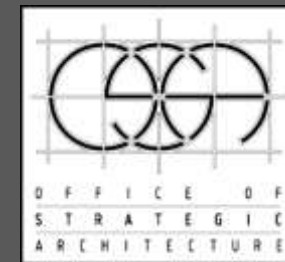


ARCHITECTURE AS SOCIALFACT

Session 2

Eka Swadiansa



Framework:
Olympi(c)ity

On the Olympic Games

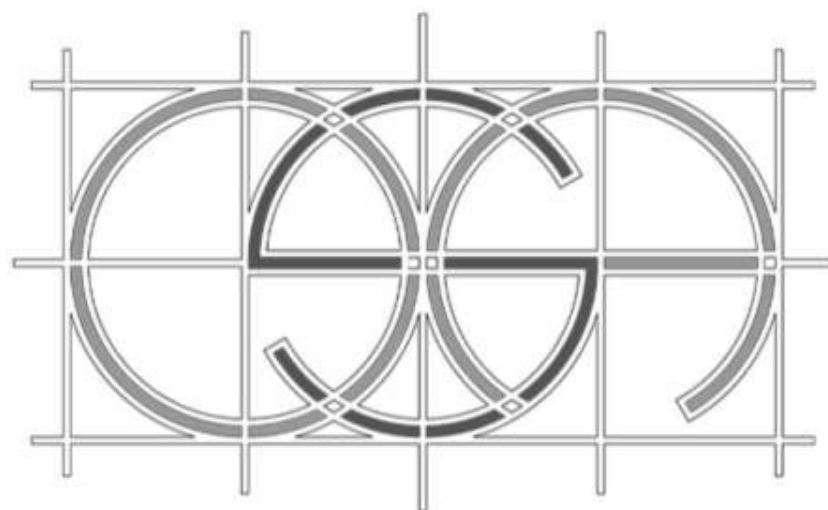
Officially from Athens (1896) to Rio de Janeiro (2016)
there are 26 editions of Modern Summer Olympic Games

Focusing on the Post War Modern era there are 18 editions:

London (1948), Helsinki (1952), Melbourne (1956), Rome (1960), Tokyo (1964),
Mexico City (1968), Munich (1972), Montreal (1976), Moscow (1980), LA (1984),
Seoul (1988), Barcelona (1992), Atlanta (1996), Sydney (2000), Athens (2004),
Beijing (2008), London (2012), Rio de Janeiro (2016)

Each of these games requires AT LEAST 17 permanent stadiums
or equivalent to
 $17 \times 18 = 306$ stadiums

This is not including the older Olympic Games, the Winter Olympic Games,
the FIFA World Cup, and other sport World Cups



PROPOSAL FOR FOCUS POINTS

O F F I C E O F

S T R A T E G I C

A R C H I T E C T U R E

ON ASIA TOKYO2020 RESEARCH



Part 1 Olympic Chronicons

selected tabulation
of icons from the previous
Olympic Stadiums





Let's start from something *lightweight*...

Most of the documents I presented here are retrieved from either ArchDaily, Dezeen, or Wikipedia, something you can all freely access.

I found these *Pop-Art* very interesting. To be honest, Olympic architecture for the *common majority* is always about the Icons... about the face or façade as much as the form. Like it or not if Team ASIA is to criticize the Olympic than she has to start from this common perspective. So again, let's start from these cute pics of selected Olympic CHRONical ICONS since 776 BC to date.

776 BC

Palestra

Olympia, Greece

The oldest recorded Olympic Games took place in Olympia, Greece in **776 BC**.

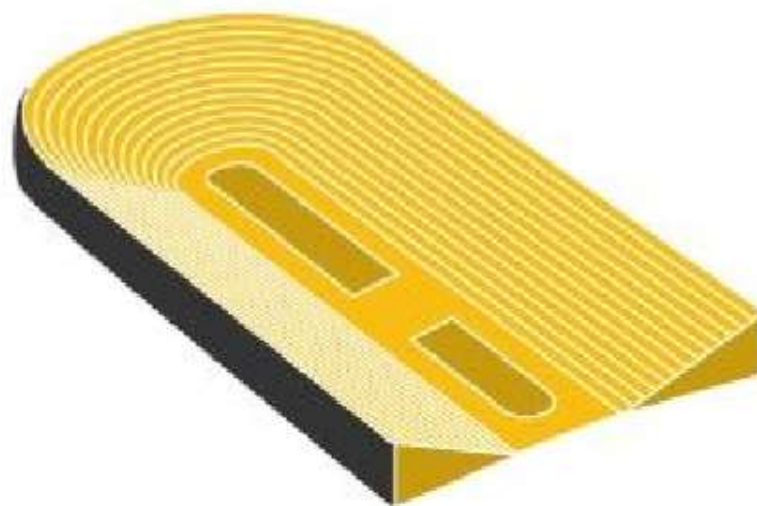
A truce between city-states was enacted during the Games - so while the athletics were important, it was also an opportunity for artists & politicians to safely do their dealings.

The Games were celebrated every four years until **394 AD**, when **Theodosius I** suppressed them to impose Christianity as a state religion.

1870

Panathinaiko Stadium

Athens, Greece

**Architects:**

Anastasios Metaxas
Ernst Ziller

This stadium was built c. **566 BC** and rebuilt in marble by **Lycurgus** around **329 BC**. In ancient times, the stadium was used to host the athletic portion of the **Panathenaic Games**, which honored the **Goddess Athena**.

The remnants of the ancient structure were excavated and refurbished for the revival of the Olympic Games in **1870** and **1875**. The stadium was built long before dimensions for athletics venues were standardized (its track and layout follow the ancient hairpin-like model). It could seat about **80,000** spectators on 50 rows of marble steps; today it can hold **45,000** spectators.



1964

Nippon Budokan

Tokyo, Japan



Architects:

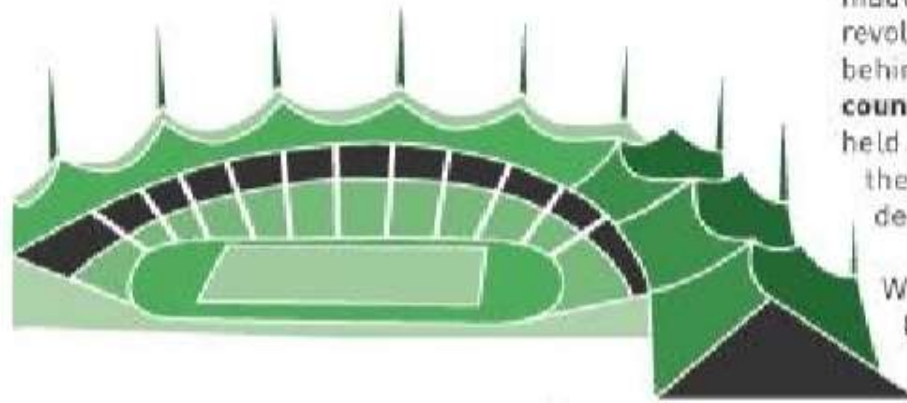
Mamoru Yamada

The **Nippon Budokan** was originally built for the **judo competition** in the **1964 Summer Olympics**. The design is inspired by the Hall of Dreams, an octagonal hall at the Hōryū-ji, one of Japan's most celebrated temples. **140ft** high, the Budokan can hold up to **14,201** people.

Although its primary purpose is as a martial arts venue, the stadium has been the location for many music concerts. **The Beatles** first performed there in **1966**, and it's even one of the stages in the video game *The Beatles: Rock Band*.

1972

Olympiastadion *Munich, Germany*



The sweeping canopies of acrylic glass and steelcables (used for the first time on a large scale) made the **1972 Olympiastadion** revolutionary for its time. The idea behind the design was to set a **counterpart** to the **1936 Olympics** held during the Nazi regime; thus, the canopy symbolized new, democratic Germany.

With an original capacity of **80,000**, the stadium also hosted many major football matches including the **1974 World Cup Final** and the **Euro '88 Final**. Until the **2006 World Cup**, the stadium was home to **Bayern Munich** and **TSV 1860 Munich**. Today, the **Olympiastadion** holds **69,250**.

Architects:

Frei Otto
Günther Behnisch
Hermann Peltz
Carlo Weber

1976

Olympic Stadium

Montreal, Quebec, Canada



Nicknamed "**The Big O**" for its name and shape and "**The Big Owe**" for its colossal price tag, Montreal's **C\$1.6 billion** Stadium took 30 years to pay off - making it the **2nd most expensive stadium ever built**.

The stadium was designed by French architect **Roger Taillibert**, who designed an elaborate retractable roof to come from its 574 ft tower.

But neither the roof nor tower were ready in time for the Games. The roof, completed in 1987, subsequently tore - twice.

The stadium currently has no tenants and is largely seen as a **white elephant**.

Architects:

Roger Taillibert

1992

Montjuïc Communications Tower

Barcelona, Spain**Architects:**

Santiago Calatrava

The **Montjuïc Communications Tower**, known as **Torre Calatrava** or **Torre Telefónica**, is a telecommunication tower built to transmit television coverage of the **1992 Summer Olympics Games** in Barcelona. The **446ft** tower is located in the Olympic park, and represents the centrality of media coverage in the Modern Olympic Games.

