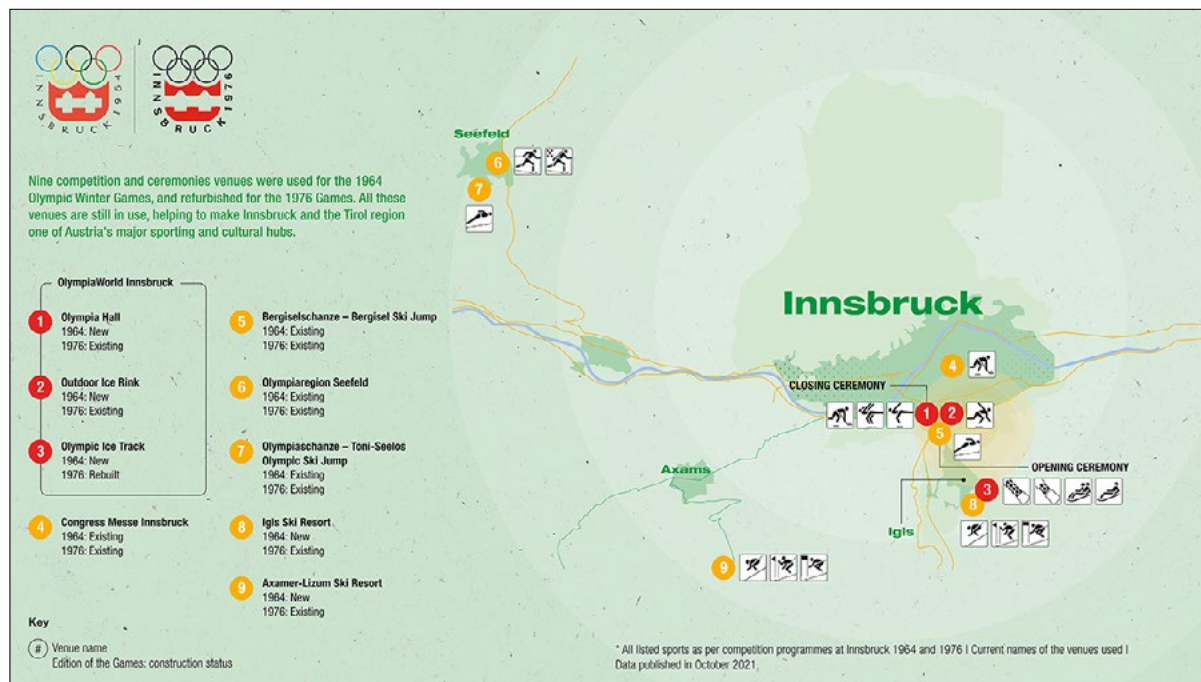
An existing venue, Bergisel Ski Jump, staged the Opening Ceremony, while the newly built Innsbruck Olympic Ice Stadium hosted the Closing Ceremony. Both are still in use. An Olympic Village was also built for the Games.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





INNSBRUCK 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Bergisel Ski Jump (Bergiselschanze)	Existing	Ski jumping, Opening Ceremony	In use
Messehalle (Indoor Skating Rink)	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Olympic Speed Skating Oval (Olympia Eisschnellaufbahn)	New build	Speed skating	In use
Olympic Ice Stadium	New build	Figure skating, ice hockey, Closing Ceremony	In use
Innsbruck Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

INNSBRUCK 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current Status
Venues outside Innsbruck			
Seefeld	Existing	Biathlon, cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Toni Seelos Schanze (Olympiaschanze)	Existing	Nordic combined	In use
Patscherkofel	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Axamer Lizum	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Bobbahn und Rodelbahn Igls	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

BERGISEL SKI JUMP

One of the world's leading ski jumping venues and a popular tourist attraction. A ski jumping site since 1927, when a wooden jump was erected, it was upgraded for the 1964 Olympic Winter Games. Parts of the Bergisel site are protected by cultural heritage status.

The location for the Opening Ceremony at Innsbruck 1964, the Bergiselschanze is the venue for the third round of the world-famous annual Four Hills Tournament, which is held in early January and attracts sell-out crowds of 28,000. The hill also hosted the ski jumping events at the 1985 and 2019 Nordic World Ski Championships and the inaugural Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2012, when it again staged the Opening Ceremony.

Formerly a regular stop on the summertime FIS Ski Jumping Grand Prix tour, the Bergiselschanze is a year-round ski jumping training centre used by Austria's national ski jumping team, other national teams from around the world, and three local ski clubs. The venue plays host to other winter sports such as snowboarding and freestyle skiing. Its spectator area is used as an open-air theatre in the summer and hosted the Innsbruck Fan Zone at UEFA Euro 2008.

OLYMPIC ICE STADIUM

Part of the Olympiaworld complex and now known as the Olympiahalle, this multi-sports venue stages ice hockey matches and figure skating events, and hosted matches of the 2010 European Handball Championships and the 2011 European Volleyball Championships. It is also used extensively by the local community.

OLYMPIC SPEED SKATING OVAL

Austria's only outdoor speed-skating rink, the Olympia Eisschnellaufbahn is also part of the city's Olympiaworld complex, which was the Olympic Park at both Innsbruck 1964 and 1976. It is a training centre for Austria's speed skating teams, and is also used for ice skating competitions and recreational skating for the general public and schoolchildren. In summer, it is an inline hockey venue, and it also stages concerts.

OLYMPIC LUGE AND BOBSLEIGH TRACKS

The venue has hosted six major world championships since 1964 and is a popular tourist attraction in both winter and summer, offering visitors Olympic track sliding experiences. Separate bobsleigh and luge tracks were used at Innsbruck 1964 before being replaced with a combined, artificially refrigerated track for the 1976 Games, which remains in place. Part of the Olympiaworld umbrella brand, the Olympia Eiskanal Innsbruck is the training base of the Austrian Bobsleigh and Skeleton Federation.

MESSEHALLE (INDOOR SKATING RINK)

Rebuilt in 2011, Congress Messe Innsbruck hosts major medical conferences and InterAlpin, the world's leading trade fair for Alpine technologies. The venue, which has helped make Innsbruck a leading business, trade show and conference hub, also organises concerts and art exhibitions.

INNSBRUCK OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The Olympic Village helped alleviate the city's post-Second World War housing shortage, with apartments made available to local residents after the Games, as planned. Still known locally as the O-Dorf, it comprises accommodation built for the 1976 Olympic Winter Games and is currently home to around 7,000 people of over 50 nationalities. It is well served by the city's public transport network, and its amenities include nurseries, schools, sports and cultural clubs, health clinics, shops, an indoor swimming pool, and a recently built five-floor nursing home.

PATSCHERKOFEL

The venue for the men's downhill at Innsbruck 1964, the resort can be reached from Innsbruck by cable car and is a popular weekend retreat for the city's inhabitants. Now known as Igls Ski Resort, it offers a wide range of winter and summer activities.

AXAMER LIZUM

A small but thriving ski resort, Axamer Lizum was an underdeveloped site prior to the 1964 Olympic Winter Games, in preparation for which a hotel, roads, a car park and new chairlifts were built. It has since built up a reputation for delivering consistently good conditions, and attracts skiers and snowboarders of all ages. One of Austria's snowiest resorts, it is served by 10 cable cars and lifts and has around 40 kilometres of groomed slopes, some of which are named after the Olympic races they hosted in 1964. It is also the training centre of the Tyrolean Ski Instructors' Association.

SEEFELD

Boasting over 250km of cross-country skiing trails, Seefeld continues to attract Nordic sport athletes of all ages and abilities and was the venue for 2019 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships.

TONI SEELOS SKI JUMP

The Tirol region's other Olympic ski jumping venue, situated in Seefeld, is home to two hills, which are used by ski jumpers of all ages and abilities.

Did you know?

The resort of Axamer Lizum is known as Innsbruck's White Roof, a reference to the city's famous Golden Roof landmark.

In 1988, the spectator area at the Bergiselschanze hosted a mass given by Pope John Paul II, an event that attracted 60,000 people.

The 14 bends of the Olympic Ice Track include the famous 270-degree banked Kreisel corner, where bobsleighters and lugers are subjected to 1.5 g-force.

Some 689 apartments were built at the Olympic Village for Innsbruck 1964, with a further 642 being added for Innsbruck 1976. Housing was in short supply in the city for many years after the Second World War. More than half of the city's residential buildings were destroyed during the conflict, and the effects of this devastation were still a major issue as late as the 1960s.

5.10 Grenoble 1968



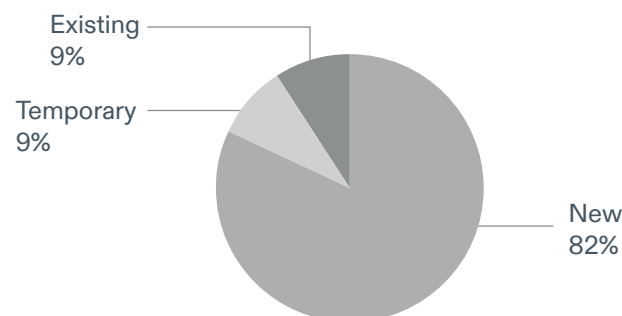
OVERVIEW

Nine competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Grenoble 1968. Seven of them are still in use today, primarily benefiting recreational athletes and local sports clubs. One of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built for the 1968 Games.

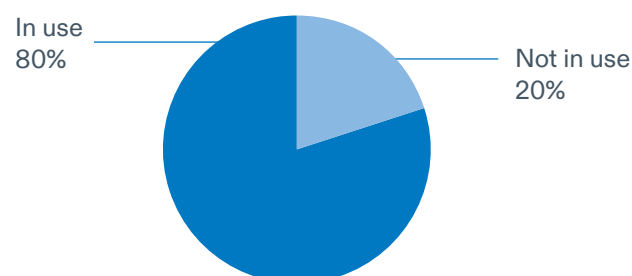
The Olympic Stadium was a temporary venue that staged the Opening Ceremony and was dismantled after the Games. The Closing Ceremony was held at the Stade de Glace, which hosted ice hockey during the Games and is now a popular concert venue.

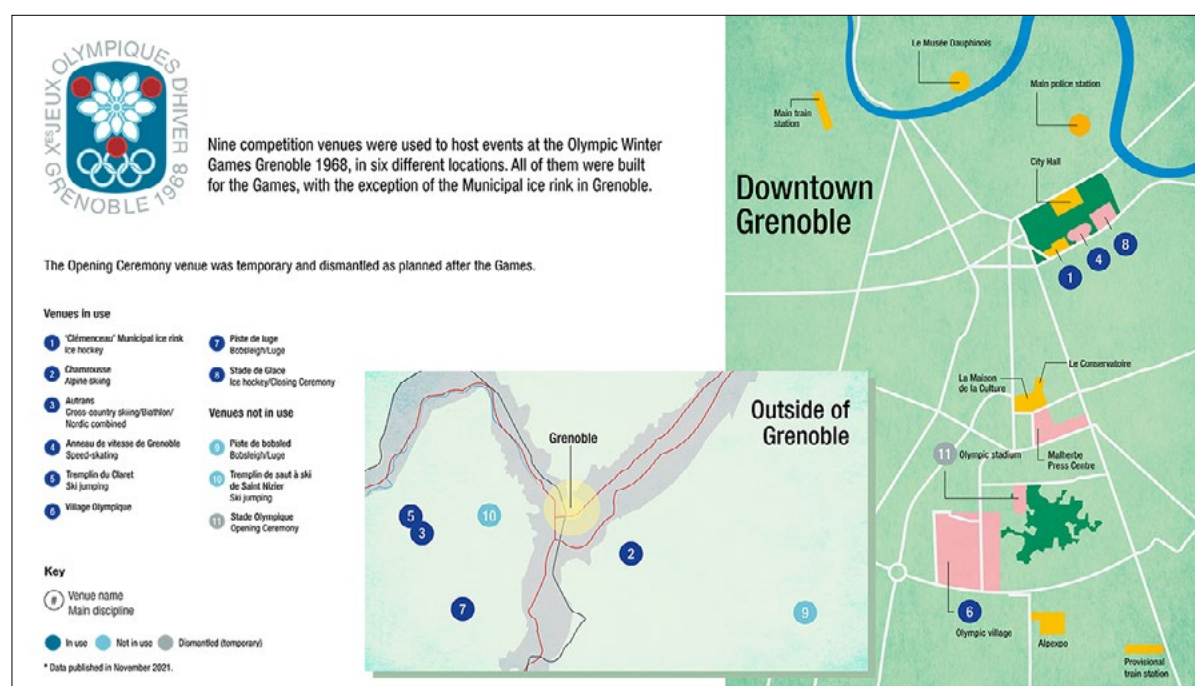
An Olympic Village was built for the Games. Due for refurbishment, it continues to provide housing today.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





GRENABLE 1968 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Patinoire Municipale	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Autrans	New build	Biathlon, cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Tremplin du Claret	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use
Stade de Glace	New build	Ice hockey, figure skating, Closing Ceremony	In use
Anneau de Vitesse de Grenoble	New build	Speed skating	In use
Grenoble Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Stade Olympique de Grenoble	Temporary	Opening Ceremony	Dismantled (temporary)

GRENOBLE 1968 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Grenoble			
Chamrousse	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Piste de Bobsled	New build	Bobsleigh	Not in use (demolished)
Tremplin de saut à ski de Saint Nizier/Tremplin du Dauphiné	New build	Ski jumping	Not In use
Piste de Luge	New build	Luge	In use (limited)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

AUTRANS

Autrans is France's cross-country skiing capital. The resort's 180 kilometres of trails are popular with skiers of all levels and provide the venue for La Foulée Blanche, a week-long cross-country skiing event. Autrans also hosted the 2019 World Intellectual Impairment Sport Skiing World Championships, while its Maison des Sports caters for many other sports throughout the year, such as tennis, mountain biking and hiking. The course used at Grenoble 1968 was opened up to the public as part of the 50th anniversary celebrations in 2018.

TREMPLEIN DU CLARET

Although the venue has not been used for a major competition since a Nordic Combined World Cup event in 1987, it has been expanded, with the creation of two junior hills. All three hills are used today for junior training and competitions, and for beginners' ski jumping classes laid on by the local ski club.

STADE DE GLACE

Today called Palais des Sports - Pierre Mendès France, the 12,000-seat venue hosted several major sporting events in the years after the Olympic Winter Games, including the 1972 IAAF European Athletics Indoor Championships. Now a popular concert venue, it has staged the Six Jours de Grenoble track cycling event since 1971, the Festival International du Cirque since 2002, and the annual Supercross motorcycling competition since the 1990s.

PATINOIRE MUNICIPALE

Built in 1963, it was initially the home of the city's ice hockey club but had its ice rink removed in 2001. Now called Halle Clémenceau, it is a gymnastics hall used by schools and local clubs. It also has volleyball, fencing and handball facilities.

ANNEAU DE VITESSE DE GRENOBLE

This was the venue for several major speed skating competitions after the Games, the last of them the 1981 World Sprint Championships. Its track refrigeration system was removed in 1990 due to the high running costs, at which point the site was adapted for community use. An outdoor venue, it is now used by local people for roller skating and jogging, and hosts concerts, festivals and theatre performances. It is also a popular gathering place for the city's residents. Like the Stade de Glace and Patinoire Municipale, it is situated in the Parc Paul Mistral.

GRENOBLE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

After the Games, 1,000 of the Village's apartments were made available as social housing and 300 for co-ownership, while 1,800 rooms were set aside for university students, young workers and immigrants. Its population has declined from more than 6,200 in 1975 to just over 3,300, partly because of people leaving for newer residential areas nearby. Plans for the renovation and renewal of the Village are in place, with EUR 191 million to be invested over a 10-year period.

CHAMROUSSE

The resort was remodelled for the Games, with new ski slopes created and six new chairlifts installed. Its development has continued since then, thanks to the Grenoble to Chamrousse 2030 project, and it now has 41 runs spread over three different levels, from Chamrousse 1650 to Chamrousse 1750. Catering for families and skiers of all abilities, it attracts tourists all year round and hosts FIS-ranking events and the Stars of Chamrousse, an Alpine ski race for juniors.

PISTE DE LUGE

The venue staged only a few international events after the Games and was later used for local competitions and youth training. Abandoned in 1994, the site was bought four years later by a French Olympic luger, who converted it into a leisure park offering family and recreational activities. The last 400m of the track are used for lugging in the summer months.

VENUES NOT IN USE

PISTE DE BOBSLED

This artificial track was built with natural ice at an altitude of 2,000 metres to make the ice easier to maintain. It was exposed to sunlight during the day, however. Proving too costly to maintain, the track was abandoned shortly after the Games and dismantled in the 1990s. All that remains of the facility is the starting house and finish-line house, which have been converted into a restaurant and an equestrian centre respectively.

TREMLIN DE SAUT À SKI DE SAINT NIZIER/TREMLIN DU DAUPHINÉ

The venue was used for training and competitions until the 1990s, hosting FIS Ski Jumping World Cup events in 1980 and 1981. Strong winds made safety an issue, especially with athletes jumping ever higher and further. When the FIS introduced new regulations in 1990, the hill was closed and subsequently abandoned. It is now in a state of disrepair. Since 2018, the landing area has been used to host an annual multi-sports festival that brings together 5,000 people for running, climbing and mountain bike events.

TEMPORARY VENUES

STADE OLYMPIQUE DE GRENOBLE

The Olympic Stadium was a temporary 60,000-venue seat that hosted the Opening Ceremony for Grenoble 1968. It was dismantled immediately after the Games, as planned.

Did you know?

Like the Olympic Village, the Media Centre was built specifically with the idea of providing accommodation for students and local residents after the Olympic Winter Games. Situated nearby, it comprises seven eight- to 10-storey buildings with 512 apartments. Complete with a gymnasium, cultural centre, village hall and shopping centre, it offers both social housing and private apartments.

To mark the 50th anniversary of these Olympic Winter Games, a giant mural covering an area of 300 square metres was painted on the side of one of the Media Centre buildings. Based on inputs from local residents, it features scenes from the Games, including a portrait of the great French skier Jean-Claude Killy, who won three Alpine skiing gold medals at Grenoble 1968.

The Grenoble 1968 Olympic cauldron still stands in the Parc Paul Mistral today.

A stand-alone venue that hosted the men's large hill competition, the ski jumping hill at Saint-Nizier was built in such a way that ski jumpers appeared to be flying over nearby Grenoble when they took off. The images caught by the world's photographers at the Olympic Winter Games helped market the city and promote it as the "Capital of the Alps".

The Olympic ice hockey matches held at the Stade de Glace and the Patinoire Municipale attracted sell-out crowds and provided a springboard for ice hockey in France. Participation numbers rose after the Games and new ice hockey clubs were founded. There are now more than 80 across France.

5.11 Sapporo 1972



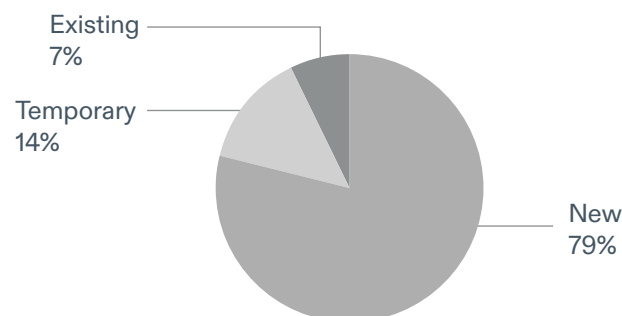
OVERVIEW

Thirteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Sapporo 1972. Nine of them are still in use today, hosting sports and leisure activities. One of the nine venues already existed. Ten were built for the Games, two of them temporary and one existing.

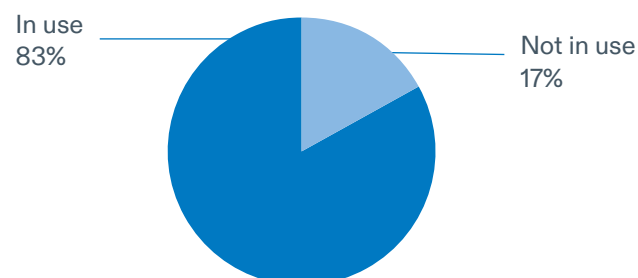
The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were held at separate stadiums that were also used as competition venues: Makomanai Speed Skating Rink and Makomanai Indoor Skating Rink respectively. Both remain in use as popular sporting venues.

