

# From 2008 to 2022: Legacies from the Olympics

## 十年过去，北京奥运场馆迎来哪些新变化？

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**导读：**距离激动人心的2008北京奥运会已经过去整整十年，奥运会也为人们留下了不少珍贵的奥运遗产，那么这些遗产如今又有哪些新变化呢？

Beijing will become the first city to host both Summer and Winter Olympics. Beijing 2022 can set a new **benchmark** for a **sustainable** Olympic Games, on the one hand benefiting from the legacy of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and on the other developing a new winter sports destination in a sustainable way.

北京将成为首座举办过夏季奥运会和冬季奥运会的城市。2022年北京冬奥会为可持续奥运会设立了一个新基准：一方面从2008年北京奥运会的“奥运遗产”中受益，另一方面又以可持续的方式发展冬季运动项目。

### From Water Cube to Ice Cube

从水立方到冰立方

Beijing 2022 will use 26 competition and non-competition **venues** in three zones: downtown Beijing, the northwestern Yanqing **district** and co-host Zhangjiakou in North China's Hebei province, connected by a new high-speed railway to be completed by the end of 2019.

2022年北京冬奥会将使用26个竞赛与非竞赛场馆，分布在三大区域：北京市区、北京西北的延庆区以及联合举办冬奥会的河北张家口市，连接北京和张家口的新高铁将于2019年底建成。

In the downtown zone, where all the ice-based sports will be held, 11 of 13 venues were used during the 2008 Summer Olympics.

所有的冰上项目都将在市区内举行，13个场馆中有11个曾为2008年夏季奥运会场馆。

The Water Cube, or the National **Aquatic** Center, a key legacy of the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics, will be turned into a competition arena for **curling** during the **2022 Games**.

水立方（又称国家游泳中心）是北京2008年夏季奥运会的一大奥运遗产，它将作为2022年冬奥会期间冰壶项目的比赛场馆。

The National Aquatics Center will be repurposed from Water Cube to Ice Cube with a **transferable rink**. Renovations are expected to start at the Water Cube by the end of this year.

国家游泳中心将通过铺设可移动冰场，从“水立方”变身“冰立方”。水立方的相关改造工程预计将于今年年底动工。

After the Olympics, the curling tracks will be preserved as an Olympic legacy and opened to the public.

冬奥会结束后，冰壶场地将作为奥运遗产保留下来，并向公众开放。

### From basketball to ice hockey

从篮球到冰球

Ice hockey will be held in a converted arena in Wukesong that was used for the basketball competition in 2008.

2008年的篮球比赛场馆五棵松体育馆将被改造成冰球比赛场馆。

As early as the initial construction of Wukesong Arena, the ice hockey competition has been listed as one of the arena's future development directions.

早在五棵松场馆投建之初，冰球项目就被列为未来的发展方向之一。

Ice pipes were embedded in the floor when the arena was constructed. During the basketball competition, the rink was covered by a thick ice **carapace** to **insulate** the cold, and new flooring was installed for basketball. The transition work can be finished in 8 hours.

场馆建设时，便把制冰的管线进行了预埋。在篮球比赛期间，“冰面”藏在厚厚的“冰被”下面，隔绝了寒气，并为篮球比赛安装了新地板。这样的转场工作能在8小时之内完成。

The Wukesong Arena is not only used for basketball and ice hockey competitions, but also as a **stadium** for concerts.

五棵松体育馆不光用于篮球和冰球比赛，也是举办演唱会的演出场馆。

### No alternative Bird's Nest

不变的鸟巢

The National Stadium is known as the Bird's Nest and will host the opening and closing ceremonies of Beijing 2022.

被人们称为“鸟巢”的国家体育场将举办2022年北京冬奥会的开幕式和闭幕式。

The reuse of ready-made facilities to **optimize** savings in **venue** operation is expected to significantly cut the cost for Beijing.

现有设施的再利用，将尽可能地节省场馆运行的费用，这么做预计将大大减少北京冬奥会的成本。

"There is absolutely no doubt about Beijing 2022 being cost-effective," said Christophe Dubi, the IOC's executive director for Olympic Games.

“毫无疑问，2022年北京冬奥会十分划算，”国际奥委会奥运会执行主任克里斯托夫·杜比表示。

According to Beijing's **candidature** file submitted to the IOC in 2015, the combined **infrastructure** and operational budgets for the 2022 Games total about \$3.5 billion

- significantly less than the cost of staging a Summer Olympics.

北京2015年上交至国际奥委会的申办文件显示, 2022年冬奥会的基础设施建设与运营预算的总额约为35亿美元 —— 远少于举办夏季奥运会的成本。



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