Designed by **Santiago Calatrava**, the white tower (which also works as a giant sundial) represents an athlete holding the Olympic Flame. The base is covered with **trencadis**, or mosaics from broken tile shards, in homage to Catalonia's most famous architect, **Antoni Gaudi**.

2000

ANZ Stadium *Sydney, Australia*



The **ANZ Stadium**, also known as **Stadium Australia**, was originally built to hold **110,000** spectators, making it the largest Olympic Stadium ever built (and the largest in Australia).

The opening ceremony for the **2000 Olympics** completely sold out all **110,000** seats, and the closing ceremony resulted in the stadium's highest recorded attendance: **114,714** people.

The Olympic Stadium, which used comparatively little steel, was one of the first built along sustainable lines.

In 2003 reconfiguration work reduced the seating capacity to **83,500** (still making it the second largest stadium in Australia). The stadium continues to host many important Rugby matches and musicians.

Architects

Populous
(formerly Bligh Lobb Sports Architects)

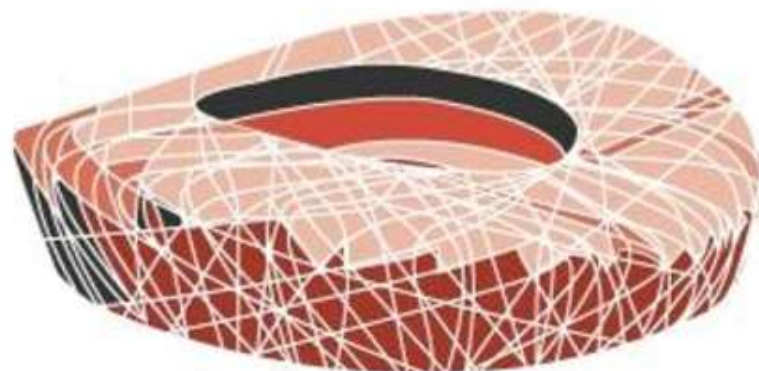
P a r t 2
B e i j i n g ' s
G o l i a t h s

selected tabulation
of icons from the previous
Beijing Olympic

2008

Beijing National Stadium

Beijing, China



Beijing National Stadium, known as the **Bird's Nest**, was designed by **Herzog & de Meuron** with help from leading Chinese artist **Ai Weiwei**. The design, which originated from the study of Chinese ceramics, included steel beams to hide the supports for a retractable roof. When the roof was eliminated due to budget concerns, the distinctive beams (which give the Stadium its "bird's nest" appearance) remained.

Architects:

Herzog & de Meuron
ArupSport
China Architectural Design
& Research Group
Ai Weiwei (Artistic consultant)

The Bird's Nest, which costs about **US\$9 million** a year to maintain, is too big to be used reliably as a sports venue. Already a tourist attraction, the stadium will be given a shopping mall and hotel to increase its use.



Beijing 2009 is the spotlight of two Goliaths... The Bird Nest and Water Cube. Although there are several other notable venues such as the Basketball Arena, but in relevance to the after-game masterplan it is even more obvious about this case of *—duality*: the bowl vs, the square- the attraction of two giants.



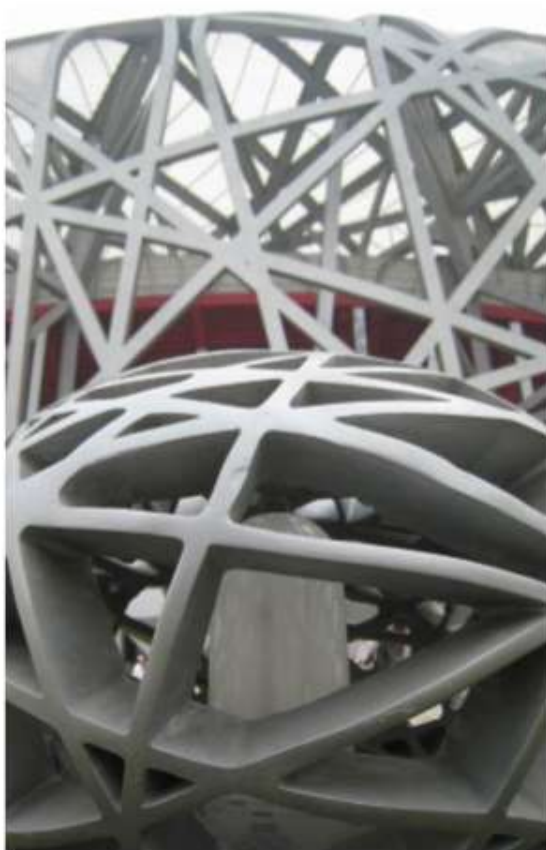
The *Beijing's Bird Nest* is hosting the 2009 Olympic. The Stadium was said to be the most artistic of all time with what is seemed to be irregular chaotic interwoven steel beams that happen to be genius composition of regularly repeated geometry. Nevertheless, the stadium had also consumed 110,000 tons of steel, making it *the most expensive stadium to maintain*.

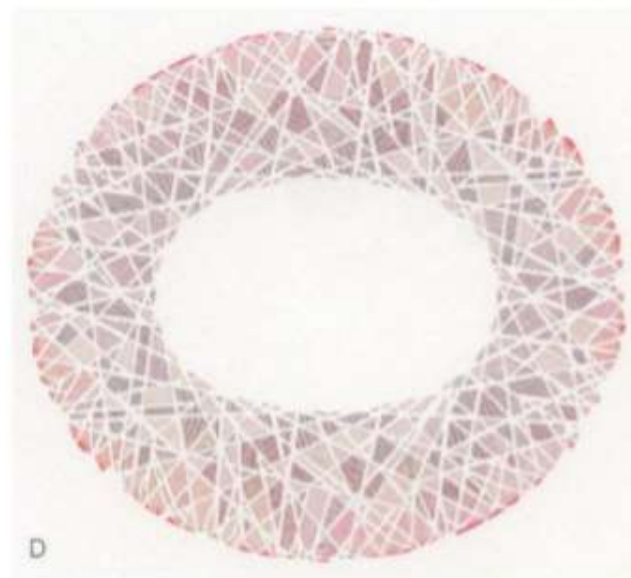
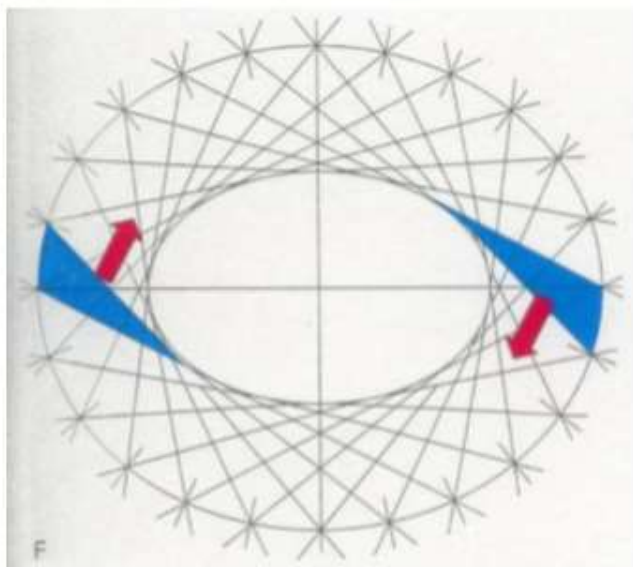
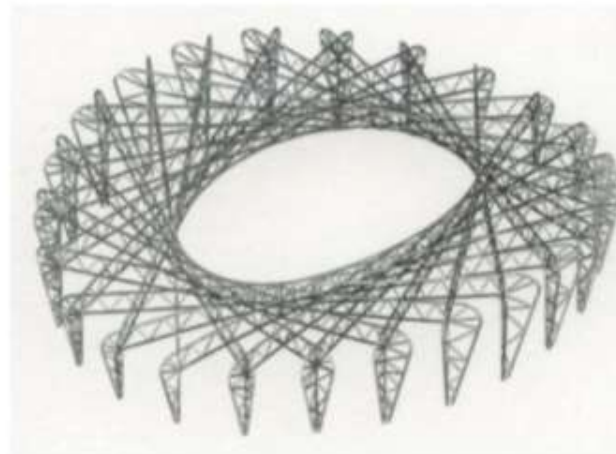
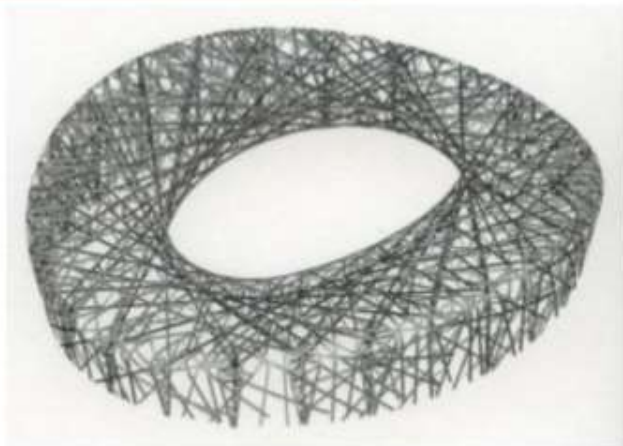


Office of Strategic Architecture

Proposal for Focus Points on ASIA Tokyo2020 Research









The *Water Cube* is among one of the most sophisticated innovation in the Olympic's realm. Constructed out of tiny networks of light space-frame, the Beijing's aquatic centre is covered by condensed 'solidified bubbles', giving a transparent looks able to glow from a lighting source within.