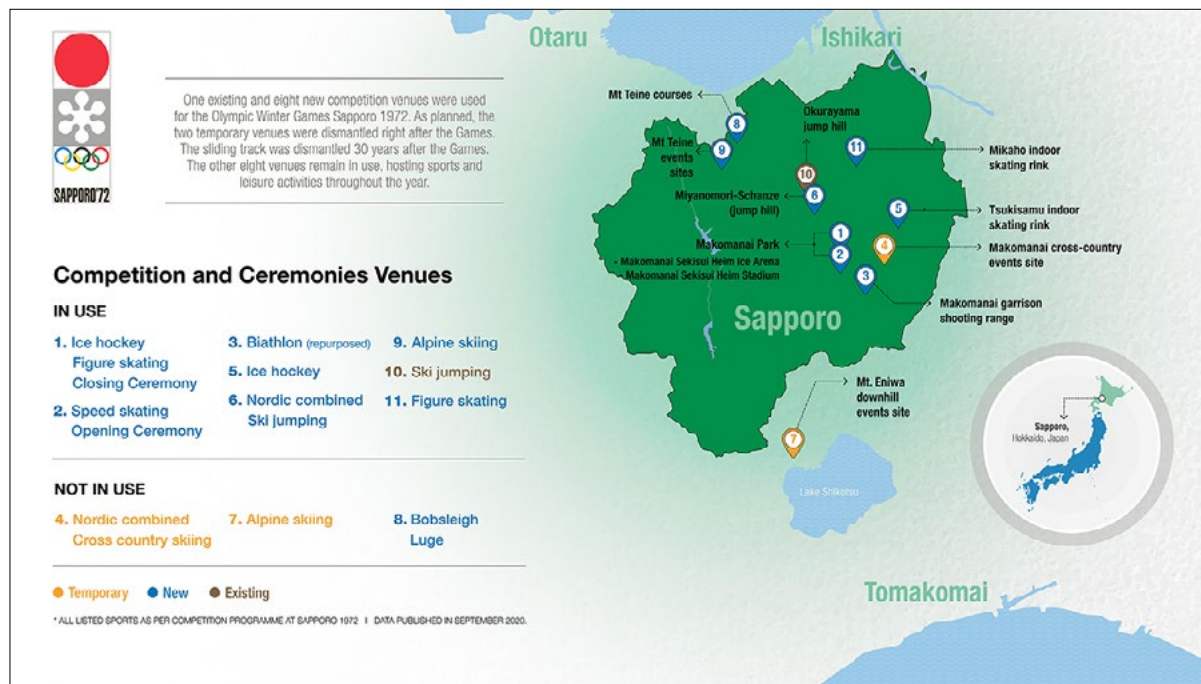
The Olympic Village built for the Games continues to provide housing today, as planned.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SAPPORO 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Okurayama Ski Jump	Existing	Ski jumping	In use
Makomanai Biathlon Course	New build	Biathlon	In use (repurposed)
Makomanai Indoor Skating Rink	New build	Figure skating, ice hockey, Closing Ceremony	In use
Makomanai Speed Skating Rink	New build	Speed skating, Opening Ceremony	In use
Tsukisamu Indoor Skating Rink	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Mikaho Indoor Skating Rink	New build	Figure skating	In use

SAPPORO 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Miyanomori Ski Jump	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use
Mt Teine Slalom Events Site	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Mt Teine Giant Slalom Events Site	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Sapporo Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Makomanai Cross-Country Events Site	Temporary	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	Dismantled (temporary)
Mt Teine Bobsleigh Course	New build	Bobsleigh	Not in use
Mt Teine Luge Course	New build	Luge	Not in use
Venues outside Sapporo			
Mt Eniwa Downhill Events Site	Temporary	Alpine skiing	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

MAKOMANAI BIATHLON COURSE

As planned, the venue was converted after the 1972 Olympic Winter Games into a firing range and training centre for Japan's Ground Self-Defence Force.

MAKOMANAI INDOOR SKATING RINK

Popular with the local community and visitors, the rink remains the centrepiece of Makomanai Park, which was the hub of the Games and then opened to the public as a place of recreation and leisure. As well as skating, the rink hosts other sports such as karate, handball, tennis, badminton, basketball, volleyball and rhythmic gymnastics. It is also a popular conference and concert venue, and welcomes PPE classes for school children. The arena has 6,024 permanent seats but can be expanded to a capacity of 10,770.

MAKOMANAI SPEED SKATING RINK

The lower stands of this 17,324-seat venue – which is also located in Makomanai Park – sit below ground level, allowing the stadium to blend in with the park's natural landscape. The stadium has been in constant use since the Games – for skating in winter, and for athletics, tennis and futsal during the summer. Its gym is available all year round. The venue offers dancing, yoga and physical exercise classes for children and adults.

TSUKISAMU INDOOR SKATING RINK

Used by the local community for gym classes and recreational skating, the venue also hosts home games for the Red Eagles Hokkaido, an ice hockey team in the Asia League Ice Hockey, the pinnacle for Japanese ice hockey.

MIKAHO INDOOR SKATING RINK

After the Games, the venue was used briefly as a heated swimming pool in the summer months. It now operates as an ice rink in winter (for figure skating, recreational skating and curling) and as a gymnasium in summer.

OKURAYAMA SKI JUMP

Constructed in 1931, the venue was expanded for the 1972 Olympic Winter Games, with the original jump being moved forward to help negate crosswinds, and stands being built for 50,000 spectators. A new lift was installed in 1982; the hill was expanded to a 115 K-point jump in 1986; and further refurbishments were carried out in 1996 and 2018.

A regular FIS Ski Jumping World Cup venue, Okurayama Ski Jump has hosted world and national championships and Continental Cup events, and it is also a training site. Popular with tourists, the hill's tower has an observation lounge offering panoramic views of Sapporo, the Ishikari Plain and Ishikari Bay.

MIYANOMORI SKI JUMP

This is located one kilometre south of Okurayama Ski Jump. The design of the hill's landing slope and run-off area take full advantage of the mountain's natural contours. In 1983, the hill was enlarged to become a 90m jump and is now equipped for year-round operation.

The venue hosts competitions on a regular basis, staging FIS Ski Jumping World Cup and Continental Cup events, national championships and the annual Sapporo Olympic Memorial Ski Jumping competition.

SAPPORO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Now known as the Makomanai Gorin Danchi and situated in the southern part of the city, the Olympic Village was, as planned, turned over for housing after the Games, a function it continues to perform today.

MT TEINE SLALOM AND GIANT SLALOM EVENTS SITE

This is still regarded as one of Japan's best ski destinations and renowned for the quality of its snow. Mt Teine has hosted the Alpine skiing events at the Asian Winter Games on three occasions as well as the 1991 Winter Universiade. The resort has two ski zones – Highland and Olympia – and visitor facilities that include restaurants, ski schools and rental shops. There is also a terrain park for snowboarders and freestyle skiers. Mt Teine's Olympia Ski School was the first in the Hokkaido region to be accredited by the Ski Association of Japan, and has produced many excellent skiers.

VENUES NOT IN USE

MT TEINE BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE TRACKS

The tracks were underused after the Games, owing to the lack of an established sliding sports culture in Japan. The luge course was closed in 1985, the bobsleigh course in 2000, and the tracks were subsequently mostly dismantled.

The start house of the bobsleigh course was left standing but has since been abandoned.

TEMPORARY VENUES

MAKOMANAI CROSS-COUNTRY EVENTS SITE

The temporary infrastructure was dismantled after the Games, as planned, although the site is still used for recreational cross-country skiing.

MT ENIWA DOWNHILL EVENTS SITE

Some 20 hectares of forest were cut down to make way for the Mount Eniwa courses. After the 1972 Olympic Winter Games, the courses were removed, as intended, and the site successfully replanted.

Did you know ?

Still home to the Olympic cauldron, Makomanai Park contains 63,000 trees and its famous dogtooth violets, which bloom every May.

Miyanomori Ski Jump was the setting for one of the most famous events in Japanese Olympic history, when its ski jumpers swept all the medals in the normal hill competition.

Sapporo Olympic Museum is located at the foot of the Okurayama Ski Jump. Its attractions include displays on the 1972 Olympic Winter Games and a ski jumping simulator.

Mount Eniwa is an active volcano, although it has not erupted since the early 18th century. The original plan was to make the downhill courses on its slopes permanent. However, following opposition from the public and a nature conservation group, the local authorities changed their plans. It became a temporary venue on the condition that all facilities be removed afterwards and the area permanently restored to its original state.

5.12 Innsbruck 1976



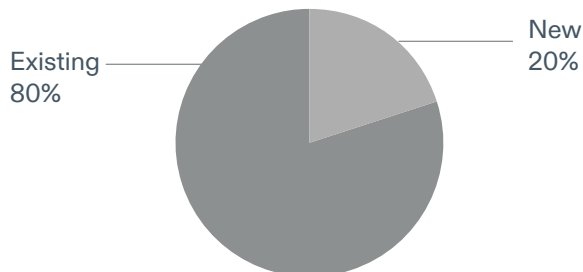
OVERVIEW

Nine competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck 1976. All of them had been used at the Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck 1964 and were refurbished to varying degrees for Innsbruck 1976. They are all still in use today. Hosting a large number of sports and competitions, they benefit the local population and high-performance athletes alike and also attract visitors to the city and region.

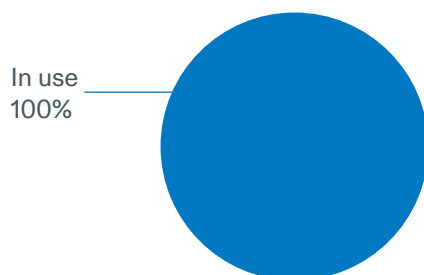
All of them were existing sites, though the Olympic Ice Track was rebuilt for Innsbruck 1976. Six of the venues hosted Olympic events for a third time at the 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games: Bergisel Ski Jump; the Olympiaworld Olympic Ice Track, Outdoor Ice Rink and Olympia Hall; and “Olympiaregion” Seefeld and Patscherkofel.

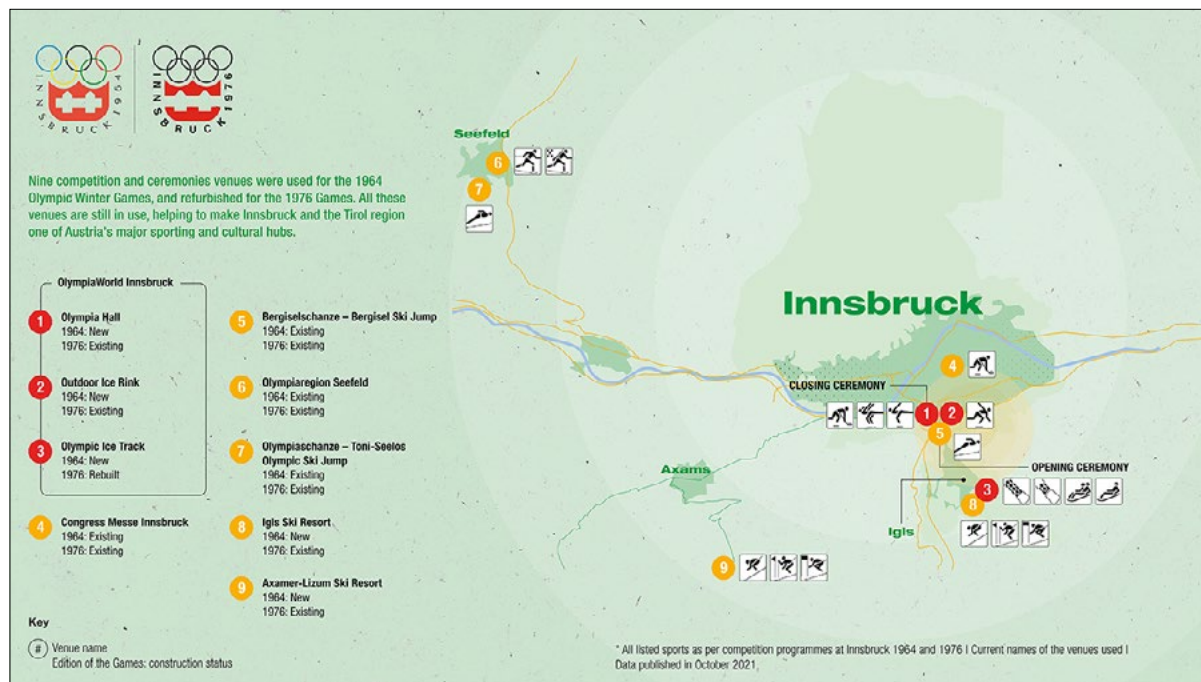
Bergisel Ski Jump staged the Opening Ceremony, and Innsbruck Olympic Ice Stadium hosted the Closing Ceremony. Both venues are still in use. An Olympic Village was also built for the Games, just to the south of the Olympic Village built for Innsbruck 1964.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





INNSBRUCK 1976 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current Status
Bergisel Ski Jump (Bergiselschanze)	Existing	Ski jumping, Opening Ceremony	In use
Olympic Speed Skating Oval (Olympia Eisschnellaufbahn)	Existing	Speed skating	In use
Messehalle (Indoor Skating Rink)	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Olympic Ice Stadium	Existing	Figure skating, ice hockey, Closing Ceremony	In use
Innsbruck Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

INNSBRUCK 1976 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current Status
Venues outside Innsbruck			
Patscherkofel	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Axamer Lizum	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Seefeld	Existing	Biathlon, cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Toni Seelos Schanze (Olympiaschanze)	Existing	Nordic combined	In use
Kombinierte Kunsteisbahn für Bob-Rodel Igls	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

BERGISEL SKI JUMP

One of the world's leading ski jumping venues and a popular tourist attraction. A ski jumping site since 1927, when a wooden jump was erected, it was upgraded for the 1964 Olympic Winter Games and again for Innsbruck 1976. Parts of the Bergisel site are protected by cultural heritage status.

The Bergiselschanze is the venue for the third round of the world-famous annual Four Hills Tournament, which is held in early January and attracts sell-out crowds of 28,000. The hill also hosted the ski jumping events at the 1985 and 2019 Nordic World Ski Championships and the inaugural Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2012, when it again staged the Opening Ceremony. Formerly a regular stop on the summertime FIS Ski Jumping Grand Prix tour, the Bergiselschanze is a year-round ski jumping training centre used by Austria's national ski jumping team, other national teams from around the world, and three local ski clubs. The venue plays host to other winter sports such as snowboarding and freestyle skiing. Its spectator area is used as an open-air theatre in the summer and hosted the Innsbruck Fan Zone at UEFA Euro 2008.

OLYMPIC ICE STADIUM

Part of the Olympiaworld complex and now known as the Olympiahalle, this multi-sports venue hosts ice hockey matches and figure skating events, and hosted matches at the 2010 European Handball Championships and the 2011 European Volleyball Championships. It is also used extensively by the local community.

OLYMPIC SPEED SKATING OVAL

Austria's only outdoor speed-skating rink, the Olympia Eisschnellaufbahn is also part of the city's Olympiaworld complex, which was the Olympic Park at both Innsbruck 1964 and 1976. It is a training centre for Austria's speed skating teams, and is also used for ice skating competitions and recreational skating for the general public and schoolchildren. In summer, it is an inline hockey venue, and it also stages concerts. It underwent a major refurbishment for Innsbruck 1976.

OLYMPIC COMBINED TRACK

As part of an extensive refurbishment of the venue in preparation for the Austrian city's second Olympic Winter Games, the separate bobsleigh and luge tracks used at Innsbruck 1964 were removed and replaced by a combined, artificially refrigerated track, which remains in place.

The venue has hosted several world championships – including the 2016 IBSF Bobsleigh and Skeleton World Championships – and is a popular tourist attraction in both winter and summer, offering visitors Olympic track sliding experiences. Part of the Olympiaworld umbrella brand, the Olympia Eiskanal Innsbruck is the training base of the Austrian Bobsleigh and Skeleton Federation.

MESSEHALLE (INDOOR SKATING RINK)

Rebuilt in 2011, Congress Messe Innsbruck hosts major medical conferences and InterAlpin, the world's leading trade fair for Alpine technologies. The venue, which has helped make Innsbruck a leading business, trade show and conference hub, also organises concerts and art exhibitions.

INNSBRUCK OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The 1976 Olympic Village was built to the south of the 1964 Village, which was already housing local people by that time. As planned, and as was the case with the 1964 Village, its apartments were made available to Innsbruck residents after the Olympic Winter Games ended. Still known locally as the O-Dorf, the Olympic Village is currently home to around 7,000 people of over 50 nationalities. It is well served by the city's public transport network, and its amenities include nurseries, schools, sports and cultural clubs, health clinics, shops, an indoor swimming pool, and a recently built five-floor nursing home.

PATSCHERKOFEL

Just as it was in 1964, Patscherkofel was the venue for the men's downhill at Innsbruck 1976. The resort can be reached from Innsbruck by cable car and is a popular weekend retreat for the city's inhabitants. It offers a wide range of winter and summer activities.

AXAMER LIZUM

Built for the 1964 Olympic Winter Games, Axamer Lizum has since built up a reputation for delivering consistently good conditions, and attracts skiers and snowboarders of all ages. One of Austria's snowiest resorts, it is served by 10 cable cars and lifts and has around 40 kilometres of groomed slopes, some of which are named after the Olympic races they hosted in 1964. It is also the training centre of the Tyrolean Ski Instructors' Association.

SEEFELD

Boasting over 250km of cross-country skiing trails, Seefeld continues to attract Nordic sport athletes of all ages and abilities and was the venue for 2019 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships.

TONI SEELOS SKI JUMP

The Tirol region's other Olympic ski jumping venue, located in Seefeld, is home to two hills, which are used by ski jumpers of all ages and abilities.

Did you know?

In preparation for Innsbruck 1976, the Bergiselschanze became the first hill in the world to be equipped with a take-off table with a changeable slope.

The current Bergiselschanze was built in 2001 by the late and celebrated architect Zaha Hadid. Its award-winning, steel-lined tower comprises a panoramic café and a viewing platform open to the public every day. A funicular runs to the tower, carrying visitors 250 metres above the city on a two-minute ride.

The Olympic Ice Track is also used for skeleton and staged a round of the 2020/21 IBSF Skeleton World Cup.

Built for Innsbruck 1976 and still in use today, the city's school-teacher training academy was used as the press centre during the Games. As planned, the building reverted back to its main function after the Games. The University of Innsbruck made use of the academy before it was renamed the Praxisvolksschule in 2007, when it also became a fully functioning school. Extended in 2012, the academy provides schooling for several hundred local children.

5.13 Lake placid 1980



OVERVIEW

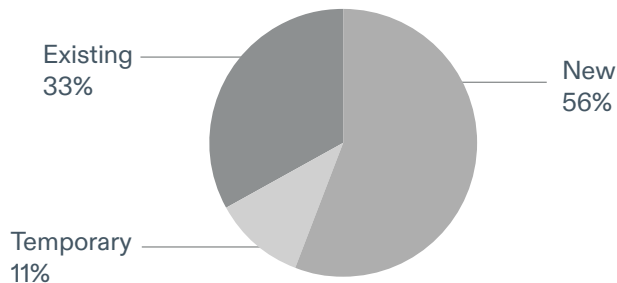
Seven competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1980. They all remain in use, providing first-class facilities for recreational and high-performance sport, and welcoming the local community and visitors alike.

Three of the competition venues were existing and renovated for the occasion; one of them – the 1932 Jack Shea Arena – was used when Lake Placid hosted the Olympic Winter Games for the first time, in 1932. The other four were built for the 1980 Games, although three of them featured new facilities built to upgrade venues used for the 1932 Games, using the same footprint.

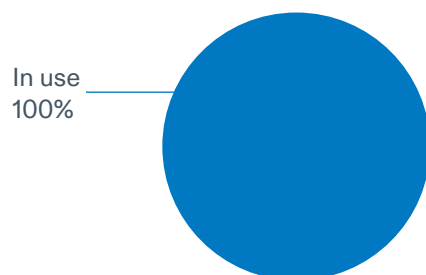
The Field House International Ice Rink, a competition venue still in use, also hosted the Closing Ceremony. The Opening Ceremony was held at a standalone temporary venue dismantled after the Games, on the Lake Placid Equestrian Stadium ground.

