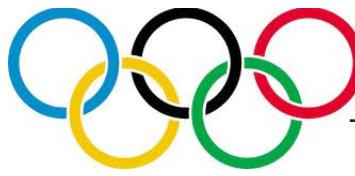


Olympic Stadium London 2012



Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

PROJECT DATA:

Client: ODA, Olympic Delivery Authority

Architect: Populous

Structural and services engineers: Buro Happold

Main contractors: Sir Robert Mc Alpine

Construction period: May 2008 - March 2011

Opening: 5 May 2012

Cost: £ 498 million

Seats: 25,000 permanent and

55,000 temporary places

Dimensions: 310 x 260 m

Stadium height: 62.7 m

Pre-cast units in stadium bowl: 8,000

Reinforced pre-cast concrete within
stadium bowl: 9,250 m³

Roof area: 24,500 m²

Length of cable in roof: 6,000 m

Weight of steel construction: 10,000 t

Stadium entrances: 56

Rooms and spaces in stadium: 700

Source: detail-online.com/architecture



Image Source: Flickr (Keyword "Olympic Stadium London")

"The stadium, and the master plan as a whole, have taken a new, sustainable approach to temporary architecture – we use only the materials, structure and operational systems needed for the event, then transform it for a long-term future use. This is part of our broader thinking on legacy: it's not something that can be retrofitted. The Games themselves must be spectacular, but we believe to be truly successful you have to consider the long-term impact right from the start," - Populous

2012 OLYMPIC VENUES:

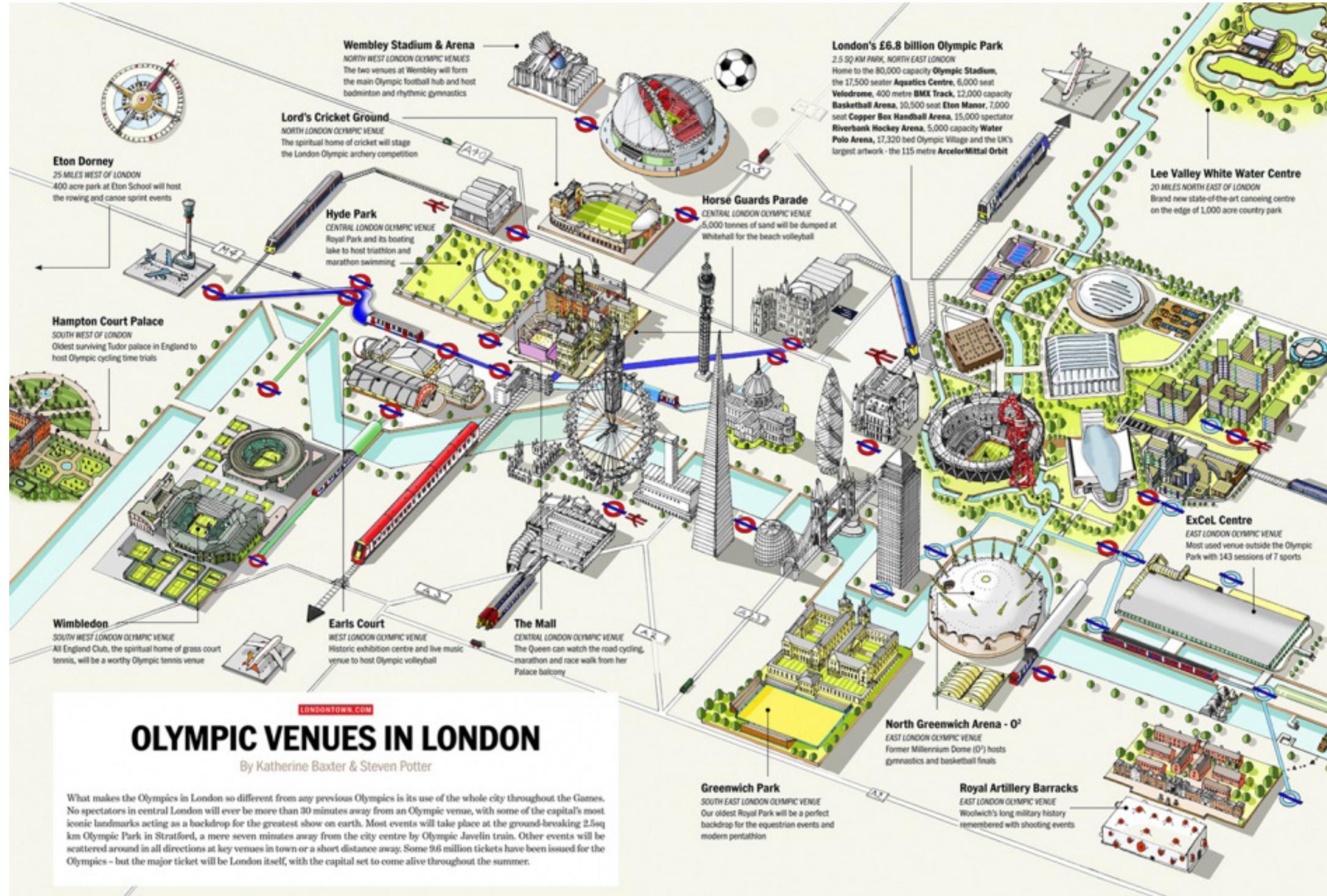
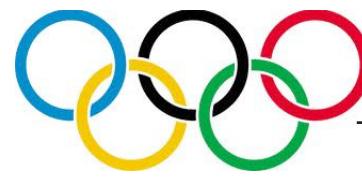


Image Source: www.londontown.com

GOALS & ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Embed sustainability from the start
- Make Olympic Park a “blueprint for sustainable living”
- Establish transferable applications and future event planning
- Build upon the Thames Gateway project to grow, develop and transform East London
- Encourage low-carbon living
- Host a successful and sustainable games
- Showcase innovation and new sustainable services, products, and technologies
- 20% of electricity to be generated by renewable sources
- Low-emissions standards for vehicles
- 97% of the material from demolition was reused for the construction of Olympic Park (goal was 90%)
- 60% of construction materials were transported by rail or water
- Venues are designed to use at least 40% less water
- New venues were brownfield sites
- 60% of venues were existing
- More than \$10 billion in commuter transportation improvements
- Restored 115 acres of wetlands habitat
- Increased affordable housing
- 1,000 people required to vacate the site (425 from residential dwellings)



Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

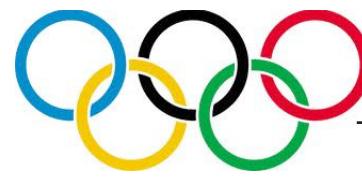
ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

URBAN CONTEXT:



Image Source: Detail Magazine

Image Source: Flickr (Keyword "Olympic Stadium London")



Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

URBAN CONTEXT:

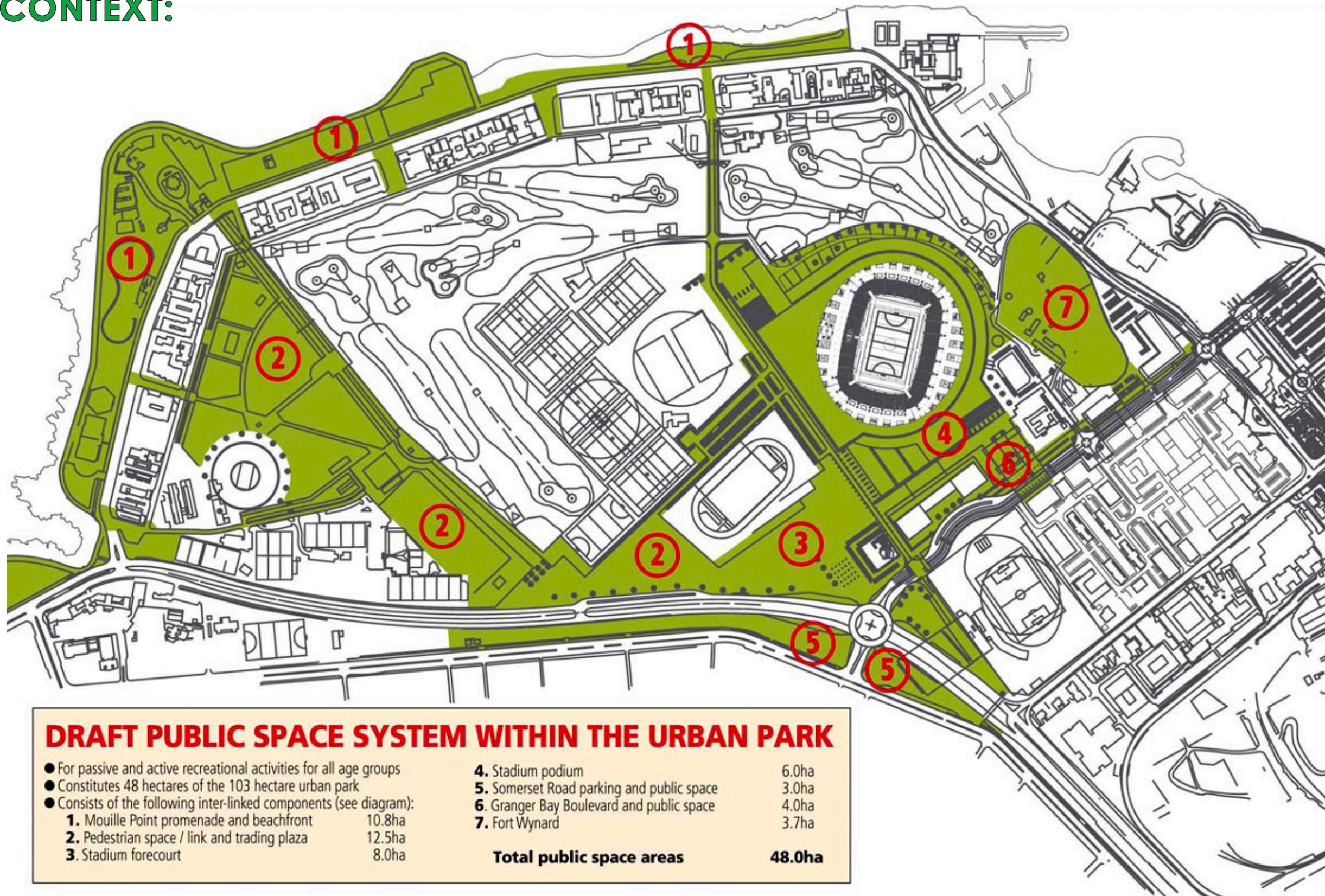


Image Source: www.skyscrapercity.com

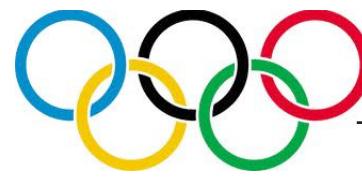
Olympic Stadium London 2012

URBAN CONTEXT:



Image Source: Flickr (Keyword "Olympic Stadium London")