P a r t , 3
L o n d o n ' s
D a v i d s

selected tabulation
of icons from the previous
L o n d o n O l y m p i c

2012

London Aquatics Centre

London, England

Architects:

Zaha Hadid Architects
S&P Architects

The **London Aquatics Centre**, designed by Pritzker Prize-winning architect **Zaha Hadid**, will be the first venue visitors see upon entering east London's Olympic Park.

The centre was designed before London pledged to host the first ever "Sustainable Olympics". Thus, while winning architectural praise for its distinctive curvature and interior geometries, the Centre has provoked controversy for its price (about **£6 billion**) and less than sustainable features (including a 3,200 ton steel roof).

Post-Games, the "wings" will be removed to reduce capacity from **17,500** to **2,500** so the Centre can be used as London's leading facility for aquatic sports.

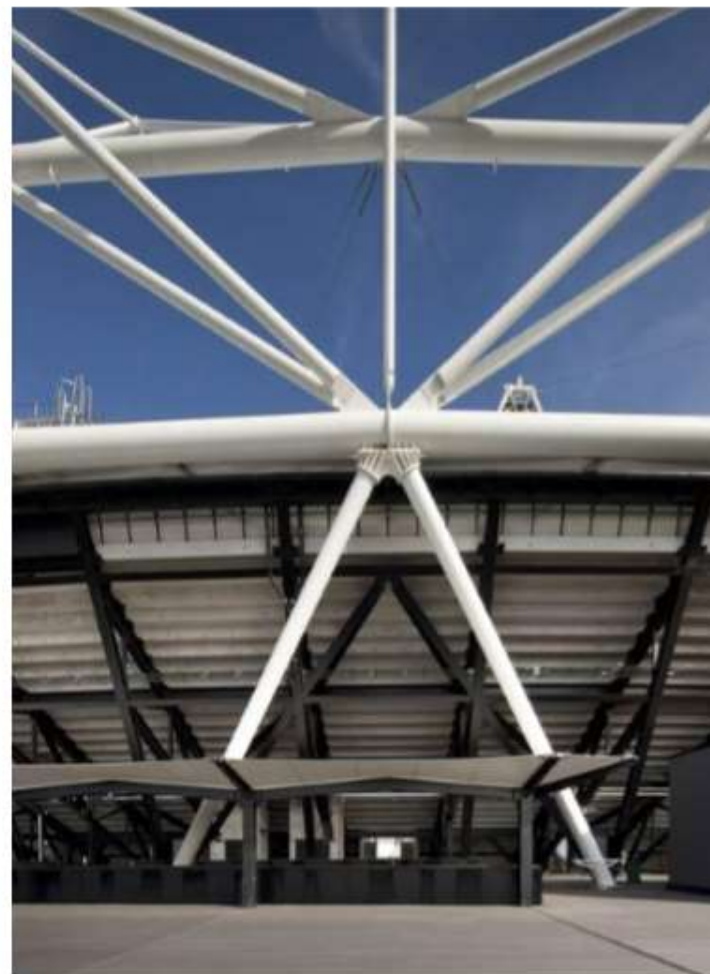


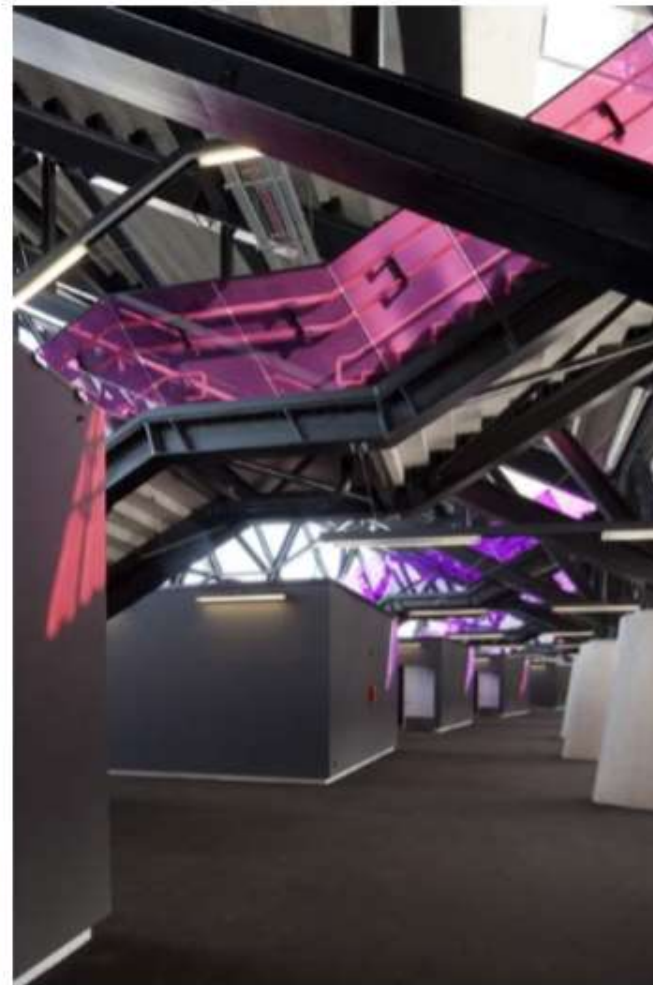
In opposition to Beijing's Goliaths are their direct successors, the Davids of London. There are at least 6 stadiums and 1 art installations sharing equal spotlights. Relatively smaller than their Beijing's predecessor, perhaps also little bit too crowded and iconically themeless. However the Davids are much more sustainable in terms of construction and after-the-game maintenance costs.



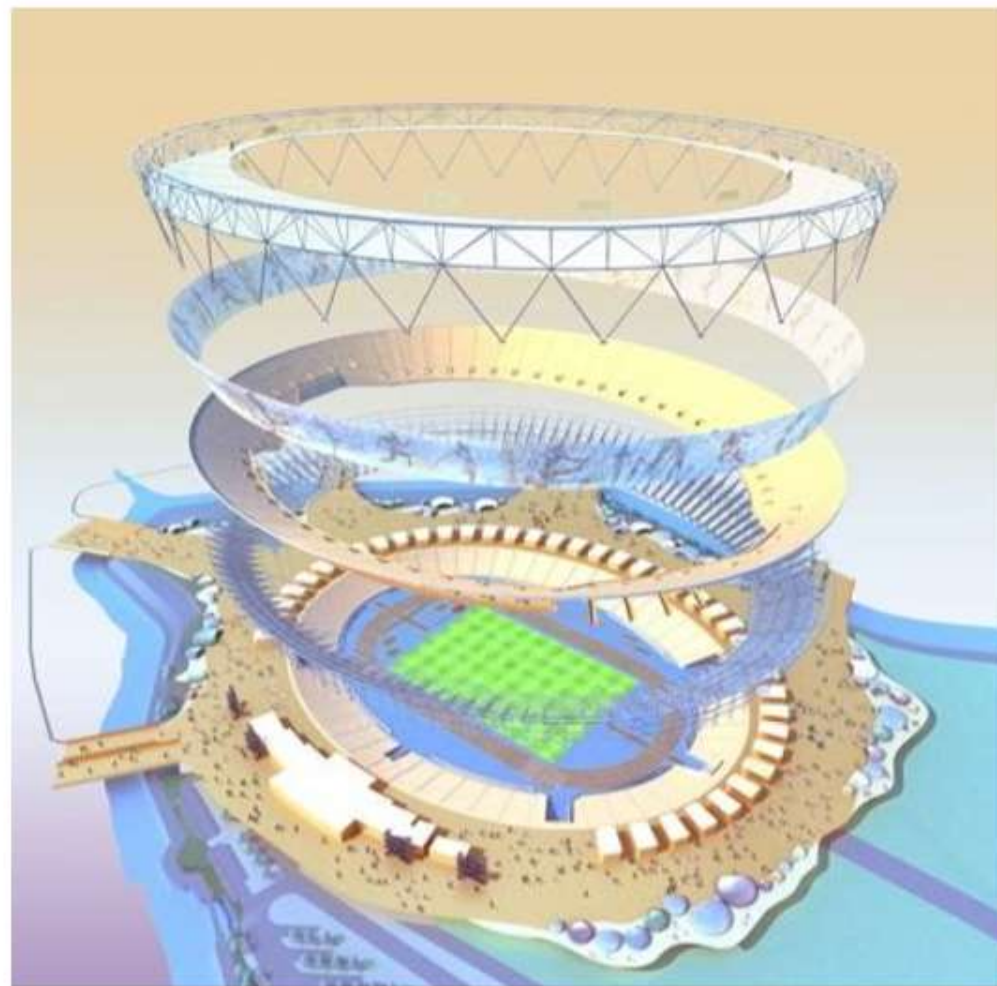
The London Olympic Stadium designed by Populous to host the 2012 ceremonies. 80 thousand seats of the stadium was designed in a way that 55 thousand seats of it's upper structure is 'dismantle-able' after the game ends, with ground level set to be buried 1 level above ground to save even more energy.