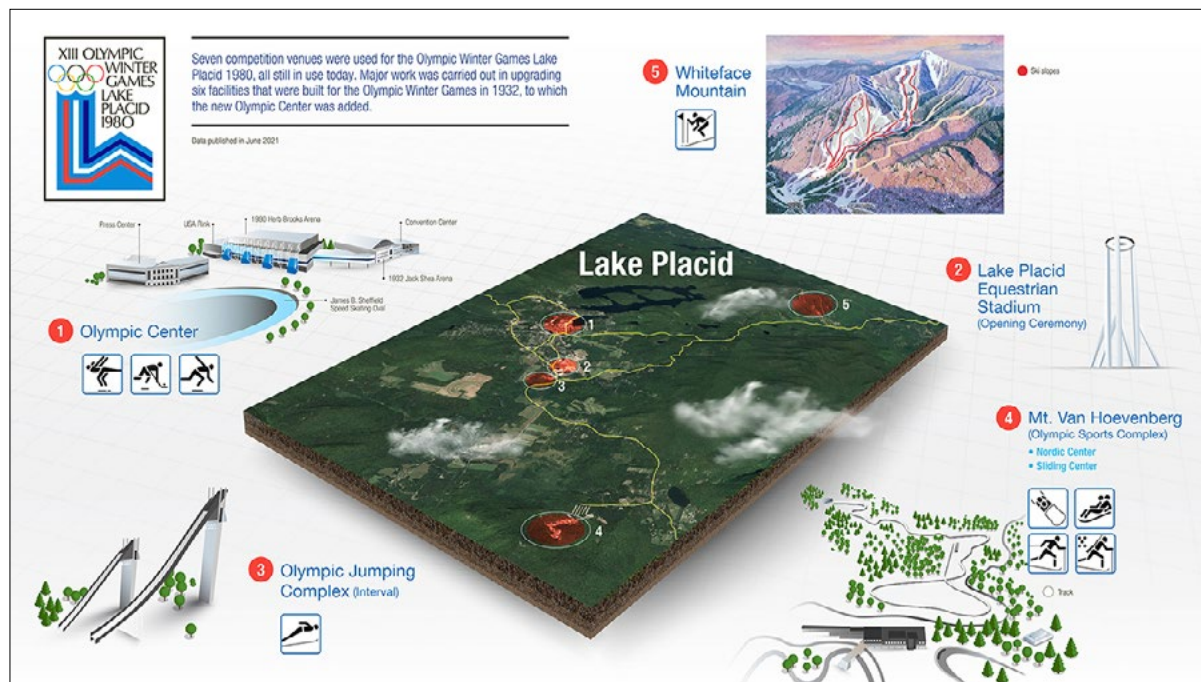
The Olympic Village built for the Games remains in use, as a prison, as planned in the bid.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LAKE PLACID 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
The Arena	Existing	Ice hockey, figure skating	In use
James B. Sheffield Olympic Skating Oval	New build	Speed skating	In use
Field House International Ice Rink	New build	Ice hockey, figure skating, Closing Ceremony	In use

Venues outside Lake Placid

Mt Van Hoevenberg - Cross Country Complex	Existing	Biathlon, cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Mt Van Hoevenberg - Bob and Luge Runs	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	In use
Interval Ski Jumps/ Olympic Ski Jumps	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use

LAKE PLACID 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Whiteface Mountain	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Lake Placid Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use (repurposed)
Lake Placid Equestrian Stadium	Temporary	Opening Ceremony	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

THE ARENA

Renovated for Lake Placid 1980, the Arena, now known as the 1932 Jack Shea Arena, is part of Lake Placid's Olympic Center. This much-used sporting and events hub has recently been extensively refurbished in preparation for the 2023 Winter World University Games. A training base for US Olympic figure skaters, the Arena hosts many events, such as the Lake Placid Ice Dance Championships. It was one of several two-time Olympic venues used for the 2019 International Children's Winter Games. A popular community skating venue where classes and annual camps are laid on for the public, the arena is also the setting for concerts, conferences and other public events.

THE JAMES B. SHEFFIELD SPEED SKATING OVAL

Another venue that forms part of the Olympic Center, the Oval was extensively upgraded for Lake Placid 1980, with a new artificial refrigeration system installed. Though it has not hosted a major international ice-sport event since 1990, it regularly stages local, regional and national speed skating events. An outdoor facility, it is used widely by local schools, speed skating clubs and the local community for recreational skating, speed skating and ice hockey. It was also a venue for the 2019 International Children's Winter Games. As part of the Olympic Center's refurbishment, the Oval has had a new refrigeration system installed, among other upgrades designed to ensure compliance with international competition standards.

INTERVAL SKI JUMPS/OLYMPIC SKI JUMPS

The fourth of Lake Placid's two-time Olympic venues, the jumps used in 1932 were replaced by new ones for the resort's second Olympic Winter Games. A year-round competition and training venue, the complex boasts K-120 and K-90 ski jump towers and two training hills, and it has hosted a variety of international ski jumping events over the years, including events at the 2019 International Children's Winter Games. Its training facilities are used by the US ski team's Elite Aerial Development Program (EADP).

The complex, which also comprises a Nordic ski loop and biathlon range, is being upgraded to meet the FIS' highest requirements for staging events. As part of the refurbishment, beginners' slopes and a freeride and tubing park will also be built to encourage more local residents to use the site.

FIELD HOUSE INTERNATIONAL ICE RINK

A much-used ice hockey venue and the setting for the so-called “Miracle on Ice”, the USA’s dramatic 4-3 win over the USSR in the medal round of the men’s competition at Lake Placid 1980. To mark the 25th anniversary of the match in 2005, the venue was renamed the 1980 Herb Brooks Arena in honour of the USA’s coach that day. All 19 members of that US team, which went on to win the gold medal, reunited for the occasion and continue to come together for the Miracle on Ice Fantasy Camp. Another Olympic Center venue, the arena has been refurbished in preparation for the 2023 Winter World University Games.

LAKE PLACID OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Federal funding for the construction of the 937-room Olympic Village was provided on condition that there would be a practical use for the facility after the Games were over. Despite local opposition, it was decided that it would become a prison. Though some delegations chose to accommodate their athletes in rented houses instead, the Olympic Village was mostly full at Games time. Six months later, it became the Ray Brook Federal Corrections Institution, which continues to operate today and houses 1,000 inmates.

MT VAN HOEVENBERG – CROSS-COUNTRY COMPLEX

The complex’s 56 kilometres of separate cross-country and biathlon trails, which were built for the 1980 Olympic Winter Games and offer approximately 150 days of skiing a year, were recently replaced by a new, combined system of trails. Regularly groomed and patrolled, these trails are used by cross-country skiers of all abilities and also host annual events such as the Lake Placid Loppet and the Empire State Winter Games. The venue was upgraded for the 2023 Winter Universiade.

MT VAN HOEVENBERG BOB AND LUGE RUNS

The venue has undergone many changes since the construction of the original, natural bobsleigh track for Lake Placid 1932. In preparation for Lake Placid 1980, the bobsleigh track was replaced by a new one and a separate luge track was built. In 2000, both tracks were replaced by a combined bobsleigh, luge and skeleton track. The centre forms part of the Mount Van Hoevenberg Sports Complex and is listed in the American National Register of Historic Places.

It regularly stages luge, bobsled and skeleton World Cup events. It hosted the IBSF World Championships for a ninth time in 2012, and the FIL World Luge Championships for the second time in 2009. USA Luge is headquartered in Lake Placid and uses the sliding track as its home training track. The centre is also home to the Lake Placid Bobsled Experience, which gives visitors the chance to ride down the track.

WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN

Only minor upgrades were needed to prepare the slopes of Whiteface Mountain for the 1980 Winter Games. Recent improvements have been made, however, with new snowmaking systems and the recent opening of a new Legacy Lodge. The venue attracts thousands of tourists from New York state and further afield every year.

TEMPORARY VENUES

LAKE PLACID EQUESTRIAN STADIUM

A temporary venue erected to host the Opening Ceremony, it was dismantled as planned after the Games.

DID YOU KNOW?

The 1980 Herb Brooks Arena owes its status as a special place of pilgrimage for US ice hockey fans to the Miracle on Ice, a match that was so called because the USA's team of amateur players were not expected to beat the stars of the USSR team, the tournament favourites.

The 1980 Herb Brooks Arena staged the entire regular 2020/21 National Women's Hockey League season in early 2021, with the six competing teams isolating in a bubble due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Mt Van Hoevenberg Sliding Center will host the IBSF World Championships for a 10th time in 2025.

A total of 106 Olympic skating records were broken on the James B. Sheffield Speed Skating Oval's new 400-metre refrigerated track at the 1980 Games, with the USA's Eric Heiden winning a record five individual gold medals there.

Built for Lake Placid 1980 as an ice hockey and figure skating training venue, the Olympic Center - USA Rink remains in use today, as a practice rink hosting public skating sessions. It was known at Games time as the Field House US Ice Rink.

The Lussi Rink was another ice hockey and figure skating training venue built especially for Lake Placid 1980 that remains in use today. The rink has been dismantled, and the building is now the Olympic Center Convention facility.

5.14 Sarajevo 1984



OVERVIEW

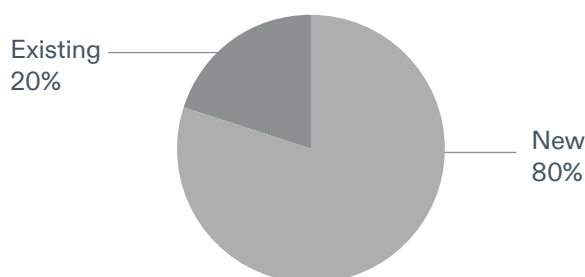
Eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Sarajevo 1984. Six of them are still in use today, benefitting the local community, visitors and recreational and high-performance athletes alike. One of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built for the Games. The Olympic venues suffered damage to varying degrees during the Bosnian War from 1992 to 1995. Most have been restored to their original use and modernised since then, partly thanks to international support. Visitors and local residents continue to use them for a wide range of winter and summer sports.

Although the ski jumps and sliding track can no longer be used for winter sports, the sites where they are located host a wide variety of other sporting and cultural activities. For example, the reopening, in 2018, of the cable car connecting the city to the top of Mount Trebević has allowed more people to access the area for hiking and other pursuits. Since then, the number of hotels, restaurants, recreation centres, etc. has grown alongside the number of visitors.

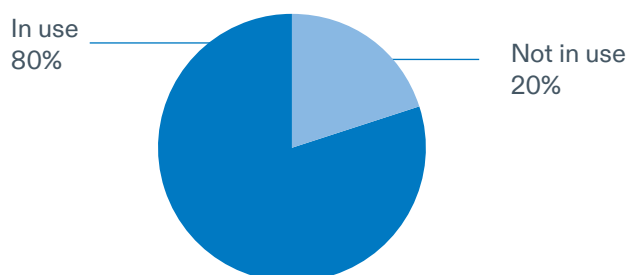
An existing venue, Koševo Stadium, hosted the Opening Ceremony. It continues to be used as a venue for track and field, football and rugby. The Olympic Hall of the newly built Zetra Complex staged the Closing Ceremony. A multi-purpose facility, it is used for sports and other events.

An Olympic Village was built for the Games, in the Mojmić district. It was renovated after the war and is fully occupied today.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SARAJEVO 1984 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Skenderija Cultural and Sports Centre	Existing	Figure skating, ice hockey	In use
Koševski Stadium	Existing	Opening Ceremony	In use
Zetra Complex - Speed Skating Stadium	New build	Speed skating	In use (rebuilt)
Zetra Complex - Olympic Hall	New build	Figure skating, ice hockey, Closing Ceremony	In use (rebuilt)
Mojmilo Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Trebević Olympic Bobsleigh and Luge Track	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	Not in use

SARAJEVO 1984 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Sarajevo			
Igman - Veliko Polje	New build	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Bjelašnica	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Jahorina	New build	Alpine skiing	In use
Igman Olympic Jumps	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	Not in use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

ZETRA COMPLEX - SPEED SKATING STADIUM

The facility suffered heavy damage during the Bosnian War. It underwent restoration work in 1999 and 2017. The venue now regularly hosts summer sports and cultural activities and is eventually used for winter sports.

ZETRA COMPLEX - OLYMPIC HALL

This was renamed the Juan Antonio Samaranch Olympic Hall in 2010, following the death of the former IOC President, who was instrumental in the IOC's support for the rebuilding of the venue after it was shelled and extensively damaged during the Bosnian War.

It is the home of Bosnia and Herzegovina's national handball, futsal and ice hockey teams, its National Olympic Committee and the ZOI'84 Olympic Legacy Foundation. Up to 17 different sports are played there. Used widely by the local community, its facilities include tennis courts, outdoor basketball and football pitches, indoor and outdoor ice rinks, a billiard sports hall, bowling alley, pistol range and a gym.

Also a venue for concerts, trade shows and conferences, it hosted the ice hockey competition of the 2019 European Youth Olympic Winter Festival and staged the 2018 European Cadet Judo Championships.

SKENDERIJA CULTURAL AND SPORTS CENTRE

The new hall was added to the existing Skenderija Centre for the Games, and is still used extensively for basketball, handball, volleyball, table tennis and figure skating. It also hosts cultural and business activities.

KOŠEVO STADIUM

This is the biggest stadium in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a capacity of 35,000. Damaged during the Bosnian War, it was renovated in 1996 with the help of the IAAF and the IOC to host the “IAAF Sarajevo 1996 Athletics Meeting of Solidarity”. Further upgrades were done in preparation for a visit by Pope John Paul II in April 1997 and a U2 concert later that year, two symbolically important events in the city’s recovery from the war.

It is the home of football team Sarajevo FK and the country’s national team. It also plays host to local and national track and field, football and rugby events. The venue is currently awaiting refurbishment to bring it into line with UEFA’s latest stadium access requirements. It was renamed after the famous football player Asim Ferhatović Hase.

In 2019, Sarajevo and East Sarajevo successfully hosted the 14th Winter European Youth Olympic Festival. The Opening Ceremony was held at the stadium with the attendance of 38,000 people, celebrating the revival of the Olympic Spirit.

MOJMILO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Located in the Mojmiло district of Sarajevo, the Village’s 639 apartments were made available after the Games to families in need of permanent accommodation. Though extensively damaged during the Bosnian War, the Olympic Village was renovated afterwards, and is fully occupied today. The central plaza of the Olympic Village in Mojmiло was renamed Barcelona Square in honour of the Spanish city, which helped rebuild the Village after the Bosnian War. The two cities twinned in 2000, a year after rebuilding work was completed.

IGMAN - VELIKO POLJE

Some 15 kilometres of its 39 kilometres of tracks remain in use for local skiers, and its many trails are popular all year round with walkers, runners and cyclists.

BJELAŠNICA

This is a modern ski resort that attracts 20,000 to 30,000 people a day during the winter. Its facilities include eight lifts and seven runs offering 12.5km of skiing. Two of these runs were homologated by the FIS for use at the 2019 European Youth Olympic Winter Festival. Bjelašnica has also hosted FIS Europa Cup snowboard events. Having undergone continual development since 2000, the resort also boasts several hotels, apartment complexes and restaurants, as well as a newly installed snow-making system complete with two lakes.

JAHORINA

This is the largest and most popular ski resort in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with 25km of slopes. Its eight FIS-homologated runs include the three Olympic runs and are used by elite skiers for training. They also host international competitions, such as the FIS Cup Jahorina, last held in 2019. The resort has a new snow-making system and extensive facilities for visitors, including restaurants, bars, clubs and hotels. It suffered no damage during the Bosnian War.

VENUES NOT IN USE

TREBEVIĆ OLYMPIC BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE TRACK

Situated on Mount Trebević, the track was used as an artillery position during the Bosnian War. Mount Trebević was a feared place during the 1,425-day siege of Sarajevo, offering clear vantage points for attacking the city below. The mountain was declared a national park in 2014 and reopened to the public in 2017, following more than 15 years of work to clear its slopes of abandoned military hardware and the thousands of mines laid during the war.

The graffiti-covered bobsleigh and luge track on Mount Trebević has become one of Sarajevo's cultural landmarks, and attracts lovers of street art from all over the world.

With the aid of volunteers, the national bobsleigh federation and a grant from the International Luge Federation, the ZOI'84 Olympic Legacy Foundation began restoration work on the badly damaged track in 2014. Though it remains unfit for official sliding sports competitions, it is used for extreme cycling and as a summer luge training venue.

IGMAN OLYMPIC JUMPS

Igman Malo Polje was once home to five ski jumps (three wooden and two concrete), and hosted its last competition in 1988. Heavy fighting during the Bosnian War caused the destruction of the wooden jumps and extensive damage to the concrete ones.

Although Igman Malo Polje's two surviving ski jumps are no longer in use, the facilities around them have been redeveloped and welcome families in both summer and winter. They include a fully functioning restaurant and a small ski lift and slope used for beginners' ski classes, while the run-off area is now occupied by a playground.

Did you know?

Symbols of Sarajevo's Olympic identity, the venues used at the XIV Olympic Winter Games were repeatedly targeted during the Bosnian War, when the city was besieged for nearly four years. Their subsequent reconstruction reflected Sarajevo's pride in its Olympic heritage and its status as the only Olympic host city in this part of Europe.

Zetra Olympic Hall housed Sarajevo's Olympic Museum on a temporary basis for 16 years before it returned to its original location across the city in October 2020.

Six of the city's Olympic venues staged events during the 2019 European Youth Olympic Winter Festival, which was jointly hosted by Sarajevo and the neighbouring city of East Sarajevo.

Hotel Igman housed reporters and competitors in the cross-country, Nordic combined and biathlon events. It too was bombed during the war and remains in ruins.

5.15 Calgary 1988



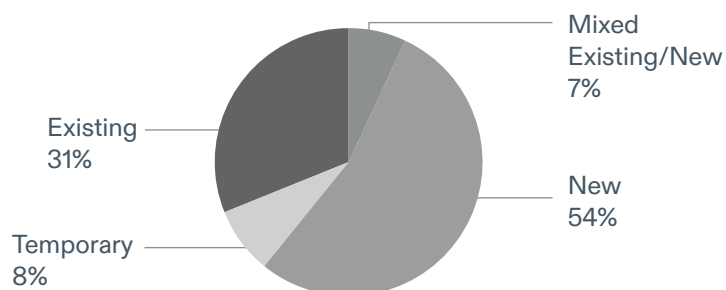
OVERVIEW

Ten competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Calgary 1988. Eight of them are still in use today, benefitting the local population and high-performance athletes alike.

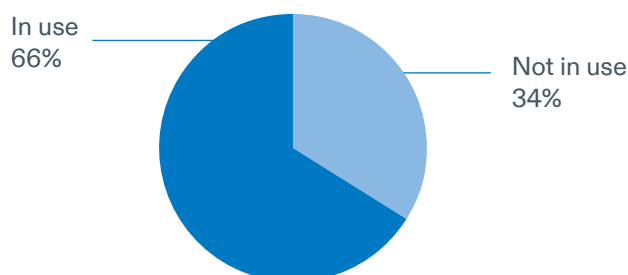
Three of the competition venues were existing sites. The rest were built for the Games and have helped make Calgary a thriving hub of recreational and elite sport.

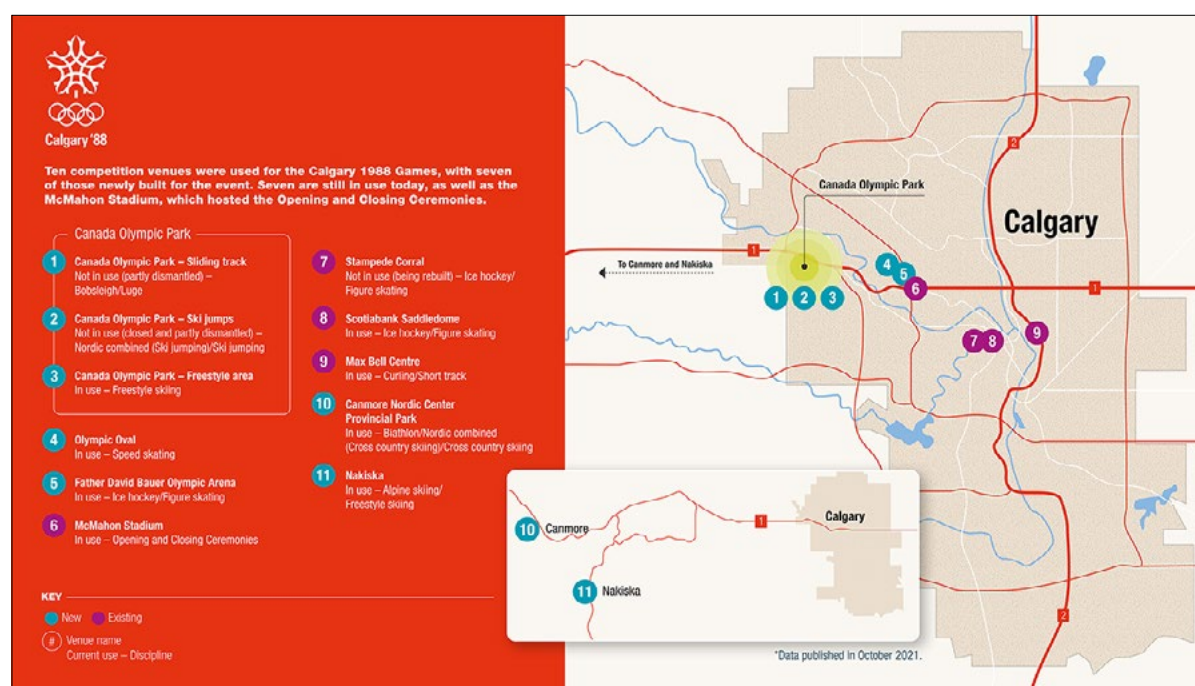
An existing venue, McMahon Stadium, staged the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and is currently used as a Canadian football venue. Made up of existing and newly built buildings, the Calgary Olympic Village provides student accommodation, as planned. The Canmore Olympic Village was built for the Games, with temporary facilities for accommodation, in addition to permanent training facilities which are still in use as a sports community centre.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





CALGARY 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current Status
Max Bell Arena	Existing	Curling, short track speed skating	In use
Stampede Corral	Existing	Ice hockey, figure skating	Not in use, currently under reconstruction
McMahon Stadium	Existing	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Olympic Saddledome	Existing	Ice hockey, figure skating	In use
Calgary Olympic Village	Mixed new build/Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Olympic Oval	New build	Speed skating	In use

CALGARY 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current Status
Canada Olympic Park - Freestyle Area	New build	Freestyle skiing	In use
Canada Olympic Park - Ski Jumps	New build	Nordic combined, ski jumping, freestyle skiing	Not in use, partly dismantled
Canada Olympic Park - Bobsleigh and Luge track	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	Not in use
Father David Bauer Olympic Arena	New build	Ice hockey, figure skating	In use
Venues outside Calgary			
Nakiska Ski Area	New build	Alpine skiing, freestyle skiing	In use
Canmore Nordic Centre	New build	Biathlon, Nordic combined, cross-country skiing	In use
Canmore Olympic Village	Temporary	Athlete accommodation	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

CANADA OLYMPIC PARK – FREESTYLE AREA

WinSport opened a new dry slope summer freestyle training area for slopestyle and halfpipe skiers and snowboarders, including a super trampoline, two Olympic Trampolines, rails, and boxes, an X-ramp and summer airbag. A world-class slopestyle course and super halfpipe are in full operation further west of the original Olympic freestyle area, hosting World Cups annually, including 2025. Two on-snow airbags, including a hybrid and halfpipe airbag, are located in the advanced terrain park. Six alpine lanes near the previous moguls site provide athletes a safe option for race training. WinSport last hosted a moguls World Cup in 2020.

