

> ATHENS 1896 VENUES



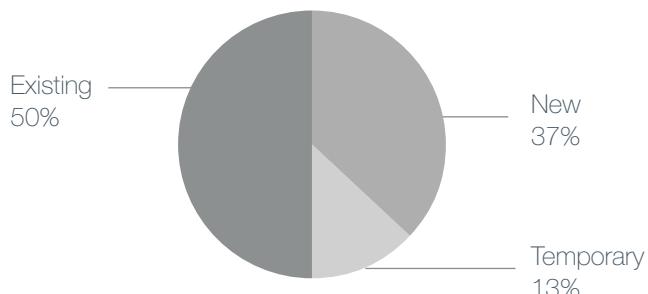
OVERVIEW

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

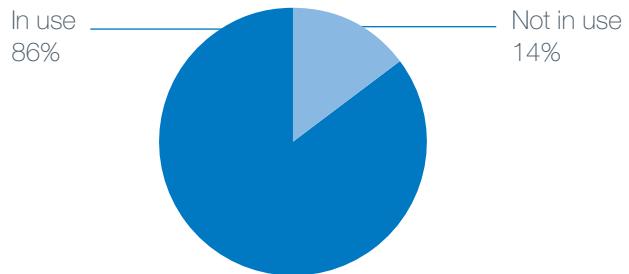
Most of the venues continue to host elite sporting events, with two of them staging competitions at the Olympic Games Athens 2004 and a third used as the main communications centre for that event. Some are also open to visitors and host events such as conferences and concerts.

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ATHENS 1896 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

PANATHENAIC STADIUM

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

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

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

ATHENS LAWN TENNIS CLUB

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

BAY OF ZEA

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

ZAPPEION

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

VELODROME

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

KALLITHEA STAND

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

ATHENS-MARATHON-ATHENS

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

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

> PARIS 1900 VENUES



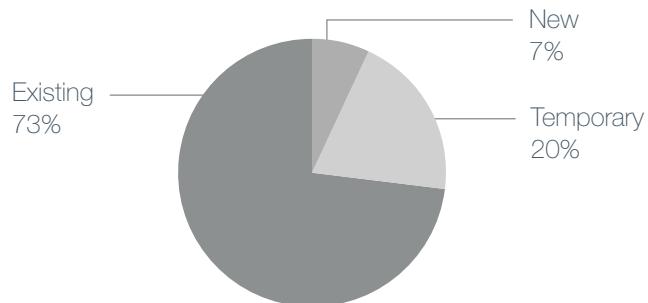
OVERVIEW

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

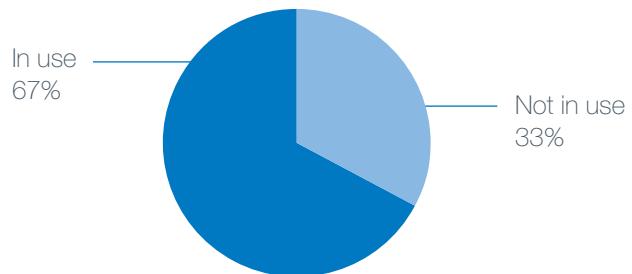
Four of the venues were later used at the Olympic Games Paris 1924: the Vélodrome de Vincennes, the Terrain de Polo de Bagatelle, the Palais de la Société des Régates du Havre, and the Cercle de la Voile de Paris.

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





PARIS 1900 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

PARIS 1900 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

CROIX-CATELAN

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

SEINE RIVER

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

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

COURTS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES SPORTS DE L'ÎLE DE PUTEAUX/CERCLE DE PUTEAUX
Still a tennis venue and situated on an island in the Seine, it was established in 1886. The club now has more than 850 members and 600 juniors in its tennis academy. Its 16 courts, five of which are covered, are also open to the public, and classes and lessons are offered.

VÉLODROME DE VINCENNES

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

CERCLE DE LA VOILE DE PARIS

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

CERCLE DU BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PELOUSE DE MADRID

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

PELOUSE DE BAGATELLE, BOIS DE BOULOGNE

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

CAMP MILITAIRE DE SATORY

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

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

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

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

STAND DE L'ÎLE SÉGUIN

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

TERRAIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES SPORTS DE COMPIÈGNE

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

PALAIS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES RÉGATES DU HAVRE

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

TERRASSE DU JEU DE PAUME, JARDIN DES TUILERIES:

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

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

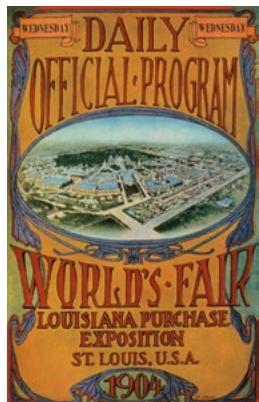
> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

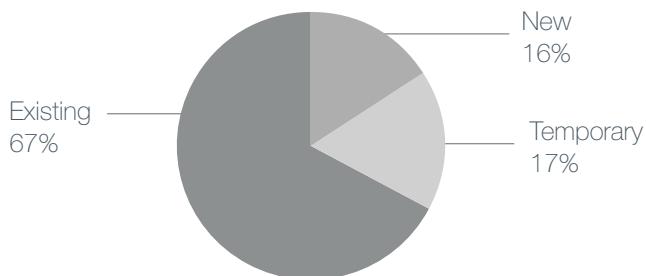
> ST. LOUIS 1904 VENUES



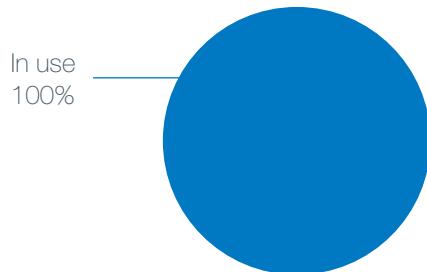
OVERVIEW

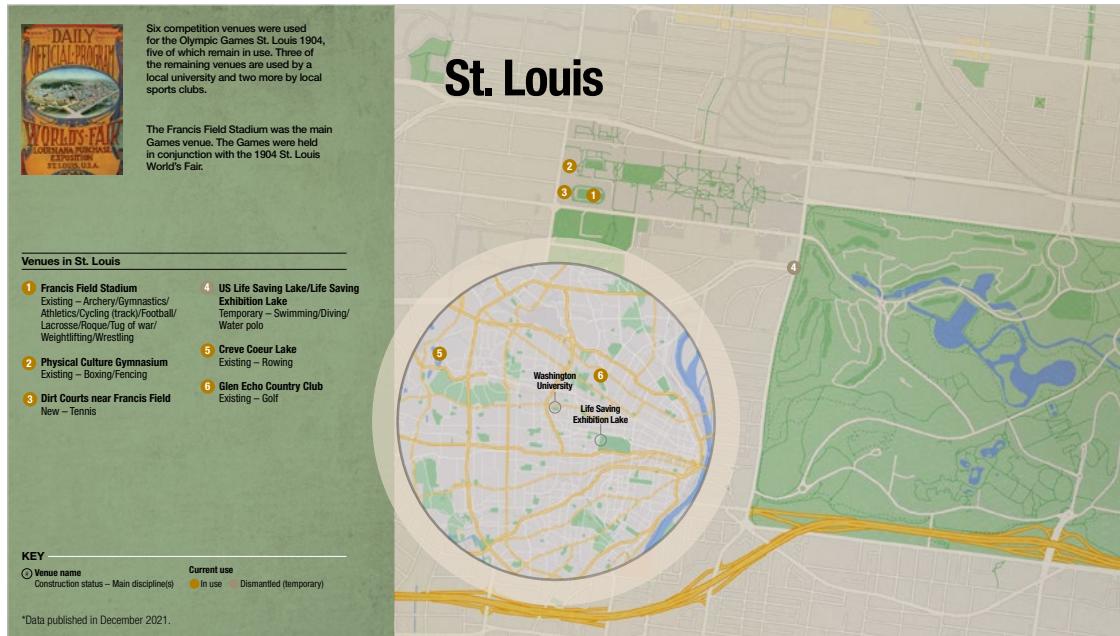
Six competition venues were used for the Olympic Games St. Louis 1904, five of which remain in use today. Four of the competition venues were existing, one was new and one was temporary. Three of the remaining venues are used by a local university and two more by local sports clubs. The Francis Field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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ST. LOUIS 1904 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

FRANCIS FIELD STADIUM

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

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

CREVE COEUR LAKE

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

GLEN ECHO COUNTRY CLUB

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

PHYSICAL CULTURE GYMNASIUM

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

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

DIRT COURTS NEAR FRANCIS FIELD

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

US LIFE SAVING LAKE/LIFE SAVING EXHIBITION LAKE

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

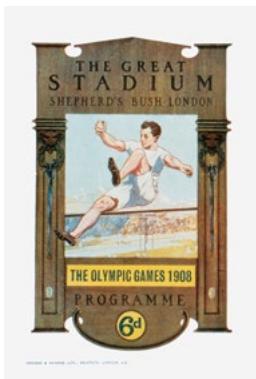
> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> LONDON 1908 VENUES

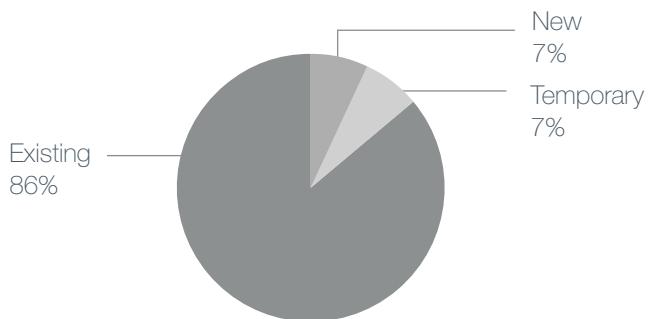


OVERVIEW

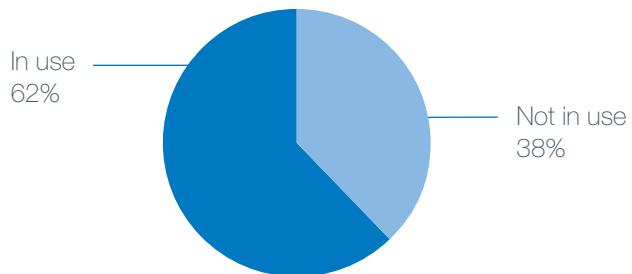
Fourteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games London 1908, eight of which remain in use today. Twelve of the competition venues were existing, one was new and one was temporary. The new venue has since been demolished, along with four of the existing ones. Most of the venues that remain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

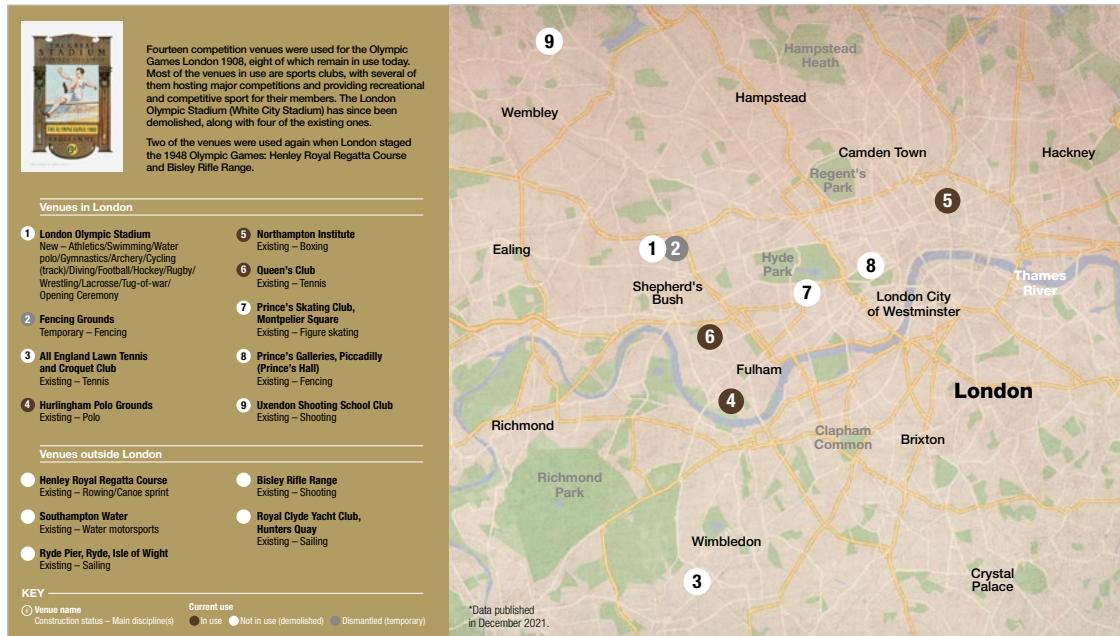
The new venue was the London Olympic Stadium, where the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were held. Also known as White City Stadium, it was the main centre of the Games. It was regularly used for over 55 years before being demolished in 1984. There was no official Olympic Village. Only two of the venues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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LONDON 1908 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

LONDON 1908 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTE

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

QUEEN'S CLUB

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

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

SOUTHAMPTON WATER

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

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

BISLEY RIFLE RANGE

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

LONDON OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

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

ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB

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

PRINCE'S SKATING CLUB

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

UXENDON SHOOTING SCHOOL CLUB

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

FENCING GROUNDS

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

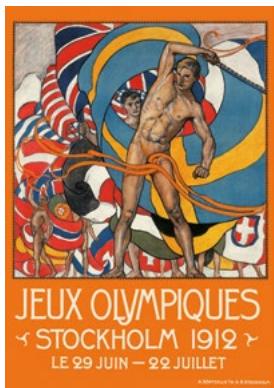
> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> STOCKHOLM 1912 VENUES

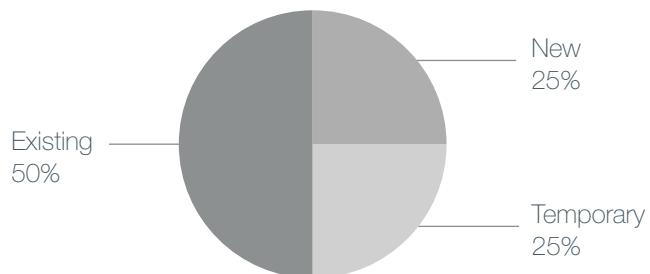


OVERVIEW

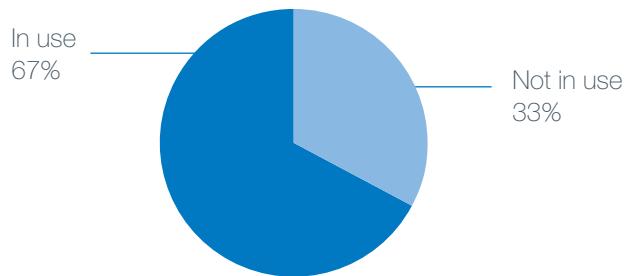
Sixteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Stockholm 1912, eight of which remain in use today. Eight of the venues were existing, four were new and four were temporary. All the temporary venues were dismantled. Three of the existing venues have been demolished, along with one of the new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