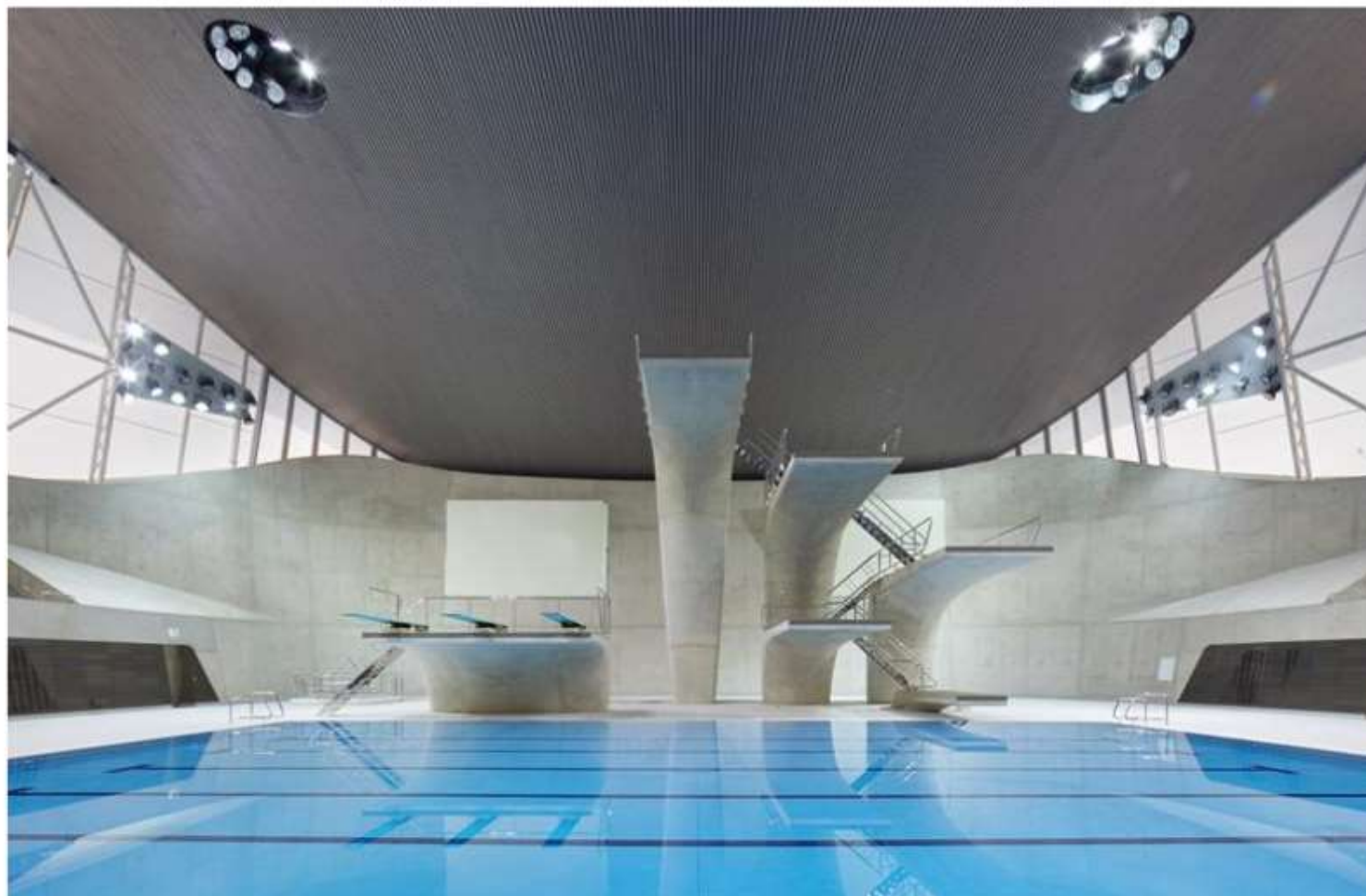






Similarly, the Aquatic Centre designed by Zaha Hadid was consisted of 2 'dismantle-able' audience wings aimed to reduce the building's capacity and make way for totally natural lighting & ventilation for after-the-game uses.









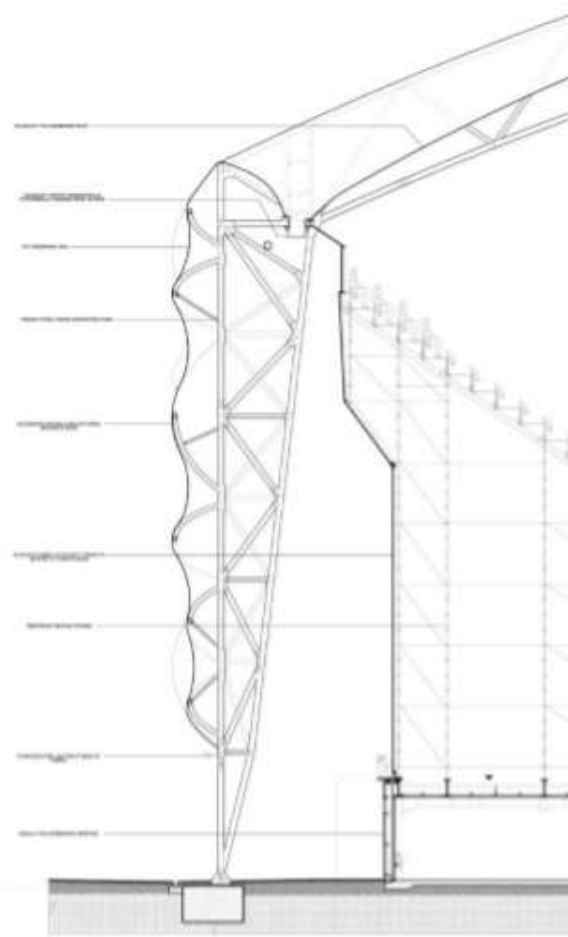
The Velodrome was designed with walls formed from thousands re-used timbers, clad with tiny spaces in between also to make ways for natural ventilation. The venue designed by Hopkins Architects constructed using 30 kg/m² light weighted cable system, using much less covering materials in comparison to the 65 kg/m² cable system used in Beijing Velodrome.





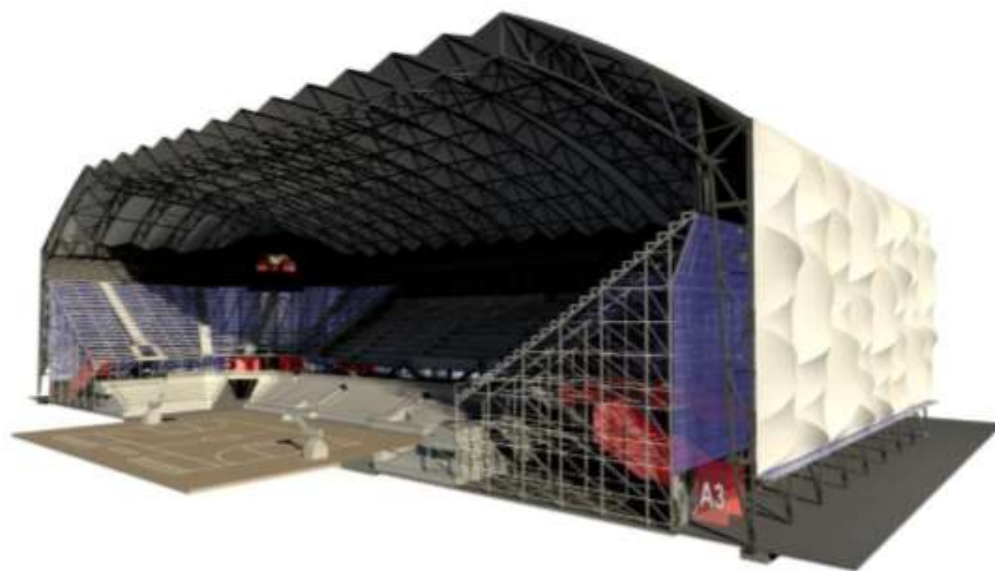
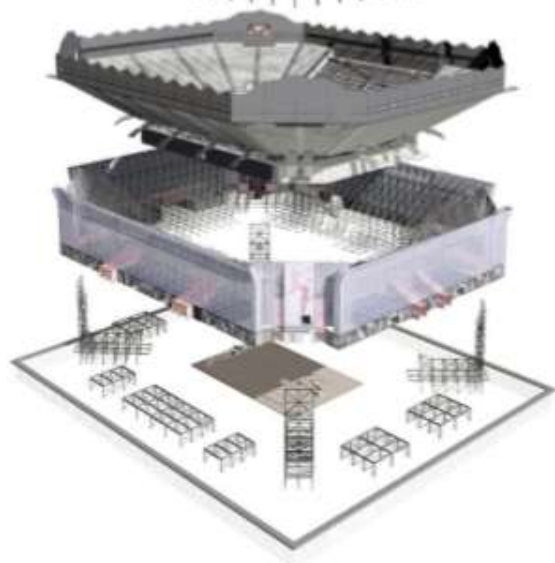
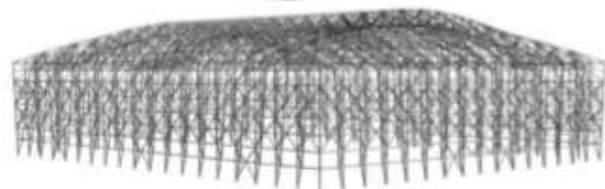