FATHER DAVID BAUER OLYMPIC ARENA

Located in the same complex as McMahon Stadium, the arena is the home of the Calgary Dinos university ice hockey team, and was just one of several of the city's sports facilities to be upgraded as part of the Olympic Capital Improvement Programme.

MAX BELL ARENA

The home of Hockey Calgary, two junior league teams and Calgary Fire Elite's female hockey teams, the venue has two ice rinks: the Ken Bracko Arena and the Max Bell #2.

CALGARY OLYMPIC OVAL

More than 20,000 people use the Calgary Olympic Oval every year for skating, while over 1,000 athletes from 22 countries trained there in the 2018-19 season.

The Oval staged an event on the 2019/20 ISU Speed Skating World Cup circuit, and has hosted both the World Allround Championships and World Sprint Championships five times, most recently in 2019 and 2017 respectively.

It is used by the university's sports teams and the Calgary X-Tremes, the city's women's ice hockey team. The Oval is also Speed Skating Canada's official training centre and the home of the country's Elite Athlete Pathway, a blueprint for the development of young speed skaters.

For the two months of the year when it is not staging ice events, the Oval is a multi-purpose venue that plays host to car shows, science fairs, the Canadian judo and taekwondo championships, and volleyball, gymnastics, floor hockey, running and billiards events.

OLYMPIC SADDLEDOME

Calgary's main indoor arena, the Saddledome is the home stadium of the Calgary Flames, which plays in the NHL; the Calgary Hitmen, a junior ice hockey team; and professional lacrosse team the Calgary Roughnecks. It also stages concerts, shows and events. Damaged by serious flooding in 2013, the stadium was quickly repaired. The Saddledome owes its name to the fact that its roof is the shape of a horse's saddle.

MCCMAHON STADIUM

Built in 1960 and the venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, it is the home stadium of the Calgary Stampeders and the Calgary Dinos, respectively the city's and the university's Canadian football teams.

CALGARY OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Comprising 226 apartments, two new halls of residence were built on the campus of the University of Calgary to house athletes and team officials. The apartments were added to the university's existing housing stock after the Games for use by its students.

The use of existing and new university campus accommodation as the Olympic Village at Calgary 1988 was a success and provided a model for subsequent Games hosts to follow, including Atlanta 1996 and Salt Lake City 2002.

CANMORE NORDIC CENTRE

This year-round training facility has a paved rollerski loop for summer wheeled skating, biathlon competition trails, and a shooting range with 31 lanes. The Centre is used by both elite and recreational biathletes, and regularly hosts IBU Biathlon World Cup events.

NAKISKA SKI AREA

Now a busy mountain resort and the closest one to Calgary, its facilities include more than 25 slopes, six lifts, restaurants, hotels, shops and a snow sports school.

VENUES NOT IN USE

CANADA OLYMPIC PARK – SKI JUMPS

The park's ski jumps were used by a local ski club and were the main training hub for Canada's ski jumpers for 30 years. In 2019, the three higher jumps were closed due to high operational and maintenance costs. The 90-metre ski jump tower is still standing as an iconic Calgary landmark, while the 70-metre and 50-metre jumps will be dismantled at a later date, and the area repurposed for other sports.

CANADA OLYMPIC PARK – BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE TRACK

In addition to numerous World Cups in bobsleigh, skeleton and luge, the track hosted the IBSF World Championships on four occasions since the Games, and the FIL World Luge Championships three times. The track was closed in 2019 as it reached its end of life. Due to a lack of funding for a renovation, it was partially dismantled and will be fully dismantled at a later date.

STAMPEDE CORRAL

Another of Calgary's ice hockey arenas and a frequent venue for Canada's Davis Cup team, the Corral also hosted rodeos, figure skating, circuses, royal visits, religious events, wrestling nights and trade shows during its 70-year existence. Major acts such as Fleetwood Mac, Snoop Dogg and Rihanna also played the venue, which was demolished in late 2020 to make way for new facilities for sport, culture and business.

TEMPORARY VENUES

CANMORE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Temporary accommodation and services (e.g. a kitchen and offices) were provided for 578 people at a second Olympic Village in the town of Canmore. In order to leave a legacy to the town, a new ice rink, a new swimming pool and a new clubhouse were built as well as the accommodation. These facilities are still in use by the local community.

Did you know?

The Olympic Oval quickly became known among speed skaters as having “the fastest ice in the world”. Six of the ten distance world records were broken here at Calgary 1988, and over 300 world long- and short-track speed skating records have been set at the venue since then.

At the last three Olympic Winter Games (Vancouver 2010, Sochi 2014 and PyeongChang 2018), some 61 of Canada's 80 medals were won by athletes who had trained or competed at Calgary's snow and ice sports venues, including those used for the 1988 Olympic Winter Games.

Canada Olympic Park, the site of three of the Calgary 1988 venues, welcomes more than 1.2 million visitors annually.

The Lincoln Park Media Village housed the international print media, technical support personnel and other members of the Olympic family. Its 500 units were pre-sold to two local mortgage and housing corporations, and were made available to buyers on the open market after the Games.

5.16 Albertville 1992



OVERVIEW

Ten competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Albertville 1992. Four of the venues were existing sites. The rest were built for the Games.

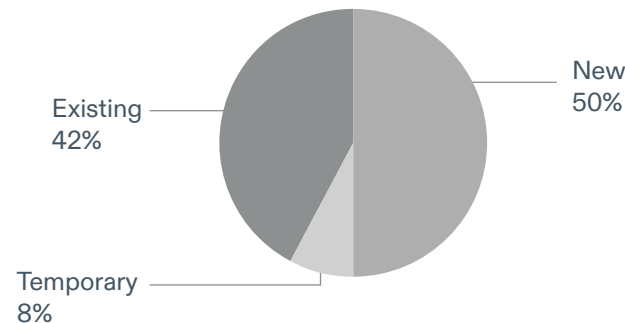
They are all still in use today for recreational and high-performance ice and snow sports, and have helped the Savoie Mont Blanc region establish itself as one of the world's leading winter sports destinations.

A temporary venue called Le Théâtre des Cérémonies was built to host the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and dismantled as planned after the Games.

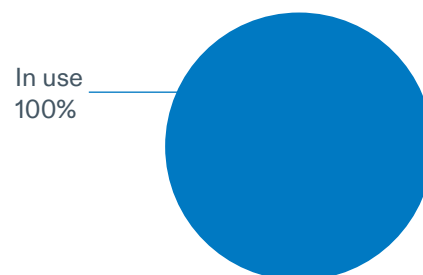
Most of the athletes stayed at the Olympic Village in Brides-Les-Bains, which comprised seven refurbished existing hotels, still welcoming visitors today.

In addition, three venues hosted demonstration sports.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ALBERTVILLE 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Olympic Ice Hall (Halle Olympique)	New build	Figure skating, short track speed skating	In use
Olympic Oval (Anneau de vitesse)	New build	Speed skating	In use
Olympic Stadium (Théâtre des Cérémonies)	Temporary	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	Dismantled (temporary)
Located outside of Albertville			
Les Ménuires - Slalom Stadium (Stade de Slalom)	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Méribel - Massif du Roc de Fer or Stade du Corbey	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Val d'Isère - Massif de Belvedere	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use

ALBERTVILLE 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Les Saisies - Olympic Nordic Skiing Stadium (Stade Olympique de ski nordique)	Existing	Biathlon, cross-country skiing	In use
Olympic Village (Village Olympique)	Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Méribel - La Chaudanne Olympic Ice Rink (Patinoire Olympique "La Chaudanne" Méribel)	New build	Ice hockey	In use
La Plagne - Olympic Bobsleigh and Luge Track (Piste Olympique de bobsleigh et de luge)	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	In use
Courchevel - Cross-Country Stadium (Stade de ski de fond)	New build	Nordic combined	In use
Ski Jumping Stadium (Stade de saut)	New build	Nordic combined, ski jumping	In use
Demonstration sports venues (located outside of Albertville)			
Les Arcs - Speed Skiing Slope (Piste de Ski de Vitesse des Arcs)	Existing	Speed skiing (demonstration sport)	In use
Tignes - Freestyle Skiing Stadium or Stade de Lognan (Stade de ski artistique et acrobatique)	New build	Freestyle skiing (demonstration sport)	In use
Pralognan-la-Vanoise - Ice Rink (Patinoire de Pralognan-la-Vanoise)	New build	Curling (demonstration sport)	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

ALBERTVILLE OLYMPIC ICE HALL

One of several facilities at Albertville's Henri Dujol Olympic Park, it remains open to the public. The Halle Olympique is a training base for the French ice hockey and short track teams. A multi-purpose facility with a capacity of between 6,500 and 9,000, it was the venue for the French Short Track Speed Skating Championships in 2010, the 2018 Davis Cup tie between France and the Netherlands, and several matches at the 2017 World Handball Championship. A key venue for business, art and cultural events, it is also the home of the Tremplin 92 – Montagne et Olympisme, which houses a permanent exhibition telling the story of the 1992 Games.

ALBERTVILLE OLYMPIC OVAL

Also located at Henri Dujol Olympic Park in Albertville, the venue's temporary ice sheet was removed after the Games, and the facility was converted into a 10,000-capacity multi-purpose stadium. It is used by the town's athletics, rugby and football clubs and also hosts occasional rock concerts.

LA PLAGNE OLYMPIC BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE TRACK

France's national sliding sports training centre hosts international competitions nearly every year, including a round of the 2020 IBSF Bobsleigh World Cup. As planned when it was built, the venue is also open to the general public for beginners' bobsleigh and luge activities. It is visited by approximately 14,000 people a year. La Plagne, the resort where the sliding track is located, is the world's most-frequented ski resort. In 2003, the sliding centre in La Plagne became the first in the world to switch from ammonia to safer glycol refrigeration piping.

TIGNES FREESTYLE SKIING STADIUM OR STADE DE LOGNAN

Tignes ski resort greatly benefitted from the worldwide exposure provided by the Games. It has gone on to become a mecca of freestyle skiing. As well as staging the finals of the FIS Freestyle Skiing Halfpipe World Cup between 2015 and 2018, it also hosted the first four editions of the Winter X Games Europe, from 2010 to 2013.

LES MENUIRES SLALOM STADIUM

Les Ménuires resort has made the most of its Games-inspired transformation from a budget-conscious destination to one offering more luxurious accommodation. Its Olympic slalom course is just one of its many attractions.

MÉRIBEL (MASSIF DU ROC DE FER OR STADE DU CORBEY AND LA CHAUDANNE OLYMPIC ICE RINK)

Situated in the heart of the Trois Vallées ski area, the resort opened up the courses used for the women's Alpine skiing events to competitive and recreational skiers after the Games. Its Olympic Park, the ice rink of which hosted the men's ice hockey competition, is now home to a swimming pool, spa, gym and meeting rooms.

VAL D'ISERE - MASSIF DE BELLEVARDE

One of the world's best-known ski resorts, it staged the men's Alpine combined, downhill, giant slalom and super giant slalom events. The venue for the 2009 FIS Alpine World Ski Championships, Val d'Isère also hosts an event on the annual Alpine Ski World Cup tour. Having gradually developed its infrastructure over the years, it now offers 25,000 hotel beds for visitors.

LES SAISIES OLYMPIC NORDIC SKIING STADIUM

Les Saisies resort's Nordic ski area has 120 kilometres of trails. They cater for every skill level and are a regular venue for national and international competitions, including the Biathlon and Cross-Country Skiing World Cups.

Courchevel (Cross-Country Stadium and Ski Jumping Stadium)

This Nordic skiing centre offers three different loops for recreational cross-country skiers: 1.5km, 7km and 8.5km. The smallest loop is designed for beginners, while the others are used by more advanced skiers.

The Cross-Country Stadium is a national ski jumping hub and is used as a national team training centre by France and other countries. Its hills host the only French round of the summertime FIS Ski Jumping Grand Prix, which brings together the world's leading jumpers in mid-August and attracts thousands of spectators.

PRALOGNAN-LA-VANOISE ICE RINK

A leisure centre complete with a swimming pool, bowling alley, spa, ice rink, and a multi-sports hall with a climbing wall and courts for basketball, badminton, volleyball and other sports. The centre also has an outdoor recreational area with a mini-golf course and bouncy castles. The ice rink stages ice hockey matches and figure skating galas, among other events.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Situated in the spa resort of Brides-Les-Bains, some 32 kilometres from Albertville, the Village comprised seven existing hotels that were refurbished to accommodate most of the athletes. The hotels remain in use today. The remaining athletes were housed in hotels and guest houses in Les Saisies, Val d'Isère, La Plagne, La Tania and Tignes.

VENUES NOT IN USE

LES ARCS SPEED SKIING SLOPE

The slope was left to disappear naturally after the Games. A number of deaths were recorded in speed skiing after Albertville 1992, and it was promptly discontinued as a demonstration sport on account of being too dangerous.

TEMPORARY VENUES

OLYMPIC STADIUM (THÉÂTRE DES CÉRÉMONIES)

Located in Albertville's Henri Dujol Olympic Park, it hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. Regarded at the time as the largest temporary structure ever built, it had a capacity of 35,000 and was taken down as planned as soon as the Games were over. A model for subsequent temporary venues, it is now an urban park. All that remains of the original construction is the 52-metre-tall flagpole that once stood at its centre and was a distinctive feature of the Albertville 1992 ceremonies.

Did you know?

The ski resorts that staged events at Albertville 1992 form part of a network of 110 resorts in the Savoie Mont Blanc region, making it France's leading winter sports destination. Covering two-thirds of the French Alps, the region welcomes millions of visitors every year.

Among the many exhibits offered by the Tremplin 92 – Montagne et Olympisme is a virtual descent of the bobsleigh run in La Plagne, complete with VR headsets.

The Albertville 1992 venues are increasingly environmentally aware. Val d'Isère has installed a vast, state-of-the-art underground snow-creation facility at the foot of the Bellegarde slope, greatly reducing power usage. Meanwhile, Les Saisies has swapped snow cannons for snowfarming to preserve snow, which is piled up and covered with sawdust to prevent it from melting during the summer and then spread back on to the slopes come winter.

Originally known as the Albertville Olympic Park, Henri Dujol Olympic Park was renamed in 2006 in honour of a former mayor who championed the town's modernisation for the Games.

5.17 Lillehammer 1994



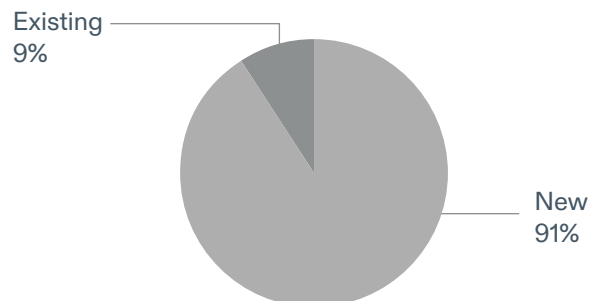
OVERVIEW

Ten competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Lillehammer 1994. All of them remain in use today, staging world, European and national championships and a host of other sporting events, and contributing to the development of a vibrant grassroots sports culture in the region. One of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built for the Games.

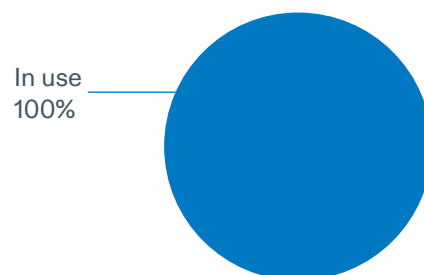
The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were held at the ski jumping venue.

Two Olympic Villages were used at the Games: a main one in Lillehammer and a smaller one at an existing site in Hamar. Both are still in use today.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LILLEHAMMER 1994 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Håkon Hall	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Lyngårdsbakkene Ski Jumping Arena	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Birkebeineren Ski Stadium	New build	Biathlon, cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Kanthaugen Freestyle Arena	New build	Freestyle skiing	In use
Lillehammer Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

LILLEHAMMER 1994 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Lillehammer			
Lillehammer Olympic Alpine Centre, Hafjell	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Hamar Olympic Subsite Village	Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Gjøvik Olympic Cavern Hall	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Hamar Olympic Hall (Vikingskipet)	New build	Speed skating	In use
Lillehammer Olympic Bobsleigh and Luge Track	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	In use
Hamar Olympic Amphitheatre	New build	Figure skating, short track speed skating	In use
Lillehammer Olympic Alpine Centre, Kvitfjell	New build	Alpine skiing	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

HÅKON HALL

A 12,500-capacity multi-purpose venue used for sport, recreation and culture. Its ice hockey rink, which staged matches at the 1999 IIHF World Championships, can be converted into four handball or futsal courts, six volleyball courts or eight badminton courts. The hall hosted matches at the 2008 European Men's Handball Championships, and also has an indoor golf centre with two golf simulators, a fitness centre and an indoor running track. A venue for events as diverse as the 2004 Junior Eurovision Song Contest and the 2018 World Logging Championship, it has staged numerous concerts and comedy shows, and is also used as a conference centre. It is one of five Olympic venues located at Lillehammer Olympiapark. Birkebeineren Ski and Biathlon Stadium, Lysgårdsbakkene Ski Jumping Arena, the Lillehammer Olympic Bobsleigh and Luge Track, and the Kanthaugen Freestyle Arena are the others. It also hosted the Learn & Share program and was the dining hall for all athletes during the Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2016. In 2021 the European Championship in Curling were held in the arena.

LYSGÅRDSBAKKENE SKI JUMPING ARENA

Home to both a large and a small hill, the venue was refurbished in 2007, when plastic matting was installed to enable year-round training and jumping. It is one of three national ski jumping training centres in Norway and has been the venue for several international competitions, including the FIS Ski Jump World Cup and 'Raw Air', a FIS Ski Jumping World Cup event. Around 100,000 jumps are made on the two hills every year.

BIRKEBEINEREN SKI STADIUM

The venue's 27km of cross-country trails and 9km of biathlon trails are still used extensively, and have hosted several FIS Cross-Country World Cup, Biathlon World Cup and Nordic Combined World Cup events. During the summer, they are popular with walkers, joggers, mountain bikers and roller skiers. In 2022, the World Para Snow Sports Championship were held in the arena

KANTHAUGEN FREESTYLE ARENA

Its three hills – one each for aericals, moguls and ski ballet – were laid out in such a way as to minimise damage to the surrounding forest. The arena hosted the FIS Freestyle Skiing World Cup in 1993 and 1995. It has not hosted any freestyle skiing activities since then, but tobogganing and alpine skiing for kids are just some of the other popular pursuits that the arena offers.

GJØVIK OLYMPIC CAVERN HALL

The venue was built inside a mountain to ensure stable year-round temperatures and keep energy costs low. Open to the public most days of the year, its ice rink staged the 1995 World Short Track Speed Skating Championships and was the venue for the short track speed skating events at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lillehammer 2016. The hall also hosted matches at the 1999 European Women's Handball Championships.

HAMAR OLYMPIC HALL (VIKINGSKIPET)

This 10,600-capacity venue is Norway's national arena for bandy (an 11-a-side version of ice hockey that uses a ball instead of a puck) and speed skating. It hosted the ISU Speed Skating World Cup as recently as 2019. Known locally as "the Viking Ship", Hamar Olympic Hall is a multi-purpose venue that accommodates football, cycling, athletics, curling, motorsports and equestrian sports. It also has a golf driving range. Among other events, it stages skating shows and competitions, trade shows, exhibitions and concerts, with both Beyoncé and Stevie Wonder having performed there.

LILLEHAMMER OLYMPIC BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE TRACK

It has been the venue for major international competitions such as the 1995 FIL World Luge Championships, and offers a range of sliding activities for visitors all year round. These include wheelbob in the summer and bob-raft, taxibob (a bobsled driven by a professional) and skeleton in the winter. The 2027, World Championship in Bob and Luge will be held in the arena.