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

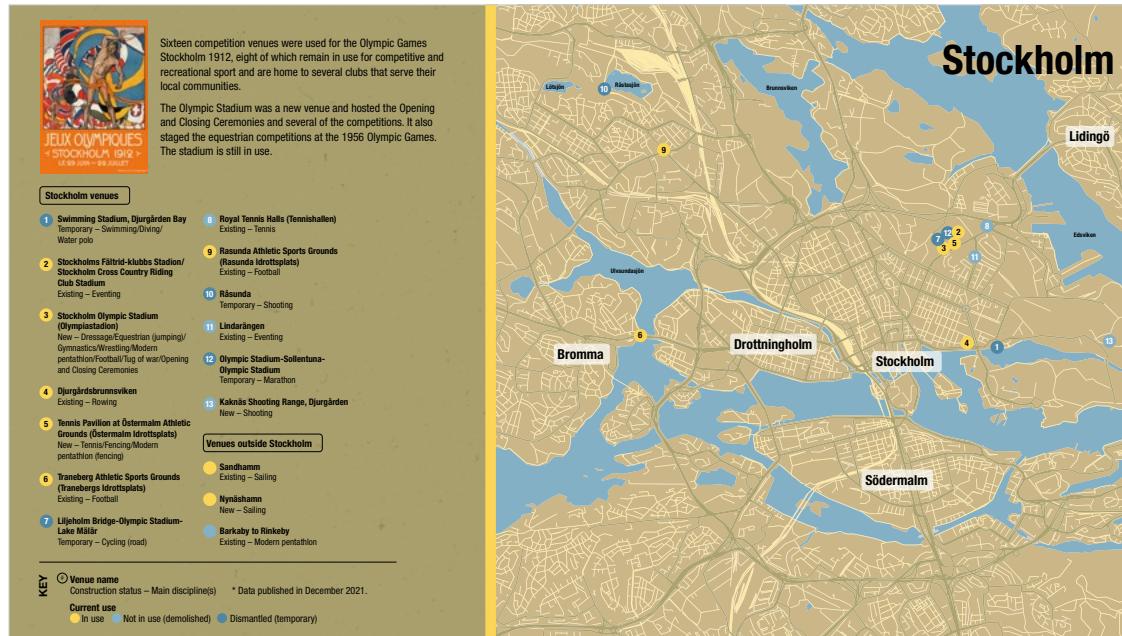
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



STOCKHOLM 1912 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

STOCKHOLM 1912 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

STOCKHOLMS FÄLTRIDKLUBBS STADION/STOCKHOLM CROSS COUNTRY RIDING CLUB STADIUM

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

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIC STADIUM (OLYMPIASTADION)

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

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

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

DJURGÅRDSBRUNNSVIKEN

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

TENNIS PAVILION AT ÖSTERMALM ATHLETIC GROUNDS (ÖSTERMALM IDROTTSPLOTS)

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

LINDARÄNGEN

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

KAKNÄS SHOOTING RANGE, DJURGÅRDEN

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

ROYAL TENNIS HALLS (TENNISHALLEN)

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

SWIMMING STADIUM, DJURGÅRDEN BAY

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

OLYMPIC STADIUM-SOLLENTUNA-OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> ANTWERP 1920 VENUES

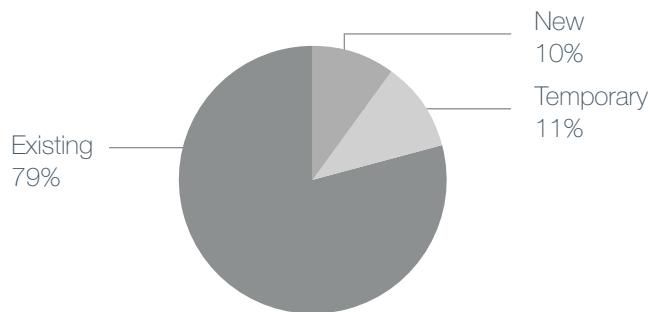


OVERVIEW

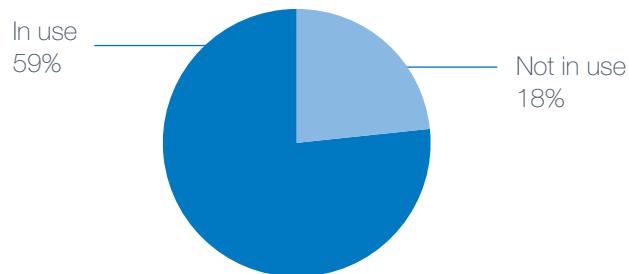
Nineteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Antwerp 1920, ten of which remain in use today. Fifteen of the competition venues were existing, two were new and two were temporary. Many of the existing venues were refurbished for the Games. The two temporary venues have been dismantled.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

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ANTWERP 1920 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

ANTWERP 1920 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Ice Palace	Existing	Ice hockey, figure skating	Not in use (demolished)
Vélodrome d'Anvers Zurenborg	Existing	Cycling (track)	Not in use (demolished)
Stadion Broodstraat	Existing	Football	Not in use (demolished)
Shooting Range, Het Kiel (Shieetbaan, Het Kiel)	Existing	Modern pentathlon (shooting)	Not in use (demolished)
Antwerp Olympic Stadium (Olympisch Stadion)	New build	Athletics, hockey, equestrian, gymnastics, football, rugby, tug of war, modern pentathlon (running, equestrian), weightlifting, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Merksem-Antwerp	Temporary	Eventing, cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Antwerp Water Sports Stadium	Temporary	Swimming, diving, water polo, modern pentathlon (swimming)	Dismantled (temporary)

Venues outside Antwerp

Duden Park Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Wellington Racing Track (Wellingtonrenbaan)	Existing	Polo	In use
Oostende	Existing	Sailing	In use
Willebroek Canal (Willebroekse Vaart)	Existing	Rowing	In use
Buiten-IJ	Existing	Sailing	In use
Beverloo Camp (Kamp Beverloo)	Existing	Shooting	In use
Jules Otten Stadium	New build	Football	Not in use (demolished)

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

ANTWERP OLYMPIC STADIUM (OLYMPISCH STADION)

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

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

ROYAL BEERSCHOT TENNIS AND HOCKEY CLUB

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

BUITEN-IJ

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

CELEBRATION HALL, ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(FEESTZAAL, KONINKLIJKE ZOÖLOGISCHE MAATSCHAPPIJ)

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

WILLEBROEK CANAL

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

BEVERLOO CAMP

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

ICE PALACE

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

VÉLODROME D'ANVERS ZURENBORG

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

JULES OTTEN STADIUM

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

BROODSTRAAT STADION

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

MERSKEM-ANTWERP

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

ANTWERP WATER SPORTS STADIUM

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> PARIS 1924 VENUES



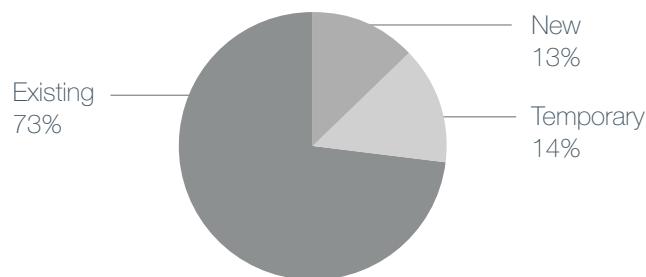
OVERVIEW

Twenty-one competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Paris 1924, 12 of which remain in use today. Sixteen of the competition venues were existing, three were new and two were temporary. The two temporary venues have been dismantled, while seven of the existing venues have been demolished and one has been repurposed. The three new venues all remain in use.

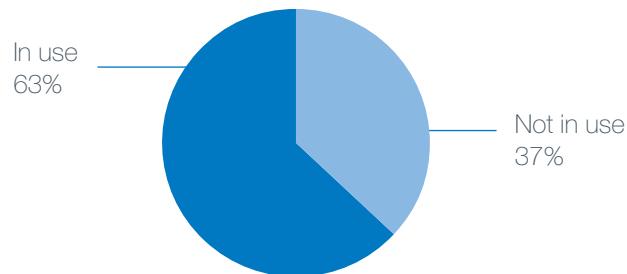
Four of the venues had been used at the Olympic Games Paris 1900: the Vélodrome de Vincennes, the Terrain de Polo de Bagatelle, the Palais de la Société des Régates du Havre and the Cercle de la Voile de Paris. The Stade Olympique de Colombes will host field hockey matches at the Olympic Games Paris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

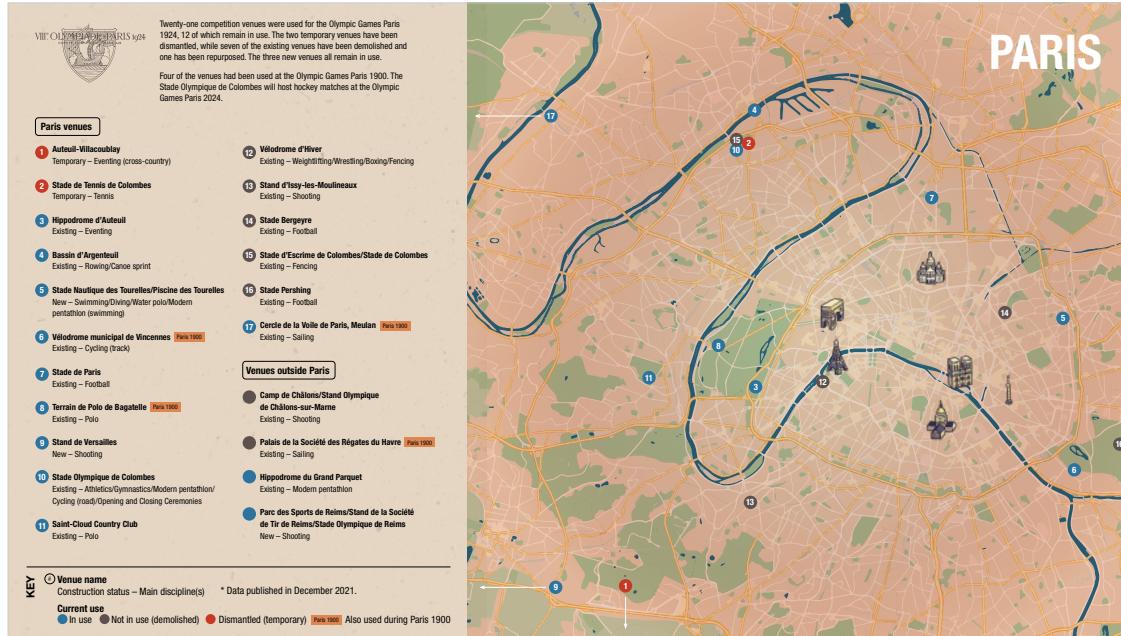
All but four of the venues are/were in the Paris area. The Stade Olympique de Colombes hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. The official Olympic Village, a temporary facility, was the first of its kind and was dismantled after the Games.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





PARIS 1924 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

PARIS 1924 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

HIPPODROME D'AUTEUIL

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

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

CERCLE DE LA VOILE DE PARIS

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

BASSIN D'ARGENTEUIL

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

STADE NAUTIQUE DES TOURELLES/PISCINE DES TOURELLES

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

VÉLODROME DE VINCENNES

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

STADE OLYMPIQUE DE COLOMBES

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

A multi-sports venue at the 1924 Olympic Games, it continued to host a variety of sports afterwards. The venue for the 1938 football World Cup final, it also staged the European Athletics Championships that year and was Paris' premier sports venue until the construction of the Parc des Princes in the early 1970s. Prior to that, the Stade Olympique de Colombes hosted 42 French Cup finals in football and 79 national team matches. It was also a major rugby venue, welcoming the French national team on 87 occasions – the last time in 1972 – and being used by Top 14 team Racing 92 as its home ground until 2017. Now known as Stade Yves-du-Manoir, it is being refurbished for the Olympic Games Paris 2024, when it will be used for the field hockey competitions.

VENUES NOT IN USE

VÉLODROME D'HIVER

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

STAND D'ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX

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

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

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

STADE BERGEYRE

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

STADE PERSHING

Though this multi-purpose stadium in the Bois de Vincennes was closed and demolished in the 1960, the site is still home to a football pitch and is also used for baseball.

STADE D'ESCRIME DE COLOMBES

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

PALAIS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES RÉGATES DU HAVRE

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

PARIS OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

STADE DE TENNIS DE COLOMBES

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> AMSTERDAM 1928 VENUES



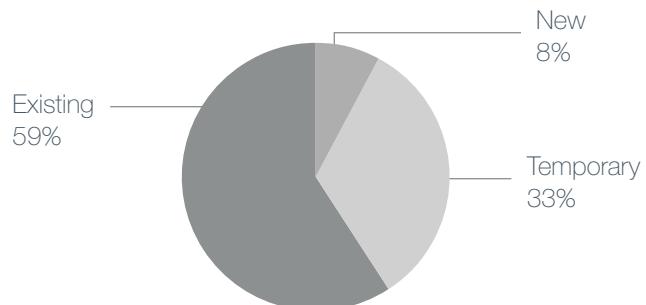
OVERVIEW

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

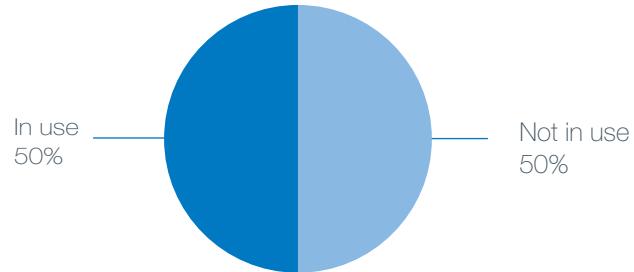
Seven of the competition venues were existing, one was new and four were temporary. Along with the temporary venues, three of the existing venues have been dismantled and one is not in use.

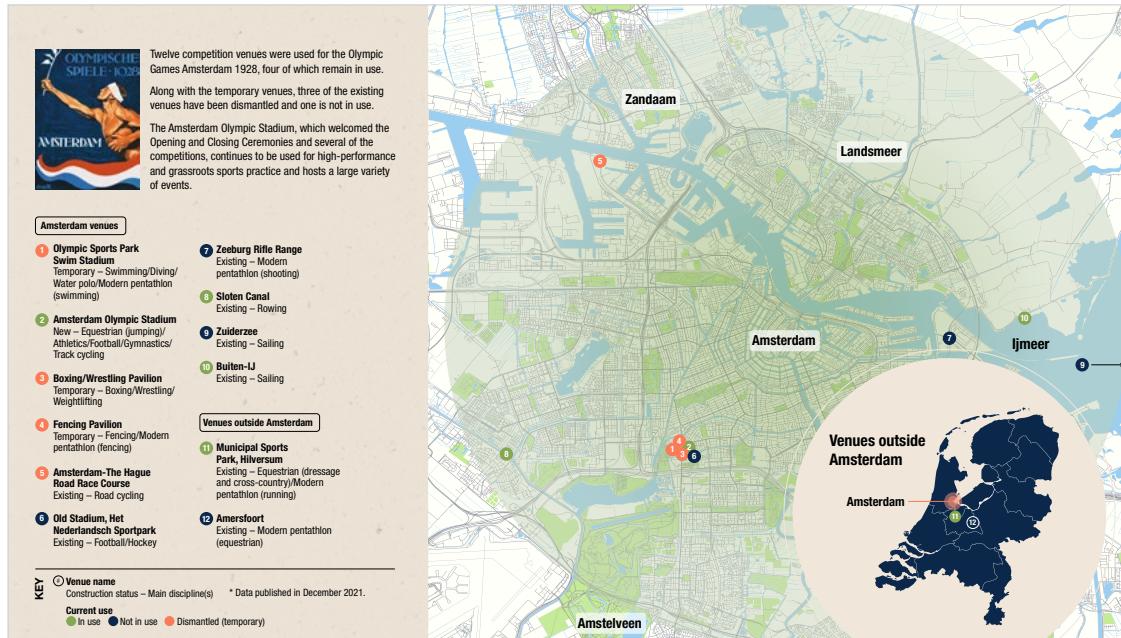
The Olympic Stadium, which has been refurbished, hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions and is now used for high-performance and grassroots track and field events. There was no official Olympic Village.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





AMSTERDAM 1928 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

AMSTERDAM 1928 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

AMSTERDAM OLYMPIC STADIUM

Refurbished in 2000 and now a 22,500-capacity multi-use venue, the Olympic Stadium was the venue for the 2016 European Athletics Championships and hosts concerts and other sporting events, such as the annual Amsterdam Marathon (start and finish) and Olympic Moves, the largest secondary school sports competition in the Netherlands. The venue attracts around 1.4 million visitors a year and will host the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2023 World Gymnaestrada, a non-competition event organised by the International Gymnastics Federation. Over 30 companies and organisations have their offices at the stadium, including the Johan Cruyff Foundation.

