

> BARCELONA 1992 VENUES

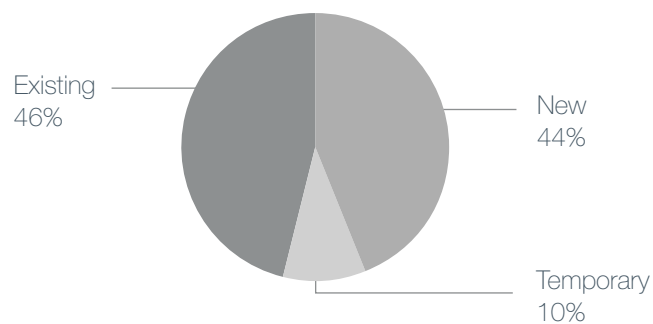


OVERVIEW

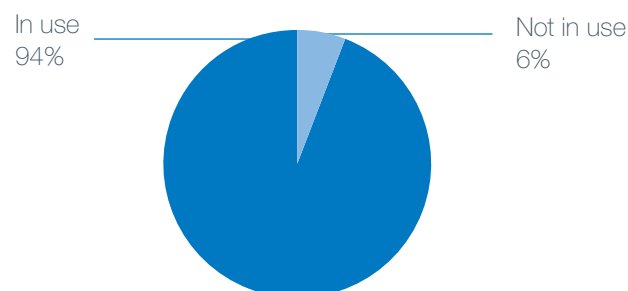
Thirty-eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Barcelona 1992, 32 of which remain in use. Eighteen of the competition venues were existing, 16 were new and four were temporary. One of the existing venues has been demolished and another has been closed and remains unused. All the 16 new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

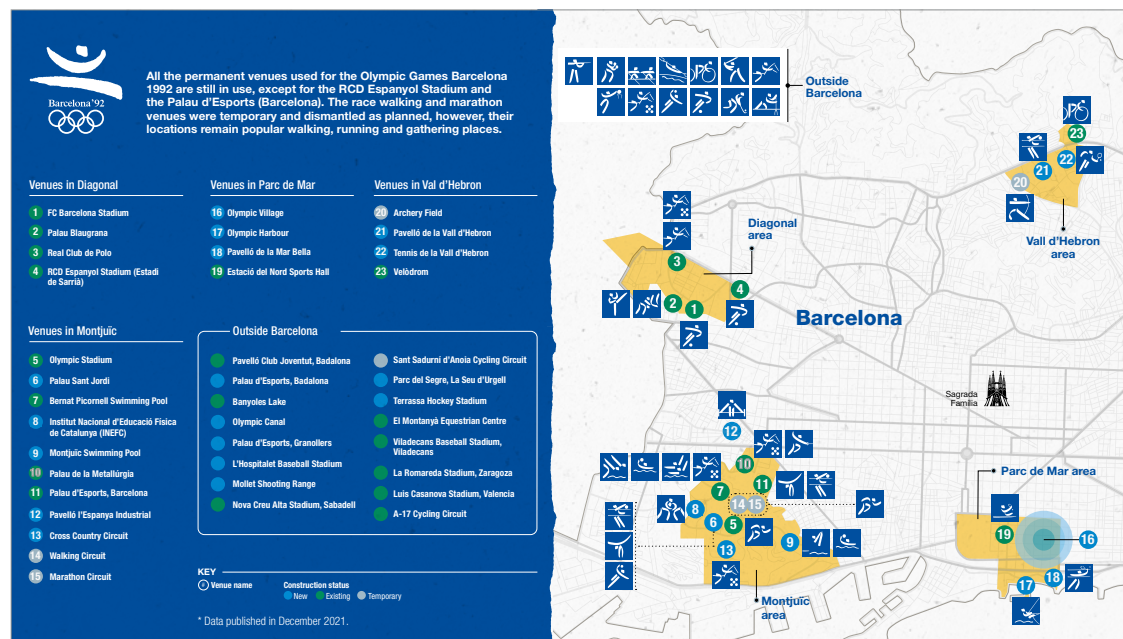
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the track and field competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both continue to be used.

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
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.