Amanda Kight
ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

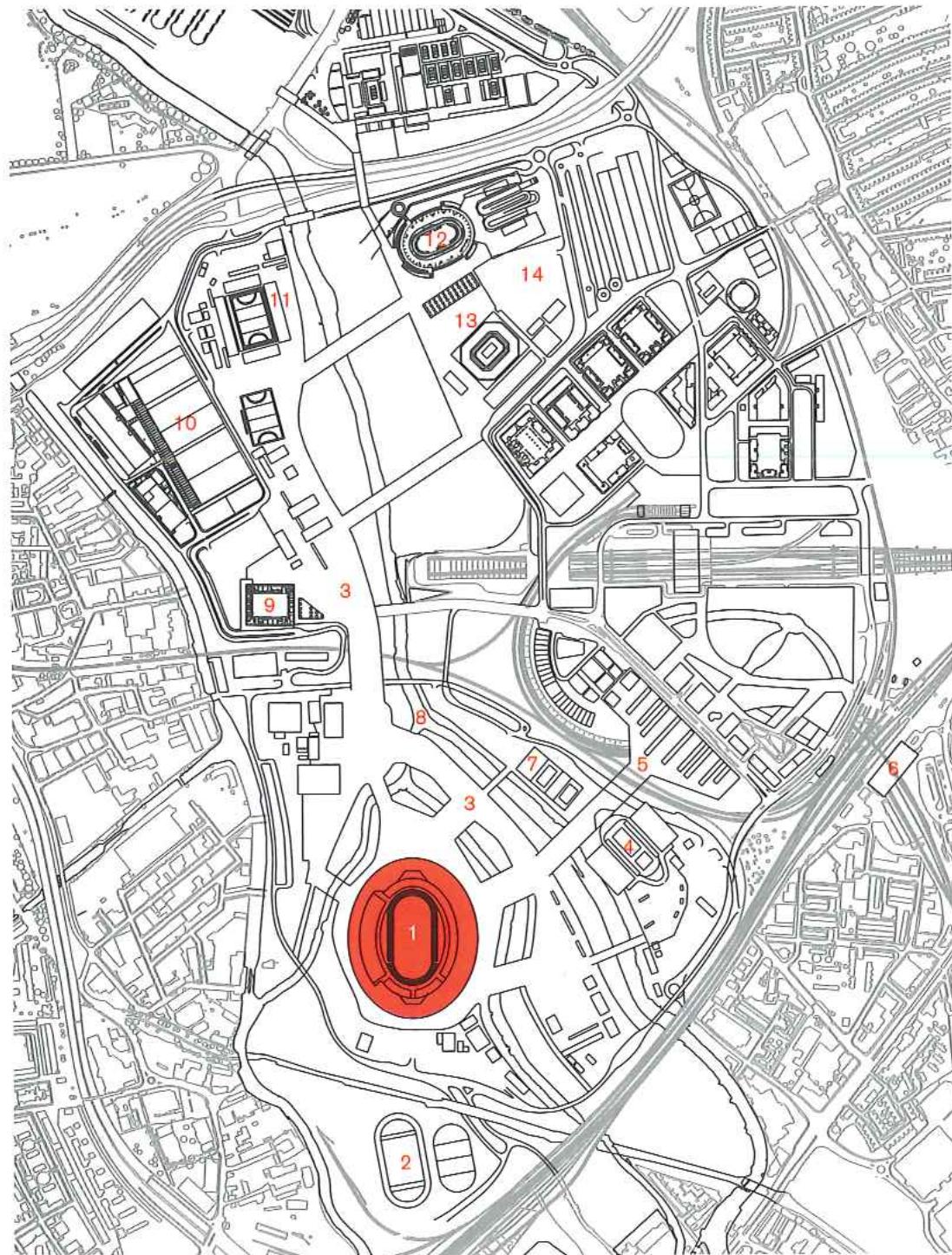


Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

SITE:



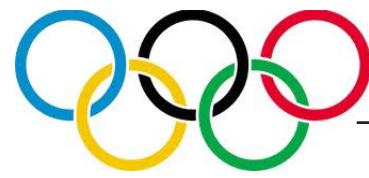
Site plan

0 100m

- 1. Olympic Stadium
- 2. Warm-up area
- 3. Public concourse
- 4. Aquatics Centre
- 5. Entrance
- 6. Stratford Station
- 7. Water Polo
- 8. River Lea
- 9. Handball
- 10. Main press centre
- 11. Hockey
- 12. Velodrome
- 13. Basketball
- 14. LOCOG back of house areas

- 40 acre island
- Previous brownfield urban landscape
- Surrounded by canals and railroad lines
- Contained landfill areas with toxic and radioactive materials
- Contained 192 existing buildings