HAMAR OLYMPIC AMPHITHEATRE

An indoor sports arena with a capacity of 7,000, it is mostly used for ice hockey and is the home of Storhamar Hockey, which plays in Norway's second tier. It is also used for short track speed skating, figure skating, handball, events and concerts. Over the years, the venue has staged matches of the 1999 IIHF World Championships, the 1999 IHF World Women's Handball Championship, the 2012 IPC Ice Sledge Hockey World Championships, and the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lillehammer 2016.

LILLEHAMMER OLYMPIC ALPINE CENTRE, HAFJELL

Extensively refurbished for the 1994 Olympic Winter Games, Hafjell caters for every Alpine skiing discipline and was another Winter Youth Olympic Games Lillehammer 2016 venue. In 2022, the World Para Snow Sports Championship were held in the arena.

LILLEHAMMER OLYMPIC ALPINE CENTRE, KVITJELL

A popular ski resort with 34km of slopes, Kvitfjell offers runs for skiers of all ages and abilities, as well as cross-country trails and three kilometres of floodlit runs for night skiing. It is Norway's national venue for the speed disciplines in Alpine skiing and has hosted World Cup events every year since 1995.

LILLEHAMMER OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Comprising temporary and permanent housing, the Lillehammer Olympic Village housed around 2,300 athletes and officials during the 1994 Olympic Winter Games. Some 185 houses remained on the site afterwards, and 141 of them were later sold privately. The Village's service centre is home to a retirement home, a cafeteria, a nursery school and a church.

HAMAR OLYMPIC SUBSITE VILLAGE

This existing site at Toneheim District College is a folk high school specialising in music. It accommodated 500 athletes during the Games and resumed its activities as a school in autumn 1994.

Did you know?

Between the end of the 1994 Olympic Winter Games and the summer of 2018, Lillehammer's 10 Olympic venues staged 32 World and European Championships and international tournaments, 129 World Cup events and 161 national cup events.

Nine of the 1994 Olympic Winter Games competition venues were used for competitions and education programmes at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lillehammer 2016.

The five Olympic venues at Lillehammer Olympiapark and Gjøvik Olympic Mountain Hall have all been certified by Eco-Lighthouse, Norway's most widely used environmental management system.

Gjøvik Olympic Cavern Hall, which hosted ice hockey, is the world's largest underground auditorium. It is positioned 120 metres inside a mountain, with around 55 metres of bedrock above it.

Home to the world's media at the 1994 Olympic Winter Games, the International Broadcast Centre (IBC) was taken over afterwards by Lillehammer's Oppland College. As a result, the College increased the size of its campus, student body and number of courses offered. In 2017, the College merged with the Inland Norway (INN) University of Applied Sciences. Thanks to the collaboration between INN University, the Lillehammer Olympic and Paralympic Studies Centre (LOSC) and the Norwegian Olympic Museum, Lillehammer has become a key centre for Olympic studies and research.

5.18 Nagano 1998



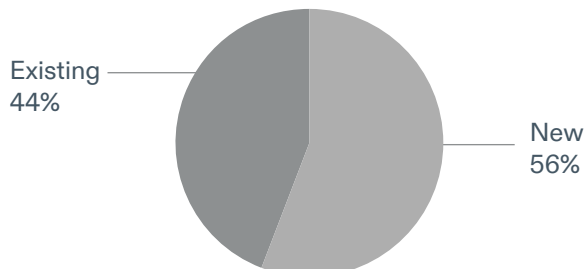
OVERVIEW

Sixteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Nagano 1998. Thirteen of them are still in use today, benefitting the local population and top Japanese athletes.

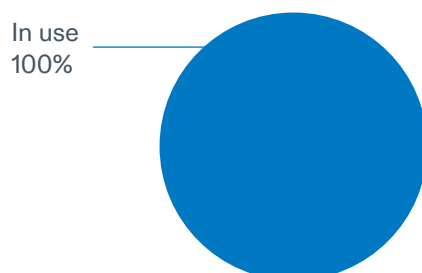
In the Organising Committee's efforts to protect the environment and keep construction work to a minimum, half of the Games competition venues were existing or temporary sites. For example, existing venues were used for the skiing, biathlon and curling competitions.

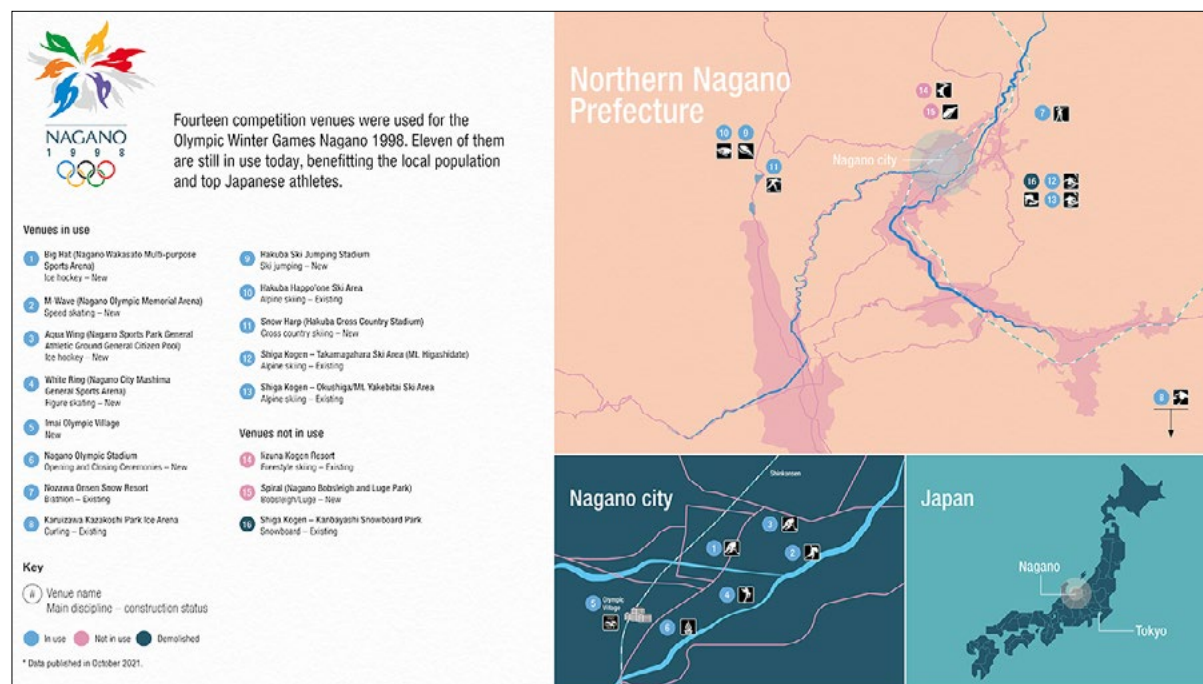
Also still in use, the newly built Nagano Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and an Olympic Village was built for the Games.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





NAGANO 1998 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Iizuna Kogen Ski Area	Existing	Freestyle skiing	Not in use
M-Wave	New build	Speed skating	In use
Big Hat	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Aqua Wing	New build	Ice hockey	In use
White Ring	New build	Figure skating, short track, speed skating	In use
Spiral Track	New build	Bobsleigh, luge	Not in use
Nagano Olympic Stadium	New build	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

NAGANO 1998 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Nagano			
Hakuba Happo'one Ski Area	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Shiga Kogen - Mount Higashidate	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Shiga Kogen - Mount Yakebitai	Existing	Snowboard	In use
Shiga Kogen - Kanbayashi Snowboard Park	Existing	Snowboard	Not in use
Nozawa Onsen Biathlon Venue	Existing	Biathlon	In use
Kazakoshi Park Arena	Existing	Curling	In use
Snow Harp	New build	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Hakuba Ski Jumping Stadium	New build	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

M-WAVE (NAGANO OLYMPIC MEMORIAL ARENA)

Named after the shape of its suspended roof, which represents the rugged peaks of Nagano's mountain ranges, the M-Wave remains in use all year round. It is a world championship venue for a number of disciplines and a regular stop on the ISU Speed Skating World Cup circuit, hosting international competitions, most recently in December 2024. The venue for Japan's Olympic speed skating trials, it is open to the public from October to March and attracts around 60,000 visits a year from skaters.

BIG HAT (NAGANO WAKASATO MULTI-PURPOSE SPORTS ARENA)

This venue continues to stage figure skating and ice hockey competitions in the winter.

AQUA WING (NAGANO SPORTS PARK GENERAL ATHLETIC GROUND AND GENERAL CITIZEN POOL)

Provides local swimmers with excellent facilities all year round. The Danish swimming team held a pre-Olympic training camp for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

WHITE RING (NAGANO CITY MASHIMA GENERAL SPORTS ARENA)

This multi-sports venue used by local teams and schools also hosted 15 matches at the 2019 FIVB Volleyball Men's World Cup. It is currently used as the main court for Nagano Prefecture's professional basketball team, the Shinshu Brave Warriors.

NAGANO OLYMPIC STADIUM

The venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies is now converted into a baseball stadium, the venue is used by local amateur clubs and a professional team, the Shinano Grandserows. It is also the finishing point for the annual Nagano Commemorative Marathon.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Comprising 1,032 apartments and located in the Imai district of Nagano, it was designed to provide housing after the Games and remains in use today, providing a mix of both private and social housing for older people.

SNOW HARP (HAKUBA CROSS COUNTRY STADIUM)

Its three Olympic cross-country skiing courses remain open to the public throughout the winter, and are used for mountain biking and the Hakuba Snow Harp Cross Country race in the summer.

HAKUBA SKI JUMPING STADIUM

The stadium welcomes the summertime FIS Ski Jumping Grand Prix every year, among other competitions. This ski jumping stadium has two hills side by side, normal and large, the only site of such in Japan.

HAKUBA HAPPO'ONE SKI AREA

One of the largest and oldest resorts in the Hakuba ski area, it is popular with foreign visitors, especially in recent years, thanks to its deep snow, challenging runs and excellent facilities.

NOZAWA ONSEN BIATHLON VENUE

Although its shooting range was dismantled after the Games, the course remains open. Its cross-country trails and runs are popular with foreign skiers. Approximately 400,000 of them visited in 2018/19, and the resort has upgraded its facilities and installed new gondolas to meet growing demand.

KAZAKOSHI PARK ARENA

This is now a multi-purpose facility offering ice skating, ice hockey, tennis, baseball, football and curling.

MOUNT HIGASHIDATE AND MOUNT YAKEBITAI (SHIGA KOGEN)

The areas already welcomed snow sports enthusiasts before the Games. Though the temporary Games infrastructures were dismantled as planned after the Games, the slopes continued to be used for skiing and snowboarding again the following years, as the Shiga Kogen resorts complex developed and grew. Offering more than 80km of slopes and some of the country's finest snow, the 18 Shiga Kogen ski resorts now make up Japan's largest interconnected ski area.

VENUES NOT IN USE

SPIRAL TRACK (NAGANO BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE PARK)

This provided the setting for the 2003 FIBT Skeleton World Championships and was used as a national training facility before closing in 2018 due to the high maintenance costs.

IIZUNA KOGEN SKI AREA

The venue for the FIS 2001 Women's Dual Moguls World Cup and races at the 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games, Iizuna Kogen has struggled to attract visitors in recent years. After putting the resort up for sale, the City of Nagano closed it in March 2020 when no buyers came forward. Its lifts will be removed, the ski runs replanted with trees, and the land returned to its natural state.

SHIGA KOGEN - KANBAYASHI SNOWBOARD PARK

This was closed in 2007 due to financial difficulties caused by competition from other nearby resorts and a lack of snowfall.

Did you know?

Housed at the M-Wave, the Nagano Olympic Museum is one of 28 Olympic museums around the world.

The M-Wave was awarded the UK-based Institution of Structural Engineers' special award for structural engineering excellence in February 1998.

The Spiral was the first bobsleigh/luge track in the world to feature two uphill sections.

A common feature of the new venues used at Nagano 1998 was their unique architectural designs. The Big Hat is so called because of its distinctive shape, while the flowing lines of the Aqua Wing resemble a bird's wing, and the White Ring evokes a droplet of water. Minami Nagano Sports Park was modelled on Japan's national flower, the sakura (cherry blossom).

To keep costs down, the Organising Committee furnished rooms at the Olympic Village by renting or buying furniture used at other events, including the 1994 Asian Games in Hiroshima and the 1995 Summer Universiade in Fukuoka.

5.19 Salt Lake City 2002

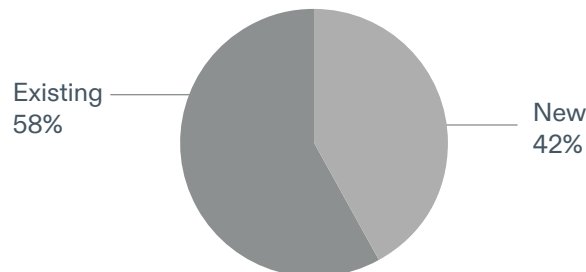


OVERVIEW

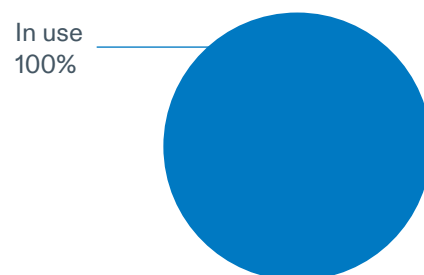
Ten competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake City 2002. All of them are still in use today and offer physical exercise and healthy lifestyle activities for the local community, recreational events and camps for locals and visitors, and high-performance development programmes for US and international athletes at both junior and senior level. Six of the competition venues were existing sites. The remaining four were built for the Games.

Rice-Eccles Olympic Stadium, which hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, was a new, non-competition venue, as the stadium was almost completely demolished and rebuilt for the Games. The Olympic Village was located at an existing site, part of which was restored and part of which was given over to the construction of new accommodation. Both the Olympic Stadium and the Olympic Village are still in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SALT LAKE CITY 2002 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Salt Lake City Ice Center	Existing	Figure skating, short track speed skating	In use
Salt Lake City Olympic Village	Mixed new build/Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Rice-Eccles Olympic Stadium	New	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Venues outside Salt Lake City			
E Center	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Deer Valley Resort	Existing	Alpine skiing, freestyle skiing	In use
Park City Mountain Resort	Existing	Alpine skiing, snowboard	In use

SALT LAKE CITY 2002 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Snowbasin Ski Area	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
The Ice Sheet at Ogden	Existing	Curling	In use
Utah Olympic Park	New build	Bobsleigh, luge, skeleton, Nordic combined, ski jumping	In use
Peaks Ice Arena	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Utah Olympic Oval	New build	Speed skating	In use
Soldier Hollow	New build	Biathlon, cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

SALT LAKE CITY ICE CENTER

Built in 1990 as a home for NBA basketball team the Utah Jazz, who still play there, the venue is a multi-purpose sports and entertainment facility. Refurbished in 2017, it has been used by several other professional sports teams over the years, including the Arena Football League's Utah Blaze and the WNBA's Utah Starzz. It is also a concert and entertainment venue.

RICE-ECCLES OLYMPIC STADIUM

With the announcement that Salt Lake City would host the Olympic Winter Games 2002, the city, along with the University of Utah, decided to demolish the old stadium almost entirely (although the end zone stands remained), and a new stadium rose in its place to host the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Games. From 2005 to 2008, it was the home of Major League Soccer team Real Salt Lake. Owned and run by the University of Utah, the stadium is home to the University of Utah Utes collegiate American football team. The stadium also hosts supercross and action sports events, as well as concerts. Both U2 and the Rolling Stones have played there.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Situated at the historic Fort Douglas site, the Olympic Village is now known as the University of Utah's Heritage Commons and consists of 21 buildings. Twenty are residential and one is used for dining and support services for students at the University of Utah.

E CENTER

Converted into a multi-purpose sports and entertainment venue after the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, as planned. The home of ECHL ice hockey team the Utah Grizzlies, it also hosts concerts and entertainment shows, such as Holiday on Ice and World Wrestling Entertainment's SmackDown.

PEAKS ICE ARENA

As planned, the venue was transformed into a multi-purpose skating and sports facility after the Games. Used extensively by the local community for skating, it hosts Learn to Skate USA classes and youth and adult ice hockey lessons and matches. It is also the home arena of the Brigham Young University ice hockey team.

UTAH OLYMPIC OVAL

A new-built indoor venue, it replaced an existing sports facility (which was demolished to make way for the Olympic venue). It has staged many major speed skating and short track speed skating events, including two ISU World Sprint Championships and two World Cup finals, and is the US speed skating team's training base. Used daily by the Utah University team, the oval is open to the public for speed skating, figure skating, ice hockey, curling and running (on a 440m track located next to the rink). Extensively refurbished in 2018, it also offers a Schools on Ice programme, which shows children how to skate in a fun and safe environment while watching world-class athletes train.

UTAH OLYMPIC PARK

The park is a multi-use facility focused on developing and growing participation in winter sports in Utah and is an official United States Olympic training site. Its facilities include a bobsleigh and luge track (one of only four in North America), six ski jumps – four of which were built after the Games – a freestyle skiing and snowboard landing airbag, and a freestyle ski jump pool. It is also home to the 2002 Olympic & Paralympic Games Museum, one of two museums on the site.

The venue offers both high-performance athlete training and community recreational use – , providing a range of activities for visitors. Public activities include tubing, zip lines, an alpine slide, ropes courses and more. Its trails are open for hiking and biking in the summer. A 72-unit residential facility was opened at the park in 2019 to provide athletes, coaches and staff with affordable short- and long-term housing.

DEER VALLEY RESORT

The resort, which first welcomed skiing in the 1930s, is still used for training and competitions. It has hosted 17 FIS World Cup events since the 2002 Olympic Winter Games and is home to over 100 runs and many hiking and mountain bike trails.

PARK CITY MOUNTAIN RESORT

A training and World Cup competition venue that opened in 1963, the ski resort remains popular with skiers from all over the United States and further afield. The second-largest ski resort in the country, it has over 300 runs and offers a wide range of winter and summer activities, including snowmobiling, mini-golf and mountain biking.

SNOWBASIN SKI AREA

Opened in 1940, the ski resort is now a multi-season venue offering skiing in the winter (downhill and Nordic) and hiking and concerts in the summer. It provided the location for the 2010 survival film *Frozen*.

SOLDIER HOLLOW

Located in a nature reserve created in 1961, the venue is a Nordic training centre and recreational facility for cross-country skiing, biathlon and other activities and has undergone extensive development since the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. It offers a variety of training programmes for young people and adults throughout the year and also hosts mountain biking, golf, events, festivals and youth ski training camps in the summer. It has hosted numerous international cross-country and biathlon events, including the IBU Biathlon World Cup in 2019, and will stage the 2022 IBU Biathlon Youth and Junior World Championships.

THE ICE SHEET AT OGDEN

The venue, which opened in 1994, is a training centre for curling, ice hockey and figure skating and is used by approximately 450,000 people a year.

Did you know?

Ten Olympic speed skating records and an unprecedented nine world records were set at the Utah Olympic Oval during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

A total of 69 of the 211 athletes on the US team at the Olympic Winter Games Torino 2006 trained for the Games at Utah's Olympic venues.

As of 2018, the Soldier Hollow Nordic Centre, Utah Olympic Oval and Utah Olympic Park had recorded over 1.4 million visits since their post-Games opening to the public.

The Calvin L. Rampton Salt Palace Convention Center housed the International Broadcasting Centre and the Main Press Centre at the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. It continues to stage sporting events and exhibitions.

5.20 Torino 2006

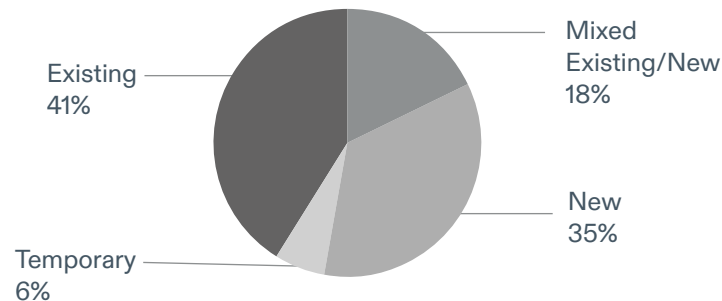


OVERVIEW

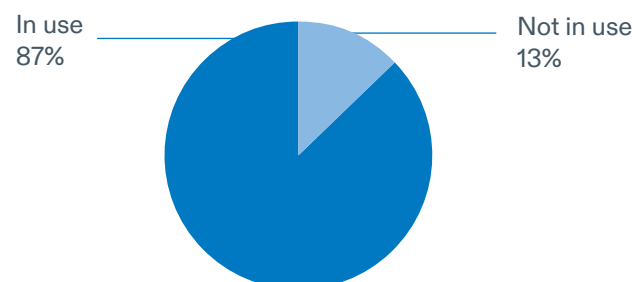
Thirteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Torino 2006. Ten of them are still in regular use today and continue to host sporting and cultural events. Six of the competition venues were existing sites. The rest were built for the Games.

