

> OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

> CHAMONIX 1924 VENUES



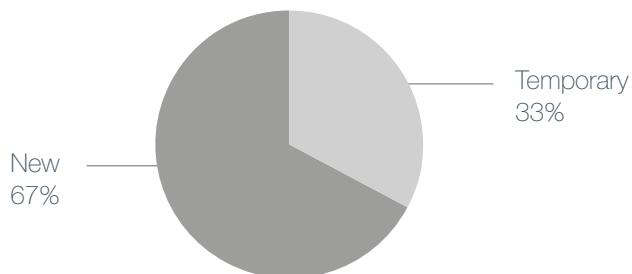
OVERVIEW

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.

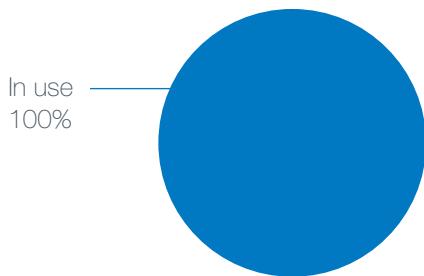
The Stade Olympique de Chamonix was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as most of the competitions. It has since been repurposed and hosts a number of sports.

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 Pélerins	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

TREMLIN 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 bobsleighers.

Chamonix staged the first official FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 1937.

> ST. MORITZ 1928 VENUES



OVERVIEW

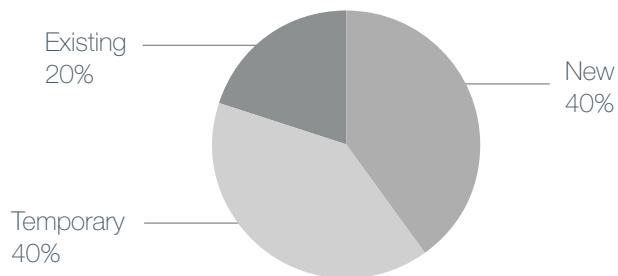
Five competition and ceremonies venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1928. Three of them continue to offer quality facilities for high-performance athletes, the general public and visitors to the resort.

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.

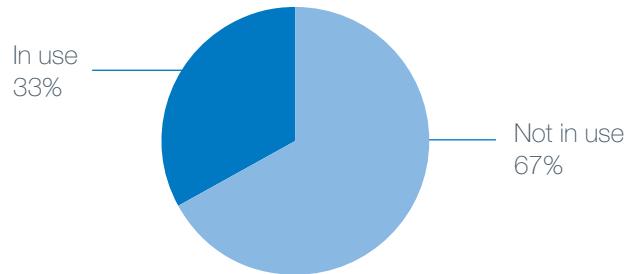
St. Moritz Olympic Stadium, which is still in use, was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

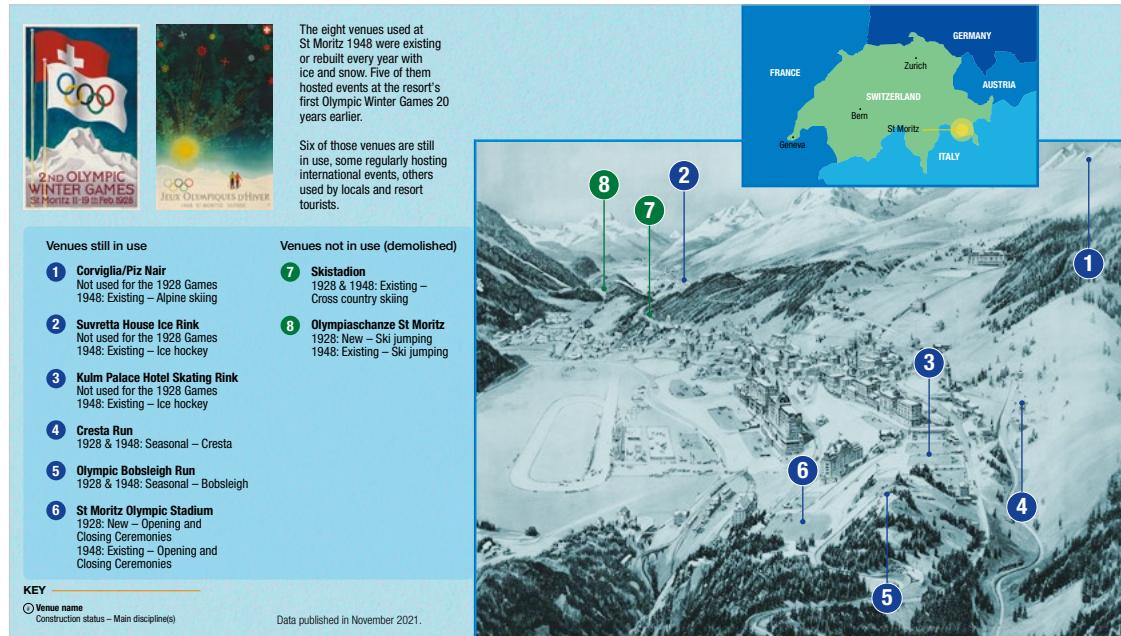
There was no official Olympic Village.

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			
Skant Moritzersee	Temporary (seasonal)	Ski joring (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 BMW IBSF World Cup circuit and has hosted 23 IBSF World Championships. It will stage the competition again in 2023.

Among other major international competitions, it has hosted the IBSF European Bobsleigh Championships 11 times (most recently in 2016), as well as the 2017 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 toboggan championships and several local events, including the Hornschlitten – a traditional toboggan race. 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 Sankt 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 staged 30 competitions in 2019.

The run has hosted 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.

SANKT MORITZERSEE

The venue for the ski joring 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. A 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.

More than 15,000 cubic metres of snow and 7,000 cubic metres 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.

Ski joring 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.

> LAKE PLACID 1932 VENUES



OVERVIEW

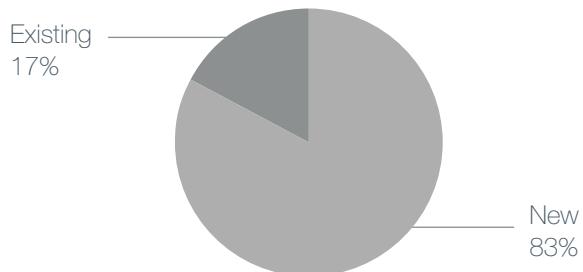
Six competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1932 and all remain in use, welcoming the local community and visitors alike.

All but two of them are also used for high-performance sport.

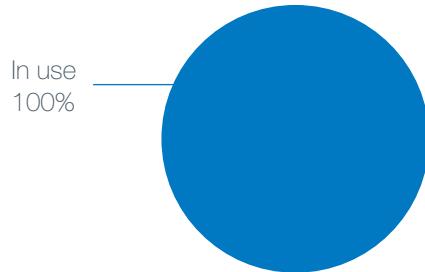
Only one of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built especially for the Games. Four of the venues were used again when Lake Placid hosted the Olympic Winter Games for a second time, in 1980.

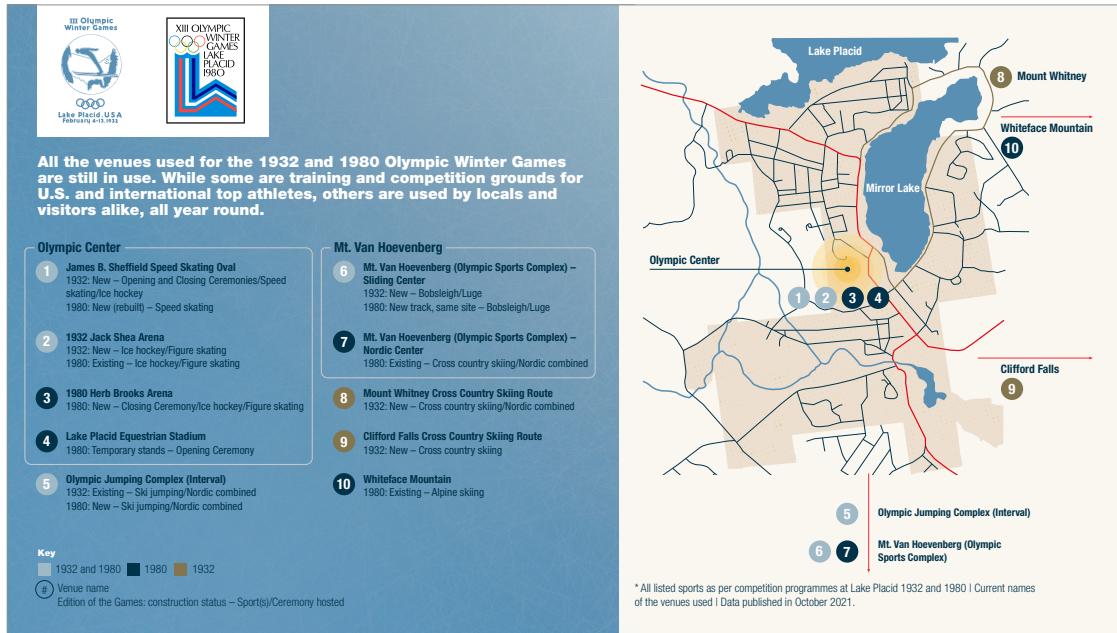
The James B. Sheffield Olympic Skating Rink, also a competition venue still in use, served as the Olympic Stadium. There was no official Olympic Village at the Games.