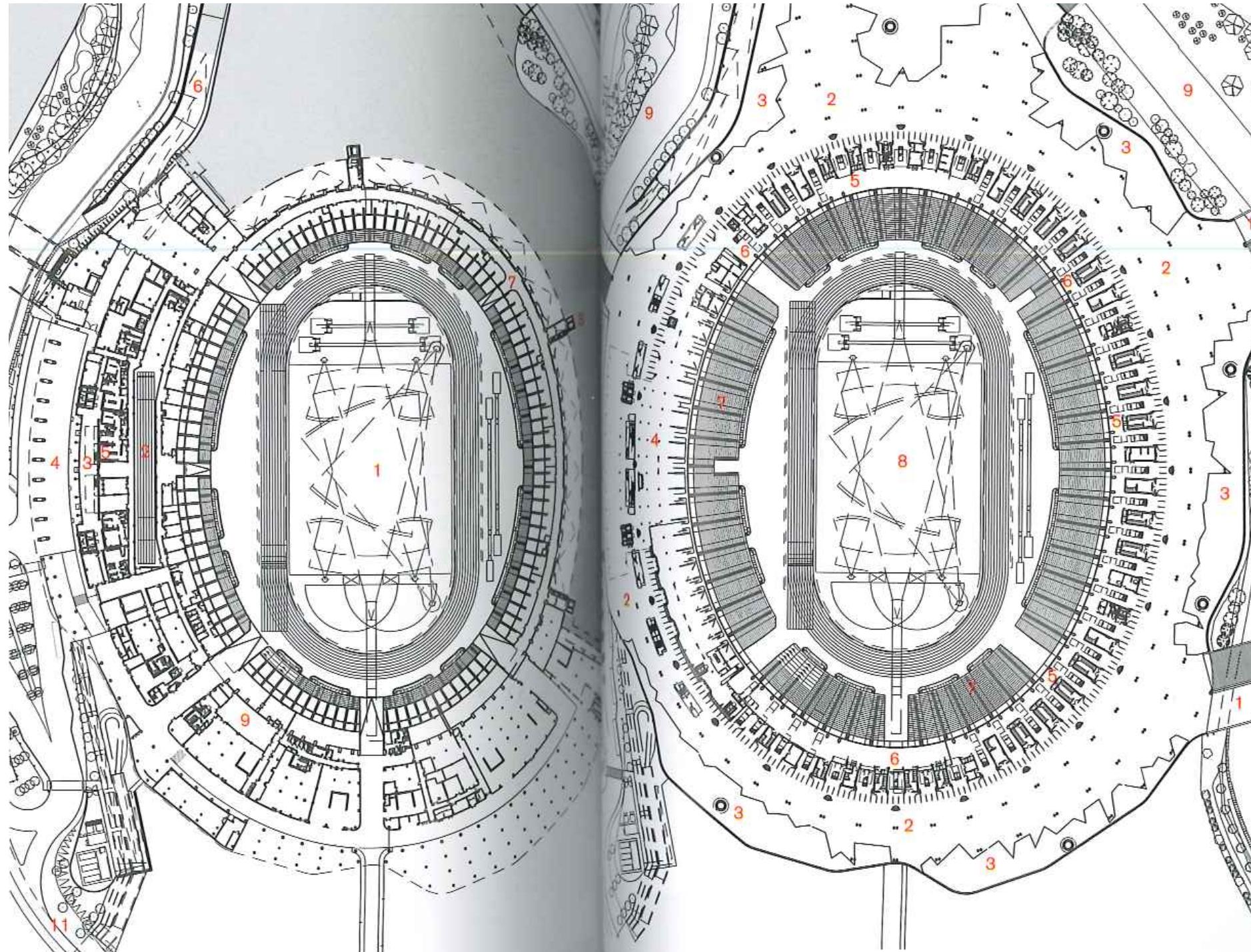


Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

FLOOR/ROOF PLANS:

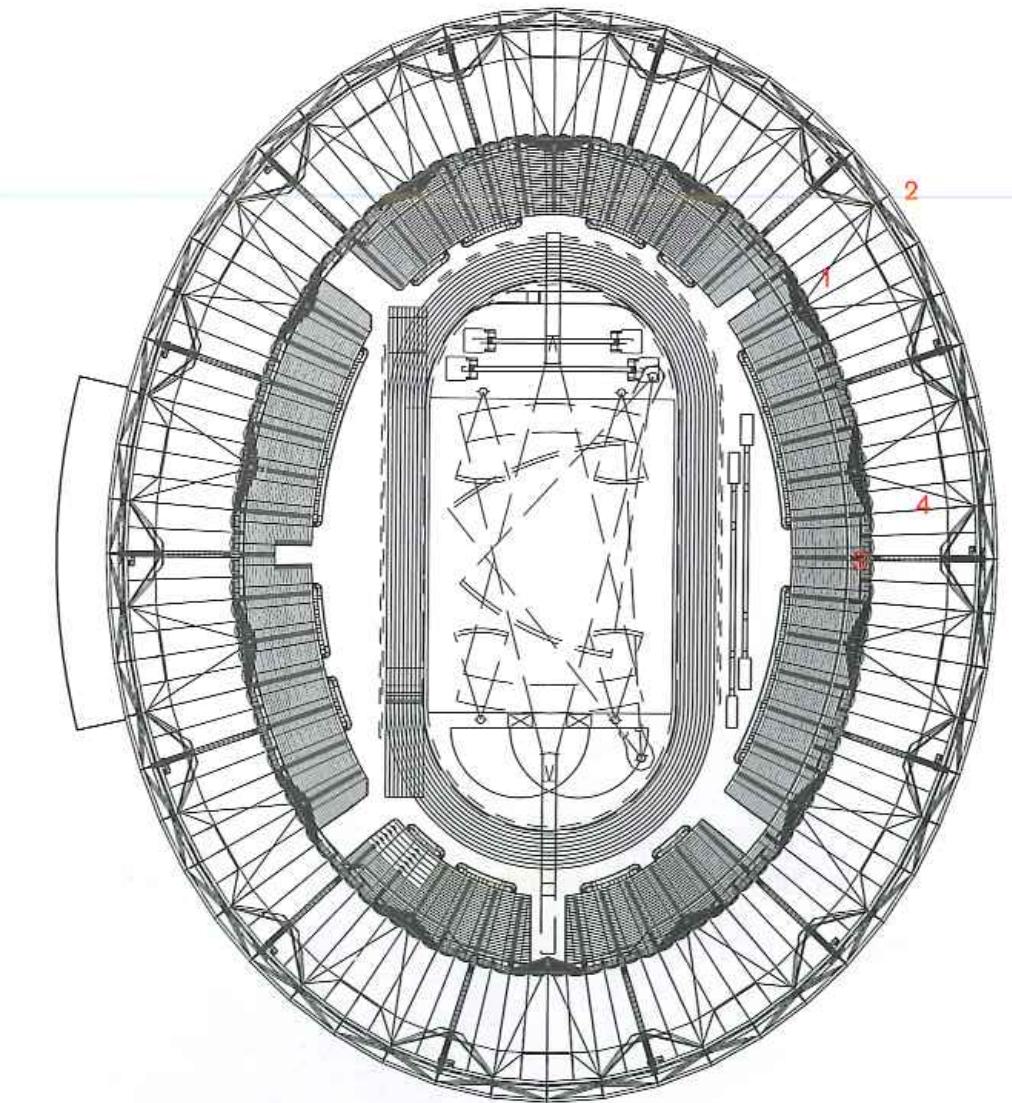


Lower-ground floor plan

- 1. Field of play
- 2. Call track
- 3. Olympic Family entrance
- 4. Drop-off area
- 5. Changing rooms
- 6. Athletes' parade route
- 7. Buggy route
- 8. Service lifts
- 9. Press conference room
- 10. River Lea
- 11. Loop road

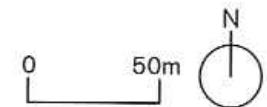
Main-level plan

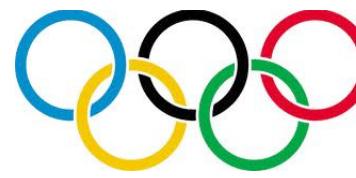
- 1. Bridge access
- 2. Circulation podium
- 3. 'Pod' villages
- 4. Hospitality concourse
- 5. General admission concourse
- 6. Wheelchair-user viewing
- 7. Lower tier