The Stadio Olimpico Torino, the venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, was an existing non-competition venue and is still in use. Three Olympic Villages were created for the Games and continue to welcome tourists and provide housing to local people.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





TORINO 2006 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Stadio Olimpico Torino	Existing	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Torino Esposizioni	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Palavela	Existing	Figure skating and short track speed skating	In use
Turin Olympic Village	Mixed new build/Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Palasport Olimpico	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Oval Lingotto	New build	Speed skating	In use

TORINO 2006 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Turin			
Pinerolo Palaghiaccio	Existing	Curling	In use
Pragelato Plan	Existing	Cross-country skiing and Nordic combined	In use
San Sicario Fraiteve	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Sestriere Borgata and Sestriere Colle	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Bardonecchia	New build	Snowboard	In use
Cesana San Sicario	New build	Biathlon	In use
Trampolino Olimpico Pragelato	New build	Ski jumping and Nordic combined	Not in use
Cesana Torinese	New build	Bobsleigh, luge and skeleton	Not in use
Bardonecchia Olympic Village	Mixed new build/Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Sestriere Olympic Village	Mixed new build/Existing	Athlete accommodation	In use
Sauze d'Oulx-Jouvenceaux	Temporary	Freestyle skiing	Dismantled (temporary)

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

STADIO OLIMPICO TORINO

Originally built in 1933, the stadium hosted matches at the 1934 FIFA World Cup and was used by both Juventus and Torino football clubs up until 1990, at which point it was abandoned. The Olympic Winter Games Torino 2006 provided an opportunity for its renovation and reuse. Since renamed the Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino in honour of the Torino team killed in an air crash in 1949, it is now the club's home ground and also stages major music concerts.

PALA OLIMPICO

One of Italy's leading music and entertainment centres, it has hosted many concerts by major acts and artists and has also staged a number of sporting events. These include the 2007 Winter Universiade, the 2016 FIBA World Olympic Qualifying Tournament, and matches at the 2018 FIVB Volleyball Men's World Championship, as well as annual fencing World Cup and Grand Prix events. It is also the current venue for the ATP Finals – the final event of the ATP Tour season – a status it will enjoy until 2025.

The Pala Alpitour is used to stage art exhibitions, trade shows, business conventions, private meetings, stage shows and gala dinners, and has a laser park for use by the public, schools and the business community.

TORINO ESPOSIZIONI

Built in 1948, this trade show and exhibition venue was converted into a temporary ice rink for the 2006 Olympic Winter Games. Used thereafter temporarily as an extension of the Turin Modern Art Gallery, it also housed the collection of Turin's National Automobile Museum until 2011. It was closed in 2018 due to safety breaches, but was commandeered as a makeshift medical facility during the COVID-19 pandemic. Its future use is uncertain, though funding has been made available to ensure the building complies with newly updated Italian building codes.

OVAL LINGOTTO

Italy's first indoor ice rink, the Oval Lingotto is a versatile sports, business and cultural venue that stages trade shows, exhibitions, congresses, conventions and corporate events, such as Fiat's Christmas party. The setting for the 2006 World Fencing Championships, it was also a venue at the 2007 Winter Universiade.

PALAVELA

Palavela has a conference centre that has welcomed approximately 70,000 people a year since 2010, and a public ice rink used by 30,000 skaters annually. It is also the home venue of local figure skating and short track speed skating clubs. Another of Turin's 2007 Winter Universiade venues, it also hosted the 2010 ISU Figure Skating World Championships, the 2013 Davis Cup tie between Italy and Croatia, the 2015 Men's European Volleyball Championship, the 2019 ISU Figure Skating Grand Prix Finals and the 2021 Grand Prix Figure Skating Torino. Since 2019, some areas of Palavela are used by the University of Torino for Physical Education and Sport courses.

TURIN OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Located in Turin and featuring a number of innovative environmental practices, the Village housed 2,500 athletes in 39 buildings. Though the intention was to make it a residential area after the Games and create research and retail facilities, these plans have not fully come to fruition, and the site has faced challenges over the last 14 years. While some buildings are used by the local population, in recent years others provided makeshift accommodation for migrants and refugees. These apartments have since been vacated, and the Olympic Village is set for redevelopment.

BARDONECCHIA

Located in Melezet, one of the villages that makes up the Bardonecchia resort, the Olympic Snow Park and the half pipe continue to attract boarders of all abilities. A 2007 Winter Universiade venue, the resort last organised an FIS Snowboard World Cup event in 2009. Two of Bardonecchia's three ski areas are interlinked and span two mountains.

PINEROLO PALAGHIACCIO

This multi-function arena is used by a local sports club that offers lessons in figure skating, ice hockey, short track speed skating and curling. Also a 2007 Winter Universiade venue, the Pinerolo Palaghiaccio is part of a large sports complex that includes a swimming pool, gym, athletics track and football pitch.

PRAGELATO PLAN

Refurbished for the 2006 Olympic Winter Games, with new snow-making systems installed. Recognised as one of the most technical and difficult circuits at international level, Pragelato Plan features two cross-country skiing courses. The tracks used at the 2006 Olympic Winter Games remain open for cross-country skiers of all abilities. Home to 50km of well-groomed slopes, the wider ski resort of Pragelato offers descents for both beginners and expert skiers.

SAN SICARIO FRAITEVE

The venue for three women's Alpine skiing events at Torino 2006 (downhill, super-G and combined downhill), the resort hosted its last FIS Alpine Ski World Cup event in 2007. Founded in the 1970s, it has some of the most modern skiing facilities in the Piedmont region and forms part of the Via Lattea ski area.

SESTRIERE BORGATA AND SESTRIERE COLLE

Sestriere Borgata was the venue for the men's combined downhill, downhill and super-G at Torino 2006, while Sestriere Colle hosted the women's and men's combined slalom, giant slalom and slalom. The resort's network of ski lifts was upgraded for the occasion and its snowmaking capacity increased, while new accommodation was built and existing facilities refurbished. The resort remains a regular stop on the FIS Alpine Ski World Cup circuit. Part of the Via Lattea ski area, it is a very popular resort, with a history dating back to the 1930s.

CESANA SAN SICARIO

A 2007 Winter Universiade venue, the resort's biathlon shooting range was later repurposed into a tennis complex with eight courts and a golf course, having been left unused for 10 years. All the biathlon infrastructure used at Torino 2006 has been dismantled, with the exception of the shooting target structure, the judges' house and the underpass.

BARDONECCHIA OLYMPIC VILLAGE

After housing skiers and officials at the Games, the Bardonecchia Olympic Village reverted to its original use, a hotel.

SESTRIERE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The new apartments of this residential complex (part of the Village already existed) were released for sale the Games were over, as planned.

VENUES NOT IN USE

TRAMPOLINO OLIMPICO PRAGELATO

A 2007 Winter Universiade venue, Pragelato hosted its last FIS Ski Jumping World Cup event in 2008. The chairlift and the two larger hills, which staged events at the 2006 Olympic Winter Games, are no longer in use, and plans to dismantle them and repurpose the site have not yet been implemented. The venue's small jumps are still used occasionally for sports and recreational activities.

CESANA TORINESE

The sliding centre (bobsleigh and luge tracks) was closed after the 2011 FIL World Luge Championships due to a lack of funding. In 2016, the indoor push track was reopened for summertime training and was used by teams from Italy, France, Great Britain and Monaco, generating enough revenue to enable limited maintenance of the track. The centre also hosted the 2008 FIL European Luge Championships.

TEMPORARY VENUES

SAUZE D'OULX-JOUVENCEAUX

Although the freestyle skiing area has been dismantled, the resort of Sauze d'Oulx-Jouvenceaux, which was refurbished for the occasion of the Games with new snow-making systems and a new chairlift, remains a very popular resort all year round. It is part of the Via Lattea ski area.

Did you know?

Designed by the celebrated architect Pier Luigi Nervi, the Torino Esposizioni appears in a deleted scene in the 1969 British film *The Italian Job*, starring Michael Caine.

Thanks in part to its Olympic venues, Turin was designated the 2015 European City of Sport. Among other major events, it has hosted the 2008 European Rhythmic Gymnastics Championships, the 2009 European Athletics Indoor Championships, the 2013 World Masters Games and the 2014 UEFA Europa League final.

Sestriere was one of the world's first purpose-built ski areas. Its two distinctive hotel towers were built in the 1930s by Fiat founder Giovanni Agnelli as a holiday retreat for his factory employees in Turin. The village is also home to Europe's highest golf course.

5.21 Vancouver 2010

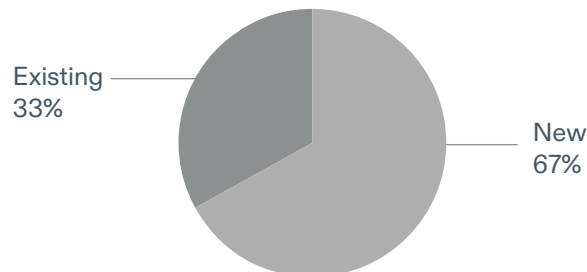


OVERVIEW

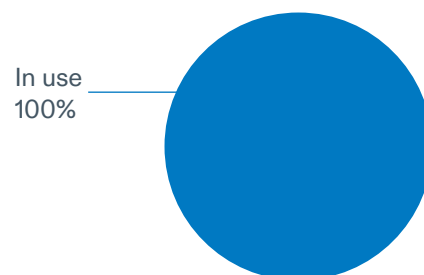
Nine competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Vancouver 2010. All are still in use today and play an important part in the sporting and cultural life of the city and the province of British Columbia. Three of the competition venues were existing sites. The rest were built for the Games.

Vancouver Olympic Stadium, the venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, was an existing non-competition venue, while the two Olympic Villages (Vancouver and Whistler) were both built for the Games. They are still in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





VANCOUVER 2010 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Vancouver Olympic Stadium	Existing	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Canada Hockey Place	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Pacific Coliseum	Existing	Figure skating and short track speed skating	In use
Vancouver Olympic Center	New build	Curling	In use
UBC Thunderbird Arena	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Vancouver Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

VANCOUVER 2010 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Venues outside Vancouver			
Whistler Creekside	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Cypress Mountain – Snowboard Stadium – Freestyle Skiing Stadium	New build	Snowboard and freestyle skiing	In use
Richmond Olympic Oval	New build	Speed skating	In use
Whistler Olympic Park – Cross-Country Skiing Stadium – Biathlon Stadium – Ski Jumps	New build	Cross-country skiing and Nordic combined, Biathlon, Ski jumping and Nordic combined	In use
Whistler Sliding Center	New build	Bobsleigh, luge and skeleton	In use
Whistler Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

VANCOUVER OLYMPIC STADIUM

Originally built to host the 1986 World Expo, the stadium plays host to sporting and cultural events such as football, American football and rugby matches, and concerts.

VANCOUVER OLYMPIC CENTER

Converted into a multi-purpose community recreation centre after Vancouver 2010, the venue offers sporting activities and programmes for people of all ages and abilities. Comprising a library, pool, skating rink, curling rink, gymnasium and fitness centre, among other facilities, it is a popular gathering place and receives over two million visitors a year.

CANADA HOCKEY PLACE

Built in 1995, this 18,000-capacity venue is the home of the city's NHL team, the Vancouver Canucks, and the Vancouver Warriors of the National Lacrosse League. It continues to stage a large number of sporting and cultural events throughout the year.

UBC THUNDERBIRD ARENA

Used year-round, this multi-use facility venue caters for the University of British Columbia's athletes and the wider community, as originally planned when it was built for the 2010 Olympic Winter Games. The venue is the home of the UBC Thunderbirds women's and men's ice hockey teams, among other university teams and athletes. A venue for several Davis Cup ties, it hosts concerts, conventions, talks, film shoots and ice hockey programmes.

PACIFIC COLISEUM

The home of the Western Hockey League's Vancouver Giants between 2001 and 2016, the Coliseum is a much-used venue for concerts and other cultural and sporting events, including ice shows, boxing bouts, basketball matches, circuses and trade shows. Built in 1968, the venue underwent a major upgrade for the 2010 Olympic Winter Games, with new lighting, seats and a scoreboard installed.

VANCOUVER OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Built for the 2010 Olympic Winter Games, its 1,000 living units housed over 2,800 athletes, coaches and officials and were sold off as private homes after the Games. The units make use of innovative energy efficiency and sustainability systems, such as solar heating and green roofs. The Village is located in the False Creek area, now well known for its cutting-edge businesses, restaurants and green spaces.

CYPRESS MOUNTAIN

The Olympic aerials competition venue still exists, at the foot of the ski area. Next to it is the moguls run, which is now known as Alexandre Bilodeau's Gold, after the Canadian freestyle skier who won the event at Vancouver 2010. The resort, which is also home to 53 Alpine ski runs and 19 kilometres of cross-country trails, runs freestyle camps for youngsters, teaching them terrain park and free-skiing/free-riding skills, jumps and tricks.

The slope that hosted the 1,135-metre snowboard and ski cross runs still exists. The snowboard cross, parallel giant slalom and ski cross runs have all been renamed after the Canadian women boarders and skiers who won gold medals on them at Vancouver 2010: respectively Maëlle Ricker, Jasey-Jay Anderson and Ashleigh McIvor. Part of the stadium infrastructures were temporary, however, and were taken down, as planned, after the Games, including the half-pipe.

RICHMOND OLYMPIC OVAL

As planned, the venue was converted after the Games into a multi-purpose hub of sport, fitness and wellness for the community. Used by local residents and high-performance athletes, its facilities include two Olympic-sized ice sheets, six hardwood courts, seven multi-use courts, a 200-metre running track, an indoor climbing wall, a fitness centre, five fitness and personal training studios, an indoor rowing and paddling centre and the Richmond Olympic Experience (part of the Olympic Museums Network). The venue is the official training centre for Volleyball Canada's national women's team, Table Tennis Canada, Speed Skating Canada, Climbing Escalade International and Wheelchair Rugby Canada. The Richmond Olympic Oval is also an international sporting venue and has staged the FIVB Volleyball World Grand Prix, North American Cup Climbing Series, Judo Pacific International and Fencing World Cup events.

WHISTLER CREEKSIDE

The Olympic Alpine skiing runs are still marked at a resort that is home to 8,100 acres of slopes, 16 Alpine bowls, three glaciers, several terrain parks and over 200 marked trails. Two of the resort's main chairlifts were upgraded for the 2022/23 season.

WHISTLER OLYMPIC PARK

Whistler Olympic Park has nearly 90 kilometres of cross-country trails for skiers of all abilities, including high-performance junior cross-country athletes. It hosts a number of national, provincial, regional and club cross-country skiing competitions, including the BC Winter Games Trial, the Haywood Western Canada Cup and the Coast Outdoors Payak. The park caters for recreational skiers too and offers introductions to cross-country skiing. Whistler Olympic Park also includes a biathlon shooting range. It offers biathlon lessons led by experienced instructors and is the home of the Whistler Nordic Development Center, nine of whose young biathletes represented Canada in the 2019/20 season. It also stages a number of biathlon competitions.

The Whistler Olympic Park Ski Jumps hosted the FIS Continental Cup women's ski jumping and men's and women's Nordic combined competitions in March 2022. The ski jumps are used for youth training and camps. Following the closure of the Calgary Ski Jumps and Ski Jumping Canada's decision not to relocate to Whistler for the time being, the site's owner, Whistler Sport Legacies, is contemplating the long-term future of the facility.

WHISTLER SLIDING CENTER

A national training centre for luge, bobsleigh and skeleton, the venue has staged a number of international competitions, including FIL Luge World Cup events and the IBSF Bobsleigh and Skeleton World Championships. It is also home to the BC Sliding Development Center, which was founded in 2017 and runs development programmes for bobsleigh, skeleton and luge athletes of all abilities. The venue is also open to the general public all year round, allowing people to experience the three sports in a safe, controlled environment.

WHISTLER OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The village provided accommodation for 2,850 people during the Games. Afterwards, temporary accommodation from the Village was sent to six communities in British Columbia to provide 156 permanent, affordable homes for elderly, homeless and low-income residents, while 300 of the Village's sustainably built homes were made available to local residents. Another part of the Village was converted into the Whistler Athletes' Center, which offers short- and long-term accommodation for coaches, athletes and sports staff, as well as state-of-the-art strength and conditioning facilities.

Did you know?

With over one million visitors annually, the Richmond Olympic Oval was the third-busiest tourist attraction in British Columbia in 2017.

The Richmond Olympic Oval is home to the Richmond Olympic Experience, which opened in 2015 and is an official member of the IOC's Olympic Museums Network.

BC Place Stadium was the first in Canada to be fitted with a roof.

The Olympic Winter Games Vancouver 2010 venues and villages were sustainably built. In 2010, they were recognised by the Canada Green Building Council and BC Hydro as the largest group of simultaneously constructed, low-environmental-impact facilities in North America. As well as consuming less energy and water than other buildings, they required fewer construction materials, minimising waste, emissions and use of toxic materials.

5.22 Sochi 2014

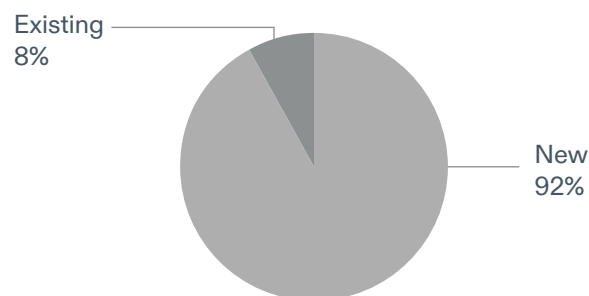


OVERVIEW

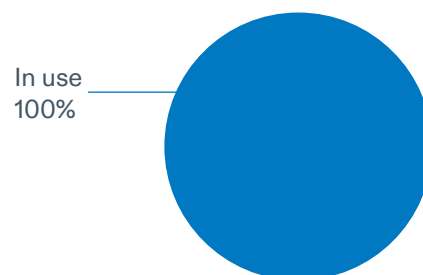
Ten competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Sochi 2014. All of them are still in use today, benefitting the local population and high-performance athletes alike. Only one of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built for the Games.

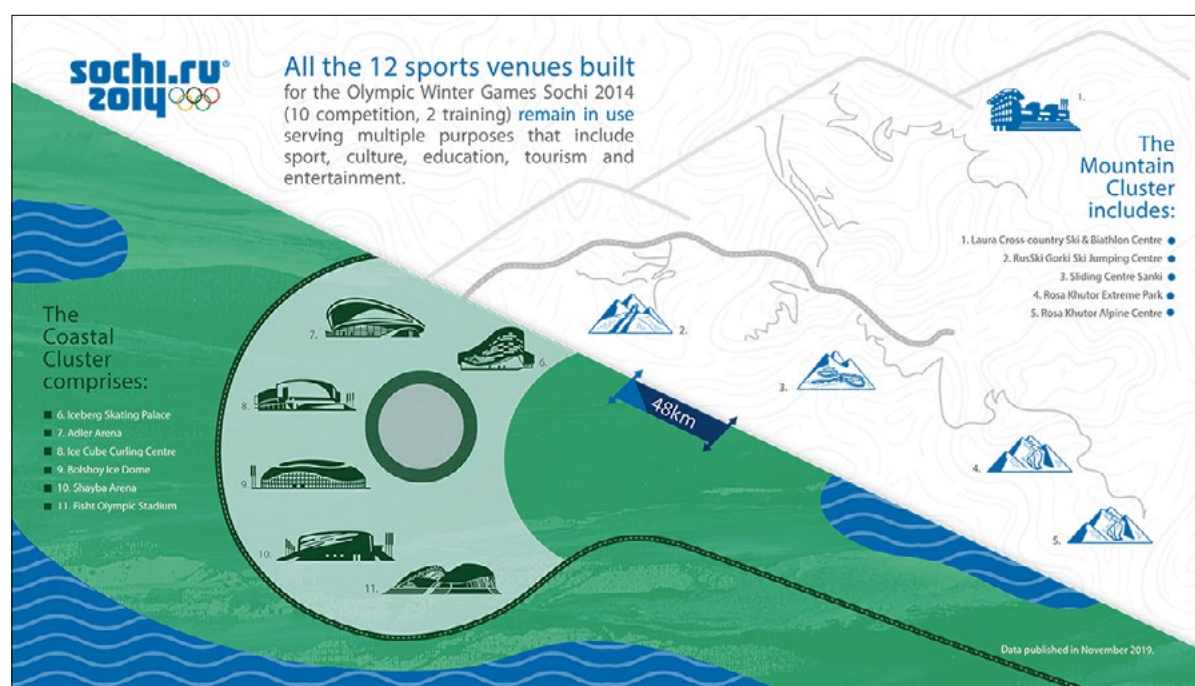
The venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Fisht Olympic Stadium, was a newly built non-competition venue, while the two Olympic Villages (Coastal and Mountain) were both built for the Games. They are also still in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SOCHI 2014 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Coastal cluster (Sochi Olympic Park)			
Bolshoy Ice Dome	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Shayba Arena	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Adler Arena Skating Centre	New build	Speed skating	In use
Fisht Olympic Stadium	New build	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Ice Cube Curling Centre	New build	Curling	In use
Iceberg Skating Palace	New build	Figure skating and short track speed skating	In use
Coastal Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

SOCHI 2014 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Mountain cluster			
Rosa Khutor Alpine Centre	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
RusSki Gorki Ski Jumping Centre	New build	Ski jumping and Nordic combined	In use
Sanki Sliding Centre	New build	Bobsleigh, luge and skeleton	In use
Rosa Khutor Extreme Park	New build	Freestyle skiing and snowboard	In use
Laura Cross-Country Ski and Biathlon Centre	New build	Biathlon, cross-country skiing and Nordic combined	In use
Mountain Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

BOLSHOY ICE DOME

The home arena of Hockey Club Sochi, which plays in the Kontinental Hockey League, and a venue for ice hockey matches across several other competitions. An ice hockey youth development hub, it has a seating capacity of 12,000 and has also hosted a number of cultural events, such as the Vivat Russia Dance Contest and performances by Cirque du Soleil.