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.

> GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN 1936 VENUES



OVERVIEW

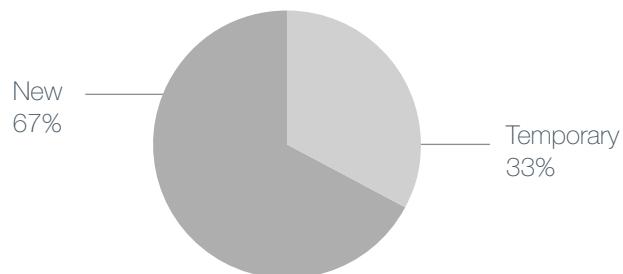
Six competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936.

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.

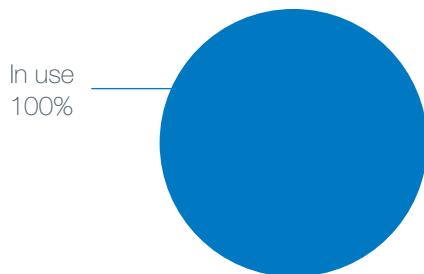
The Olympia-Skistadion was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It remains a leading ski jumping venue today.

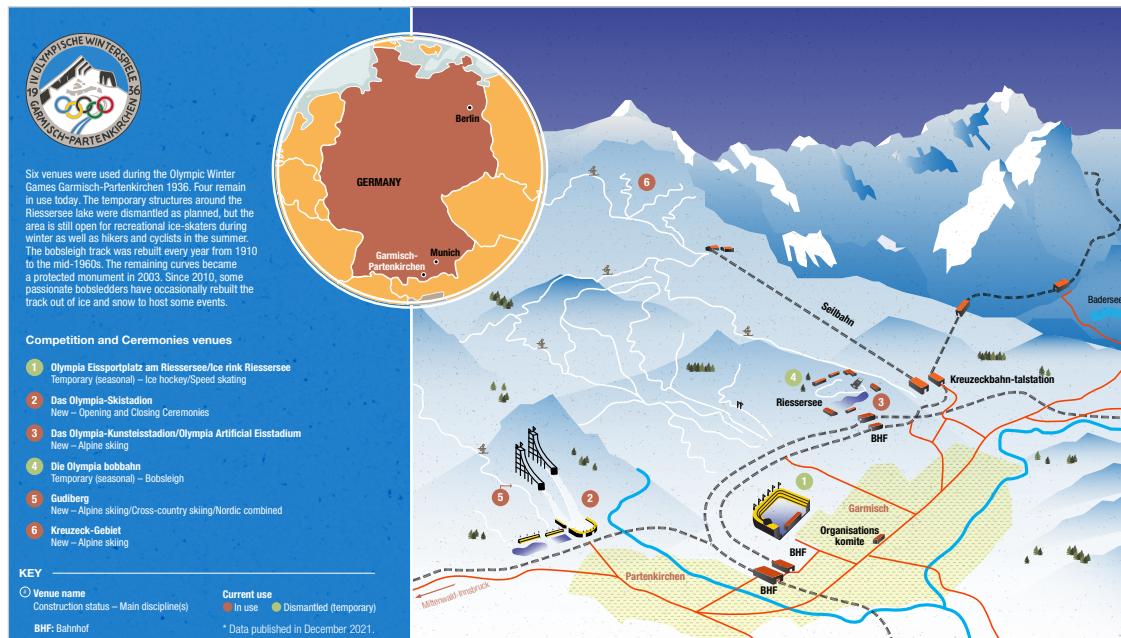
There was no official Olympic Village.

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 Eissportplatz 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 Haubberg 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.

> ST. MORITZ 1948 VENUES



OVERVIEW

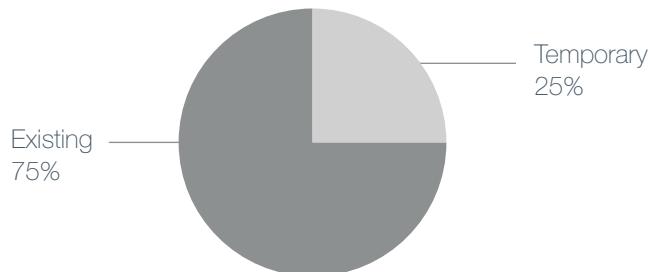
Eight competition and ceremonies venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games St. Moritz 1948.

Six of them continue to be used today by high-performance athletes, the general public and visitors to the resort.

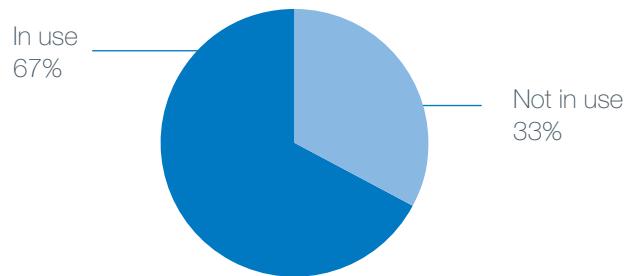
All the venues were existing sites, and all are in the resort of St. Moritz. Five of them had been used at the resort's first Olympic Winter Games 20 years earlier. The St. Moritz Olympia Bob Run also hosted events at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020.

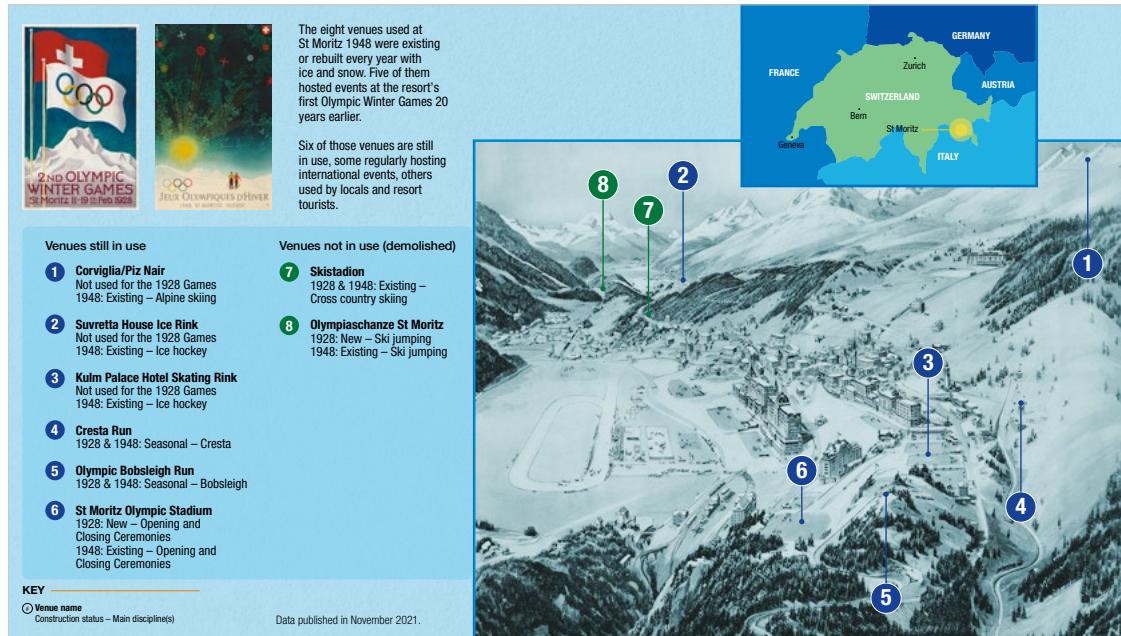
There was no official Olympic Village.

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 Palace Hotel Skating Rink	Existing	Ice hockey	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 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 BMW IBSF World Cup circuit and has hosted 23 IBSF World Championships. It will stage the competition again in 2023.

Among other major international competitions, it has hosted the IBSF European Bobsleigh Championships 11 times (most recently in 2016), as well as the 2017 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 toboggan championships and several local events, including the Hornschlitten – a traditional toboggan race. 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 Sankt 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 staged 30 competitions in 2019.

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 PALACE 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.

SUVRETTE HOUSE ICE RINK

This open-air rink sits in front of the Suvretta Haus 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 all.

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLYMPIASCHANZE ST. MORITZ

This ski jumping hill closed in 2006 because of safety concerns. A 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, 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. By contrast, construction of the first Cresta Run in 1885 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.

> OSLO 1952 VENUES



OVERVIEW

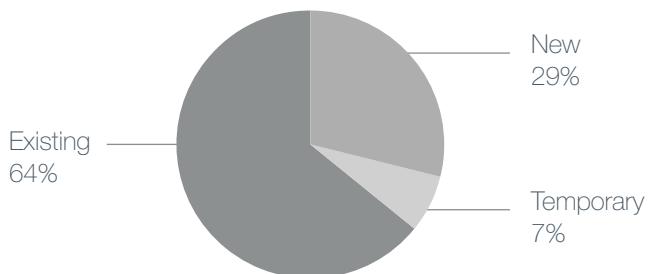
Eleven competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Oslo 1952. Nine out of the 10 permanent venues are still in use and remain integral to grassroots and high-performance sport in the Oslo area.

