ARCHITECTURE AS SOCIAL FACT

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),

Each of these games requires AT LEAST 17 permanent stadiums
or equivalent to
17 x 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
OFFICE OF
STRATEGIC
ARCHITECTURE
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.
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 and 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.
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.

Architects:
Anastasios Metaxas
Ernst Ziller
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.

Architects: Mamoru Yamada
1972

Olympiastadion
Munich, Germany

The sweeping canopies of acrylic glass and steel cables (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 Montjuic Communications Tower
Barcelona, Spain

The Montjuic 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 trecadis, or
mosaics from broken tile shards,
in homage to Catalonia’s most
famous architect, Antoni Gaudi.

Architects:
Santiago Calatrava
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)
Part 2
Beijing's Goliath's
selected tabulation of icons from the previous Beijing Olympic
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.*
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[Diagram of geometric shapes]
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.
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Part 3
London’s Davids

selected tabulation of icons from the previous London Olympic
London Aquatics Centre
London, England

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 2,600 so the Centre can be used as London’s leading facility for aquatic sports.

Architects:
Zaha Hadid Architects
S&P Architects
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 its 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.
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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.
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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.
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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!
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[Images of architectural designs and visualizations]
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.
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Last but not the least is the Olympic Village...
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Part 5
London's Legacy on London's masterplan after the 2012 Olympic
“A golden Games to be followed by an incredible legacy”
(Boris Johnson, Mayor of London).
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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.
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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 McMormick (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.”
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team N2
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team N2
Integrated landscape and Hub design
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team N2

Diagram:
- Forest reserves
- Den making and log hotels
- Sand for play
- Sand + water play
- The lifecycle story of plants
- The pine forest
- Large scale saving
- Rock landscape

Landscape overview
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host City</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Final Operating Budget</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
<th>Profit/Loss</th>
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<tr>
<td>London Summer Olympics</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>£761,668[^1]</td>
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<td>Melbourne Summer Olympics</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>£5.4 million[^1]</td>
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<td>Tokyo Summer Olympics</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>US$72 million[^1]</td>
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<td>Mexico City Summer Olympics</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lillehammer Winter Olympics</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>US$1.1 billion[^14][^15]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Host City</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Final Operating Budget</td>
<td>Total Costs</td>
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<td>Nagano Winter Olympics</td>
<td>1998</td>
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<td>Net loss</td>
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<td>Sydney Summer Olympics</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>A$6.6 billion</td>
<td>A$3 billion (A$363.5 million borne by the public)</td>
<td>▼ USD $2.1 billion loss</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>US$2 billion</td>
<td>US$1.2 billion</td>
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<td>Torino Winter Olympics</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>US$700 million</td>
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<td>▼ USD $3.2 million</td>
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<td>Host City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beijing Summer Olympics</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>US$44 billion[^32]</td>
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<td>▲ CNY 1 billion (US$146 million)[^33]</td>
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<td>Vancouver Winter Olympics</td>
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<td>CDN$1.7 billion[^34]</td>
<td>US$6.4 billion[^35]</td>
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<td>Sochi Winter Olympics</td>
<td>2014</td>
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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)
Tokyo Agglomeration
Ebisu (1990)
Odaiba (1990-2000)
Omotesando Hills (2005)