SHAYBA ARENA

This 7,000-capacity multi-purpose sports and entertainment venue was used by the All-Russia Youth Sports and Education Centre after the Games. It is also home to the Sirius Academy, which gives talented children from across Russia the opportunity to develop their skills and knowledge in sport, science and the arts.

ADLER ARENA SKATING CENTRE

Converted into a multi-purpose venue after the Games, it hosted events such as conferences, meetings and exhibitions, and a Fed Cup match between Russia and Argentina. Though still a skating and ice hockey venue, it is now home to a regional tennis academy – with two clay courts and three hard courts – and a gymnastics centre.

FISHT OLYMPIC STADIUM

This 45,000-seater stadium was refurbished after the Games as a football venue. A training base for Russia's national football team, it hosted matches at the 2017 FIFA Confederations Cup and stage four group matches, a round-of-16 tie and a quarter-final at the 2018 FIFA World Cup. It is also the home ground of Russian Premier League team PFC Sochi.

ICE CUBE CURLING CENTRE

Still a curling venue today and a training base for Russia's curling teams, the Ice Cube staged the 2015 World Senior Curling Championships and has hosted several national and regional competitions in the sport. It is also a multi-purpose sports and entertainment facility, having staged the Acrobatic Rock'n'Roll World Cup and World Championships in 2016, and the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2017 Winter Military World Games.

ICEBERG SKATING PALACE

A training base for Russia's national figure skating and short track speed skating teams, the venue stages international and national hockey, speed skating and short track competitions. It is home to a figure skating academy, which provides training to over 200 skaters aged between 6 and 18, and hosts an annual ice show organised by a leading Russian figure skater. A multi-purpose facility, it can also be used for martial arts, table tennis, rhythmic gymnastics and dance sports, and staged the 2021 European Gymnastics Trampoline Championships.

COASTAL OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Located in Sochi Olympic Park, its 47 buildings comprise around 1,500 apartments, which were given over for housing after the Games and remain occupied today.

RUSSKI GORKI SKI JUMPING CENTRE

An FIS-homologated venue, the centre stages national and international events in summer and winter. Regularly used as a training base by Russia's national ski jumping teams, this 6,000-seater venue has staged four Russian summer ski jumping championships and a number of regional and city tournaments. In 2019, it hosted 46 training camps.

SANKI SLIDING CENTRE

This bobsleigh, luge and skeleton track is used by Russia's national teams as a training base. The venue for the 2015 FIL European Luge Championships, the centre regularly hosts IBSF Bobsleigh and Skeleton World Cup and FIL Luge World Cup events, as well as national bobsleigh and luge competitions. During the winter, the tracks are open to the general public and visitors. As Russia's only world-class sliding centre, it is in use for nine to ten months a year.

ROSA KHUTOR ALPINE CENTRE

Russia's largest Alpine resort existed before the Games. The centre was the setting for the FIS Junior World Ski Championship in 2016, a year in which it received almost two million visitors.

ROSA KHUTOR EXTREME PARK

Part of the Rosa Khutor Alpine Centre, the park is divided into two areas: the Snowboard Park and the Freestyle Centre. The Snowboard Park hosts slopestyle, snowboard cross, ski cross, dual slalom and dual giant slalom competitions, and the Freestyle Centre is used for half-pipe skiing, half-pipe snowboarding, freestyle ski acrobatics and moguls.

LAURA CROSS-COUNTRY SKI AND BIATHLON CENTRE

The complex includes separate biathlon and cross-country ski stadiums, two separate track systems, a shooting zone, a training course, and other sports and visitor facilities. It hosts training camps and events such as the Russian Biathlon Cup, Russian Cross-Country Ski Cup, and Russian Cross-Country Ski and Biathlon Disability Championships, plus FIS Cross-Country World Cup, IBU Biathlon World Cup and IPC Nordic Skiing World Cup events. It also operates as a ski resort, catering for skiers of all ages and abilities.

MOUNTAIN OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Situated next to Rosa Khutor Extreme Park, the Village comprised apartments and hotel rooms in around 50 mountain chalet-type houses, which have been converted into four hotels that welcome tourists all year round.

Did you know?

The Olympic Stadium was originally named after Mount Fisht, a peak in the Caucasus Mountains. The outline of the venue resembles a snow-capped mountain summit.

Sochi Olympic Park is also the home of the Sochi Autodrome, the venue for the FIA Formula 1 Russian Grand Prix since 2014 and a number of other races, including the Russian Touring Car Championship and the Russian Grand Prix series.

Sochi's Olympic venues are grouped into two clusters: the coastal cluster, located in the resort of Adler, on the Black Sea coast; and the mountain cluster, near the village of Krasnaya Polyana.

5.23 PyeongChang 2018



OVERVIEW

Twelve competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Pyeong-Chang 2018. Eleven of them are still in use today, hosting diverse activities such as international and national sports events, youth sports camps and winter sports academies, and benefitting high-performance athletes and recreational users alike.

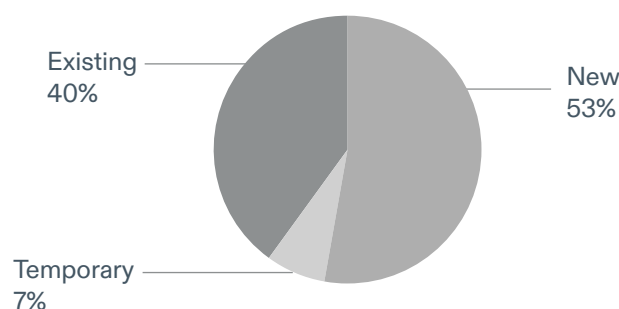
Eight are still used for winter sports, and the remaining four for other sports. 6 of the venues will host events again at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Gangwon 2024.

Six of the competition venues were existing sites; the rest were built for the Games. The venues were located in two clusters: PyeongChang Mountain Cluster (snow events) and Gangneung Coastal Cluster (ice events).

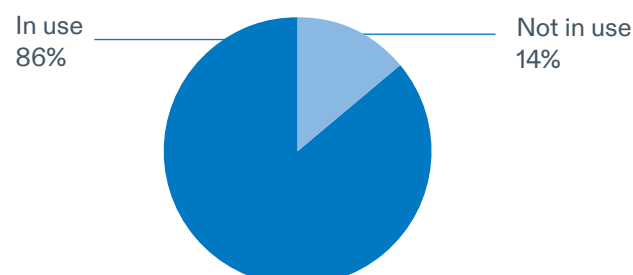
Since 2020, more than 40,000 youth have visited Olympic venues and been introduced to winter sports through the Sohorang and Bandabi Sports Camps.

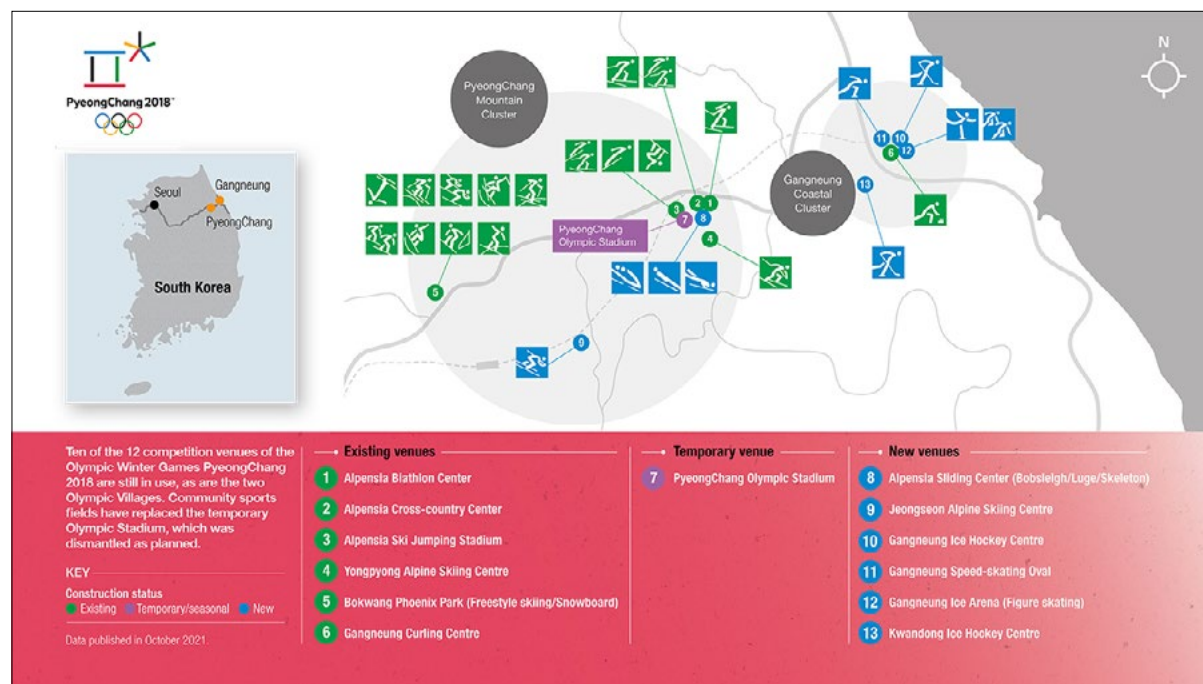
The setting for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, PyeongChang Olympic Stadium, was a temporary non-competition venue that was dismantled after the Games, while the two Olympic Villages (PyeongChang and Gangneung) were both built for the Games. They remain in use today, providing housing.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





PYEONGCHANG 2018 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
PyeongChang Mountain Cluster			
Bokwang Phoenix Park	Existing	Snowboard and freestyle skiing	In use
Yongpyong Alpine Centre	Existing	Alpine skiing (slalom, giant slalom)	In use
Alpensia Ski Jumping Stadium	Existing	Ski jumping	In use
Alpensia Cross-Country Centre	Existing	Cross-country skiing, Nordic combined	In use
Alpensia Biathlon Centre	Existing	Biathlon	In use
Jeongseon Alpine Centre	New build	Alpine skiing (downhill, super G, combined)	Not in use

PYEONGCHANG 2018 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Alpensia Olympic Sliding Centre	New build	Bobsleigh, luge and skeleton	In use
PyeongChang Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
PyeongChang Olympic Stadium	Temporary	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	Dismantled (temporary)
Gangneung Coastal Cluster			
Gangneung Curling Centre	Existing	Curling	In use
Gangneung Oval	New build	Speed skating	Not in use
Gangneung Ice Arena	New build	Figure skating	In use
Gangneung Hockey Centre	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Kwandong Hockey Centre	New build	Ice hockey	In use
Gangneung Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

ALPENSIA OLYMPIC SLIDING CENTRE

Reopened after the Games in October 2019, the venue, which has an artificial structure and refrigeration system, has since staged the 2020 IBSF Skeleton Intercontinental Cup, the 2020 FIL Luge Asian Cup and most recently the 2025 IBSF Skeleton World Cup and 2025 FIL Luge World Cup.

It is also a training facility for high-performance athletes. The Centre hosts the New Horizons Academy, which provides training for bobsleigh and skeleton athletes from four emerging winter sports nations in Southeast Asia, Africa, and South America, helping them prepare for the Beijing 2022 and Gangwon 2024 Youth Olympic Winter Games. Jonathan Lourimi (TUN) and Agnese Campoel (THA) won silver medals in Youth Monobob during the Youth Olympic Games, marking their countries' first Winter Olympic medals.

The Centre's other activities include school visits organised by the PyeongChang 2018 Legacy Foundation, youth sport and education camps, and ice-making workshops. Track workers from the Yanqing National Sliding Centre, which staged the bobsleigh, luge and skeleton events at Beijing 2022, visited the Centre for one such workshop, with another being held for local residents and students, some of whom were then recruited as assistant ice-makers.

Visitors to the Centre can try out bobsleigh in the summer and winter, among other activities. It is one of several PyeongChang 2018 venues that also hosts sports camps for young people. It was also used as a venue for the Gangwon 2024 Winter Youth Olympic Games.

BOKWANG PHOENIX PARK

An FIS Snowboard World Cup venue in February 2020, Bokwang Phoenix Park is also home to a winter sports academy. Its aim is to develop grassroots winter sport in the Republic of Korea, increase the popularity of these sports, and nurture future champions. As well as running snowboard training camps in winter, the venue also provides off-season training. It was also used for the Gangwon 2024 Winter Youth Olympic Games.

YONGPYONG ALPINE CENTRE

Built in 1998, the Centre hosted several international events before the 2018 Olympic Winter Games, including the 1999 Winter Asian Games and a number of FIS World Cup events. In 2020, it staged the FIS Alpine Skiing Far East Cup.

ALPENSIA SKI JUMPING STADIUM

The venue has a large hill and a normal hill, as well as three smaller training hills. The main training facility for the Republic of Korea's national ski jumping teams, it hosts local competitions and youth camps, but has not staged any major international competitions since the Olympic Winter Games. A year-round training centre, it is one of several PyeongChang 2018 venues used for the 2020 Dream Programme, which promoted the global growth of winter sports and sought to develop the skills of young athletes from Asian countries with few or no winter sports facilities. It was also used for the Gangwon 2024 Winter Youth Olympic Games.

ALPENSIA CROSS-COUNTRY CENTRE

Also a Dream Programme and New Horizons Academy venue, the Centre is used by cross-country skiers for training during the winter, and also hosts youth sports camps. Built in 1995, it staged the cross-country skiing events at the 1999 Asian Winter Games. It backs onto the Biathlon Centre and the Ski Jumping Stadium.

ALPENSIA BIATHLON CENTRE

Another Dream Programme and New Horizons Academy venue, it is used by biathletes for training during the winter, and also hosts youth sports camps. Built in 1995, the Centre staged the biathlon events at the 1999 Asian Winter Games. It was also used for the Gangwon 2024 Winter Youth Olympic Games.

GANGNEUNG ICE ARENA

The Arena, which has a capacity of 12,000, underwent renovation work after the Games and reopened as a public multi-sports facility. A swimming pool and an Olympic Museum are being built inside the venue. The training facility attached to it is used by Yeongdong College for exhibitions and seminars. It was also used for the Gangwon 2024 Winter Youth Olympic Games.

GANGNEUNG HOCKEY CENTRE

The venue for the 2020 IIHF Ice Hockey U20 World Championship Division II Group B, the Centre also staged the 2018 Korean National Men's Ice Hockey Championships and the Legacy Cup, which is held yearly to mark the anniversary of the PyeongChang 2018 Games. The Cup has featured teams from Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia and the Republic of Korea.

The Centre was the setting for the three-day competition that brought to an end the Girls' Ice Hockey School initiative, a government programme designed to encourage more girls to play winter sports in the Republic of Korea, and which also focused on Olympic values and leadership and raised awareness of sexual harassment and safeguarding.

The venue is also used as a winter sports academy that seeks to promote grassroots winter sports in the country through training and small-sided games, and to improve disability awareness through Para ice-hockey experiences.

Though the original plan was to dismantle the Centre after the Games, the City of Gangneung decided to maintain it as part of its plans to create a winter sports hub.

It was also used for the Gangwon 2024 Winter Youth Olympic Games.

GANGNEUNG CURLING CENTRE

Another youth camp and 2020 Dream Programme venue, the Centre staged the Korean National Curling Championships in 2019. Built in 1998, it has a capacity of 3,500 and hosted the 2009 World Women's Curling Championships.

KWANDONG HOCKEY CENTRE

This 6,000-seater venue was handed over to Catholic Kwandong University after the Games, and is used by its students as a multi-sports and educational facility.

PYEONGCHANG OLYMPIC VILLAGE AND GANGNEUNG OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Both villages were converted into residential areas after the Games, as planned. The PyeongChang village comprises eight 15-storey buildings that are home to 600 units. The Gangneung village's nine 25-storey buildings boast 922 apartments and can accommodate 2,717 people.

VENUES NOT IN USE

GANGNEUNG OVAL

The 8,000-seater venue was out of use for over a year after the 2018 Olympic Winter Games due to issues surrounding its management and legacy. When sport activities resumed in late 2019, they were quickly put on hold by the COVID-19 pandemic, forcing the owner and operator to alter their plans. The venue has occasionally been used as a film studio and ice sports experience centre for the Bandabi Sports Camp.

JEONGSEON ALPINE CENTRE

The venue was due to be dismantled in line with the initial plan to return the site to its original state and remained closed after the Games.

TEMPORARY VENUES

PYEONGCHANG OLYMPIC STADIUM

The venue used for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was mostly temporary, and was dismantled as planned after the Games. Only one side of the pentagon-shape stadium was a permanent structure and remains in use today, as it currently hosts the PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Museum and the offices of the PyeongChang 2018 Legacy Foundation.

The rest of the site is being transformed into the "Peace Park", a community sports complex that is home to an artificial football pitch, an athletics track, and basketball and tennis courts.

Did you know?

The 10,000-capacity Gangneung Hockey Centre is the first and only stadium in the Republic of Korea to be built specifically for ice hockey. Originally an archery range, it is located on a former landfill site.

A roofless five-sided venue, PyeongChang Olympic Stadium had a capacity of 35,000 and a floor area of 58,790 m². It hosted five events before being dismantled: the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of both the 2018 Olympic Winter Games and Paralympic Winter Games, and a K-pop concert held 100 days before the Olympic Winter Games began.

Gangneung Ice Arena was the largest of all the venues used at PyeongChang 2018. It has a capacity of 12,000 and two ice rinks: one for competition and one for training.

5.24 Beijing 2022



OVERVIEW

Beijing became the first city ever to host both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games with the 2022 edition, which took place across 16 permanent venues — all of which remain in use today.

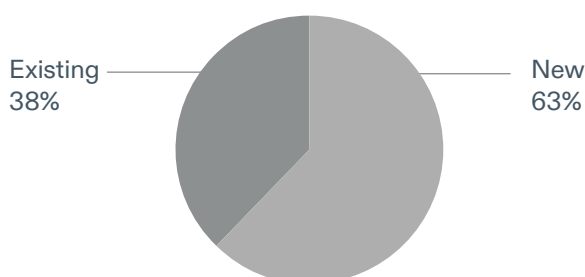
These include 12 competition venues, three newly built Olympic Villages, and the Beijing National Stadium, which hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies in both 2008 and 2022.

Of the 12 competition venues, four were used at the Olympic Games Beijing 2008: the National Aquatics Centre, National Indoor Stadium, Wukesong Sports Centre, and the Capital Indoor Stadium. These four venues were repurposed to host ice sports as part of the Beijing 2022 Sustainability Plan.

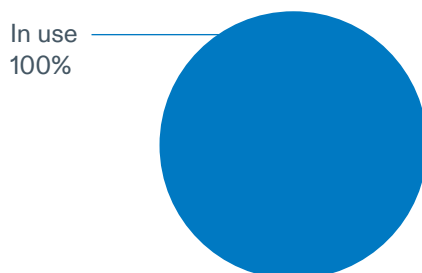
All 12 competition venues have been converted into multipurpose facilities that operate year-round and stage regional, national and international sporting events, as well as cultural and recreational activities. In addition to providing high-performance athletes with elite training facilities, they also serve their local communities and contribute to the development of sport and fitness-for-all programmes in China, which is committed to engaging 300 million of its people in ice and snow activities.

The three villages — one in each cluster of the Olympic Winter Games — remain in use, serving as residential and touristic accommodation.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





BEIJING 2022 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Beijing Cluster			
Big Air Shougang	New	Snowboard and freestyle skiing	In use
Capital Indoor Stadium	Existing	Figure skating, Short track speed skating	In use
National Speed Skating Oval	New	Speed skating	In use
National Aquatics Centre	Existing	Curling	In use
National Indoor Stadium	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Wukesong Sports Centre	Existing	Ice hockey	In use
Beijing National Stadium	Existing	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Beijing 2022 Olympic Village	New	Athlete accommodation	In use

BEIJING 2022 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Yanqing Cluster			
Yanqing National Alpine Skiing Centre	New	Alpine skiing	In use
Yanqing National Sliding Centre	New	Bobsleigh, luge and skeleton	In use
Yanqing Olympic Village	New	Athlete accommodation	In use
Zhangjiakou Cluster			
Zhangjiakou National Biathlon Centre	New	Biathlon	In use
Zhangjiakou National Cross-Country Skiing Centre	New	Cross-country skiing and Nordic combined	In use
Zhangjiakou National Ski Jumping Centre	New	Ski jumping and Nordic combined	In use
Genting Snow Park	Existing	Alpine skiing	In use
Zhangjiakou Olympic Village	New	Athlete accommodation	In use

The Venues Up Close

VENUES IN USE

The 12 venues were located at three competition clusters: Beijing, Yanqing and Zhangjiakou, each with its own Olympic Village.