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.

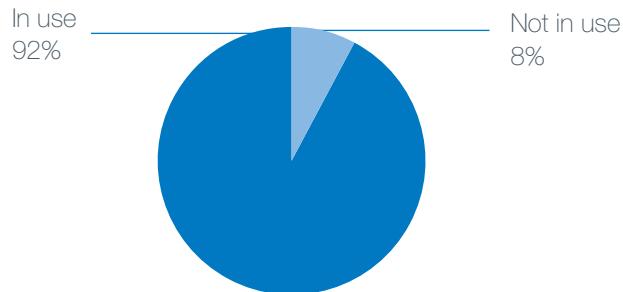
Bislett Stadium was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as the speed skating, figure skating and bandy events. It has since been repurposed, becoming a leading track and field venue.

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

JORDAL AMFI

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 (IDRETTPARK)

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 apartment 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.

> CORTINA D'AMPEZZO 1956 VENUES



OVERVIEW

Eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956.

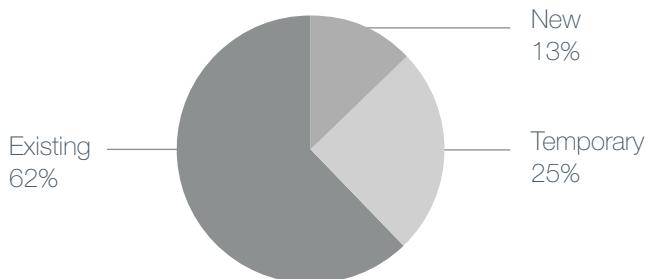
Two were temporary and were dismantled as planned after the Games.

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.

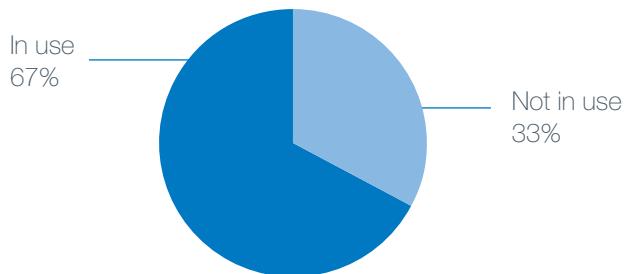
Cortina d'Ampezzo Olympic Ice Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as the ice hockey and figure skating events. A multi-purpose venue, it is used for concerts and a range of winter sports. There was no official Olympic Village.

Athletes and officials stayed in 42 hotels and 10 guest houses across the region.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



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 Druscié 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 Ilio 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.

> 1960 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES VENUES



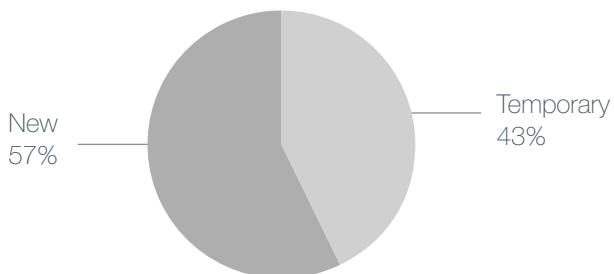
OVERVIEW

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.

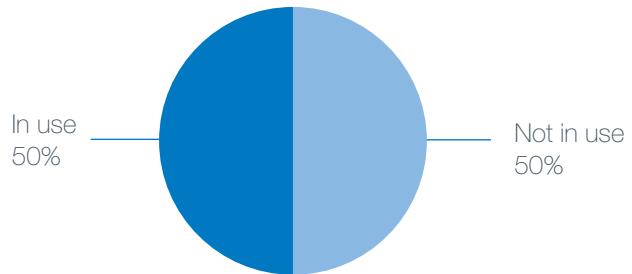
One of the competition venues, the Blyth Memorial Ice Arena, also hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It was demolished in the early 1980s after suffering irreparable roof damage.

An Olympic Village was built for the Games and now provides accommodation for visitors to the resort.

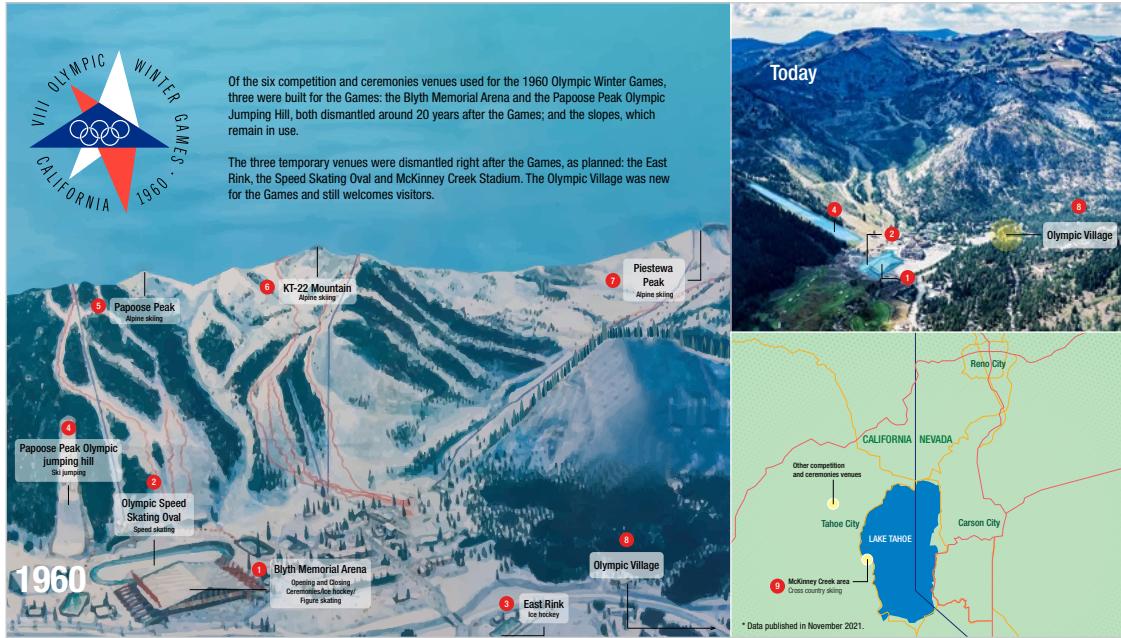
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



1960 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Piestewa 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?

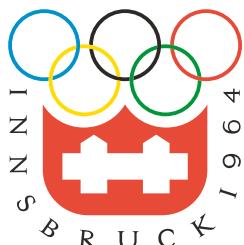
The resort was recently voted Best Ski Resort in North America three years in a row by USA Today.

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.

> INNSBRUCK 1964 VENUES



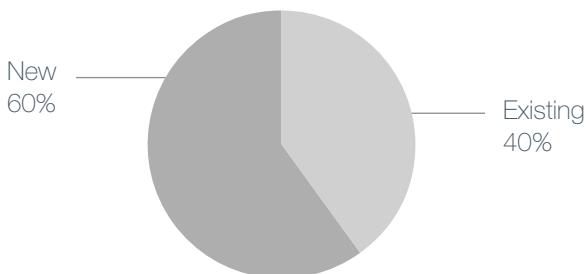
OVERVIEW

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.

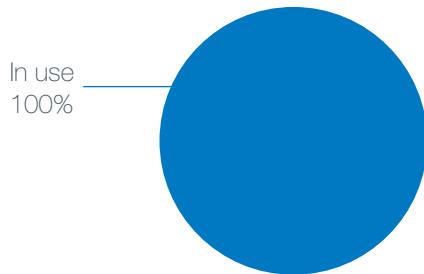
Four of the competition venues were existing sites. The other five were built for the Games. All nine of the venues were used again at the Olympic Winter Games Innsbruck 1976, with six of them hosting Olympic events for a third time at the 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games: Bergisel Ski Jump; the Olympiaworld Olympic Ice Track, Outdoor Ice Rink and Olympia Hall; and "Olympiaregion" Seefeld and Patscherkofel.