Built for the Games, the stadium was designed to host a number of different events, including football, athletics and cycling. It was regularly used as a football venue after the Games, staging the 1962 European Cup Final between Benfica and Real Madrid and, between 1934 and 1996, European club competition ties involving AFC Ajax. When the city council drew up plans for the stadium's demolition in the late 1980s, a campaign was organised to save it and ultimately led to it being listed as a national monument.

AMSTERDAM-THE HAGUE ROAD RACE COURSE

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

SLOTEN CANAL

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

BUITEN-IJ

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

MUNICIPAL SPORTS PARK, HILVERSUM

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLD STADIUM

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

ZEEBURG RIFLE RANGE

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

AMERSFOORT

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

ZUIDERZEE

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

BOXING/WRESTLING PAVILION

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

FENCING PAVILION

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

OLYMPIC SPORTS PARK SWIM STADIUM

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

For the first time in the modern era, the Olympic flame was lit at Amsterdam 1928. It burned for the duration of the Games in a cauldron at the top of the Olympic Stadium's Marathon Tower – the start of a tradition that has continued ever since.

The original Marathon Tower still stands today. At 42.19 metres tall, it is exactly the same height in metres as the distance of a marathon in kilometres.

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

The streets and areas around the Olympic Stadium have sport- and Olympic-themed names: Olympiaplein (Olympic Square), Marathonstraat (Marathon Street), Olympiaweg (Olympic Way), Discusstraat (Discus Street) and Sportstraat (Sport Street) among them. Beyond lie other streets named after Greek deities and mythological figures such as Artemis, Aphrodite, Eos and Heracles.

> LOS ANGELES 1932 VENUES

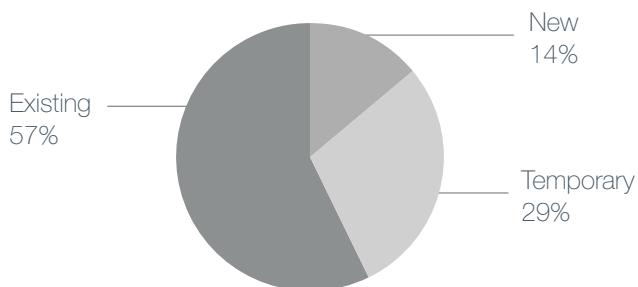


OVERVIEW

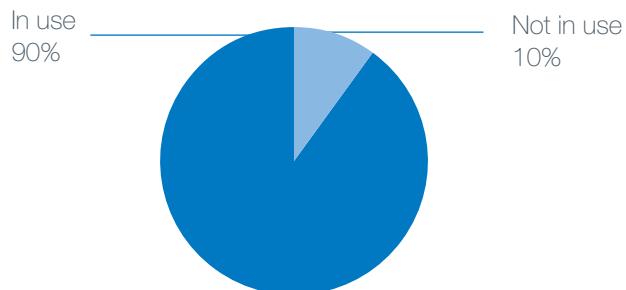
Thirteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Los Angeles 1932. Besides the temporary infrastructure, which has been dismantled, all but one of the venues remain in use. Eight of the competition venues were existing, two were newly built and three were temporary. All the venues were/are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

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LOS ANGELES 1932 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

LOS ANGELES 1932 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

› THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

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

Figures such as John F. Kennedy, Nelson Mandela, Pope John Paul II and Billy Graham have all addressed large crowds at the Los Angeles Olympic Stadium, which has also played host to the Rolling

Stones, Pink Floyd, Bruce Springsteen and Prince, among other major acts. The stadium underwent a major refurbishment in 2019.

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM

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

SWIMMING STADIUM

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

ROSE BOWL STADIUM

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

FENCING STADIUM/PAVILION

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

LOS ANGELES HARBOUR

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

OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM

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

LOS ANGELES POLICE PISTOL RANGE

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

RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

SUNSET FIELDS GOLF CLUB OF LOS ANGELES

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

COAST HIGHWAY

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

GRIFFITH PARK AREA

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

INGLEWOOD AREA

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

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

> BERLIN 1936 VENUES



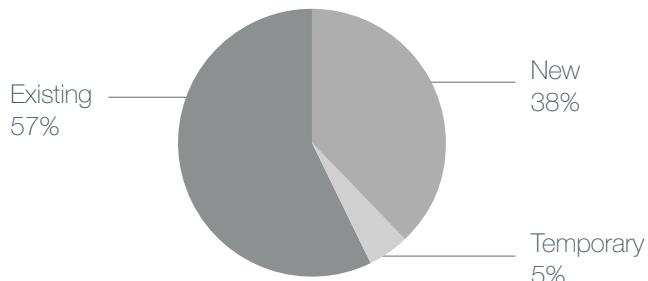
XI. OLYMPIADE
BERLIN 1936

OVERVIEW

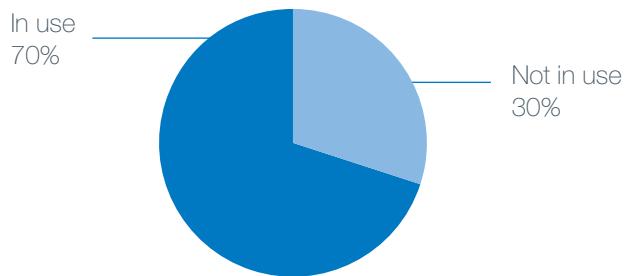
Twenty competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Berlin 1936, 15 of which remain in use today. Twelve of the competition venues were existing, seven were new and one was temporary. Along with the temporary venue, three of the existing venues and one new venue have been dismantled. One of the new venues has been repurposed, as has one of the existing venues. The remaining venues have a range of uses, from hosting major international sporting competitions and training for high-performance athletes to recreational and grassroots sports and cultural events.

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





BERLIN 1936 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

BERLIN 1936 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

BERLIN OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

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

GRÜNAU REGATTA COURSE

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

BERLIN OLYMPIC SWIMMING STADIUM

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

AVUS MOTOR ROAD

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

HOCKEY STADIUM (HOCKEYSTADION)

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

WALDBÜHNE

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

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

MAY FIELD

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

KIEL BAY

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

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

BERLIN OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

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

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

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

DEUTSCHLANDHALLE

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

SHOOTING RANGES AT RUHLEBEN

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

POLICE STADIUM (POLIZEISTADION)

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

STADION AM GESUNDBRUNNEN

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

DÖBERITZ MILITARY DRILL GROUNDS

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

CYCLING STADIUM (OLYMPIA-RADSTADION)

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

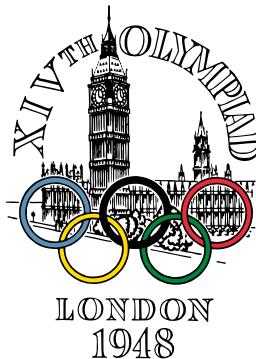
> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> LONDON 1948 VENUES

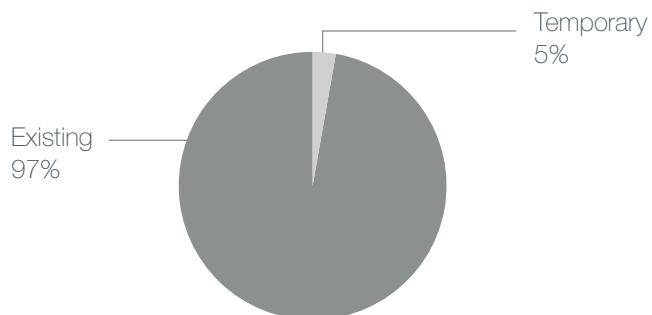


OVERVIEW

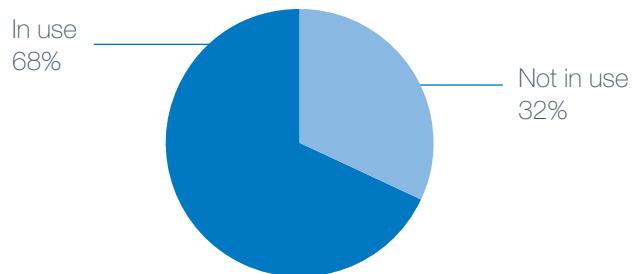
Twenty-nine competition venues were used for the Olympic Games London 1948, 19 of which remain in use to cater for high-performance and grassroots/community sport. Aside from one temporary venue, all the other competition venues were existing. No Olympic Village was built either, out of a desire to keep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

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



London 1948 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

LONDON 1948 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

LONDON 1948 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

EMPIRE STADIUM (WEMBLEY)

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

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

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

LYONS SPORTS GROUND, SUDBURY HILL

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

POLYTECHNIC STADIUM

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

HERNE HILL VELODROME

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

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

EMPIRE POOL

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

TWESELDOWN RACECOURSE

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

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA COURSE

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

LONDON 1948'S FOOTBALL GROUNDS

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

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

GUINNESS SPORTS GROUND, PARK ROYAL

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

EMPRESS HALL (EARL'S COURT)

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

HARRINGAY ARENA

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

PALACE OF ENGINEERING (WEMBLEY EMPIRE EXHIBITION SITE)

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> HELSINKI 1952 VENUES

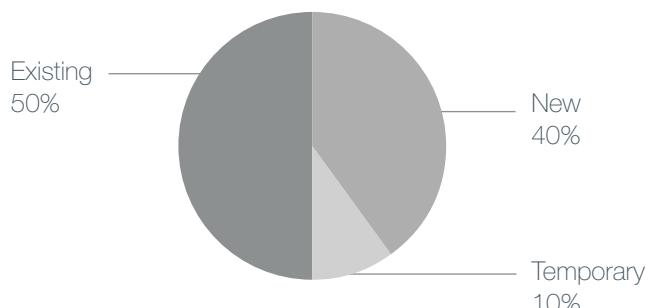


OVERVIEW

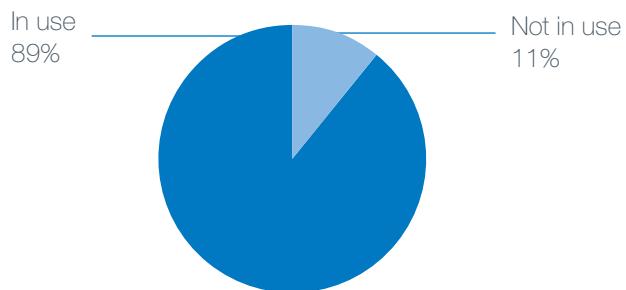
Nineteen competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Helsinki 1952, 15 of which remain in use today. Ten of the competition venues were existing, seven were new and two were temporary. All the new venues remain in use. The two temporary venues have been dismantled, while two of the existing venues have been demolished and one has been repurposed. All but six of the venues were in Helsinki. All the remaining venues continue to be used for sport at all levels, from high-performance to recreational, and stage events ranging from world and European championships to school and grassroots events.

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

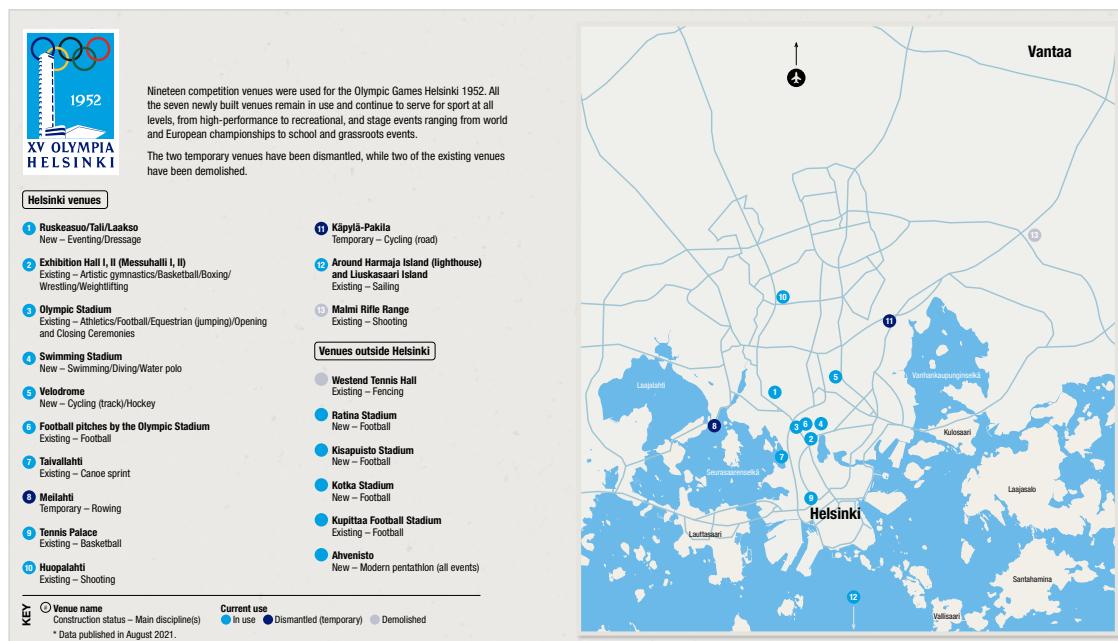
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



HELSINKI 1952 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Exhibition Hall I, II (Messuhalli I, II)	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, basketball, boxing, wrestling, weightlifting	In use
Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, football, equestrian (jumping), Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Football pitches by the Olympic Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Taivallahti	Existing	Canoe sprint	In use
Tennis Palace	Existing	Basketball	In use (repurposed)
Huopalahti	Existing	Shooting	In use
Around Harmaja Island (lighthouse) and Liuskasaari Island	Existing	Sailing	In use

HELSINKI 1952 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

› THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

EXHIBITION HALL I, II (MESSUHALLI I, II)

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

OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

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

SWIMMING STADIUM

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

VELODROME

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

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

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

TAIVALLAHTI

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

HELSINKI OLYMPIC VILLAGE (OLYMPIAKYLÄ)

Helsinki has two Olympic Villages, both situated close to each other in the district of Käpylä and not far from the Olympic venues and outdoor and indoor training facilities. The first was constructed for the cancelled 1940 Olympic Games and provided housing for 500 families following its completion. When the Finnish capital won the right to stage the 1952 Olympic Games, a second Olympic Village was built.

Like its predecessor, it too was turned over for social housing after the Olympic Games, as planned and in response to Finland's housing crisis at the time. Both Olympic Villages continue to provide housing today.