Roof plan

- 1. Lighting rig
- 2. Compression truss
- 3. Tension ring
- 4. Access gantry





Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

SECTION:

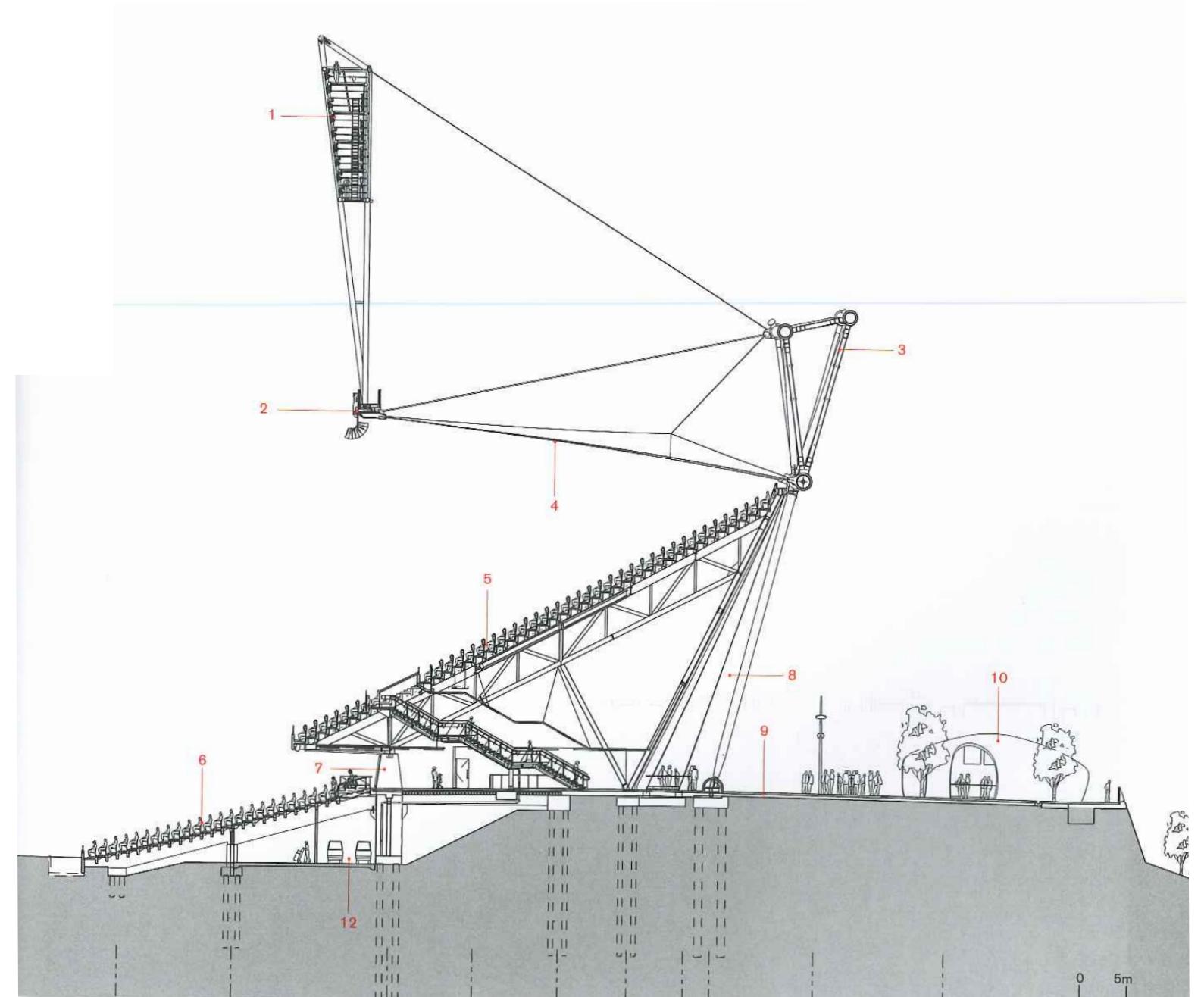
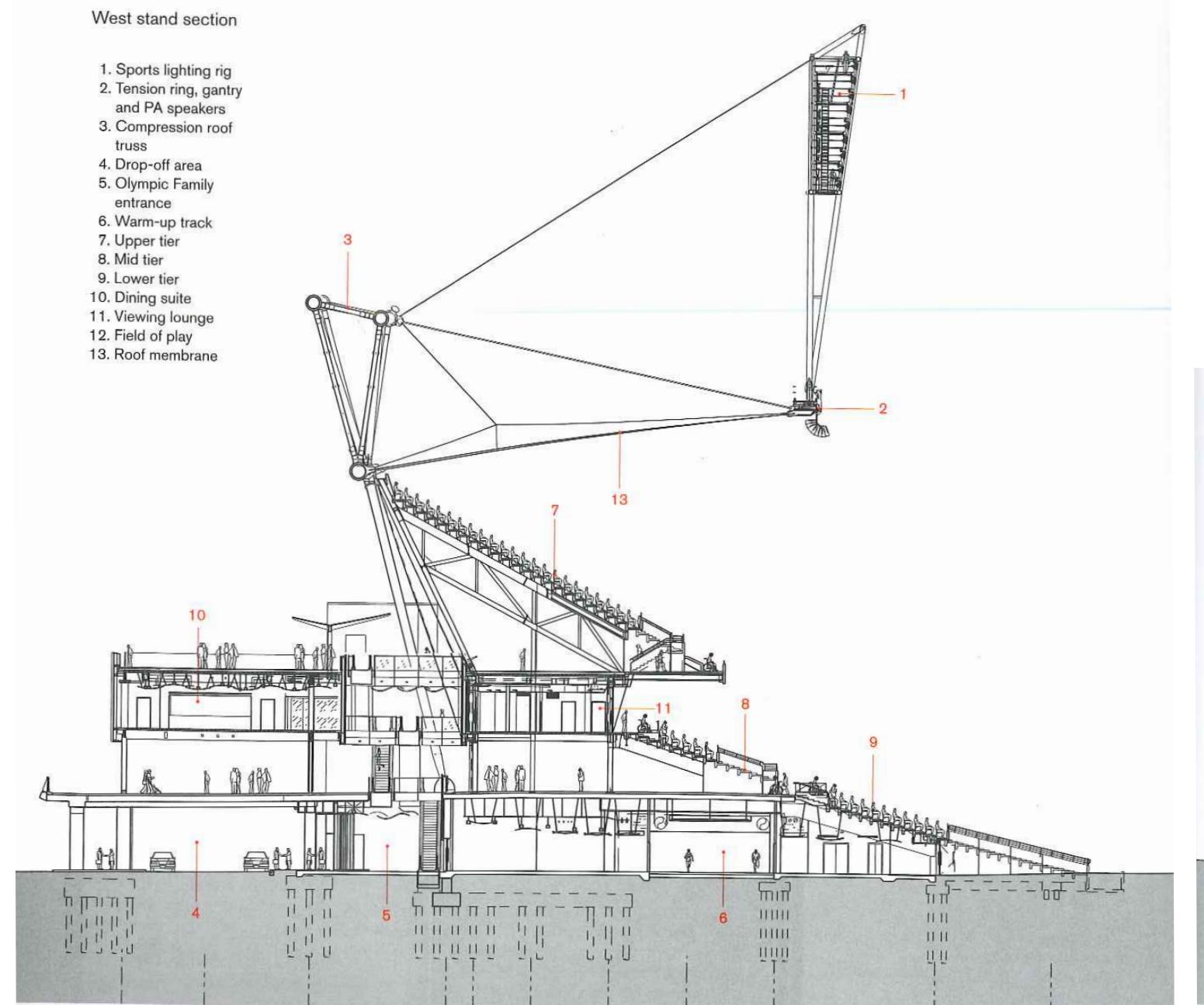
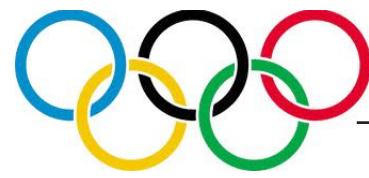