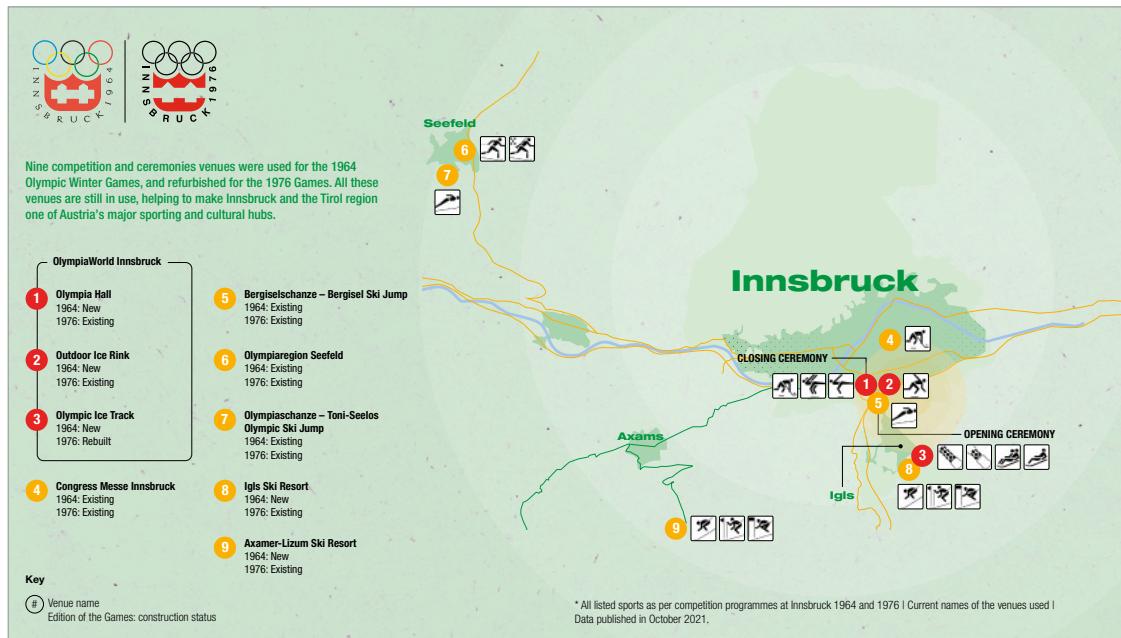
An existing venue, Bergisel Ski Jump, staged the Opening Ceremony, while the newly built Innsbruck Olympic Ice Stadium hosted the Closing Ceremony. Both are still in use. An Olympic Village was also built for the Games.

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 Eisschnelllaufbahn)	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 bobsleighers 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.

> GRENOBLE 1968 VENUES



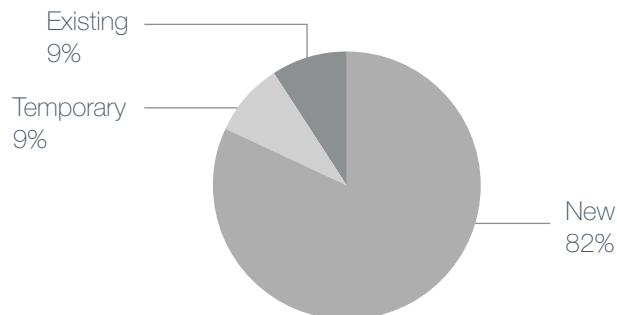
OVERVIEW

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.

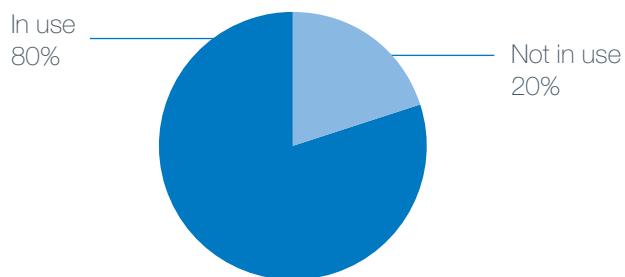
The Olympic Stadium was a temporary venue that staged the Opening Ceremony and was dismantled after the Games. The Closing Ceremony was held at the Stade de Glace, which hosted ice hockey during the Games and is now a popular concert venue.

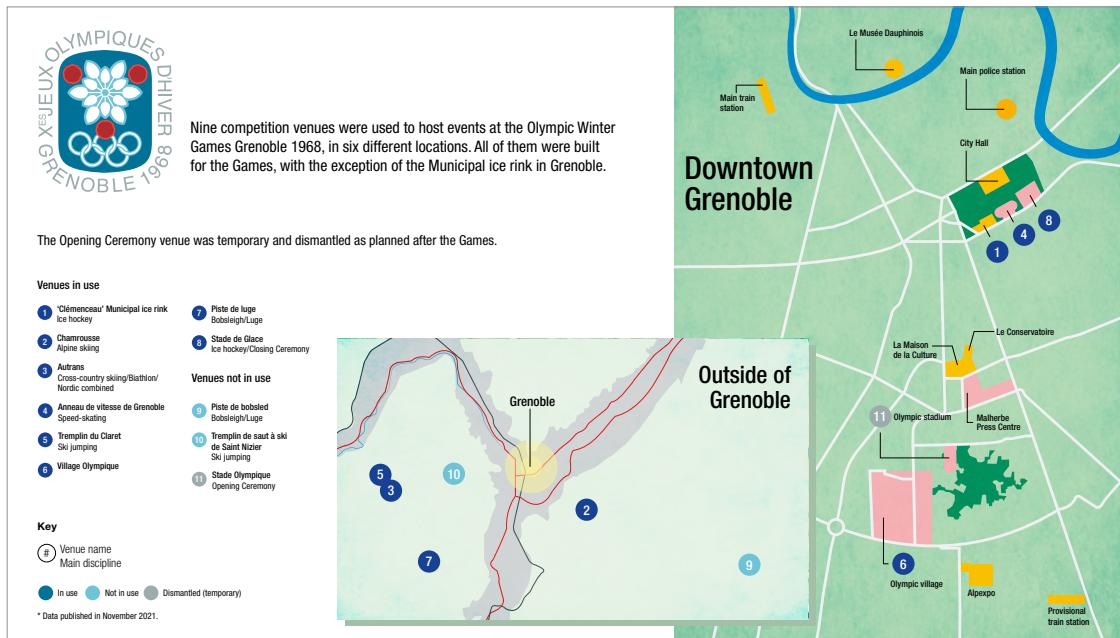
An Olympic Village was built for the Games. Due for refurbishment, it continues to provide housing today.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





GRENOBLE 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.

TREMLIN 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 lugeing 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-seat stadium 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.

> SAPPORO 1972 VENUES



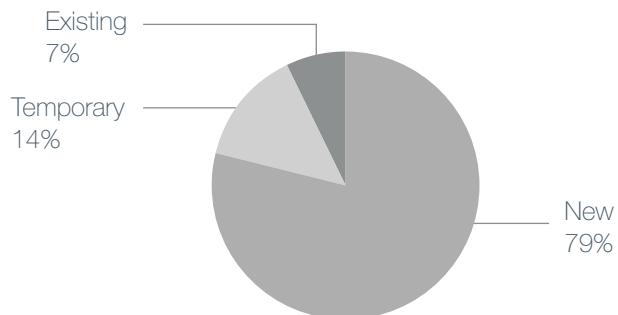
OVERVIEW

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 venues already existed. Ten were built for the Games, two of them temporary and one existing.

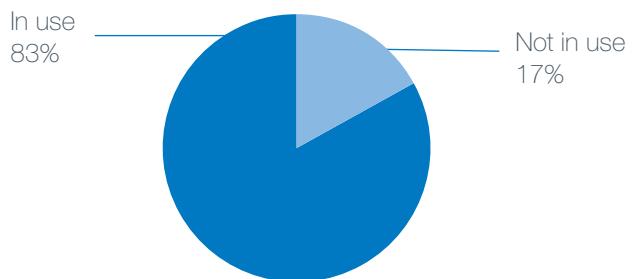
The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were held at separate stadiums that were also used as competition venues: Makomanai Speed Skating Rink and Makomanai Indoor Skating Rink respectively. Both remain in use as popular sporting venues.

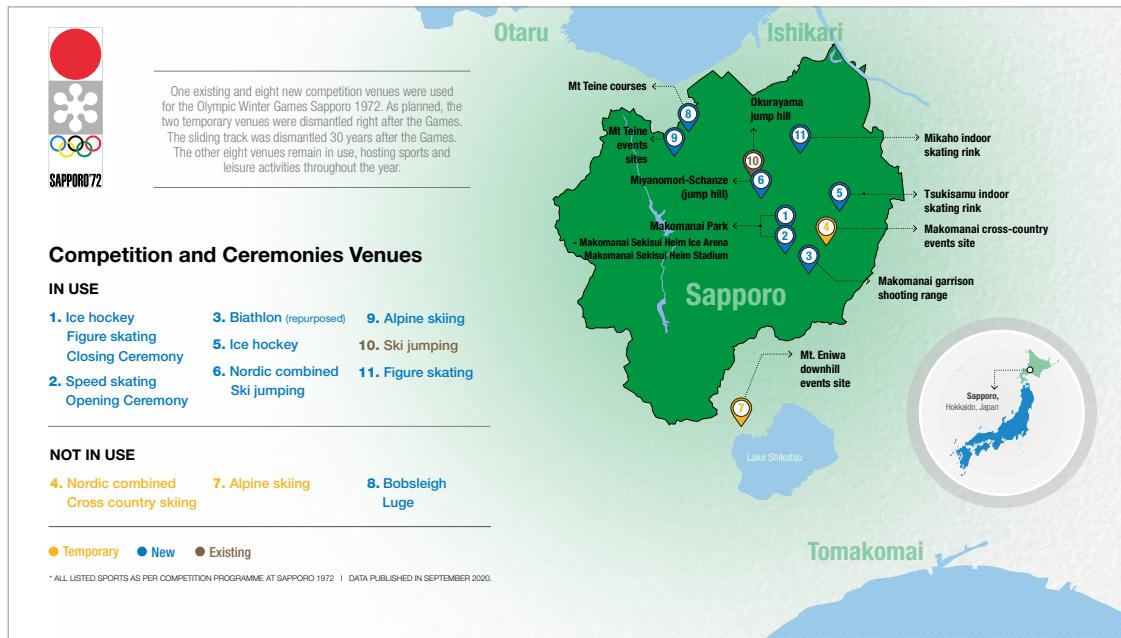
The Olympic Village built for the Games continues to provide housing today, as planned.