AHVENISTO

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

RUSKEASUO/TALI/LAAKSO

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

MALMI RIFLE RANGE

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

WESTEND TENNIS HALL

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

MEILAHTI

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> MELBOURNE / STOCKHOLM 1956 VENUES



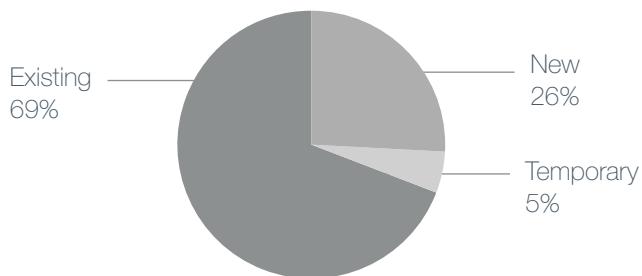
OVERVIEW

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

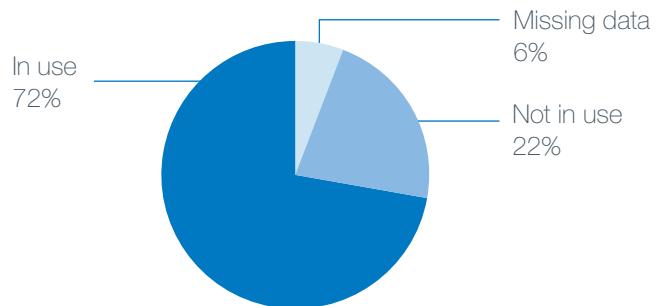
Three of them were in Stockholm, which hosted the equestrian competition due to Australian quarantine regulations at the time. Eleven of the venues were existing, one was temporary and four were new, two of which are no longer in use and one of which has been repurposed. Ten of the venues have been confirmed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

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MELBOURNE / STOCKHOLM 1956 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

MELBOURNE / STOCKHOLM 1956 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

MAIN STADIUM OR MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND

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

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

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

EXHIBITION BUILDING

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

WEST MELBOURNE STADIUM

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

OAKLANDS HUNT CLUB

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

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC SWIMMING AND DIVING STADIUM

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

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

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

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

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

LAKE WENDOUREE (BALLARAT)

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

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

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

FABODA NATURAL RESERVE, LILLJANSKOGEN (STOCKHOLM)

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE (KARLBERG CASTLE, STOCKHOLM)

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE (NÄSBY CASTLE, STOCKHOLM)

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC PARK STADIUM

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

MELBOURNE OLYMPIC PARK VELODROME

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

THE MERRITT RIFLE RANGE OR WILLIAMSTOWN RIFLE RANGE

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

ULRIKSDAL RACE TRACK, KAPPLÖPNINGSBANA (STOCKHOLM)

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

BROADMEADOWS

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

OTHER VENUES

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE STATION

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> ROME 1960 VENUES

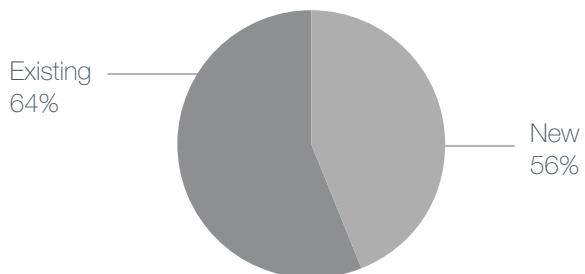


OVERVIEW

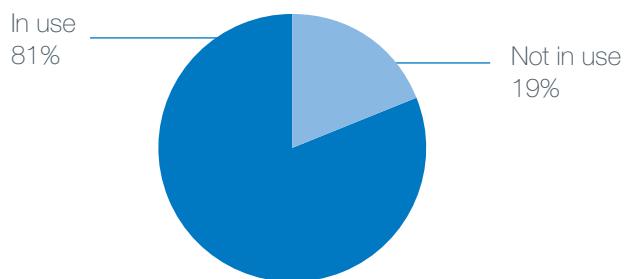
Twenty-six competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Rome 1960, 21 of which remain in use today. Fifteen of the competition venues were existing and the remaining 11 were new. While two new-build venues are closed and not in use and three have been demolished, the remaining venues continue to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

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

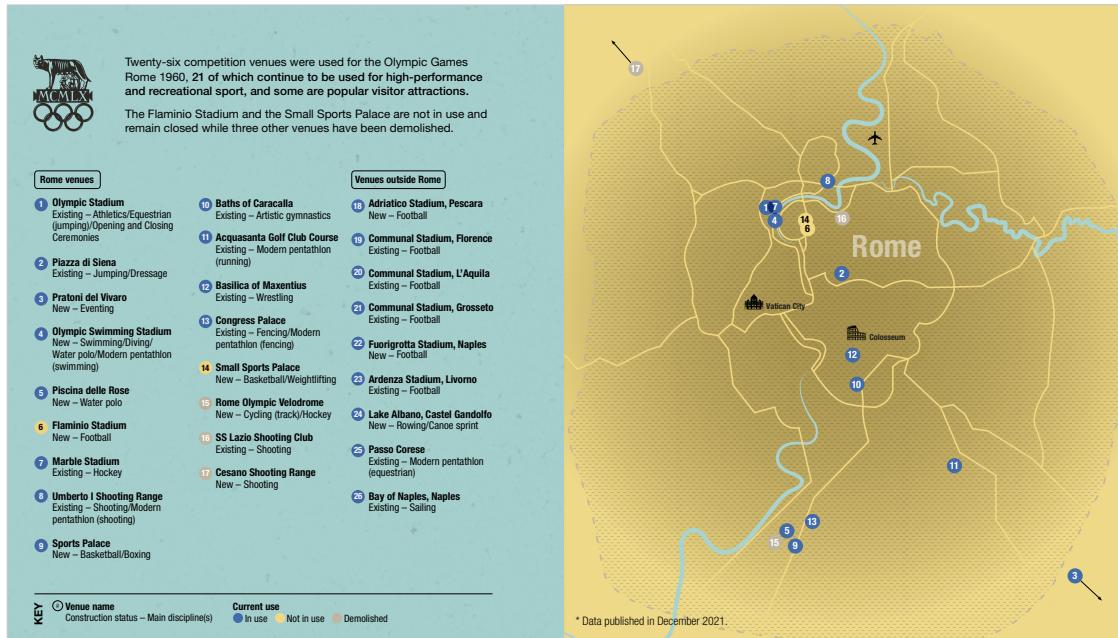
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



ROME 1960 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

ROME 1960 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

PIAZZA DI SIENA

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

PRATONI DEL VIVARO

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

OLYMPIC SWIMMING STADIUM

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

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

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

MARBLE STADIUM

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

BATHS OF CARACALLA

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

LAKE ALBANO

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

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

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

UMBERTO I SHOOTING RANGE

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

SS LAZIO SHOOTING CLUB

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

FLAMINIO STADIUM

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

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

SMALL SPORTS PALACE

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

OLYMPIC VELODROME

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

CESANO SHOOTING RANGE

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

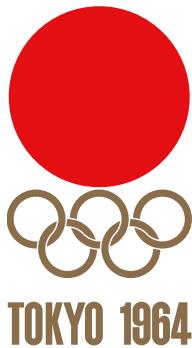
The Small Sports Palace (Palazzetto dello Sport) was built by the celebrated Italian architect Pier Luigi Nervi, who also designed the Torino Esposizioni, which hosted ice hockey matches at the Olympic Winter Games Torino 2006.

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

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

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

> TOKYO 1964 VENUES



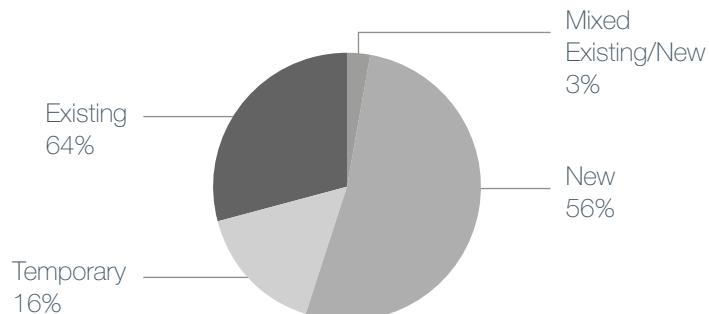
OVERVIEW

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

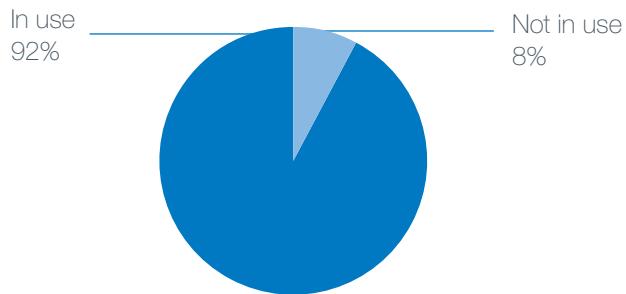
An existing venue, the National Stadium, was the main stadium for the Games, hosting the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. Partly existing and partly new build, except for one of its buildings, the Olympic Village was dismantled after the Games as planned.

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

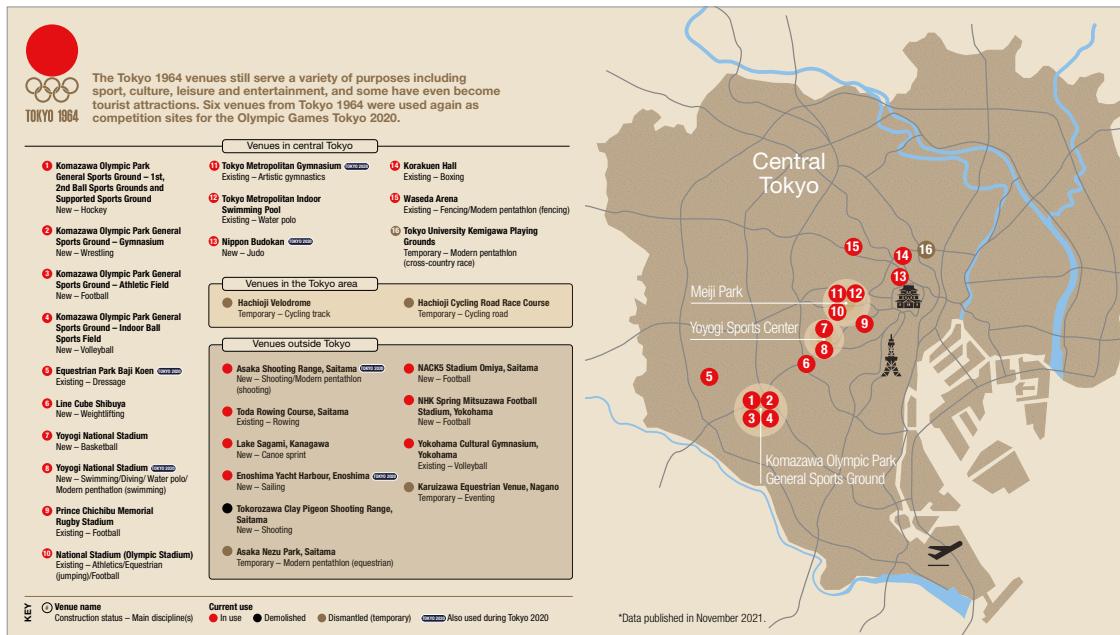
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



TOKYO 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

TOKYO 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

TOKYO 1964 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

NATIONAL STADIUM

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

BAJI KOEN EQUESTRIAN PARK

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

KOMAZAWA FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD HOCKEY FIELDS

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

TOKYO METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM

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

NIPPON BUDOKAN HALL

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

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

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

ENOSHIMA YACHT HARBOUR

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

TODA ROWING COURSE

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

LAKE SAGAMI

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

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM (MAIN BUILDING AND ANNEX)

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

TOKYO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

KARUIZAWA EQUESTRIAN VENUE, NAGANO

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

HACHIOJI VELODROME

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

ASAKA NEZU PARK

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

TOKYO UNIVERSITY KEMIGAWA PLAYING GROUNDS

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium was the location for the funeral of Emperor Meiji in 1912.

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

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

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

> MEXICO CITY 1968 VENUES

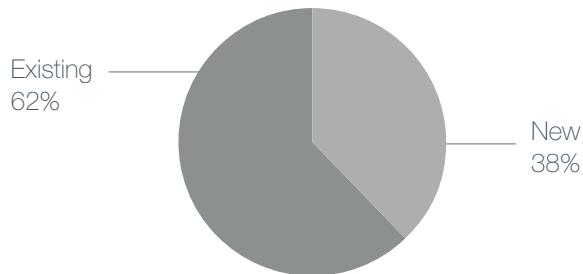


OVERVIEW

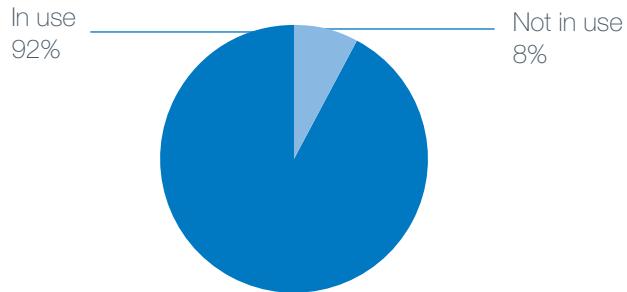
Twenty-three competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Mexico City 1968, 21 of which remain in use today. Fifteen of the competition venues were existing and eight were new. Two of the existing venues have been demolished. All eight of the venues newly built for the Games still host sports competitions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

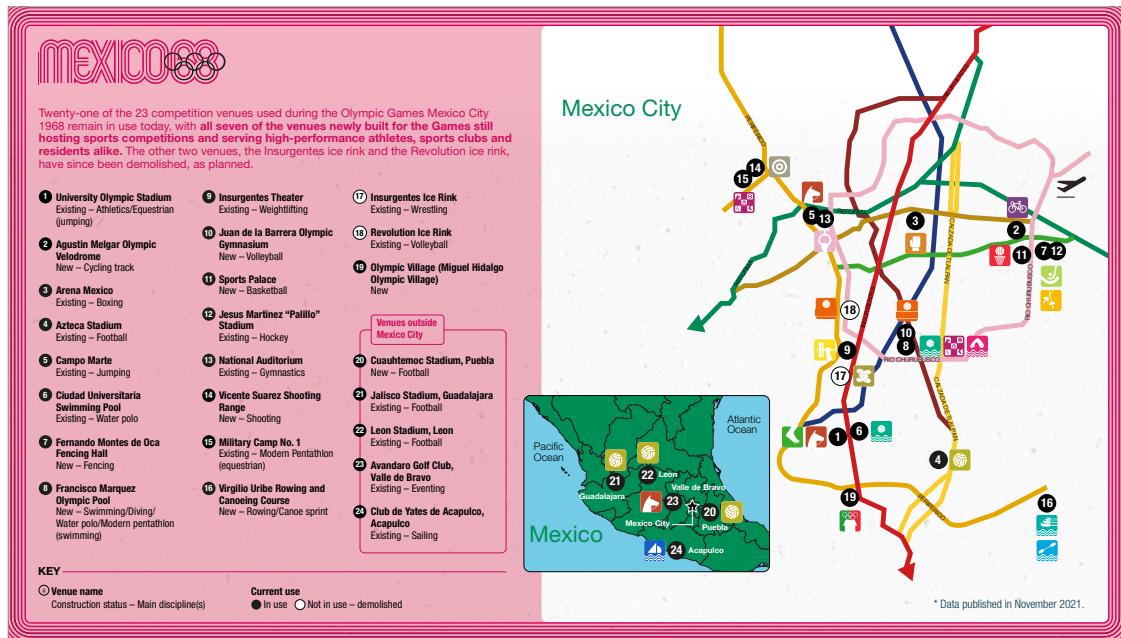
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and two sports, and continues to be regularly used. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MEXICO CITY 1968 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

MEXICO CITY 1968 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

UNIVERSITY OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

VIRGILIO URIBE ROWING AND CANOEING COURSE

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

FRANCISCO MÁRQUEZ OLYMPIC POOL

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

MUNICIPAL STADIUM

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

AGUSTÍN MELGAR OLYMPIC VELODROME

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

NATIONAL AUDITORIUM

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

FOOTBALL STADIUMS

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

MIGUEL HIDALGO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

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

VENUES IN USE

INSURGENTES ICE RINK

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

REVOLUTION ICE RINK

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

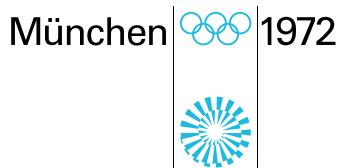
The largest facility of its kind in Mexico, the Magdalena Mixhuca Sports Complex covers an area of 192 hectares. It comprises four Olympic venues: the Fernando Montes de Oca Olympic Fencing Hall, the Juan Escutia Sports Palace, the Jesús Martínez Palillo Athletics Stadium and the Agustín Melgar Olympic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

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

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

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

> MUNICH 1972 VENUES



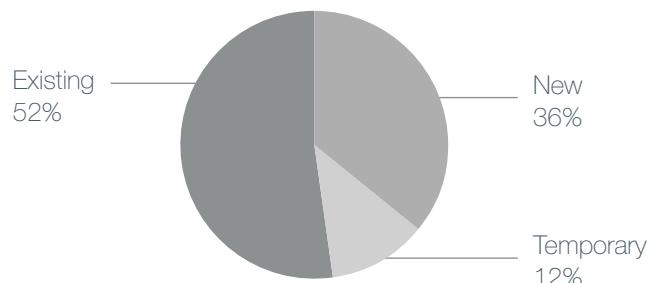
OVERVIEW

Thirty-two competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Munich 1972, 22 of which remain in use today. Seventeen of the competition venues were existing, 11 were new and four were temporary. Along with the temporary venues, four of the existing venues and two of the new venues have been dismantled. Eleven of the venues were outside Munich.