The Basketball Arena designed by Sinclair Knight Merz bears even crazier concept! It is completely knock down structure which by the end of this year will be completely dismantled, ship to Rio de Janeiro, then re-assembled to host the 2016 Olympic there!



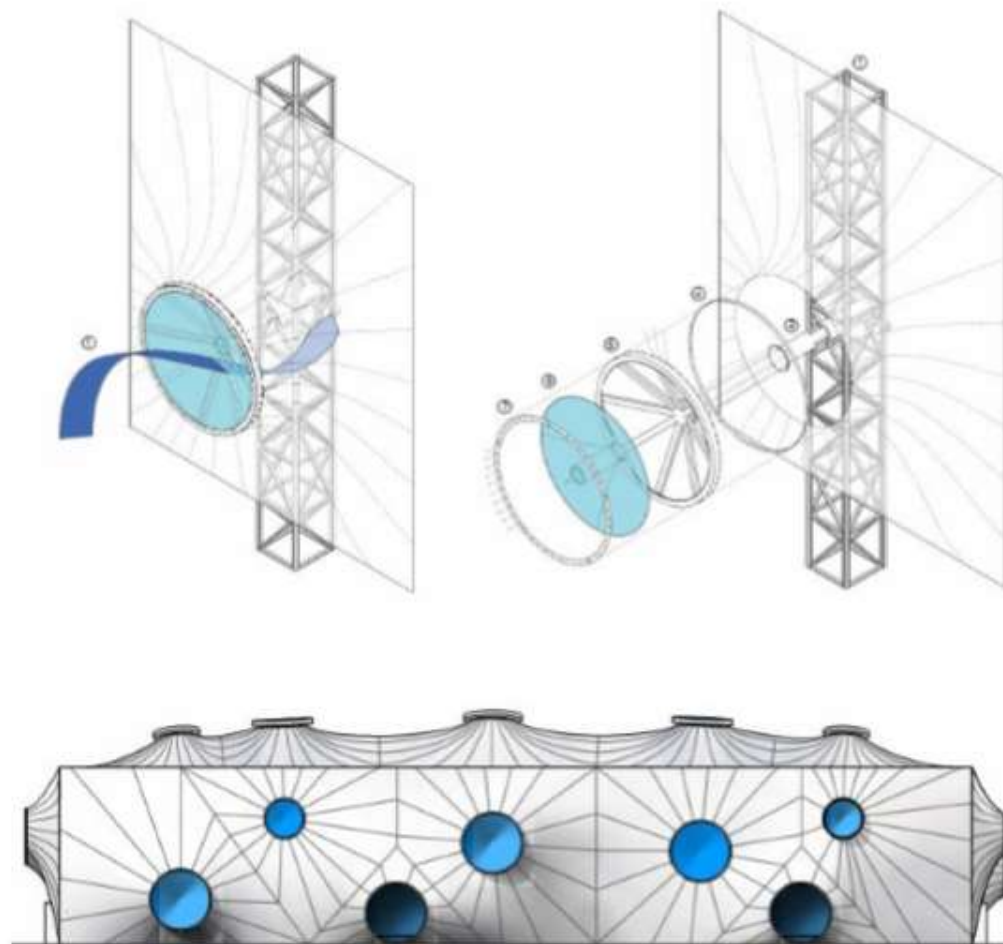
Office of Strategic Architecture

Proposal for Focus Points on ASIA Tokyo2020 Research





The Shooting Venue designed by Magma Architecture is an example for intelligent building, completely covered by transparent PVC membrane able to generate fully natural lighting and ventilation system. The venue is also a temporary unit planned to be reassembled in Glasgow to host the 2014 Commonwealth Games.





Spectators Enclosure

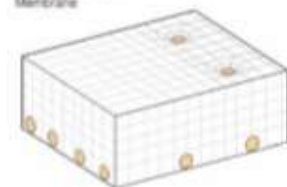
Outer Non-permeable Membrane



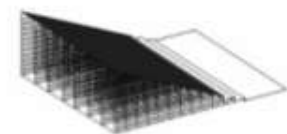
Structure



Inner Permeable Membrane



Seating Arrangement



Field Of Play Enclosure

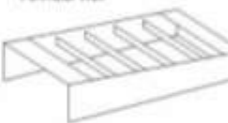
Roofing



Structure

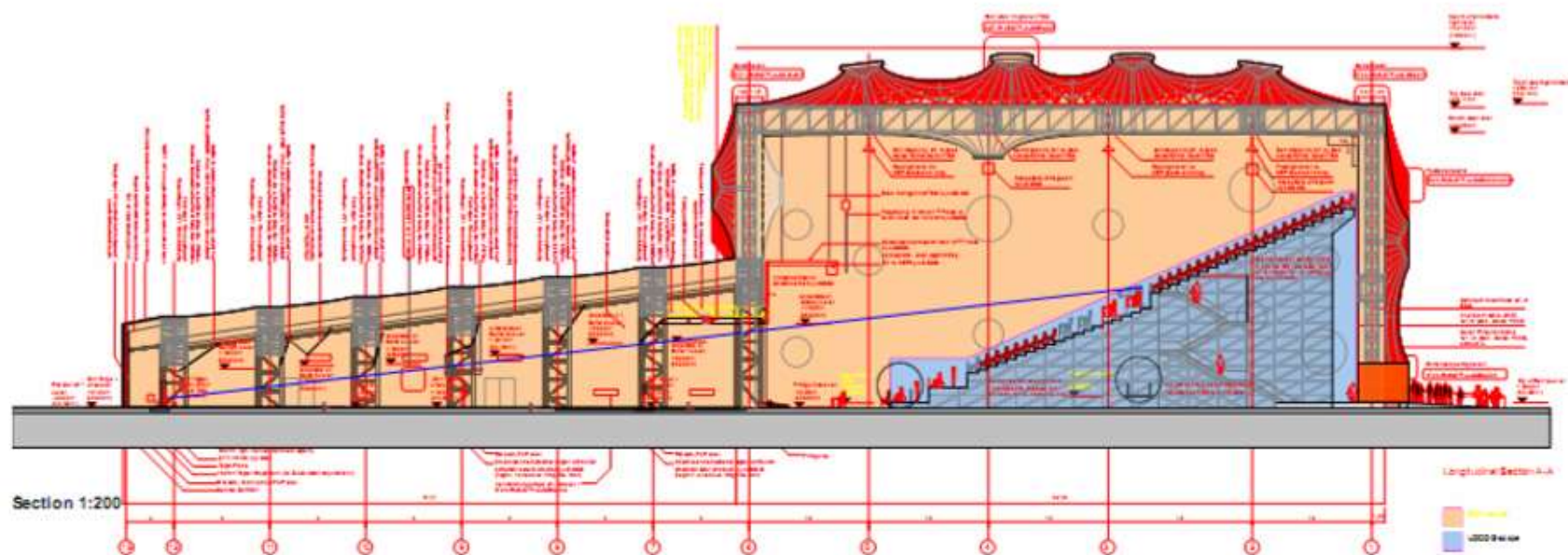


Perimeter Wall



Field Of Play







Last but not the least is
the Olympic Village...



P a r t , 5
L o n d o n ' s
L e g a c y

o n L o n d o n ' s
m a s t e r p l a n a f t e r
t h e 2 0 1 2 O l y m p i c

QUEEN ELIZABETH OLYMPIC PARK THE SOUTH PARK PLEASURE GARDENS

THE SOUTH PARK PLEASURE GARDENS is a new park designed by the Office of Strategic Architecture (OSA) for the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The park is located in the heart of the park and is designed to be a place of recreation and leisure for the people of London.

The park is designed to be a place of recreation and leisure for the people of London. It is a place where people can go to relax and enjoy the outdoors. The park is designed to be a place where people can go to play and have fun.

1. A new park
2. A place of recreation and leisure
3. A place where people can go to play and have fun

The park is designed to be a place of recreation and leisure for the people of London. It is a place where people can go to relax and enjoy the outdoors. The park is designed to be a place where people can go to play and have fun.