Image Source: Architect's Journal, July 2011

MATERIALS:

1. Stainless steel wire mesh infill for podium rim-edge balustrade
2. Laminated glass panels with digitally printed coloured interlayer to stair balustrades and wheelchair platform barriers
3. Resin-bonded podium floor finish with 2mm copper slag aggregate
4. Silicon-based thin-coat render with 1mm textured finish
5. Powder-coated aluminium with wayfinding graphic transfers
6. Insitu and precast-concrete with GGBS and recycled aggregate

7. Aluminium composite rainscreen cladding panels with gloss and matt finishes
8. Glass reinforced concrete enclosures to roof column bases
9. Stud-resistant carpet to athletes' areas
10. Structural steel paint finish
11. 1.5mm-thick PVC-coated polyester tensile roof fabric
12. UV-curable ink printing tests on the wrap: lightweight polyester fabric with a polyolefin elastomer-based coating
13. Cable net roof fork end connection with galvanized spiral-bound steel cable



Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

INTERIOR:

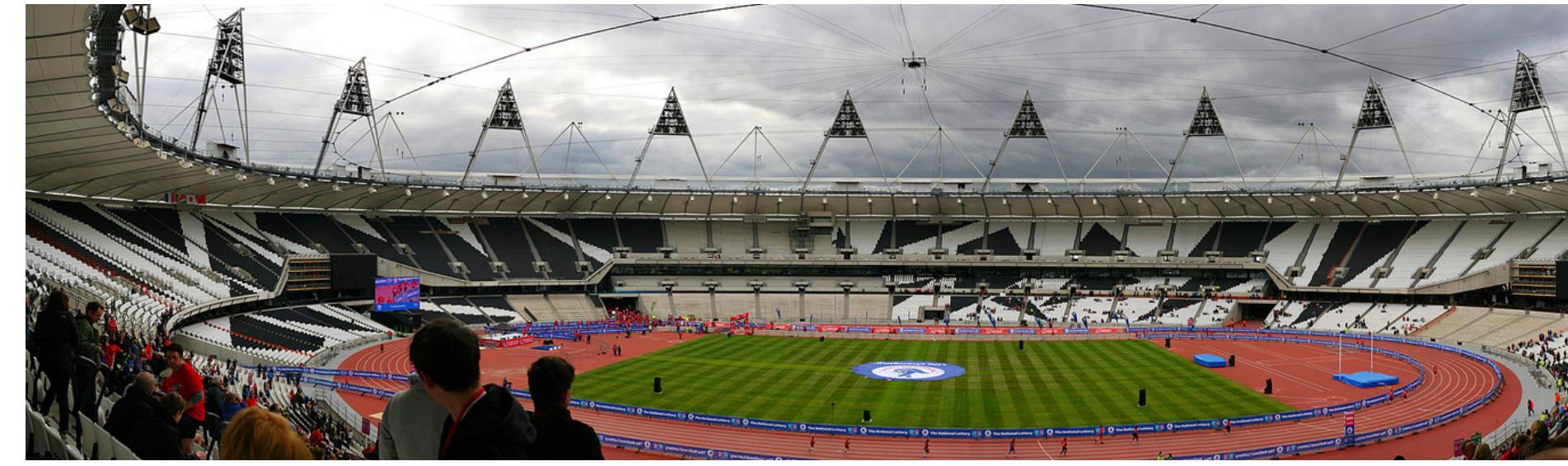
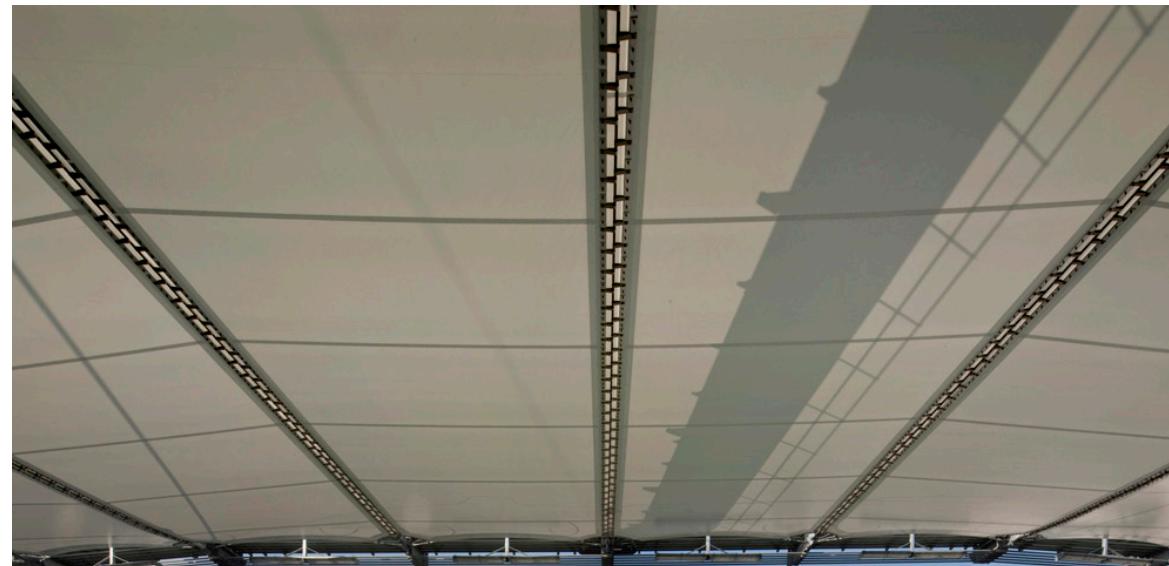
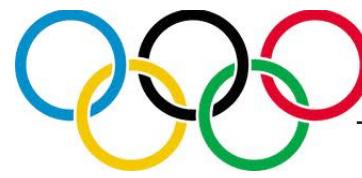