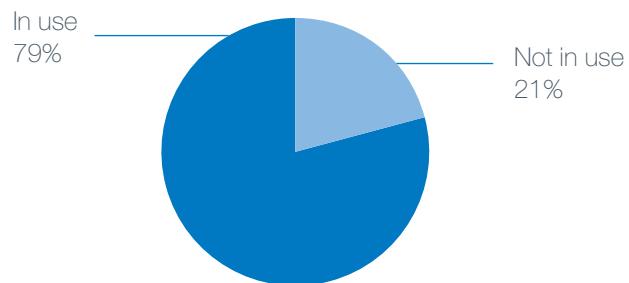
The venues that are still in use host major sporting events, provide training and competition facilities for high-performance and clubs, and offer residents opportunities to play sport at a recreational level. Some of the venues also stage cultural events and concerts.

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



München 1972

The Olympic Park is a vast and much-loved recreational space that plays host to sporting and cultural events and is used extensively by the people of Munich. It was home to seven competition venues for the Olympic Games Munich 1972.

Six of them were newly built, and the remain in use. The Cycling Stadium was demolished, and a new multi-purpose venue is being built in its place. The hockey fields were temporary and have been dismantled; however, the site is part of the park grounds and is in continuous use for many activities.

Also built for the Games, the Olympic Village is located in the north-eastern part of the Olympic Park. It has become one of the most popular residential areas in town – a thriving, city-within-a-city neighbourhood with a genuine sense of community.

Outside the Olympic Park, six other venues were built for the Games. Five remain in use and play host to a variety of sporting, cultural, entertainment, recreational and leisure activities in the region. The Wrestling & Judo Hall was demolished.

Venues outside Munich

- Eiskanal Augsburg, Augsburg
New – Canoe slalom
- Rosenau Stadium, Augsburg
Existing – Football
- Erhard-Wunderlich Sports Hall, Augsburg
Existing – Handball
- Sports Hall, Böblingen
Existing – Handball
- EWS Arena, Göppingen
Existing – Handball
- ESV Stadium, Ingolstadt
Existing – Football
- Olympia Hafen, Kiel
New – Sailing
- Max Morlock-Stadion, Nuremberg
Existing – Football
- Drei Flüsse Stadium, Passau
Existing – Football
- SSV Jahn-Regensburg Stadium, Regensburg
Existing – Football
- Danube Hall, Illm
Existing – Handball

KEY

- Venue name
Construction status – Main discipline(s)
- Current use
● In use ● Not in use ● Dismantled (temporary)

Other venues in Munich

- Archery Range
Temporary – Archery
- Munich – Lindau highway
Temporary – Cycling road
- Audi Dome
New – Basketball/Judo
- Munich – Grünwald circuit
Temporary – Cycling road
- Fencing Hall 1
Existing – Fencing
- Fencing Hall 2
Existing – Modern pentathlon (fencing)
- Wrestling & Judo Hall
New – Wrestling/Judo
- Deutsches Museum Verkehrszentrum
Existing – Weightlifting
- Dante Bath
Existing – Water polo
- Nymphenburg Palace
Existing – Dressage
- Military-Gelände Poing, Poing/Riem
Existing – Evening
- Olympia Reitanlagen GmbH
Existing – Evening/Jumping/Modern pentathlon (equestrian)
- Munich Olympic Regatta Centre
New – Rowing/Canoe Sprint
- Olympic Shooting Range
Existing – Shooting/Modern pentathlon (shooting)

Venues in the Olympic Park

- Olympic Stadium
New – Athletics/Football/Equestrian (jumping)/Modern pentathlon (equestrian, running)
- Olympic Ice Sport Centre
Existing – Boxing/Judo
- SAP Garden
New – Cycling track
- Olympic Park grounds
Temporary – Hockey
- Olympic Village
- Olympic Hall
New – Artistic gymnastics/Handball
- Olympic Swimming Hall
New – Swimming/Diving/Water polo/Modern pentathlon (swimming)
- Sporthallen
New – Volleyball

Data published in November 2021.

MUNICH 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

MUNICH 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

MUNICH 1972 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

MUNICH OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

REITSTADION, RIEM/RIDING STADIUM

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

SPORTS HALL

Now known as the Olympiahalle, the venue is located in the Olympic Park and was its most visited venue in 2019, attracting over 970,000 visitors across 158 event days. Designed as a multi-purpose building, it has staged many international competitions and cultural events since the 1972 Olympic

Games, including the World Figure Skating Championships on two occasions, and the 1993 IIHF Ice Hockey World Championships finals. It is also a popular venue for shows and music concerts. It underwent renovations between 2007 and 2019 while continuing to operate.

MUNICH OLYMPIC REGATTA COURSE

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

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

SWIMMING STADIUM

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

CANOE SLALOM COURSE AT THE EISKANAL

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

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

OLYMPISCHES DORF

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

CYCLING STADIUM (OLYMPIA-RADSTADION)

The venue performed many functions after the 1972 Olympic Games. It housed an interactive museum before being renamed the Event Arena in 2004 and becoming a congress centre and exhibition venue.

The venue was demolished in 2015 to make way for a 11,500-capacity multi-purpose sports arena that is scheduled to open in 2023.

SPORTS HALL, BOBLINGEN

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

SSV JAHN-REGENSBURG STADIUM

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

HOCKEY FIELDS

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

ARCHERY RANGE

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

MUNICH-GRÜNWALD CIRCUIT AND MUNICH-LINDAU HIGHWAY

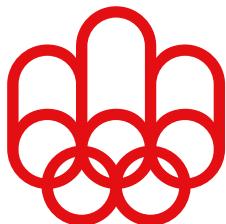
The individual road race was held on a loop course that started and finished in the town of Grünwald, while the team time trial took place on a newly constructed 25-kilometre section of Bundesautobahn 96, a motorway linking Munich with the town of Lindau, near the Austrian border. The roads are still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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

> MONTREAL 1976 VENUES



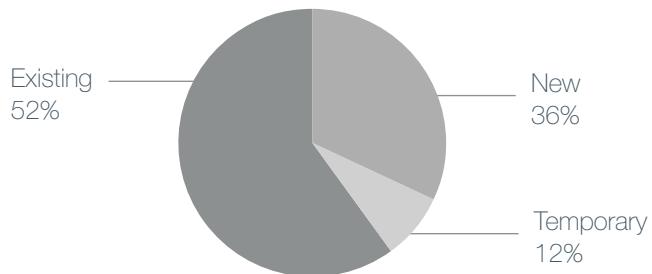
OVERVIEW

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

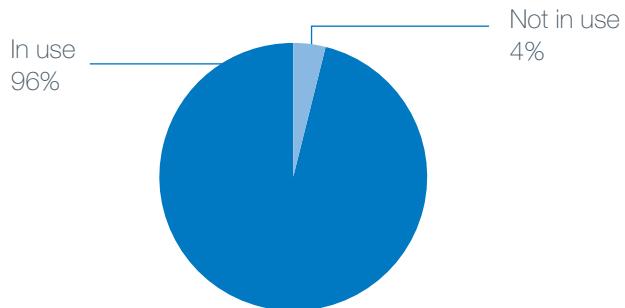
The venues that remain in use have helped make Montreal a professional sports hub. As well as staging international sporting events, they run high-performance and youth development programmes, and are also used by the city's sports clubs, universities and residents.

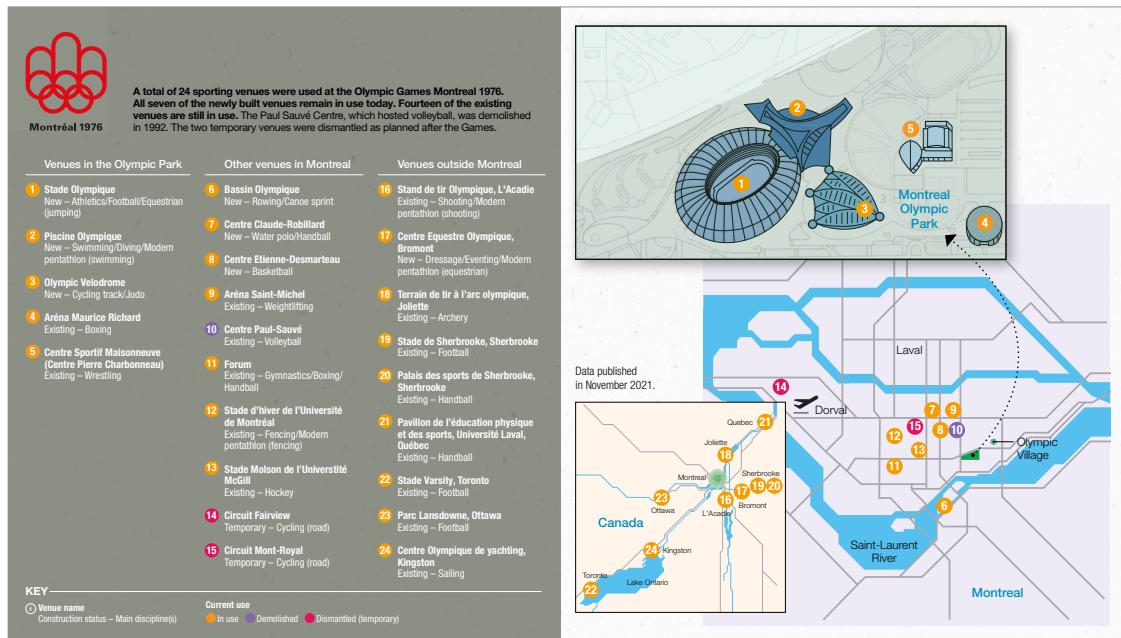
The Olympic Stadium, which remains in use, hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games and remains in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MONTREAL 1976 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

MONTREAL 1976 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

MONTREAL 1976 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Pavillon de l'éducation physique et des sports, Université Laval	Existing	Handball	In use
Centre Equestre olympique	New build	Dressage, eventing, modern pentathlon (equestrian)	In use

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

STADE OLYMPIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

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

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

BASSIN OLYMPIQUE

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

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

CENTRE CLAUDE-ROBILLARD

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

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

PISCINE OLYMPIQUE

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

FORUM

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

OLYMPIC VELODROME

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

CENTRE EQUESTRE OLYMPIQUE

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

STADE MOLSON DE L'UNIVERSITÉ MCGILL

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

MONTREAL OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

CENTRE PAUL-SAUVE

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

CIRCUIT FAIRVIEW

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

CIRCUIT MONT-ROYAL

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

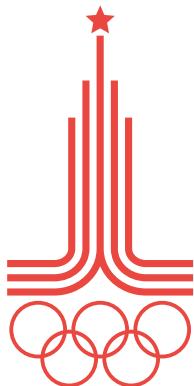
The centrepiece of Montreal's Olympic venues is the Olympic Park, home to the Olympic Stadium, Olympic Velodrome, Olympic Pool and the Olympic Village, all of which were purpose-built for the event. A major cultural, sporting and commercial hub for the people of Montreal, the Olympic Park has received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

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

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

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

> MOSCOW 1980 VENUES

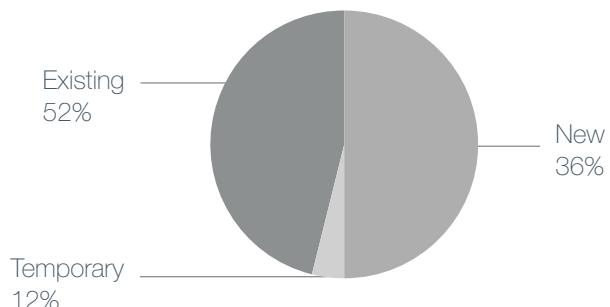


OVERVIEW

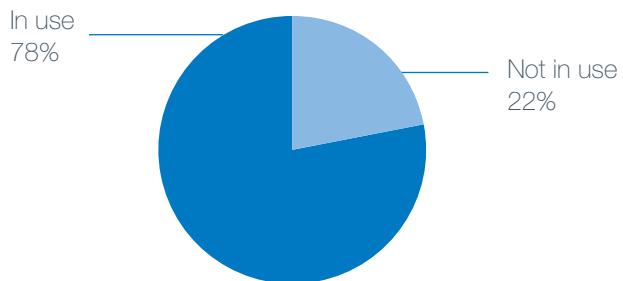
Twenty-seven competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Moscow 1980, 21 of which are still in use. Thirteen of the competition venues were new, 13 were existing, and one (which has been dismantled) was temporary. Three venues are closed and are being rebuilt. The venues that remain in use welcome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

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





MOSCOW 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

MOSCOW 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

MOSCOW 1980 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

TRADE UNION EQUESTRIAN CENTRE/COMPLEX

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

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

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

PALACE OF SPORTS

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

GRAND ARENA

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

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

CANOEING AND ROWING BASIN

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

OLYMPIC VELODROME

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

SWIMMING POOL (OLIMPIYSKIY SPORTS COMPLEX)

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

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

YOUNG PIONEERS STADIUM

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> LOS ANGELES 1984 VENUES

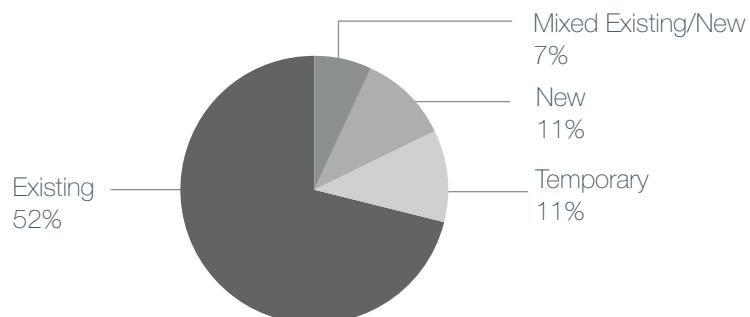


OVERVIEW

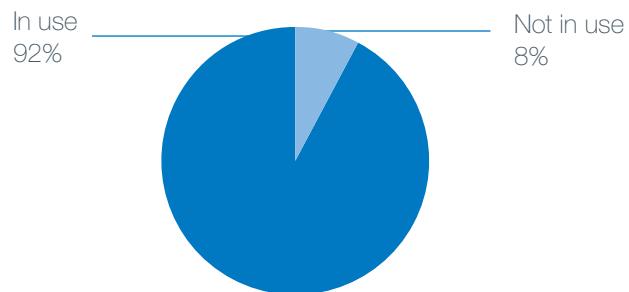
Twenty-six competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Los Angeles 1984, 21 of which remain in use. Twenty of the competition venues were existing, three were new and three were temporary. Two venues have been demolished. Eleven of the venues were outside Los Angeles County. The venues that are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

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



LOS ANGELES 1984 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

LOS ANGELES 1984 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

LOS ANGELES 1984 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Fairbanks Ranch	Temporary	Eventing	Dismantled (temporary)
Lake Casitas	Temporary	Rowing, canoe sprint	Dismantled (temporary)

› THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

SANTA ANITA PARK

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

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

WEINGART STADIUM

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

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

PAULEY PAVILION

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

LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM

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

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

OLYMPIC SWIM STADIUM

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

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE USC

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE UCLA

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

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

ROSE BOWL

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

OLYMPIC VELODROME

The venue was donated to California State University (CSU) after the Games and used for training, development and competition, for both professional and amateur riders. It staged the USA Cycling Collegiate Track National Championships on several occasions, among other meetings. It was also open to the public for recreational use and was used for concerts, graduation ceremonies and other events. It was demolished in 2002 to make way for a new stadium for Major League Soccer (MLS) team

Los Angeles Galaxy. Two years later, a new indoor velodrome, the Velo Sports Center, opened at the same CSU complex. The home of USA Cycling's national track cycling programme, it stages training and international competitions, as well as classes open to riders of all levels. The Velo Sports Center will be the venue for the track cycling events at the Olympic Games Los Angeles 2028.

LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL SPORTS ARENA

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

FAIRBANKS RANCH

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

OLYMPIC HARBOR

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

LAKE CASITAS

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

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> SEOUL 1988 VENUES

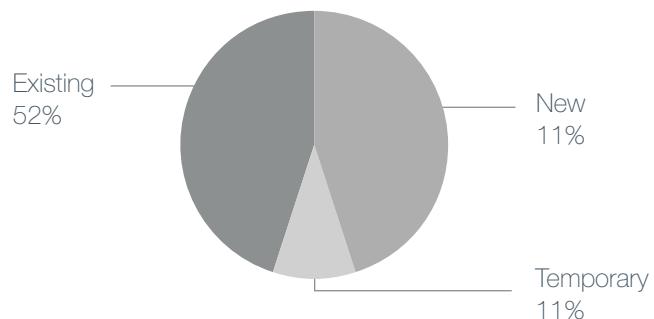


OVERVIEW

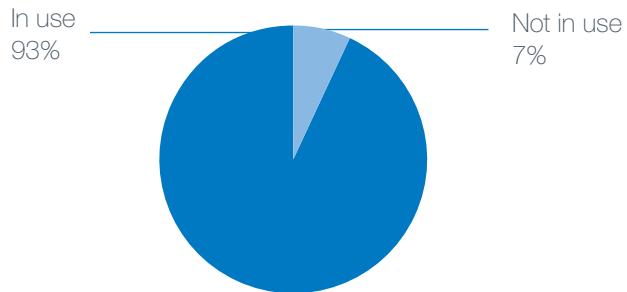
Thirty competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Seoul 1988, 25 of which remain in use today and cater for a range of sports, cultural, educational, leisure and entertainment activities. Fourteen of the competition venues were existing, 13 were new and three were temporary. All the temporary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

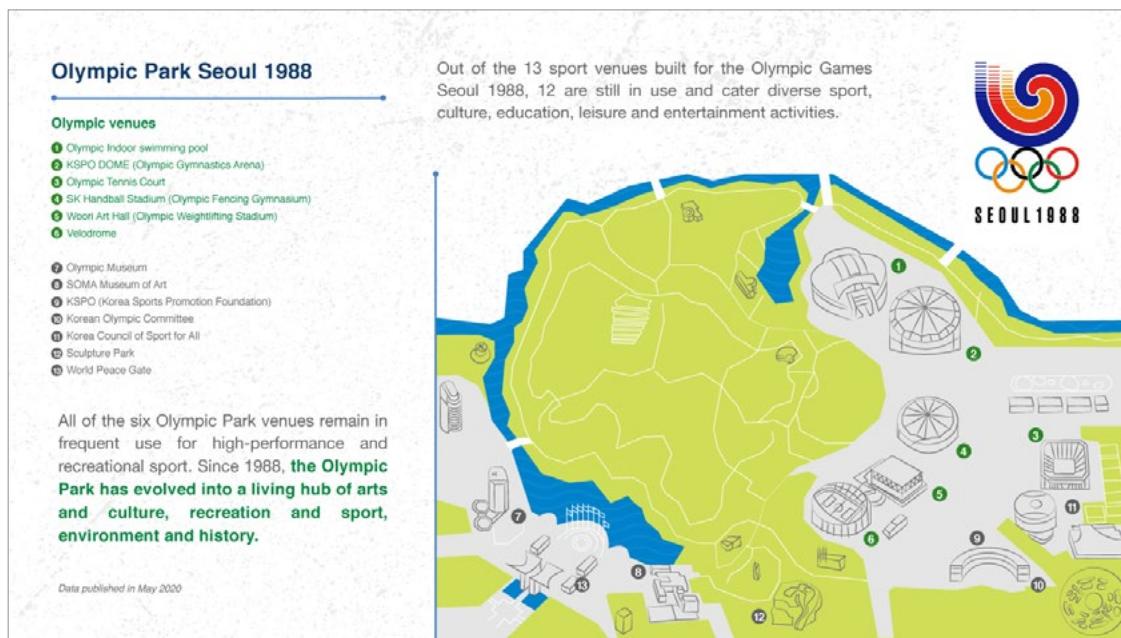
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and several of the competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both remain in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SEOUL 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

SEOUL 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

SEOUL 1988 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

Used regularly by the South Korean national football team, it has been the home ground of football club Seoul E-Land since 2015 and stages the finish of the Seoul International Marathon. A major concert, opera and festival venue, it also hosted the Seoul Design Olympiad in 2008 and 2009. The sports complex is currently being redeveloped. As part of the project, which is due for completion in 2025, the Olympic Stadium will be refurbished and have its capacity further reduced to 50,000.

SEOUL EQUESTRIAN PARK

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

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

SEONGNAM STADIUM

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

OLYMPIC GYMNASTICS HALL

Opened in 1986, this 15,000-seater arena is mainly a concert venue and a sports and wellness centre with over 30,000 members. Its roof was destroyed in a snowstorm in 2001 and replaced two years later. The venue was refurbished between 2016 and 2018, with a new support structure for the roof installed.

HAN RIVER REGATTA COURSE

This eight-lane course was first used at the 1986 Asian Games and was upgraded prior to hosting the Olympic rowing and canoe sprint competitions, when a new road to the venue was built and the drainage system improved. The venue is now mainly used for motorboat races and has been renamed the Misari Regatta Canoe and Motorboat Racing Park.

It is also used by the local community as a leisure park and stages cycling competitions, fun runs and triathlons. A setting for weddings, school excursions, picnics, sports festivals and private functions, its facilities include a football pitch, a jogging course, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and a children's nature education site. Water sports equipment is available to hire.

JAMSIL INDOOR SWIMMING POOL

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

OLYMPIC INDOOR SWIMMING POOL

One of six Olympic venues at Seoul's Olympic Park, the pool is a popular sports and leisure centre, welcoming over 4,000 users daily for recreational swimming and lessons. The venue's facilities include a fully equipped gymnasium and a multi-purpose indoor hall.

OLYMPIC TENNIS COURTS

The venue has 18 outdoor hardcourts, including a main court with a capacity of 10,000. It has hosted the WTA Korea Open tournament since 2004, as well as several Republic of Korea Davis Cup and Fed Cup matches. The centre is also used by the community for recreational tennis.

OLYMPIC VELODROME

An outdoor venue with a 333-metre wooden track, the Olympic Velodrome is a multi-purpose facility that stages regional and local cycling competitions and is used for training and development. Its infield area is used for festivals, football matches and other sports. In 2010, the track was replaced and the spectator seating refurbished. The venue houses the offices of the Republic of Korea's National Paralympic Committee.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

TONGDAEMUN STADIUM

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

SANGMU GYMNASIUM

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

HWARANG ARCHERY FIELD

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

TONGIL-RO CYCLING CIRCUIT

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

OLYMPIC PARK CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

> BARCELONA 1992 VENUES

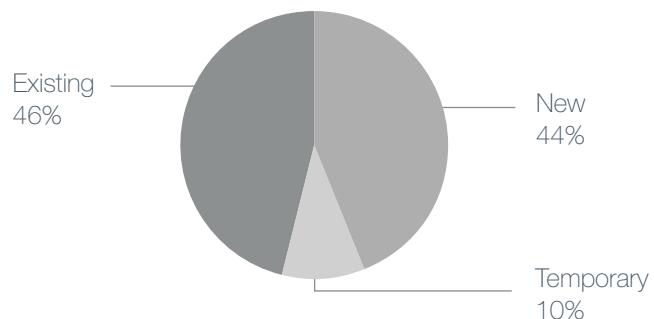


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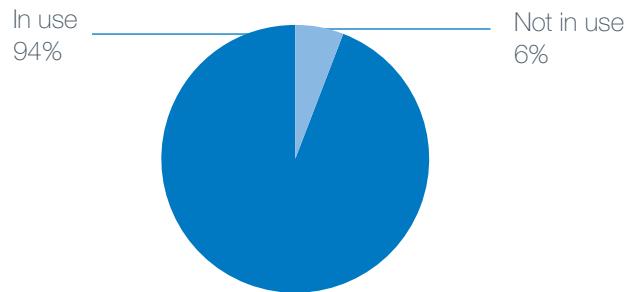
Thirty-eight competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Barcelona 1992, 32 of which remain in use. Eighteen of the competition venues were existing, 16 were new and four were temporary. One of the existing venues has been demolished and another has been closed and remains unused. All the 16 new venues are in use and continue to benefit Barcelona's sporting and cultural scene today, staging major competitions and providing training and recreational facilities for athletes and the city's residents.

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



BARCELONA 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

BARCELONA 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

BARCELONA 1992 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

PALAU SANT JORDI

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

REAL CLUB DE POLO

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

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

TERRASSA HOCKEY STADIUM

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

OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

BANYOLES LAKE

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

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

BERNAT PICORNELL SWIMMING POOL

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

TENNIS DE LA VALL D'HEBRON

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

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

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

PARC DEL SEGRE, LA SEU D'URGELL

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

RCD ESPANYOL STADIUM (ESTADI DE SARRIÀ)

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

PALAU D'ESPORTS, BARCELONA

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

ARCHERY FIELD

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

MARATHON AND RACE WALKING CIRCUITS

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

> ATLANTA 1996 VENUES



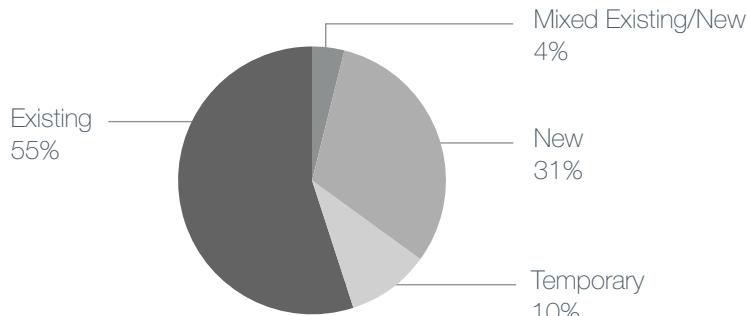
OVERVIEW

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

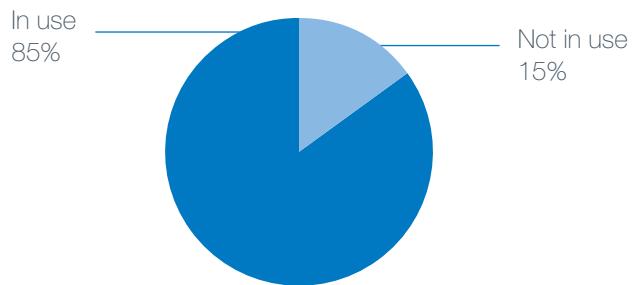
The venues that remain in use host local sports clubs and collegiate and professional teams, and they are used for events that range from elite sports competitions and matches to grassroots events and concerts.

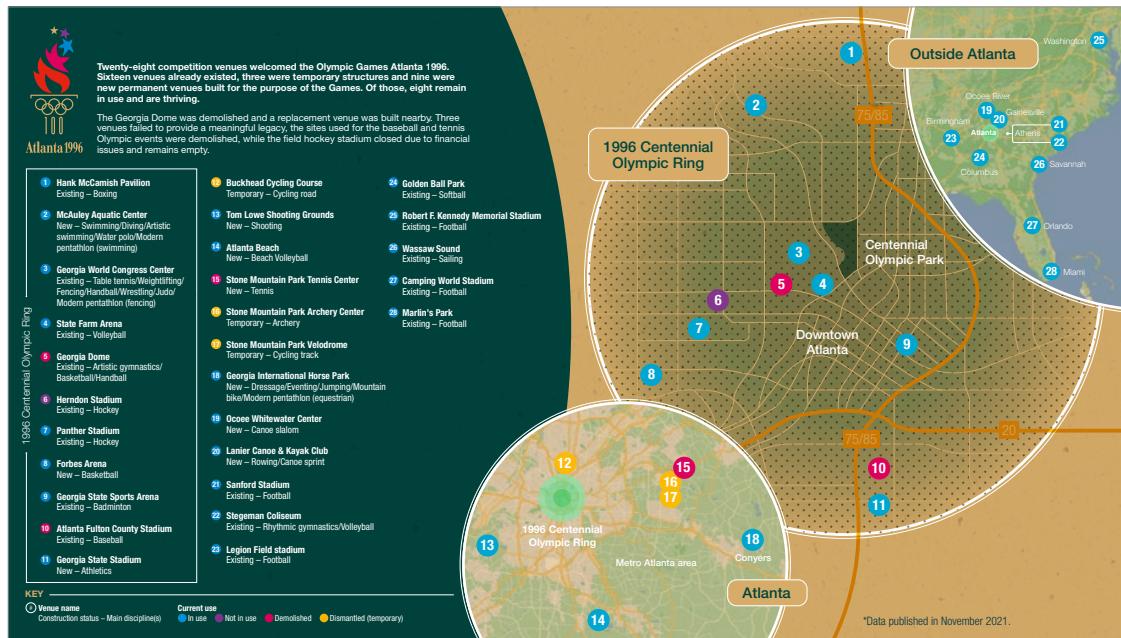
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the track and field competitions. The Olympic Village was partly existing, partly new. Both remain in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ATLANTA 1996 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

ATLANTA 1996 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

ATLANTA 1996 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

GEORGIA INTERNATIONAL HORSE PARK

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

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLISEUM

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

ATLANTA OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

LAKE LANIER

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

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

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

GEORGIA TECH AQUATIC CENTER

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

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

OCOEE WHITEWATER CENTER

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

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

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

ATLANTA OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

GEORGIA DOME

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

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

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

ALONZO HERNDON STADIUM

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

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

STONE MOUNTAIN PARK TENNIS CENTER

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

ATLANTA FULTON COUNTY STADIUM

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

STONE MOUNTAIN PARK ARCHERY CENTER AND STONE MOUNTAIN PARK VELODROME

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

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

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

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

> SYDNEY 2000 VENUES



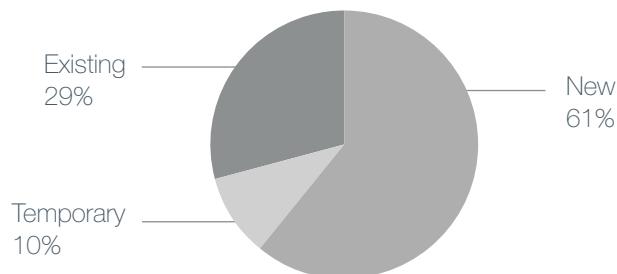
OVERVIEW

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

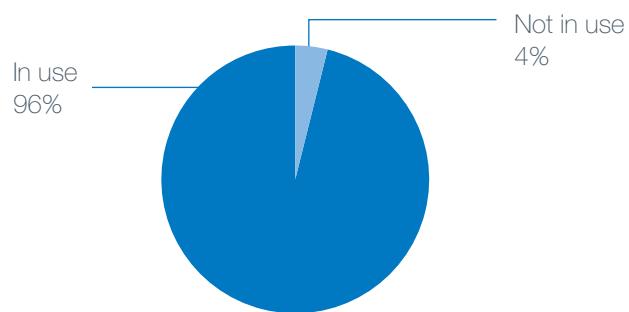
The venues that remain in use provide the city and wider region with a variety of sporting, cultural, entertainment, recreational and leisure activities, and are used by athletes of all levels, from high-performance to grassroots.