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)
Venues outside Sapporo			
Mt Teine Bobsleigh Course	New build	Bobsleigh	Not in use
Mt Teine Luge Course	New build	Luge	Not in use
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 open 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 is the home arena of Sapporo Ice Hockey Club, which plays in the J-ICE North League, the second tier of 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 gym 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 was an existing resort, 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?

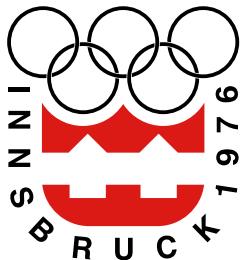
Still home to the Olympic cauldron, Makomanai Park contains 63,000 trees and its famous dogtooth violets, which bloom every May.

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.

> INNSBRUCK 1976 VENUES



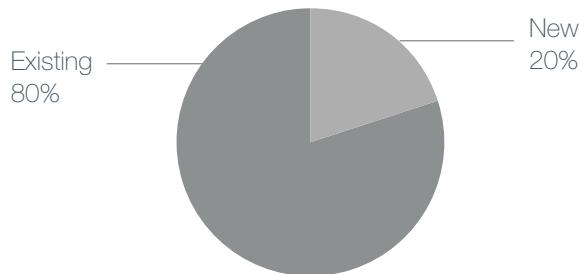
OVERVIEW

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.

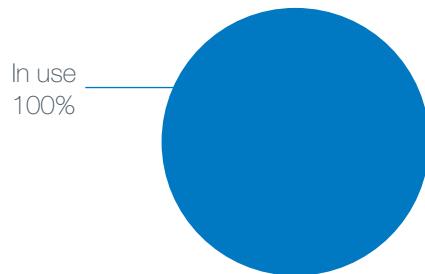
All of them were existing sites, though the Olympic Ice Track was rebuilt for Innsbruck 1976. Six of the venues hosted Olympic events for a third time at the 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games: Bergisel Ski Jump; the Olympiaworld Olympic Ice Track, Outdoor Ice Rink and Olympia Hall; and "Olympiaregion" Seefeld and Patscherkofel.

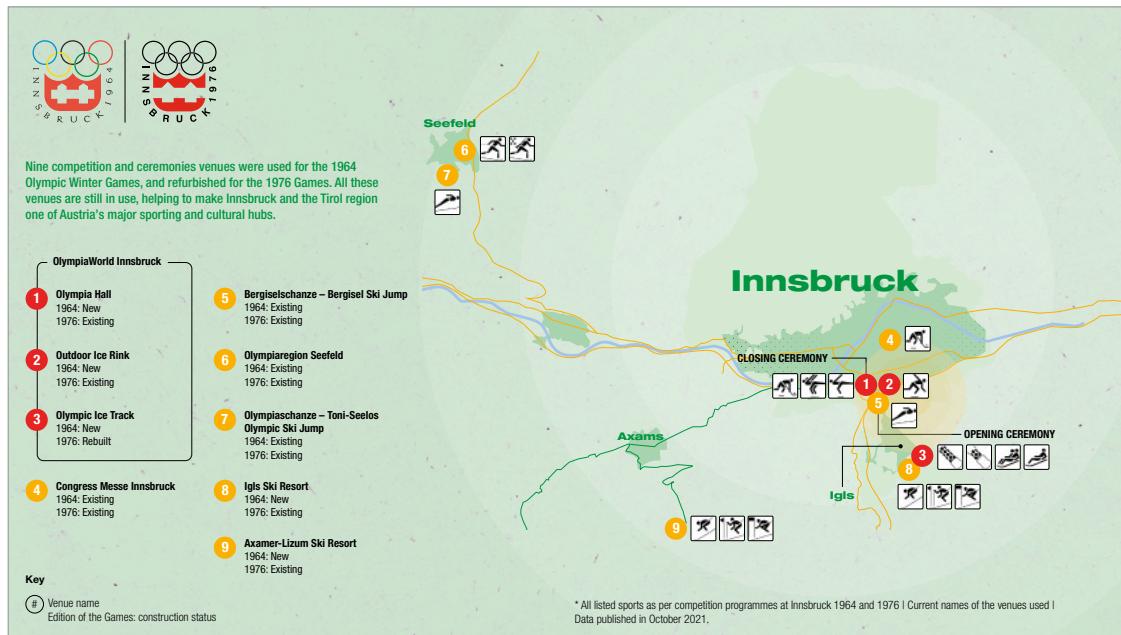
Bergisel Ski Jump staged the Opening Ceremony, and Innsbruck Olympic Ice Stadium hosted the Closing Ceremony. Both venues are still in use. An Olympic Village was also built for the Games, just to the south of the Olympic Village built for Innsbruck 1964.

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 Eisschnelllaufbahn)	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.

> LAKE PLACID 1980 VENUES



OVERVIEW

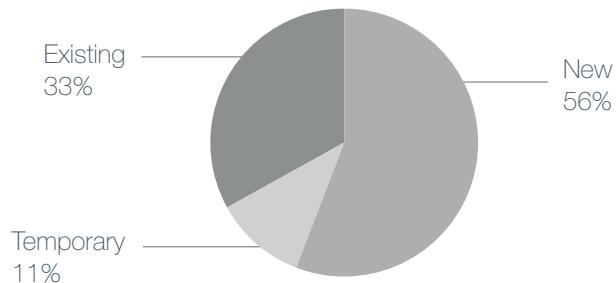
Seven competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Lake Placid 1980. They all remain in use, providing first-class facilities for recreational and high-performance sport, and welcoming the local community and visitors alike.

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.

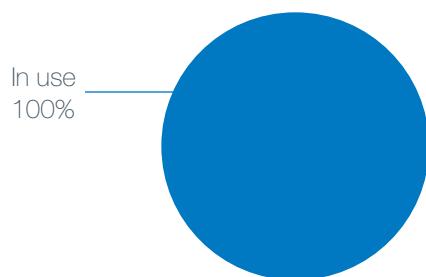
The Field House International Ice Rink, a competition venue still in use, also hosted the Closing Ceremony. The Opening Ceremony was held at a standalone temporary venue dismantled after the Games, on the Lake Placid Equestrian Stadium ground.

The Olympic Village built for the Games remains in use, as a prison, as planned in the bid.

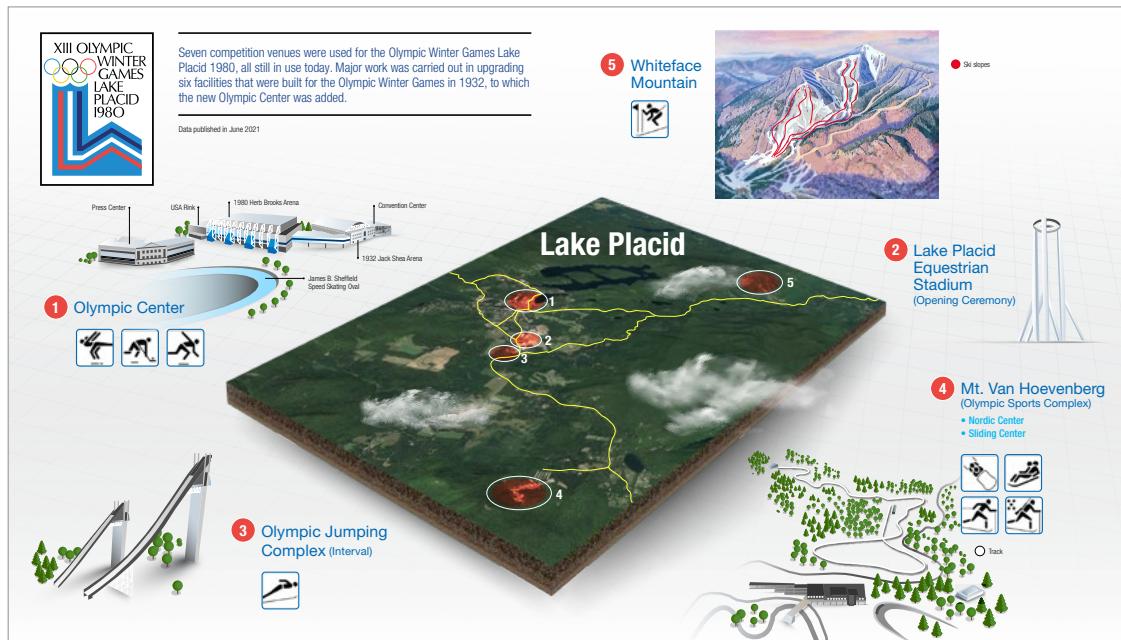
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



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
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 is being 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.