Image Source: Flickr (Keyword "Olympic Stadium London")

Image Source: Detail Magazine

Permanent Seats	25,000
Temporary Seats	55,000
Total	80,000

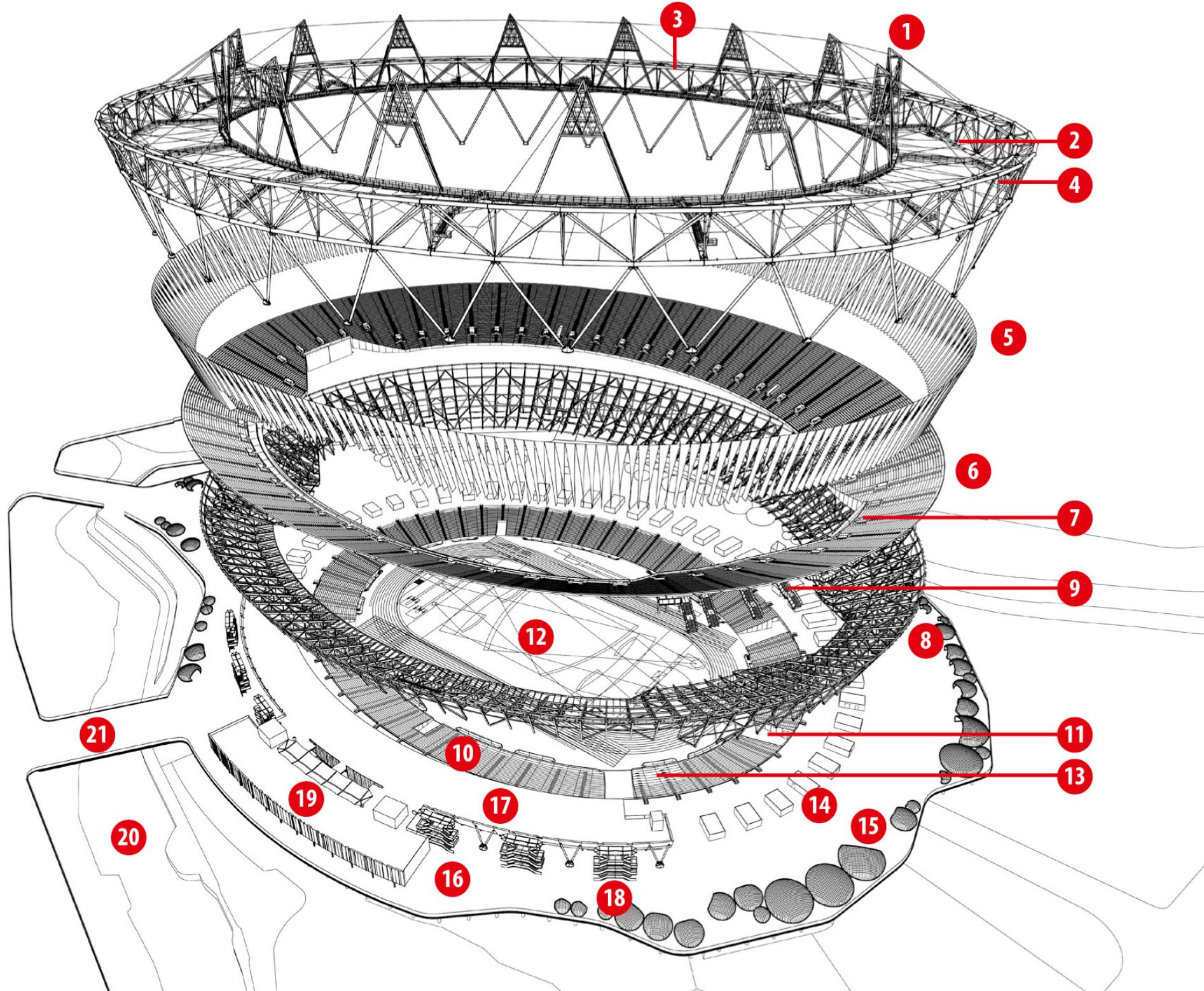


Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

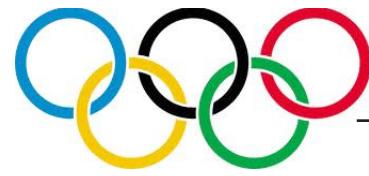
ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