4. A place of recreation and leisure
5. A place where people can go to play and have fun



“A golden Games to be followed by an incredible legacy”
(Boris Johnson, Mayor of London).

Statements from the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC):

After the Games, LLDC will begin a £300m construction project to transform the Olympic site into the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park will be an exciting new visitor destination. Iconic venues and attractions will sit alongside new homes, schools and businesses, amongst open green spaces and pieces of art in the heart of London's East End. The new Park will open in phases from 27th July 2013, exactly one year after the opening ceremony of the London 2012 Games. The LLDC was set up three years before the Games in 2009. The Park will be 560 acres (226 hectares) in size, equivalent to Hyde Park or 357 football pitches.

The future of six of the eight permanent venues has already been secured (Aquatics Centre, Orbit, Multi-Use Arena, Olympic Village, Velodrome, Eton Manor). We are in advanced stages of work to complete the remaining two (Stadium and the Press and Broadcast Centre). The Park offer sporting programmes for everything from grass roots community use to high performance competitions. Price pledge: the cost of a swimming in the Aquatics Centre or court hire in the Multi-use Arena will be the same as that of a local leisure centre.

Five new neighbourhoods developed over 20 years. Up to 8,000 new homes in addition to the 2,800 in the athletes' village. A target of 35% affordable housing. 3 schools. 9 nurseries. 3 health centres. 29 playgrounds. » Over 22 miles of interlinking pathways, waterways and cycle paths. 252 acres (102 hectares) of open space. 6.5 kms of rivers and canals running through the Park. 111 acres (45 hectares) of biodiverse wildlife habitat on the Olympic Park, including reedbeds, grasslands, ponds and woodlands, with 525 bird boxes and 150 bat boxes.



Office of Strategic Architecture

Proposal for Focus Points on ASIA Tokyo2020 Research

THE SOUTH PARK HUB

The South Park Hub is a multi-use facility designed to serve as a central gathering point for the community. It features a large, open-air plaza with a central stage area, surrounded by greenery and parking spaces. The building is designed to be a landmark structure, with a unique, sculptural form that reflects the local culture and architecture. The hub is intended to provide a space for community events, performances, and social gatherings, as well as a place for people to relax and enjoy the outdoors. The design is inspired by the traditional Japanese concept of a "kaiyari" (a place of gathering) and aims to create a vibrant, inclusive space for all.

A large, multi-story building with a unique, sculptural form, featuring a central stage area and a large, open-air plaza. The building is designed to be a landmark structure, with a unique, sculptural form that reflects the local culture and architecture. The hub is intended to provide a space for community events, performances, and social gatherings, as well as a place for people to relax and enjoy the outdoors. The design is inspired by the traditional Japanese concept of a "kaiyari" (a place of gathering) and aims to create a vibrant, inclusive space for all.

CONCEPT SKETCH



SECTION SKETCHES



PLAN



**SOUTH PARK EVENT
& ACTIVITY HUB**

Using its extensive, temporary and permanent spatial framework, the hub will serve as a catalyst for the development of a new, vibrant and dynamic community in the heart of the city. The hub will be a place where people can come together to share their experiences, ideas and passions, and where they can find a sense of belonging and community. The hub will be a place where people can come together to share their experiences, ideas and passions, and where they can find a sense of belonging and community. The hub will be a place where people can come together to share their experiences, ideas and passions, and where they can find a sense of belonging and community.

SOUTH PARK PLAZA**NEW EVENT PLATFORMS FOR SOUTH PARK**

STUDIO 80



Proposal for Focus Points on ASIA Tokyo2020 Research



Olympic Park Legacy Company has announced the winners of two competitions that will transform the north park and south plaza at the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park in London. New York-based *James Corner Field Operations*' proposal for a 50 acre urban landscape consisting of a tree-lined promenade connecting flexible event and cultural spaces was selected as the winning entry for the south plaza.

The north park winning proposal by London-based firm *erect architecture* consists of an imaginative community hub building that is integrated within the parkland and river valley. Along with community hub, the design proposes an interactive playground that inspires children to "climb trees, build dens and have everyday adventures in nature."

South Park Design Team: James Corner Field Operations (Landscape Architects, *Team Leader*), ARUP-London (Engineers), Make Architects (Architects), tomato (Identity and Graphics), Piet Oudolf (Planting and Horticulture), L'Observatoire International (Lighting Designers and Consultants), Groundbreaking (Events and Live Activity Planning), Playlink (Play Consultants), Deloitte (Quantity Surveyors).

North Park Design Team: erect architecture (Architect, *Team Leader*), Tall engineers (Structural Engineers), Max Fordham (Service Engineers), Land Use Consultants (Landscape Consultants), Ashley McCormick (Artist and Enabler), Huntley Cartwright (Quantity Surveyor), Children's Play Advisory Service (Play Safety Experts).

Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, stated, "*The fantastic legacy we are building at the Olympic Park is already taking shape. These inspiring public spaces will be at the centre of the new communities that are rising in this brand new quarter of the capital. I congratulate these two winners, who now have the chance to put their stamp very firmly on the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park for generations to come.*"



team N2







team N2



Concept
The concept of the project is to create a landscape that is both a place of research and a place of play. The landscape is designed to be a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The landscape is designed to be a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.

Hazel copse
The hazel copse is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The hazel copse is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.

Over making and bug hotels
The over making and bug hotels are a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The over making and bug hotels are a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.

Seed heads' play
The seed heads' play is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The seed heads' play is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.

Sand + water play
The sand + water play is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The sand + water play is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.

The life cycle story of plants
The life cycle story of plants is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The life cycle story of plants is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.


The pine forest
The pine forest is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The pine forest is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.

Large scale terracing
The large scale terracing is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The large scale terracing is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.

Rock landscape
The rock landscape is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time. The rock landscape is a place where people can learn about the environment and have fun at the same time.










Host City	Year	Final Operating Budget	Total Costs	Profit/Loss
 London Summer Olympics	1948	£761,688 ^[1]		
 Melbourne Summer Olympics	1956	£5.4 million ^[1]		
 Tokyo Summer Olympics	1964	US\$72 million ^[1]		
 Mexico City Summer Olympics	1968	US\$176 million ^[1]		
 Montreal Summer Olympics	1976	CDN\$207 million ^[2]	CDN\$1.41 billion ^[2]	▼ CDN\$990 million ^[2]
 Lake Placid Winter Olympics	1980	US\$49 million ^[3]	US\$169 million ^[3]	▼ USD \$8.5 million deficit ^[citation needed]
 Moscow Summer Olympics	1980	US\$231 million ^[4]	US\$1.35 billion ^[4]	▼ USD \$1.19 billion deficit ^[citation needed]