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

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





SYDNEY 2000 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

SYDNEY 2000 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

SYDNEY 2000 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

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

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

SYDNEY SUPERDOME

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

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

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

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

STATE HOCKEY CENTRE

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

DOME

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

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL AQUATIC CENTRE

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES TENNIS CENTRE

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

the Suncorp Super Netball Competition and houses the NSW Swifts and the Giants Netball teams. The centre offers tennis lessons and coaching for the general public and is the home of Tennis NSW, the state's governing body.

BASEBALL STADIUM

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

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

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

DUNC GRAY VELODROME

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

PENRITH WHITEWATER STADIUM

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

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

SYDNEY OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

SYDNEY ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

BEACH VOLLEYBALL CENTRE

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

CENTENNIAL PARKLANDS

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

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE TRIATHLON COURSE

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

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

> ATHENS 2004 VENUES



ATHENS 2004



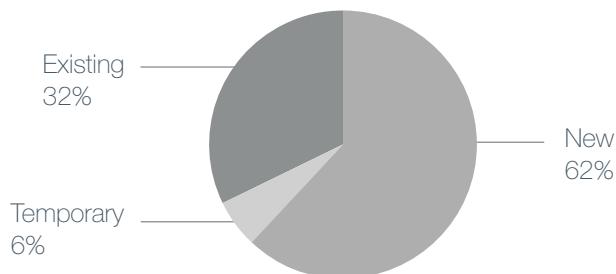
OVERVIEW

Thirty-three competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Athens 2004, 23 of which remain in use today. Eleven of the competition venues were existing, 20 were new and two were temporary. Eight of the new venues, five of them located at the Helliniko Complex, are no longer in use. Five of the venues were outside Athens.

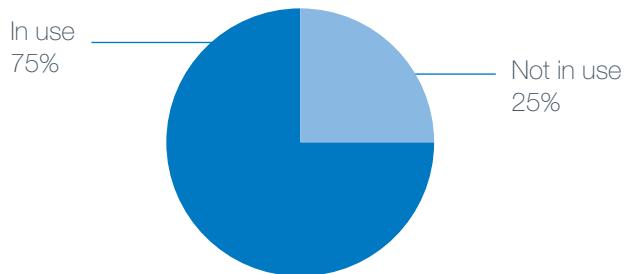
While planning and management issues have prevented some of the venues from being used since the Games, many continue to be used for diverse purposes, including high-performance and recreational sport, hosting competitions and housing the city's leading sports clubs. The future of the venues not in use remains uncertain.

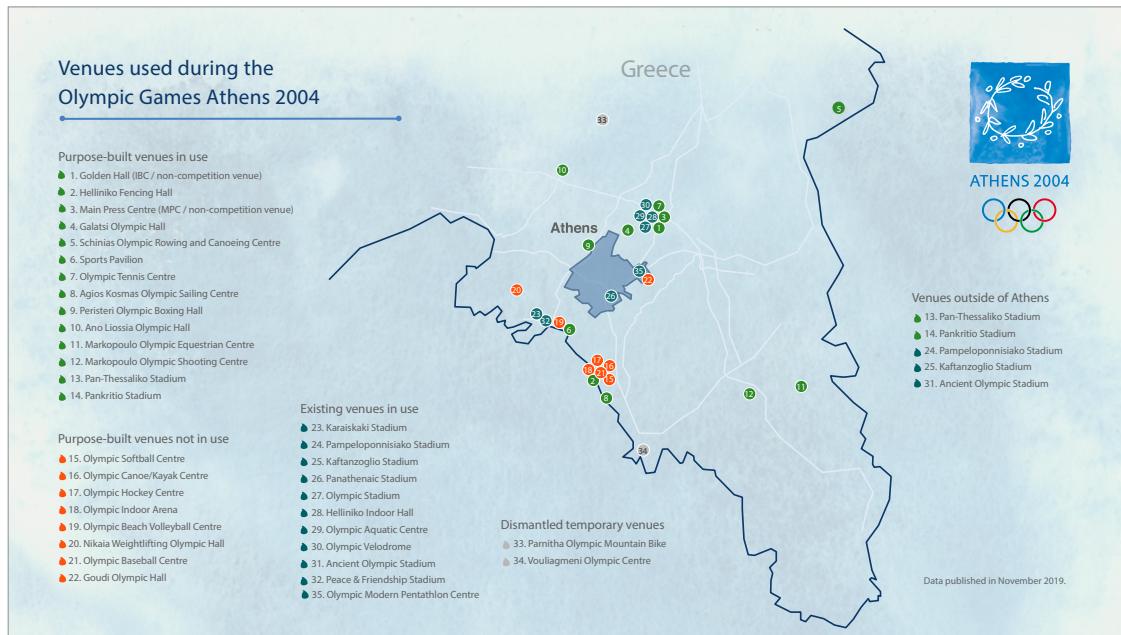
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and the track and field and football competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both remain in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





ATHENS 2004 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Olympic Indoor Hall	Existing	Artistic gymnastics, trampoline gymnastics, basketball	In use
Olympic Stadium	Existing	Athletics, football, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Olympic Aquatics Centre	Existing	Swimming, diving, artistic swimming, water polo	In use
Peace and Friendship Stadium	Existing	Volleyball	In use
Olympic Velodrome	Existing	Cycling (track)	In use
Olympic Modern Pentathlon Centre	Existing	Modern pentathlon (swimming, equestrian, running)	In use
Panathenaic Stadium	Existing	Archery	In use

ATHENS 2004 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

ATHENS 2004 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

PANATHENAIC STADIUM

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

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

OLYMPIC STADIUM

Completed in 1982 for the European Athletics Championships that year, the stadium was upgraded for the 2004 Olympic Games and a new roof added to ensure its future use as Greece's national stadium. Post-Games, its capacity was reduced from 72,000 to 69,600. A football, track and field and concert venue, it is the home stadium of AEK Athens and Greece's national football team and staged the 1983 UEFA European Cup final, the 2007 UEFA Champions League final and the 1997 World Championships in Athletics. Madonna, Bon Jovi and Lady Gaga are just some of the major singers and bands to have performed there. AEK's home games have been attracting relatively low attendances – just over 14,000 in the 2018/19 season.

GALATSI OLYMPIC HALL

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

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

OLYMPIC INDOOR HALL

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

MARKOPOULO OLYMPIC EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

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

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

SCHINIAS OLYMPIC ROWING AND CANOEING CENTRE

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

OLYMPIC AQUATICS CENTRE

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

OLYMPIC TENNIS CENTRE

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

OLYMPIC VELODROME

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

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

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

Five out of six Olympic venues at the Helliniko Olympic Complex remain closed and in a state of disrepair. They went through political, economic and administrative upheaval and several changes in ownership. Built on the site of an airport, they have been used only intermittently since the Games. The ICF Canoe/Kayak Slalom World Cup took place there in 2005 and the Hockey Centre was used as makeshift accommodation for asylum seekers in 2015. There are plans to develop the complex and surrounding area as part of a major project (yet to break ground) which will see the demolition of all the venues.

GOUDI OLYMPIC HALL

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

OLYMPIC BEACH VOLLEYBALL CENTRE

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

NIKAIA OLYMPIC WEIGHTLIFTING HALL

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

PARNITHA OLYMPIC MOUNTAIN BIKE VENUE

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

The roof added to the Olympic Stadium was designed by Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava. It had a surface area of 25,000m² and weighed 18,000 tonnes. It comprised two sections that were built at different locations. It can withstand winds of up to 120km/h and earthquakes measuring 8 on the Richter scale.

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

> BEIJING 2008 VENUES

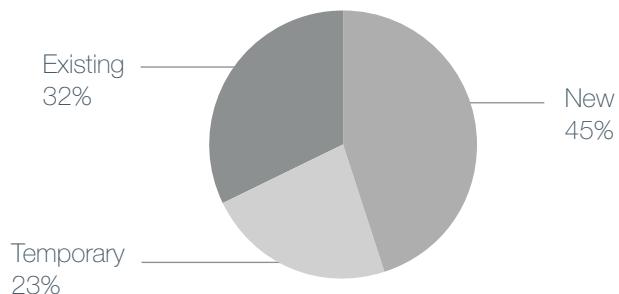


OVERVIEW

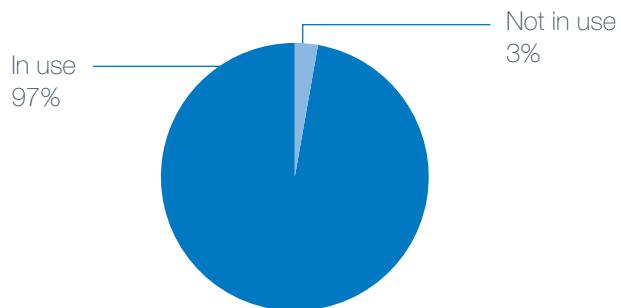
A total of 39 competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Beijing 2008: 18 of them new, 12 existing and nine temporary. Thirty of these venues remain in use, for sports, cultural and recreational activities. Seven out of the nine temporary venues have been dismantled as planned, one remains in use, and one was not dismantled as planned but is not in use.

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

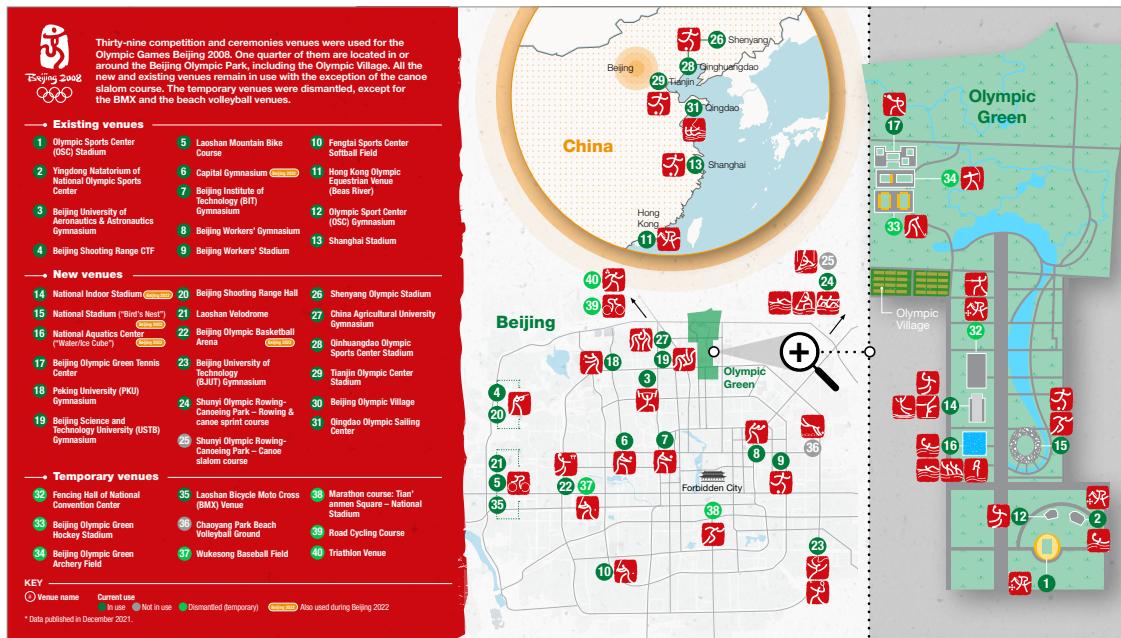
VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)



Over 125 years of Olympic venues: post-Games use



BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Beijing Shooting Range Hall	New build	Shooting	In use
China Agricultural University Gymnasium	New build	Wrestling	In use
Peking University (PKU) Gymnasium	New build	Table tennis	In use
Shunyi Olympic Rowing-Canoeing Park – Canoe slalom course	New build	Canoe slalom	Not in use
Beijing Olympic Village	New build	Athlete accommodation	In use
Beijing Olympic Green Hockey Stadium	Temporary	Hockey	Dismantled (temporary)
Fencing Hall of National Convention Centre	Temporary	Fencing, modern pentathlon (fencing)	Dismantled (temporary)
Tiananmen Square National Stadium Marathon Course	Temporary	Athletics	Dismantled (temporary)
Olympic Green Archery Field	Temporary	Archery	Dismantled (temporary)
Road Cycling Course	Temporary	Cycling (road)	Dismantled (temporary)
Triathlon Venue	Temporary	Triathlon	Dismantled (temporary)
Wukesong Baseball Field	Temporary	Baseball	Dismantled (temporary)
Chaoyang Park Beach Volleyball Ground	Temporary	Beach volleyball	Not in use
Laoshan Bicycle Moto Cross (BMX) Venue	Temporary	Cycling (BMX)	In use (repurposed)

BEIJING 2008 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

NATIONAL STADIUM

Also known as the Bird's Nest on account of its distinctive, award-winning steel structure, it has become one of Beijing's best-known landmarks and has attracted more than 30 million visitors since its opening. The venue continues to be used for national and international competitions. Located in the Olympic Park, it hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022.

NATIONAL AQUATICS CENTRE

Better known as the Water Cube, it has become another Beijing landmark. This multi-functional sports, recreation and fitness venue is mainly used as an aquatic sports training facility, but it continues to host national and international events and is also open to the public, receiving 3,000 visitors a day. The venue was refurbished in 2010, when a water park, exhibition hall, stores and restaurants were added. It underwent further refurbishment in 2020, in preparation for the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022, when it staged the curling events.

BEIJING OLYMPIC BASKETBALL GYMNASIUM

Home to a number of sports teams, this privately run venue stages more than 100 sports and cultural events per year, including concerts by world-renowned artists. The Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 ice hockey competitions were held here.