NATIONAL AQUATICS CENTRE

Known as the Water Cube at Beijing 2008 and the Ice Cube at Beijing 2022, the National Aquatics Centre is a multi-functional venue that stages major international ice and aquatic events, including World Aquatics swimming, diving, synchronized swimming, and water polo competitions. It also hosts swimming, fitness, training, and curling experiences for the general public, cultural events and shows, public health activities, and water and ice sports training courses for juniors. In addition, it will soon be the site of a World Curling Academy Training Centre.

The Water Cube Swimming Club currently has around 50,000 members, while the Water Cube has recorded 2.5 million swimmer visits in total, and the Ice Cube Ice Sports Centre has welcomed over 200,000 visits from ice-sports enthusiasts.

A landmark of the city owing to its futuristic design, the National Aquatics Centre boasts a swimming pool complex, water park, theatre, restaurants, shops, spa area, and 1,000-capacity multi-functional hall.

NATIONAL INDOOR STADIUM

The stadium is a venue for indoor sports events such as the Beijing Youth Championships and the Beijing Winter Games, as well as concerts, ice shows, acrobatics, and circus shows. It is also used by residents for fitness, tennis and basketball classes and recreational activities. In 2024, it welcomed 600,000 visitors and hosted around 26 large-scale sporting events, 25 concerts, five circus shows, five ice shows, eight business events, and more than 500 matches across a number of sports.

WUKESONG SPORTS CENTRE

Another of the Chinese capital's multi-purpose sporting, recreational and cultural venues, Wukesong Sports Centre hosts basketball in the summer, including the NBA China Games, and ice sports in the winter, with the NHL China Games topping the bill. It is the home arena of CBA Shougang basketball team and KHL Beijing Kunlun Hongxing ice hockey club.

The centre is also used for training and fitness classes, concerts, theatre and fashion shows, and product launches. A driver of sporting, cultural and economic development in western Beijing, it stages more than 80 events a year and its usage rate is as high as 70%.

CAPITAL INDOOR STADIUM

The versatile 17,000-capacity Capital Indoor Stadium stages gymnastics and ice sports competitions. It was the launch venue for the Public Winter Sports Benefit Programme, which calls upon winter sports venues across China to offer free admission to the public at least once a month to grow participation. The stadium is also a winter-sports training base for high-performance athletes representing national and regional teams.

NATIONAL SPEED SKATING OVAL

Nicknamed the Ice Ribbon, the National Speed Skating Oval is a venue for ice and snow sports competitions such as the Chinese Speed Skating Championships and the ISU Speed Skating World Cup, as well as figure skating and ice hockey events. Now an International Skating Union Centre of Excellence, it hosted a seven-day short track speed skating camp in January 2025 to help athletes prepare for the Asian Winter Games and is also used by the China and Beijing speed skating teams.

The venue is open to the public for general use and aims to promote and popularise skating in China. With this goal in mind, it hosts events for the public such as the Ice Ribbon Ice and Snow Carnival Season and cultural happenings such as the Magic on Ice show. The National Theatre of China has also staged productions there.

BIG AIR SHOUGANG

Big Air Shougang hosted a round of the FIS Snowboard and Freeski World Cup in 2023/24 and is used all year round for sports competitions, training, and public fitness and leisure activities. It also welcomes cultural events such as music and beer festivals, car shows, concerts and exhibitions. Its location in Beijing reflected a desire to bring the Games away from the mountains and closer to the people, and it has attracted over a million visitors since the Games. The Shougang Park Winter Carnival in January 2023 recorded more than 50,000 visits alone.

A symbol of urban regeneration, Big Air Shougang was built on the site of a former steel mill and is the first Olympic big air venue to be retained on a permanent basis after the Games. It forms part of Shougang Park, which became the Beijing Olympic Winter Park thanks to the Games. The cooling stacks that provide a spectacular backdrop for the events it stages have helped make it a popular location for product launches, art performances and business conferences.

Shougang Park also comprises short track speed skating, figure skating, curling and ice hockey venues, which serve residents throughout the year as part of a nationwide drive to encourage people to lead active and healthy lives.

YANQING ZONE

YANQING NATIONAL ALPINE SKI CENTRE

The National Alpine Skiing Centre staged a round of the FIS Snowboard Alpine World Cup in December 2024, an event that featured parallel giant slalom and slalom races. It also hosted the 14th National Winter Games, the FIS Far East Cup and the National Alpine Skiing Championships during the 2023/24 season and is used as a training base by China's national ski team. Popular also with recreational skiers, the centre welcomes school students for talks on winter sports and taster sessions, helping to promote the culture of the Olympic Winter Games. It was the venue for the 2024/25 Beijing Junior Alpine Skiing Championships and the second Beijing Open Ski Championships, among many other skiing events.

Out of season, it offers visitors activities such as cycling, luge, cable-car tours, hiking, skiing, and paddleboarding.

YANQING NATIONAL SLIDING CENTRE

Like the National Alpine Skiing Centre, the National Sliding Centre is central to Yanqing's post-Games positioning as a tourism hub offering year-round attractions that include winter sports, fitness and outdoor activities, and cultural events.

Nicknamed the Flying Snow Dragon on account of its curving design, which resembles a Chinese dragon, it was the venue for rounds of the IBSF Skeleton World Cup and FIL Luge World Cup in the 2024/25 season and has also hosted Asian and national skeleton, bobsleigh and luge championships.

Visitors to the centre can enjoy sliding sports simulators and the Thunder Bobsleigh experience, while a dryland bobsleigh project is also in the pipeline, ensuring ice and snow sports activities throughout the year.

ZHANGJIAKOU ZONE

GENTING SNOW PARK

Genting Snow Park forms part of an existing ski resort and began running halfpipe, slopestyle, parallel giant slalom and ski/snowboard cross courses for the public after the Games. It also adapted its competition tracks for public use, reducing their difficulty while still meeting the needs of high-performance competitions.

Aside from winter sports, it lays on family-oriented events and activities that include stargazing, children's summer camps, and music and art festivals. It also hosts mass-participation events such as the Beijing-Zhangjiakou All-Season Sports Tourism Carnival.

ZHANGJIAKOU NATIONAL BIATHLON CENTRE

The National Biathlon Centre stages major sporting events, among them China's national biathlon championships, and welcomes professional winter sports teams for training camps. As well as organising mass-participation skiing events, it has upgraded its facilities to lay on recreational activities such as cross-country running, mountain biking, roller skating, hiking, orienteering, rock climbing and ultimate frisbee in the summer months. It is also a training base for youth cross-country skiing and mountain sports teams.

ZHANGJIAKOU NATIONAL SKI JUMPING CENTRE

The National Ski Jumping Centre makes use of its start and finish areas to hold conferences, football matches and concerts. It also plays host to mountain and outdoor sports exhibitions and conferences. Together with Zhangjiakou's other Beijing 2022 competition venues, it forms part of an international winter sports and tourism destination and a training base for high-performance athletes.

An FIS Women's World Cup Ski Jumping and FIS Continental Cup Ski Jumping venue in the 2024/25 season, its post-Games refurbishment allows it to host conferences, exhibitions, and a wide range of sports that includes ski jumping, fencing, football and aerobics.

ZHANGJIAKOU NATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING CENTRE

The National Cross-Country Skiing Centre is a mountain and ice and snow sports park that lays on concerts and activities such as riding, running and cycling in the summer months. It has also converted its tracks for motorsport events and hosts mountain and dirt biking competitions.

THE OLYMPIC VILLAGES

Comprising 20 buildings and accommodating 2,300 athletes, the Beijing Olympic Village has since been converted into public housing for rent and sale. The Olympic Village in Yanqing (1,430 beds) is now home to hotels and apartments serving the region's thriving winter sports industry. It also organises conferences, exhibitions and events such as the second Beijing-Zhangjiakou Sports, Culture and Tourism Belt Development Forum. Its counterpart in Zhangjiakou, which is the largest of the three villages with 2,600 beds, is now a business complex.

Did you know?

Since Beijing 2022, the venues of the Zhangjiakou Zone have played host to 835 events and training activities, 281 conferences and exhibitions, 405 cultural and tourism activities, and 487 educational tours.

Big Air Shougang is also known as Snow Flying Apsaras. In Buddhist tradition, apsaras are celestial beings that hover above the Buddha in depictions of paradise.

Beijing's National Stadium attracted no fewer than 2.16 million visitors in 2024.

The National Aquatics Centre's conversion from Water Cube to Ice Cube takes just 20 days and is made possible by the erection of prefabricated steel structure brackets above the swimming pool, with concrete panels and insulation materials then being placed on the brackets. A waterproof layer is laid on top, and it is on this that the ice sheet is made.

Over 200 infrared triggered cameras were installed in and around the Yanqing Zone during the construction of its venues, the aim being to monitor and mitigate the impact of construction work and the staging of the event on local wildlife. Leopard, cats, gorals and other wild animals were recorded by the cameras, with their populations recovering and growing in the area following the Games.

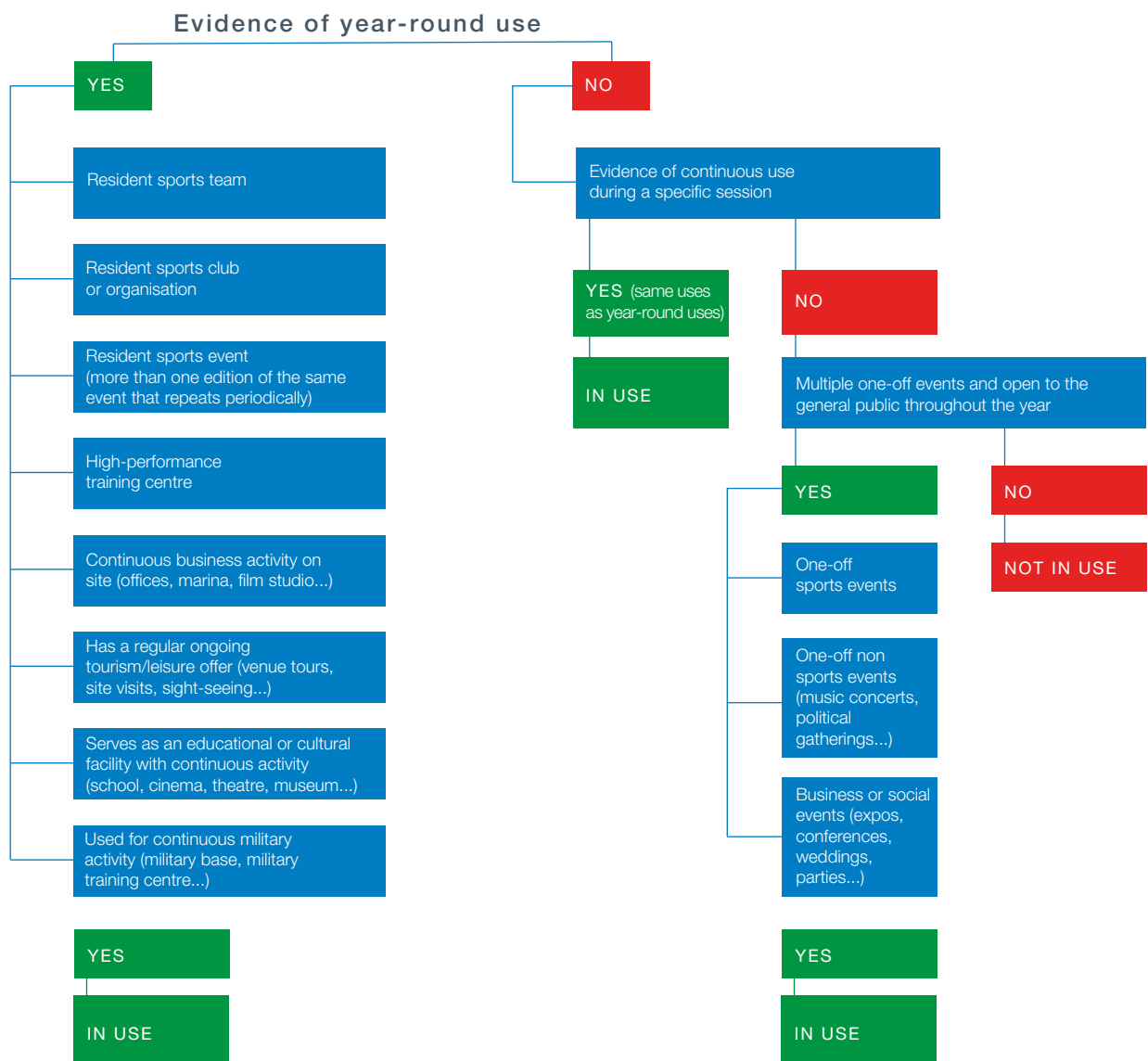
Appendix 1

Criteria for regular use

The criteria used to evaluate whether a venue is used regularly are explained through the decision tree below.

These criteria were developed through discussions with academics, venue operators and venue owners. The starting point was Preuss, H., Solberg, H.A. and Alm, J. (2014). A first version of the criteria was tested in a pilot study of the Olympic Stadia in 2018 and expanded to other types of venues based on discussions with venue operators.

REGULAR USE DECISION TREE



Appendix 2

Methodology revisions for the 2025 edition

The first edition of this report was published in 2022.

In 2024, an email was sent to local stakeholders for each Games edition, asking whether they had identified any updates or changes relevant for the report's revision.

Two types of updates were considered:

- > **Quantitative changes**, such as the venue status at Games time (temporary, existing, newly built) and post-Games (in use, in use-repurposed, in use-rebuilt, not in use, not in use-demolished, not in use-dismantled). The quantitative changes may impact the general statistics on venue use across all editions.
- > **Qualitative changes**, including updates to venue-specific information (Games-time name, history, location, etc.).

Both types of changes could impact the following elements:

- > Venue maps for each edition.
- > Graphics displaying the percentages of venues currently used for each edition.
- > Tables displaying venue status for each edition.
- > Narrative sections (e.g. dedicated venue paragraphs with specific information).

For stakeholders who responded, their feedback and sources were reviewed. The first step was to check whether stakeholders' feedback was supported by valid sources (venue official website, official website or social media of events hosted in the venue, institutional report, etc.) or other proof (photos taken on site). Further desk research was conducted when necessary (e.g. outdated websites, non-functioning links, contradictory external sources). A decision was then made on whether to integrate the proposed updates based on the quality of the sources/proof provided and following research criteria described in chapter 1 of the report.

The criteria for the post-Games use status remain the same (decision tree in Appendix 1 of the report).

For stakeholders who did not respond, a desktop research process was implemented as follows:

- > For each edition without a stakeholder response, an initial sample of 50% of the venues were reviewed. The sample selection was balanced to ensure that temporary, existing and newly built venues were included for each edition (when applicable), avoiding situations where only one type of venue was researched.
- > If any quantitative change was identified within this sample, the remaining 50% of venues were also analysed for greater accuracy.
- > If no quantitative change was found (only qualitative updates or no change at all), it was assumed that no further analysis was needed, in line with the desktop research methodology from the first edition of the report in 2022.

For some editions, a quantitative change was identified without the input of local stakeholders, through the media, institutional reports or academic publications. In these cases, the same process to assess the reliability of sources/proof described above was performed.

During this 2025 update, no “borderline” cases were identified. These refer to venues on the limit of belonging to a category, as defined by the regular use decision tree in Appendix 1 of the report. As a result, there was no need to appeal for arbitration by the internal panel.

IN SITU VISITS

Sixty-three in situ visits were carried out between 2022 and 2025, increasing the total number of venues visited to 307 (from the 244 visited prior to 2022). A non-probability sampling technique, purposive sampling, was used to select the venues, based on the following criteria:

- Venues from recent Olympic Games included in the update: Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022.
- Venues from editions with multiple recent changes in use status: Rio 2016.
- Editions with visits already scheduled for other activities – seminars, preparation of legacy celebrations, training programmes – to optimise carbon budget: Salt Lake 2002, Calgary 1988, LA 1984, Sarajevo 1984.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

In addition to the consultation with local stakeholders described above, we received feedback from academics and experts through:

- Two web seminars organised in the summer of 2022 by the Olympic Studies Centre (OSC), to which all academics in the database of the OSC were invited.
- Participation at the Coliseum summit in London in March 2022.
- Participation at the Smart Cities and Sport Summit in November 2022.

The main feedback received was about the need for the report to be regularly updated, with the suggestion to update it one year after each Olympic Games (summer) to include new Olympic Games editions and capture changes in use over the previous four years.

SYNERGIES WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE RESEARCH TEAM

The smooth inclusion of Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022 in the scope of the report was facilitated by important synergies with other activities carried out by the IOC legacy team, who coordinate with key local stakeholders – Organising Committee and host cities/region – from the beginning of the host election process. Specifically for the editions of Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022, the IOC team was properly onboarded and could liaise with local organisers to understand the categorisation of the venues; verify the quality of the information in a preventive and qualitative way; and make multiple site visits before, during and after the Games. The same coordination is in place for Paris 2024, Milano Cortina 2026, LA28, French Alps 2030 and Salt Lake City-Utah 2034, which will be added to future updates of the report.

Appendix 3

Assurance report



Independent limited assurance report on selected indicators in the post-Games use of Olympic venues inventory of the International Olympic Committee

To the International Olympic Committee Management

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on International Olympic Committee's (hereinafter "IOC") following selected Sustainability Information in the "Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use" 2025 (hereinafter "Sustainability Information"):

- Number of venues
- Typology
- Current use status

The report is voluntarily disclosed, covering the period from 1896 to 2024 to inform the intended parties on the status of the use of the Olympic venues, excluding the game edition Paris 2024 as it is not in the scope of the "Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use" report.

Our limited assurance conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed as described under the '*Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our assurance conclusion*' and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the self-developed criteria.

We do not express an assurance conclusion on information in respect of earlier periods or future looking information included in the IOC's report "Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use" or linked to other Information, including any images, audio files or embedded videos

Understanding how International Olympic Committee has prepared the Sustainability Information

The self-developed criteria, as disclosed in the "Methodology" section of the "*Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use*", at pages 6, 7, and 8, have been used as criteria reference for the disclosures of the Sustainability information. Consequently, the Sustainability Information needs to be read and understood together with the criteria.



Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability Information

The Selected Indicators include information based on information provided by various sources that are subject to inherent uncertainty because of limitations described in chapter “Study Limitations” of the IOC’s report “Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use” on page 8.

In addition, due to the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that errors or irregularities may occur in disclosures of the Sustainability Information and not be detected. Our engagement is not designed to detect all internal control weaknesses in the preparation of the Sustainability Information because the engagement was not performed on a continuous basis throughout the period and the audit procedures performed were on a test basis.

International Olympic Committee’s responsibilities

The International Olympic Committee Management is responsible for:

- selecting or establishing suitable criteria for preparing the sustainability information, taking into account applicable law and regulations related to reporting the sustainability information;
- the preparation of the sustainability information in accordance with the criteria;
- designing, implementing and maintaining internal control over information relevant to the preparation of the sustainability information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our independent conclusion to the Board of Directors of International Olympic Committee.

As we are engaged to form an independent conclusion on the Sustainability information as prepared by the IOC management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation of the Sustainability Information as doing so may compromise our independence.

Professional standards applied

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* (ISAE 3000) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics



Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our work was carried out by an independent and multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners and sustainability experts. We remain solely responsible for our assurance conclusion.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our assurance conclusion

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Sustainability Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. Carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Information included, among others:

- assessment of the design and implementation of systems, processes and internal controls for determining, processing and monitoring sustainability performance data, including the consolidation of data;
- inquiries of employees responsible for the determination and consolidation as well as the implementation of internal control procedures regarding the selected disclosures;
- inspection of selected internal and external documents to determine whether quantitative and qualitative information is supported by sufficient evidence and presented in an accurate and balanced manner;
- assessment of the data collection, validation and reporting processes as well as the reliability of the reported data on a test basis and through testing of selected calculations;

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

KPMG SA

Silvan Jurt
Licensed Audit Expert – Lead Partner

Diana Guerra
Engagement Manager

Zurich, 3rd of October 2025

Credits

ABOUT THE OSC

The IOC Olympic Studies Centre is the world source of reference for Olympic knowledge. Our mission is to share this knowledge with professionals and researchers by providing information, giving access to our unique collections, enabling research and stimulating intellectual exchange. As part of the IOC, we are uniquely placed to collect and share the most up-to-date and accurate information on Olympism.

Our collections cover all the key themes related to the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement, and their place within society. Find out more via the Olympic World Library, a library catalogue and portal for information entirely devoted to Olympic knowledge. The resources include the official documents of the IOC and the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games, and publications by internationally renowned researchers.

To find out more about the Olympic Studies Centre, check out our website www.olympic.org/etudes or write to us at studies.centre@olympic.org.

IMAGES

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Tokyo 2020 OG, Diving, 10m platform Women.

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People practicing skiing and snowboarding at the Genting Snow Park.

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Beijing 2022 Winter OG, Curling, Women

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