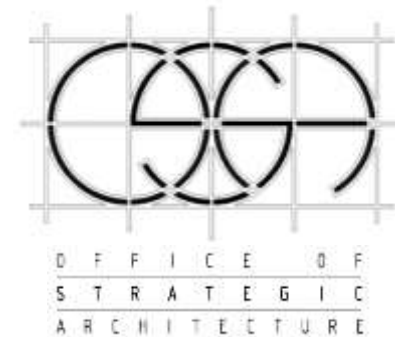
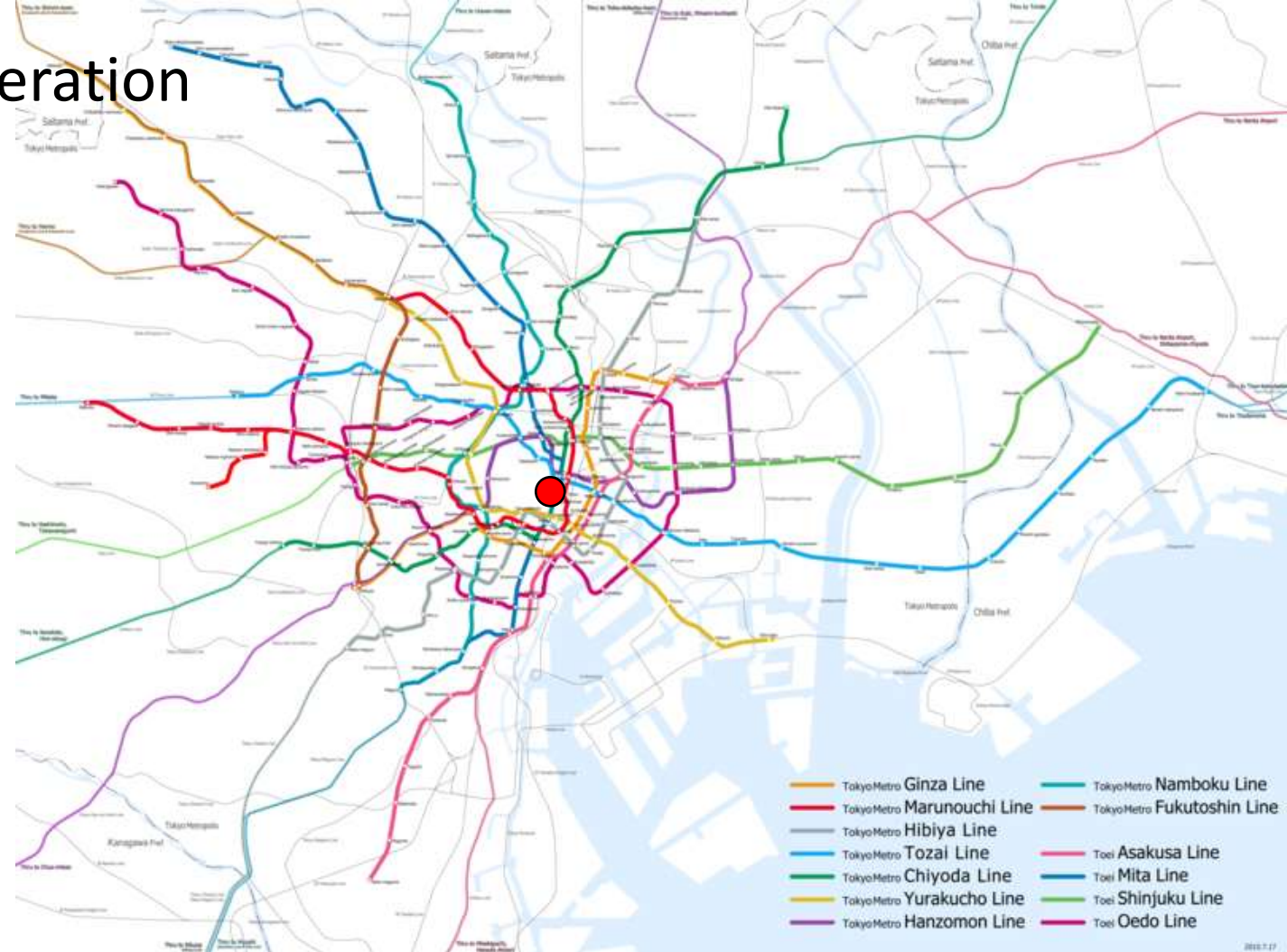
Host City	Year	Final Operating Budget	Total Costs	Profit/Loss
 Sarajevo Winter Olympics	1984	US\$55.4 million ^[5]	US\$110.9 million ^[5]	▲ US\$10 million ^[5]
 Los Angeles Summer Olympics	1984	US\$320 million ^[6]	US\$413 million ^[6]	▲ US\$250 million ^[9]
 Calgary Winter Olympics	1988	CDN\$438 million ^[10]	CDN\$899 million ^[10]	▲ CDN\$32 million ^[10]
 Seoul Summer Olympics	1988	USD \$4 billion ^[citation needed]		▲ US\$300 million ^[9]
 Barcelona Summer Olympics	1992	US\$850 million ^[citation needed]	US\$9.3 billion ^[11]	▲ US\$10 million ^[9]
 Albertville Winter Olympics	1992			▼ USD \$67 million ^[13]
 Lillehammer Winter Olympics	1994	US\$1.1 billion ^{[14][15]}		

Host City	Year	Final Operating Budget	Total Costs	Profit/Loss
 Atlanta Summer Olympics	1996	US\$1.8 billion ^[citation needed]		▲ US\$10 million ^[citation needed]
• Nagano Winter Olympics	1998			Net loss ^[citation needed]
 Sydney Summer Olympics	2000	A\$6.6 billion ^{[17][18]}	A\$3 billion (A\$363.5 million borne by the public) ^[citation needed]	▼ USD \$2.1 billion loss ^[20]
 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics	2002	US\$2 billion ^[21]	US\$1.2 billion ^[22]	▲ US\$101 million ^[24]
 Athens Summer Olympics	2004	US\$15 billion ^[25]	US\$9 billion ^[26]	▼ US\$14–15 billion ^[28]
 Torino Winter Olympics	2006	US\$700 million ^[30]		▼ USD \$3.2 million ^[31]

Host City	Year	Final Operating Budget	Total Costs	Profit/Loss
 Beijing Summer Olympics	2008	US\$44 billion ^[32]		▲ CNY 1 billion (US\$146 million) ^[33]
 Vancouver Winter Olympics	2010	CDN\$1.7 billion ^[34]	US\$6.4 billion ^[35]	
 London Summer Olympics	2012	US\$10.4 billion ^[39]	US\$14.6 billion ^[40]	GBP £nil ^[42]
 Sochi Winter Olympics	2014	US\$51 billion ^[44]		

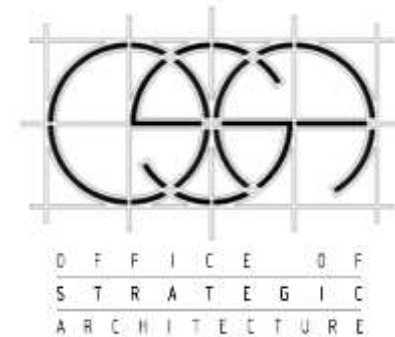
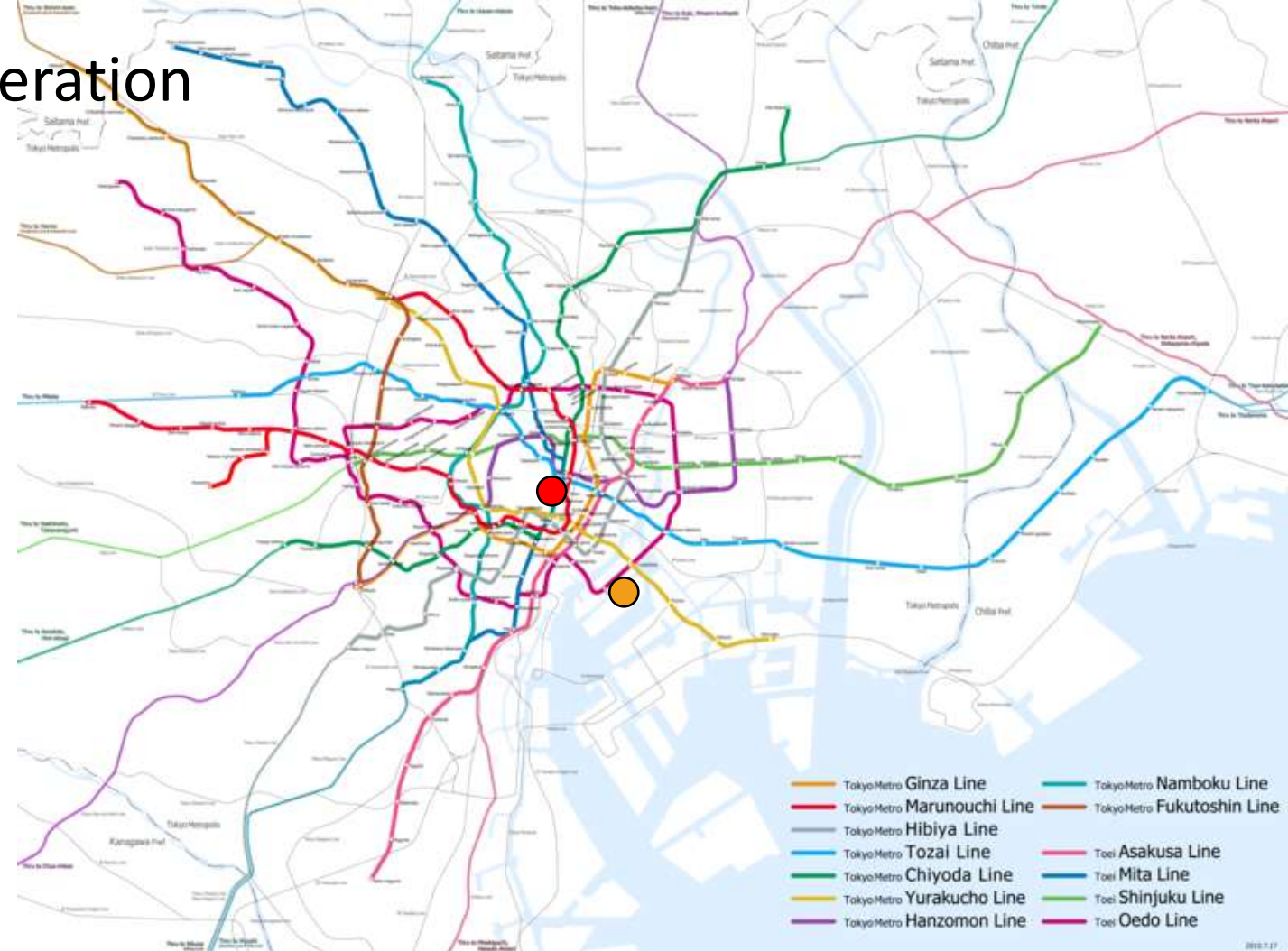
SOCIALFACT:
Japan National Stadium in Tokyo