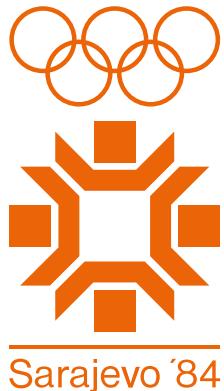
The Mt Van Hoevenberg Sliding Center will host the IBSF World Championships for a 10th time in 2025.

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.

> SARAJEVO 1984 VENUES



OVERVIEW

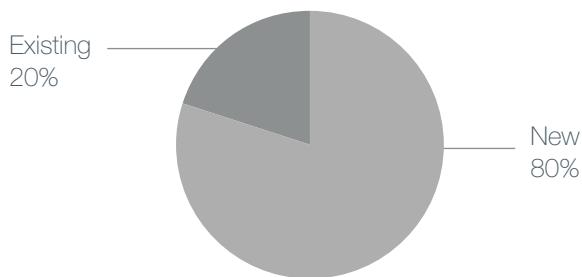
Eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Sarajevo 1984. Six of them are still in use today, benefitting the local community, visitors and recreational and high-performance athletes alike. One of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built for the Games. The 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.

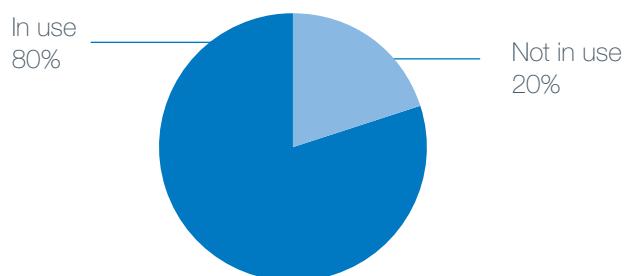
An existing venue, Koševo Stadium, hosted the Opening Ceremony. It continues to be used as a venue for track and field, football and rugby. The Olympic Hall of the newly built Zetra Complex staged the Closing Ceremony. A multi-purpose facility, it is used for sports and other events.

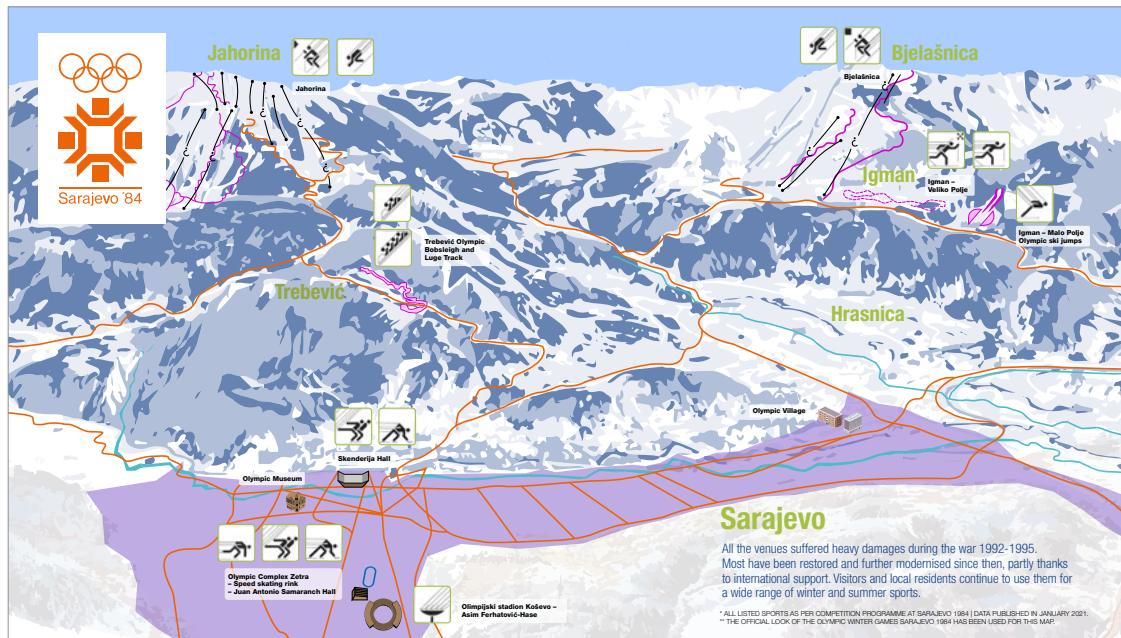
An Olympic Village was built for the Games, in the Mojmilo district. It was renovated after the war and is fully occupied today.

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
Koševo 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 Bob-sleigh 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. Reconstructed after the war, the venue is now used for winter and summertime training, community and public recreational sports, and festivals. A small, covered ice rink and artificial football pitch have also been installed in the centre of the rink.

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 and table tennis. 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 Moj Milo 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 Moj Milo 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.

> CALGARY 1988 VENUES



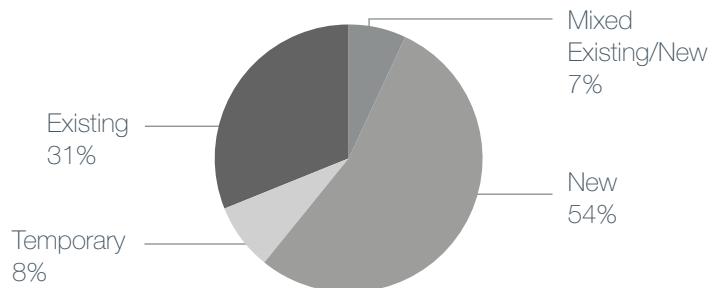
OVERVIEW

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.

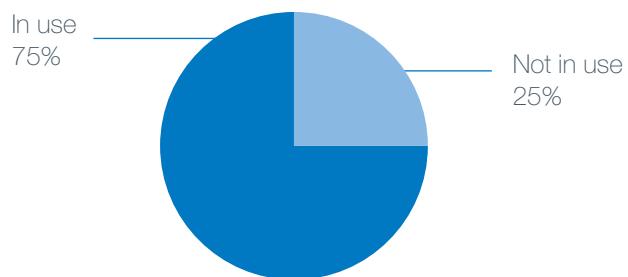
Three of the competition venues were existing sites. The rest were built for the Games and have helped make Calgary a thriving hub of recreational and elite sport.

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.

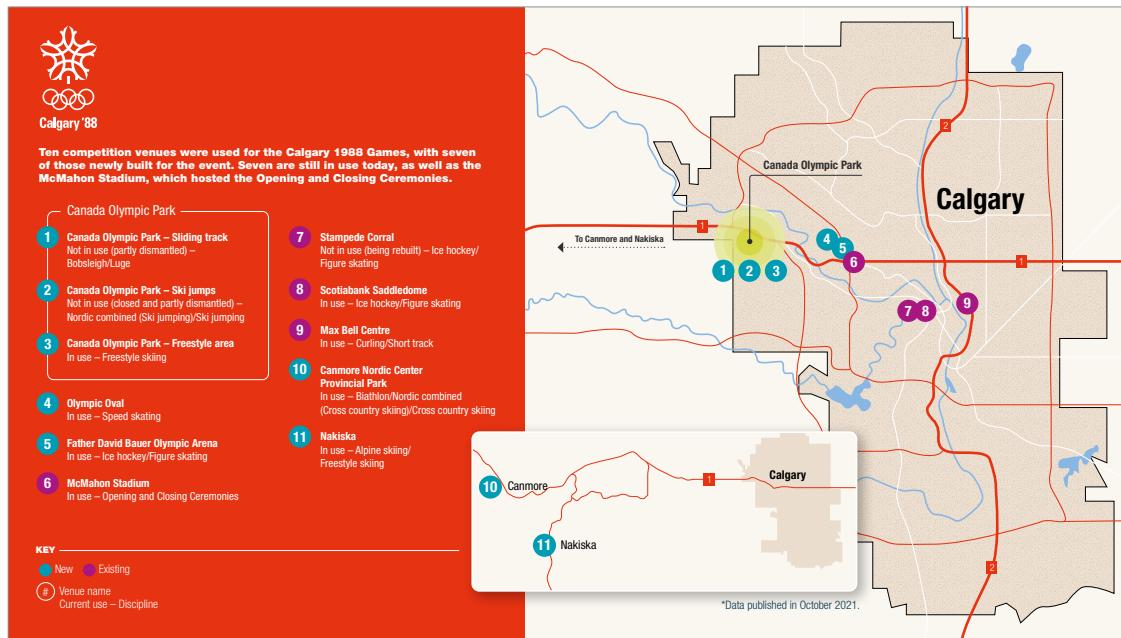
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



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

The site remains operational and is used for recreational skiing and as a venue for major events. The most recent of these were the moguls, slopestyle and halfpipe competitions in the 2019/20 FIS Freestyle Ski World Cup.

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.

MCMAHON 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 and is now the start point for North America's fastest zipline, used by over 2,500 people in 2019. The remaining jumps will be dismantled and the area repurposed for other sports.