SHUNYI OLYMPIC ROWING-CANOEING PARK

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

LAOSHAN MOUNTAIN BIKE COURSE

This existing venue located by the Laoshan Velodrome was opened to the public just after the Games and has now been converted into a leisure park.

BEIJING OLYMPIC GREEN TENNIS CENTRE

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

CHINA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM

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

BEIJING OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

LAOSHAN VELODROME

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

HONG KONG OLYMPIC EQUESTRIAN VENUE (BEAS RIVER)

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

NATIONAL INDOOR STADIUM

A multi-purpose venue that is open to the public and visitors, the National Indoor Stadium hosts both sporting and cultural events. It was refurbished in preparation for the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022, when it hosted the ice hockey competitions.

TEMPORARY VENUES

CHAOYANG PARK BEACH VOLLEYBALL GROUND

The venue's stands have not been dismantled and have deteriorated over the years. The grounds around it are used for a variety of cultural activities, however.

TRIATHLON VENUE

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

BEIJING OLYMPIC GREEN HOCKEY STADIUM:

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

At the time of its construction, the Bird's Nest was the world's largest steel structure, with 26km of unwrapped steel used. With a capacity of 91,000, it was the largest venue used at Beijing 2008, though the capacity has since been reduced to 80,000.

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

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

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

Beijing's Olympic Village is located in a park that is twice the size of New York's Central Park.

> LONDON 2012 VENUES



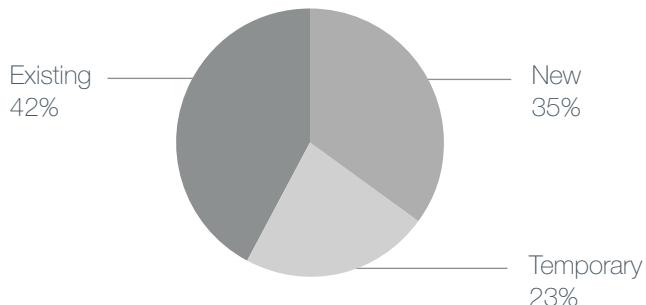
OVERVIEW

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

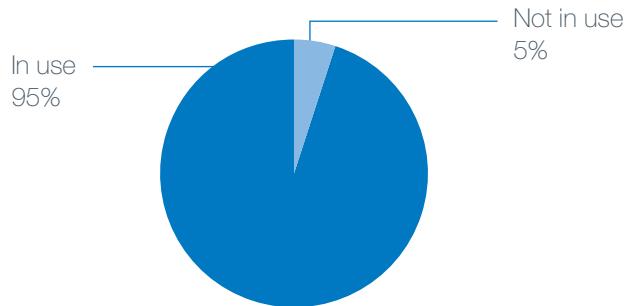
The venues still in use host sports, cultural, entertainment and leisure activities, cater for athletes of all levels of ability, and stage competitions that range from world championships to school events.

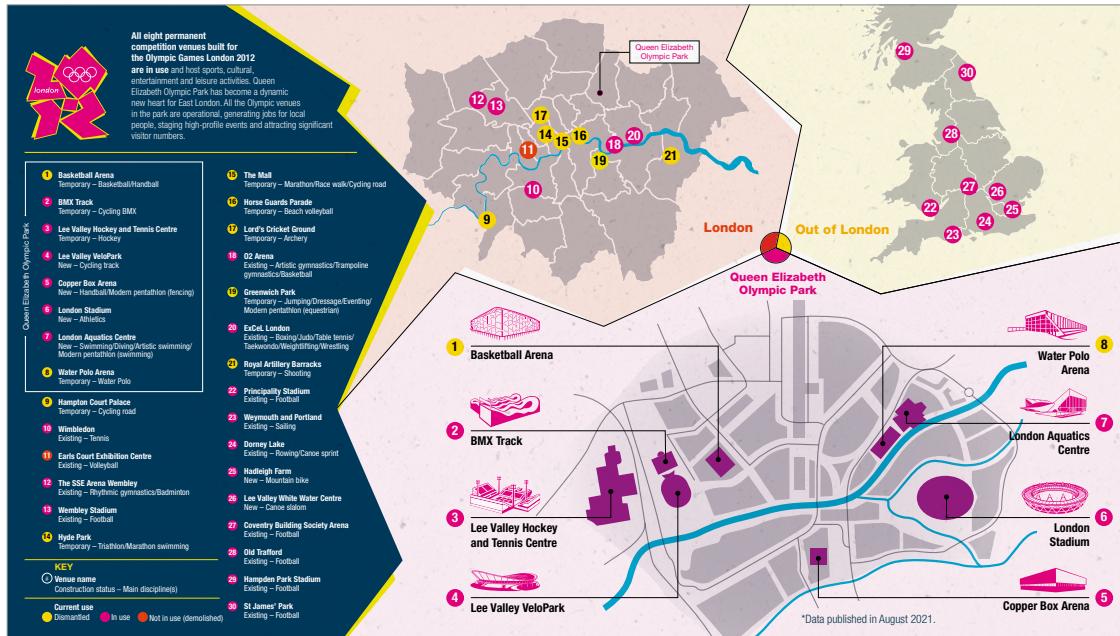
The Olympic Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the track and field competitions. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Both are still in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





LONDON 2012 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

LONDON 2012 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

LONDON 2012 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

› THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

NORTH GREENWICH ARENA

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

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

WEMBLEY ARENA

Built in the 1930s and a swimming venue at the 1948 Olympic Games, when it was known as the Empire Pool, the venue was awarded Grade II-listed status in 1976 and renamed Wembley Arena two years later. It was extensively refurbished in 2006 and renamed the SSE Arena in 2014. It hosts more than 100 events a year, including sports events, shows and concerts. In 2018 alone, it attracted more than a million visitors.

LONDON OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

As well as hosting the 2017 IAAF World Championships and matches of the 2015 Rugby World Cup, the stadium became the new home ground of English Premier League club West Ham United, ensuring its continued use. Despite its revamp, the stadium has been criticised because of high post-Games refurbishment costs, and the deal struck between the Mayor of London and West Ham United, which some believe has left taxpayers to fund a high amount of the club's stadium operating costs.

LONDON AQUATICS CENTRE

Also situated in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the venue was reconfigured after the Games to ensure its long-term use and sustainability and opened to the public in March 2014. It houses two 50m Olympic-sized pools, a 25m diving pool with boards and platforms up to 10m, a dry diving zone, a state-of-the-art 50-station gym, a café and a creche. The venue is widely used for community sport, leisure and recreation. More than 50 schools use it for lessons, with 300 students benefitting from the venue every day. In total, 3,500 swimmers and 600 divers are estimated to visit the centre every week.

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

WIMBLEDON

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

LONDON 2012 VELODROME

Situated on the northern edge of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, this naturally ventilated venue is part of Lee Valley VeloPark, which also features the BMX Track, a one-mile road course, and several mountain bike trails. Reconfigured after the Games, the velodrome stages national and international competitions on a regular basis and was the setting for the 2016 UCI World Track Cycling Championships. Open to the general public, it is a popular training venue and caters for cyclists of all levels, from amateur to high-performance. One third of all its users come from local schools and clubs.

Lee Valley Velodrome has a number of additional revenue streams, including retail outlets, renting the venue out to businesses, and hosting corporate team-building activities, which fund free access to the venue for schoolchildren.

LEE VALLEY WHITE WATER CENTRE

This was the only new London 2012 venue to open to the public before the Games, in April 2011. It reopened just six weeks after the Games. The venue features a 300m Olympic standard competition course and a 160m Legacy Loop, plus a lake the size of two football pitches. It is home to British Canoeing's High Performance Centre and is the training facility for the British Canoe Slalom squad.

Since staging the London 2012 canoe slalom events, it has attracted more than 3.4 million visitors and hosted several elite-level events, including ICF Canoe Slalom World Cup rounds in 2014 and 2019, and the 2015 ICF Canoe Slalom World Championships, which it will again host in 2023. The centre has expanded its visitor offer to include events and activities for families, schools, clubs and community groups. These include white water rafting, canoeing, kayaking, hydrospeeding and inflatable obstacle courses.

WEMBLEY STADIUM

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

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

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

ETON DORNEY ROWING CENTRE

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

EAST VILLAGE

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

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION CENTRE

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

GREENWICH PARK

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

RIVERBANK ARENA

Part of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the venue was dismantled after the Games and rebuilt just a few hundred metres away at Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre. The new centre has become England Hockey's main venue and staged the 2015 European Hockey Championships and the 2017 Men's Hockey World League semi-finals. Its pitches are also used by local clubs and cater for players of all levels. The site of the Riverbank Arena is now parkland.

WATER POLO ARENA

Located in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, this demountable venue was built using environmentally friendly materials that could be reused. It housed a competition pool and a warm-up pool and was dismantled in April 2013, with materials recycled or fed back into the supply chain. Today, the area occupied by the venue is being transformed into one of the sites for East Bank, a major culture and education district.

HORSE GUARDS PARADE BEACH VOLLEYBALL VENUE

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

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND ARCHERY VENUE

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

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

> RIO 2016 VENUES



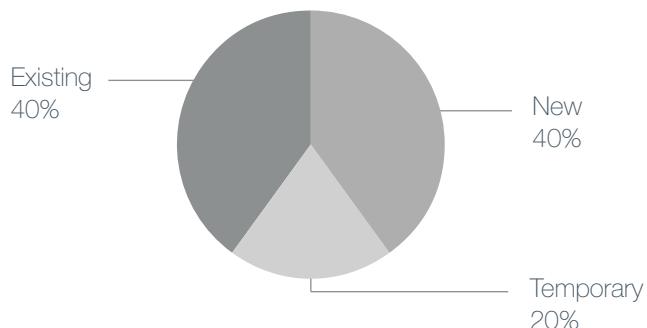
OVERVIEW

Thirty-four competition venues were used for the Olympic Games Rio 2016, 27 of which remain in use. Fourteen of the competition venues were existing, 13 were new and seven were temporary. While one temporary venue remains in use, two temporary structures are yet to be fully dismantled. One of the new venues is no longer in use. Five of the venues, all used for football during the Games, were outside Rio de Janeiro.

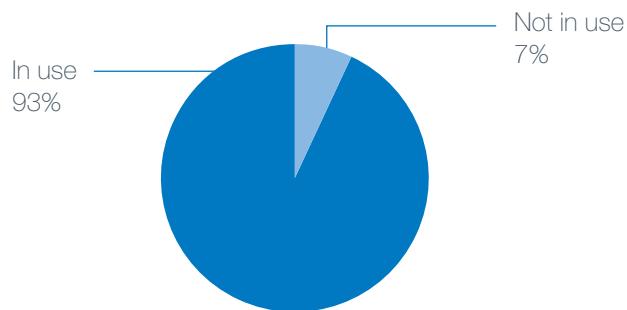
Though management and governance issues have emerged, Rio 2016's remaining venues host competitions and training for athletes, professional teams and local clubs, and provide residents with opportunities to engage in recreational sports. Some also stage concerts and other events.

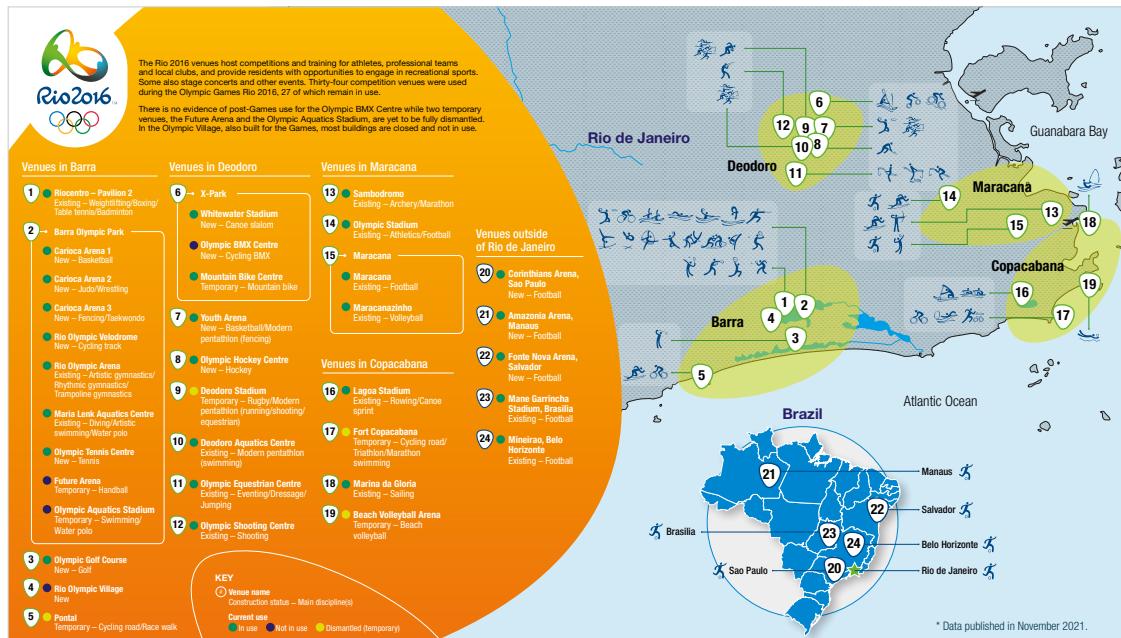
The Maracanã Stadium hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and Rio Olympic Stadium the track and field competitions, and they are both regularly in use. The Olympic Village was built for the Games. Most of the buildings remain closed and are not in use.

VENUE CLASSIFICATION



CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





RIO 2016 VENUES AT A GLANCE

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

RIO 2016 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

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

RIO 2016 VENUES AT A GLANCE (CONTINUED)

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Beach Volleyball Arena	Temporary	Beach volleyball	Dismantled (temporary)
Deodoro Stadium	Temporary	Rugby, modern pentathlon (running, shooting, equestrian)	Dismantled (temporary)
Fort Copacabana	Temporary	Cycling (road), triathlon, marathon swimming	Dismantled (temporary)
Pontal	Temporary	Cycling (road), race walk	Dismantled (temporary)
Venues outside Rio de Janeiro			
Mané Garrincha Stadium	Existing	Football	In use
Mineirão	Existing	Football	In use
Amazônia Arena	New build	Football	In use
Corinthians Arena	New build	Football	In use
Fonte Nova Arena	New build	Football	In use

> THE VENUES UP CLOSE

VENUES IN USE

RIO OLYMPIC EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

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

RIO OLYMPIC HOCKEY CENTRE

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

RIO OLYMPIC ARENA

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

MARACANÃ STADIUM

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

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

RIO OLYMPIC STADIUM

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

LAGOA STADIUM

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

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

MARIA LENK AQUATICS CENTRE

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

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

RIO OLYMPIC TENNIS CENTRE

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

RIO OLYMPIC VELODROME

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

DEODORO OLYMPIC WHITEWATER STADIUM

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

VENUES NOT IN USE

RIO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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

TEMPORARY VENUES

RIO OLYMPIC AQUATICS STADIUM

The stadium was designed as a temporary venue. Its pools were relocated after the Games, as planned. In March 2017, the warm-up pool was successfully moved to a military base elsewhere in the city, while the main swimming pool was installed a year later at a high-performance training centre for aquatic sport athletes in Salvador de Bahia. Due to local and national political complexities, however, the relocation process was delayed. The external structure of the stadium is yet to be dismantled and has begun to deteriorate as a result, prompting media reports that the venue had been abandoned.

BEACH VOLLEYBALL ARENA

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

DEODORO STADIUM

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

FORT COPACABANA

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

MOUNTAIN BIKE CENTRE

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

> DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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