Tokyo Agglomeration



Tokyo Agglomeration

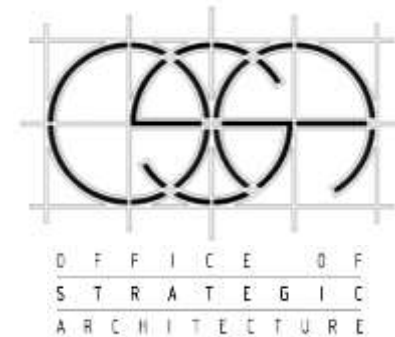
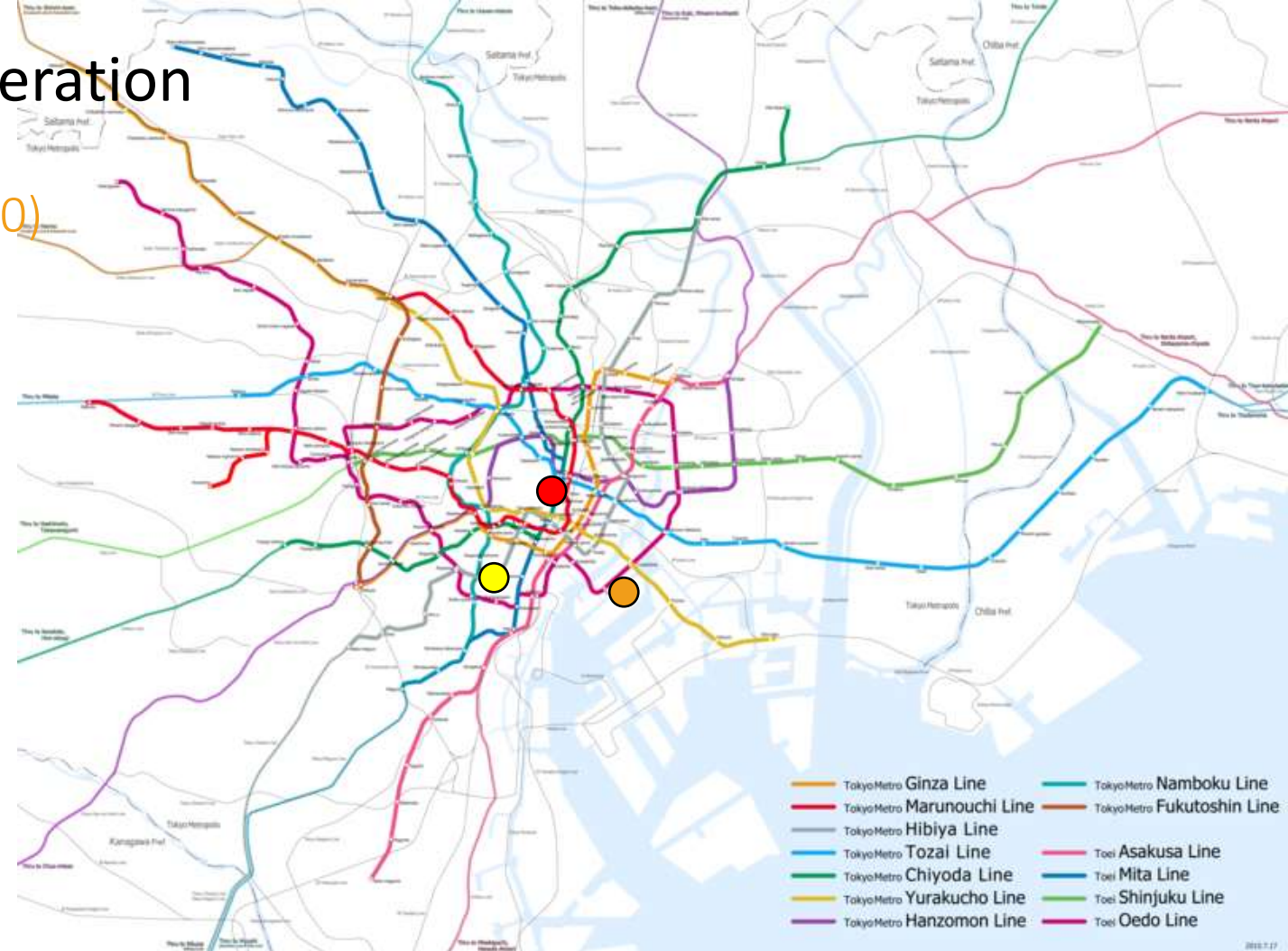
Ebisu (1990)



Tokyo Agglomeration

Ebisu (1990)

Odaiba (1990-2000)

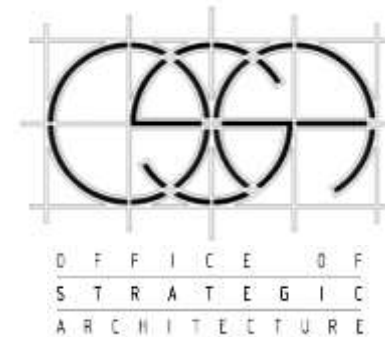
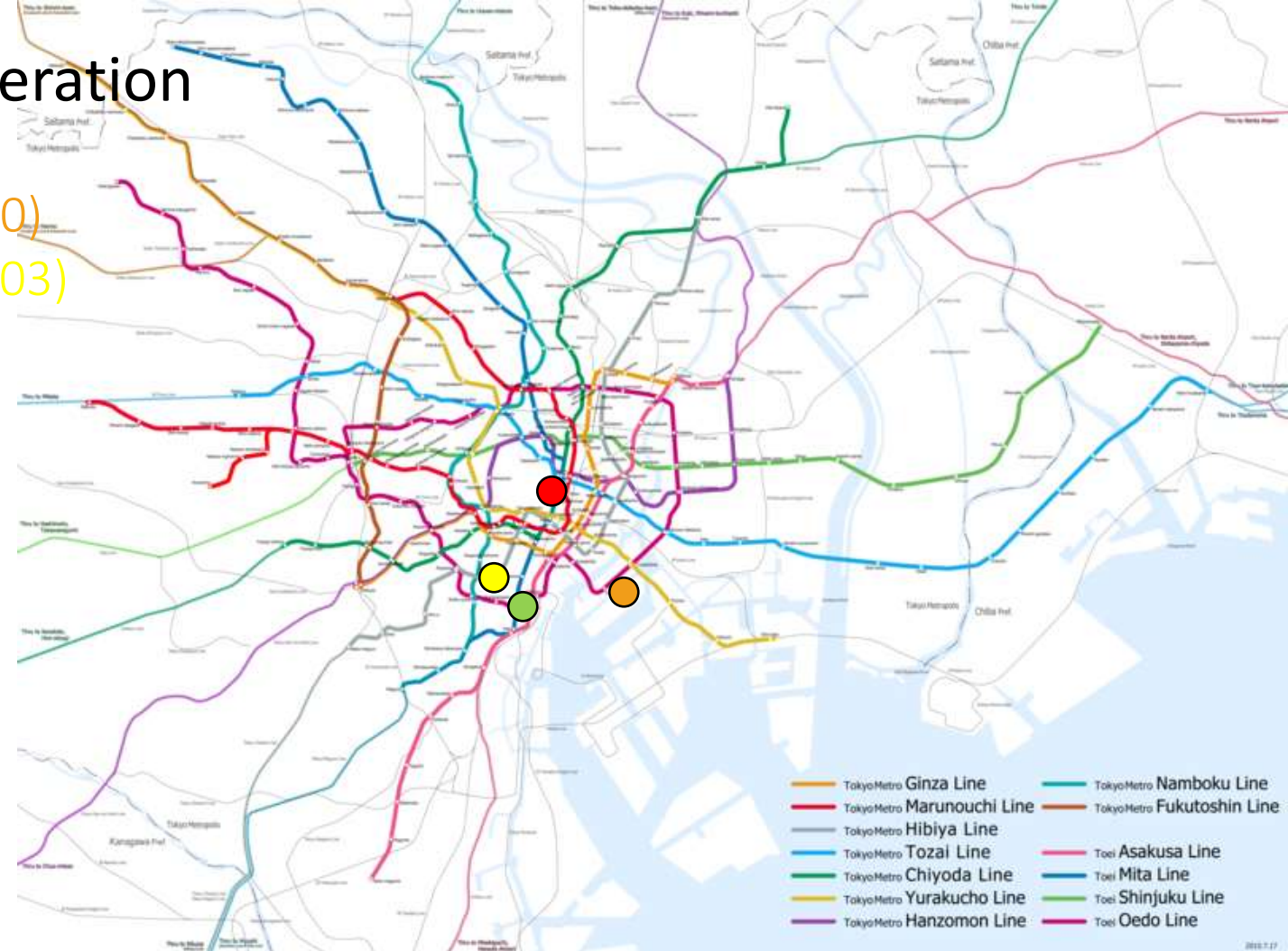


Tokyo Agglomeration

Ebisu (1990)

Odaiba (1990-2000)

Roppongi Hills (2003)



Tokyo Agglomeration

Ebisu (1990)

Odaiba (1990-2000)

Roppongi Hills (2003)

Omotesando Hills (2005)