CANADA OLYMPIC PARK – BOBSLEIGH AND LUGE TRACK

The track has hosted the IBSF World Championships on four occasions since the Games, and the FIL World Luge Championships three times. As Canada's national sliding team base, it has undergone renovation work to meet evolving safety, performance and sustainability standards over the years. The track was closed in 2019 due to a lack of funding for its renovation, and was partly dismantled. The remaining part is currently used only for recreational summer bobsleigh.

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.

> ALBERTVILLE 1992 VENUES



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.

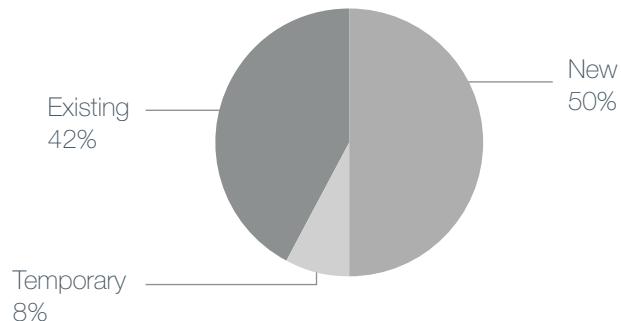
They are all still in use today for recreational and high-performance ice and snow sports, and have helped the Savoie Mont Blanc region establish itself as one of the world's leading winter sports destinations.

A temporary venue called Le Théâtre des Cérémonies was built to host the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and dismantled as planned after the Games.

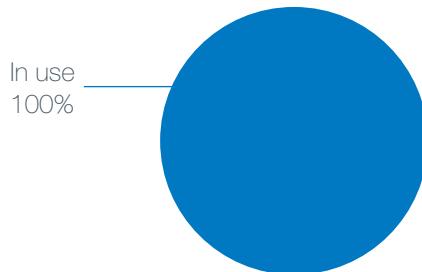
Most of the athletes stayed at the Olympic Village in Brides-Les-Bains, which comprised seven refurbished existing hotels, still welcoming visitors today.

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 Bellevarde	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)	Not in use (the slope disappeared naturally once it stopped being maintained, and is no longer visible)
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 MÉNIURES SLALOM STADIUM

Les Méniques 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'ISÈRE - MASSIF DE BELLEVARDÉ

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 Bellevarde 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.

> LILLEHAMMER 1994 VENUES



Lillehammer'94

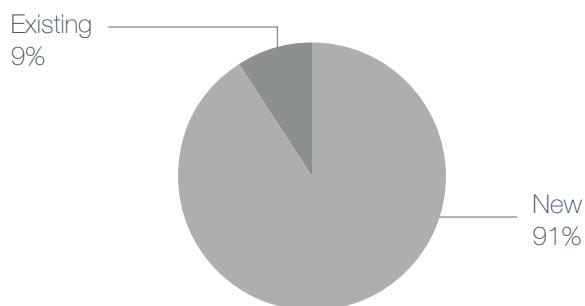
OVERVIEW

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.

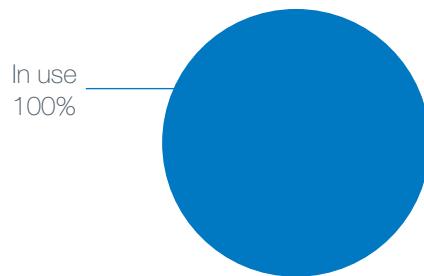
The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were held at the ski jumping venue.

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
Lysgårdsbakken 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, Kvifjell	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.

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.

KANTHAUGEN FREESTYLE ARENA

Its three hills – one each for aerials, 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.

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.

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.

> NAGANO 1998 VENUES



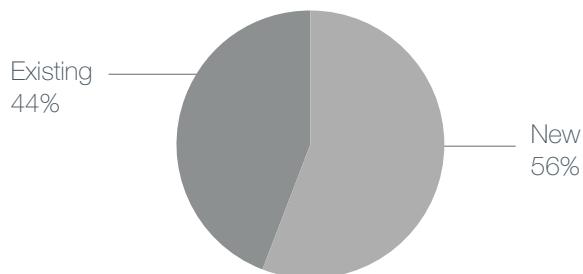
OVERVIEW

Fourteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Nagano 1998. Eleven of them are still in use today, benefitting the local population and top Japanese athletes.

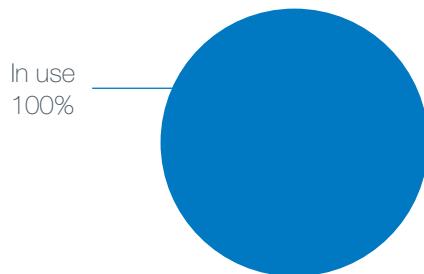
In the Organising Committee's efforts to protect the environment and keep construction work to a minimum, half of the Games competition venues were existing or temporary sites. For example, existing venues were used for the skiing, biathlon and curling competitions.

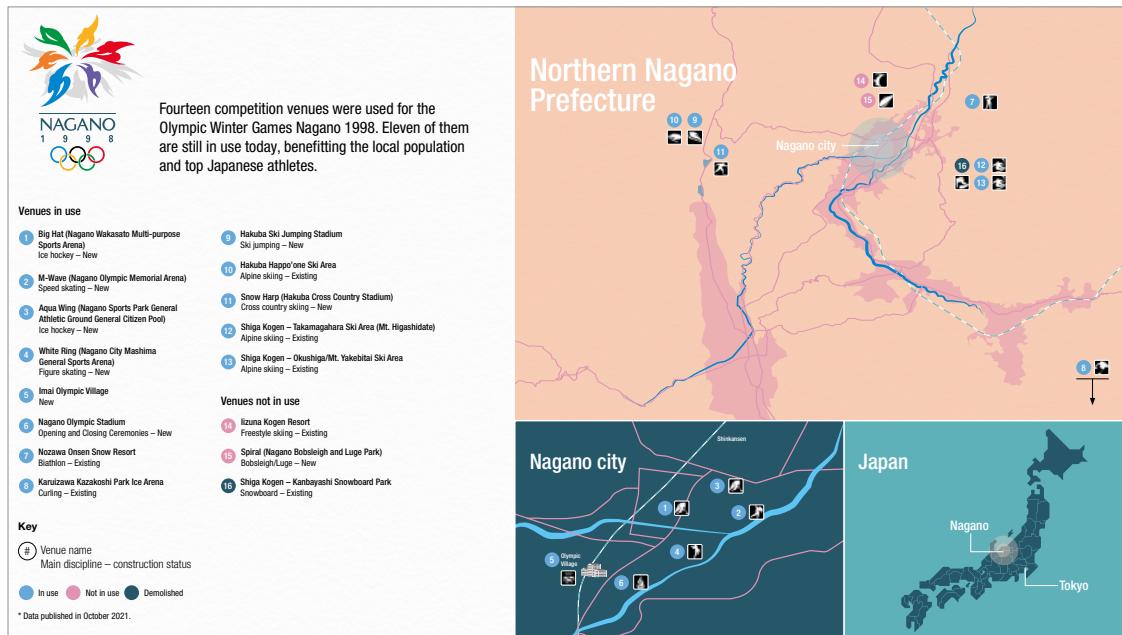
Also still in use, the newly built Nagano Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and an Olympic Village was built for the Games.

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
Izuna 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 November 2016 and December 2019. The venue for Japan's Olympic speed skating trials, it is open to the public from October to March and attracts around 100,000 visits a year from recreational skaters.

BIG HAT (NAGANO WAKASATO MULTI-PURPOSE SPORTS ARENA)

This venue continues to stage figure skating and ice hockey competitions in the winter, including the Nagano Cup, an annual international tournament held to commemorate the Games.

AQUA WING (NAGANO SPORTS PARK GENERAL ATHLETIC GROUND AND GENERAL CITIZEN POOL)

Provides local swimmers with excellent facilities all year round.

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.

NAGANO OLYMPIC STADIUM

The venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies is now known as Nagano Olympic Stadium. 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.

HAKUBA HAPPO'ONE SKI AREA

One of the largest and oldest resorts in the Hakuba ski area, it is popular with foreign visitors 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. Over 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.

> SALT LAKE CITY 2002 VENUES

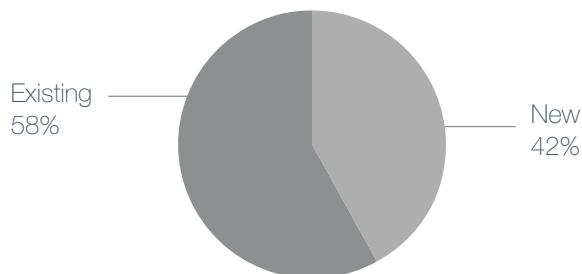


OVERVIEW

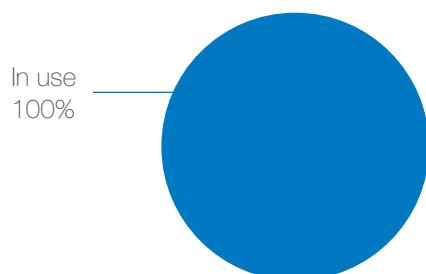
Ten competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Salt Lake City 2002. All of them are still in use today and offer physical exercise and healthy lifestyle activities for the local community, recreational events and camps for locals and visitors, and high-performance development programmes 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)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



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.

> TORINO 2006 VENUES

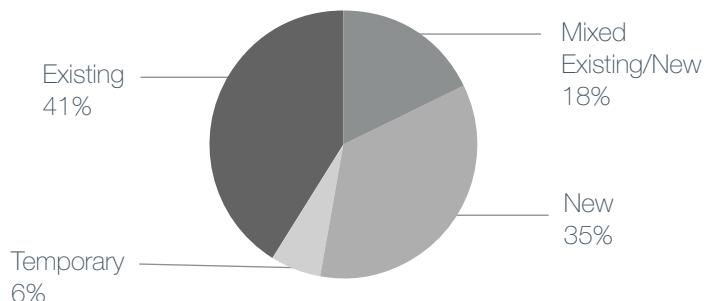


OVERVIEW

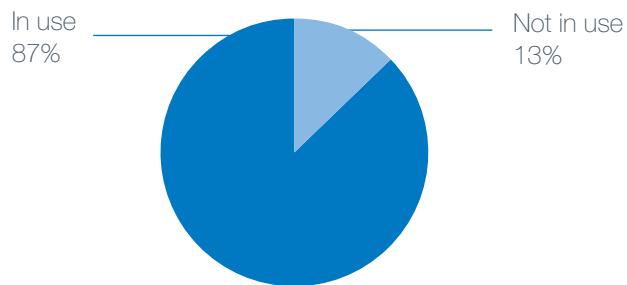
Thirteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Torino 2006. Ten of them are still in regular use today and continue to host sporting and cultural events. Six of the competition venues were existing sites. The rest were built for the Games.

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)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



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 Palagiaccio 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.

> VANCOUVER 2010 VENUES

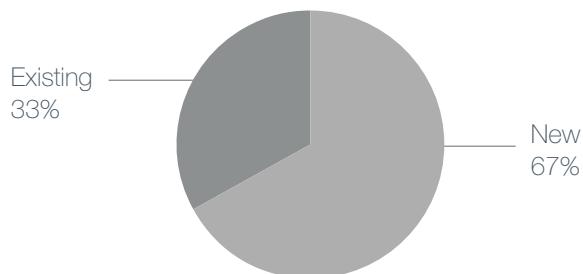


OVERVIEW

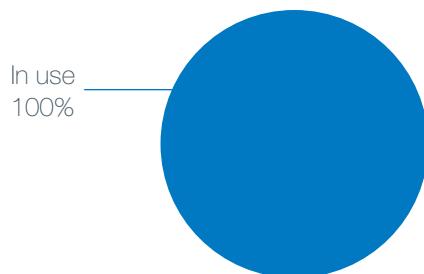
Nine competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Vancouver 2010. All are still in use today and play an important part in the sporting and cultural life of the city and the province of British Columbia. Three of the competition venues were existing sites. The rest were built for the Games.

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 free-style 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 will be replaced 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.

> SOCHI 2014 VENUES

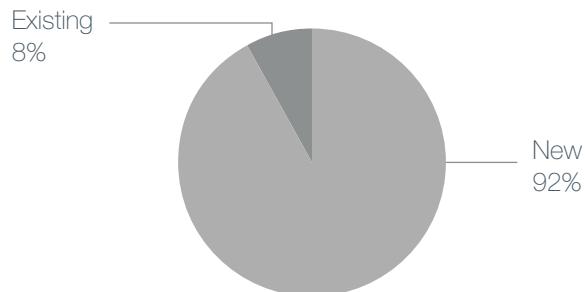


OVERVIEW

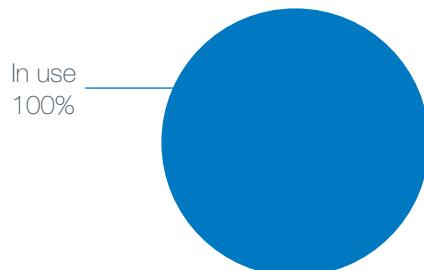
Ten competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Sochi 2014. All of them are still in use today, benefitting the local population and high-performance athletes alike. Only one of the competition venues was an existing site. The rest were built for the Games.

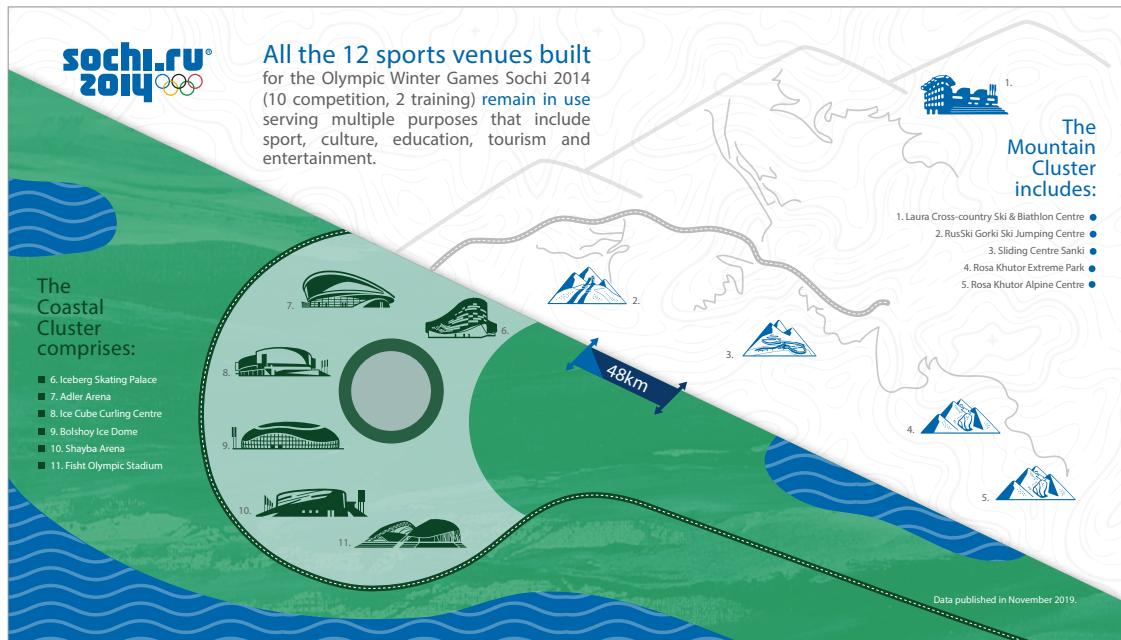
The venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Fisht Olympic Stadium, was a newly built non-competition venue, while the two Olympic Villages (Coastal and Mountain) were both built for the Games. They are also still in use.

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		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			
Mountain Olympic Village	New build	Biathlon, cross-country skiing and Nordic combined	In use
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.

> PYEONGCHANG 2018 VENUES



OVERVIEW

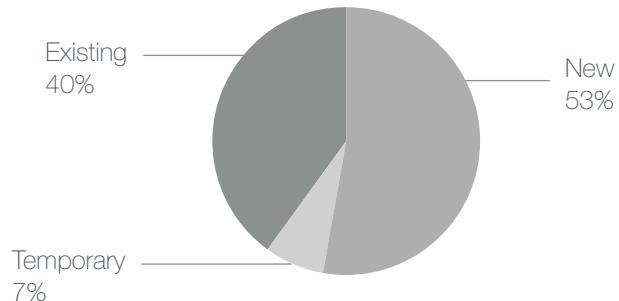
Twelve competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. Eleven of them are still in use today, hosting diverse activities such as international and national sports events, youth sports camps and winter sports academies, and benefitting high-performance athletes and recreational users alike.

Eight are still used for winter sports, and the remaining four for other sports. Most of the venues will host events again at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Gangwon 2024.

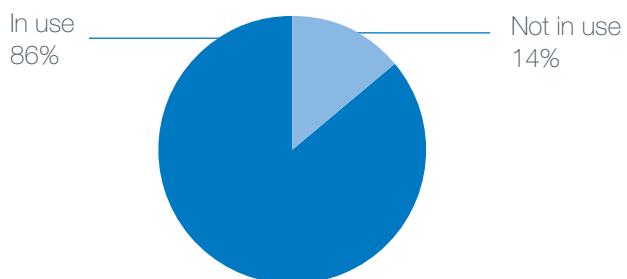
Six of the competition venues were existing sites; the rest were built for the Games. The venues were located in two clusters: PyeongChang Mountain Cluster (snow events) and Gangneung Coastal Cluster (ice events).

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 the 2021 Korea Cup.

It is also a training facility for high-performance athletes. The Centre hosts the New Horizons sliding champions programme, which provides training for bobsleigh and skeleton athletes from four new winter sports nations in south-east Asia (Cambodia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Thailand), helping them to prepare for the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022. Athletes from Australia, Israel, Nigeria and the USA also trained at the Centre from November 2020 to March 2021.

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.

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.

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.

ALPENSIA CROSS-COUNTRY CENTRE

Also a 2020 Dream Programme 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 2020 Dream Programme 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.

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 beside the venue. The training facility attached to it is used by Yeongdong College for exhibitions and seminars.

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.

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.