STRUCTURE:



- 1 Sportslight towers
- 2 Access gantries over roof fabric for access, maintenance and ceremonies activities
- 3 Roof tension ring
- 4 PVC coated polyester fabric membrane roof supported by cable net structure
- 5 336 Wrap fabric panels, each 25m high and 2.5m wide twisted by 90°
- 6 Upper tier, gross capacity: 55,000
- 7 Large format video screens and scoreboards
- 8 Upper tier supporting steel structure
- 9 Stairs to the upper tier from concourse level
- 10 Lower tier, gross capacity: 25,000
- 11 Field of play access tunnels for athletes, officials and ceremonies
- 12 Athletics field of play
- 13 Head-on photographers' platform
- 14 Internal toilet pods
- 15 External 'Pod Village' for spectator concessions, being developed by Locog
- 16 Public circulation podium
- 17 Level 02 concourse and hospitality terrace
- 18 West stand external escape stairs
- 19 Tensile fabric canopy over the escalator void areas for hospitality and VIP
- 20 River Lea
- 21 Venue entrance bridge

Olympic Stadium London 2012



Amanda Kight
ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

STRUCTURE:

- lightest olympic stadium ever
- 25,000 permanent seats are sunk into the ground, eliminating a significant amount of steel and reducing the overall height of the structure
- 55,000 temporary pre-cast concrete seats are supported by lightweight steel structure of 112 rakers (black structure)
- standard steel sections were used to reduce time and cost
- connections are bolted rather fastened for easy dismantling
- An outer compression truss composed of 28 steel sections transfers the weight of the roof system into the ground (white structure)

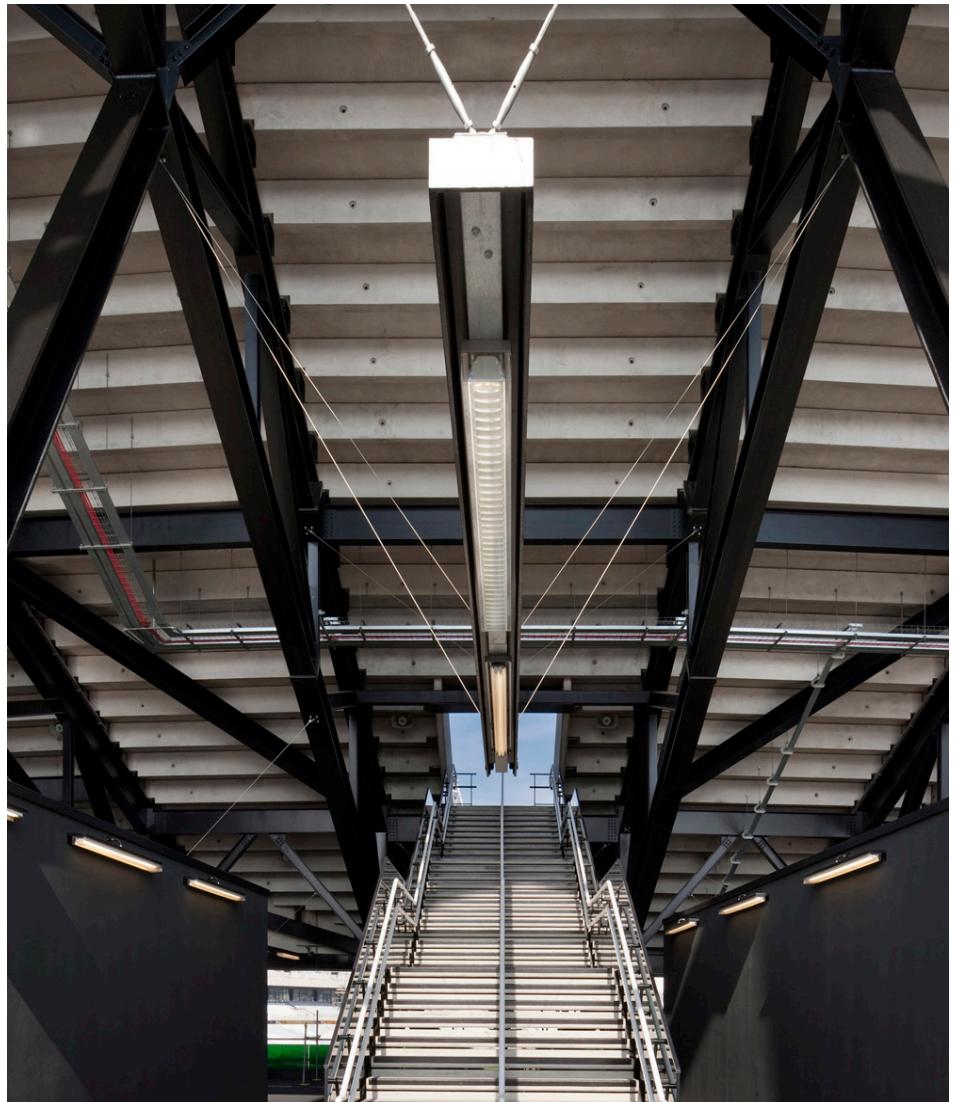
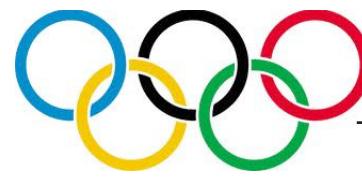


Image Source: Flickr (Keyword "Olympic Stadium London")



Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

ROOF STRUCTURE:

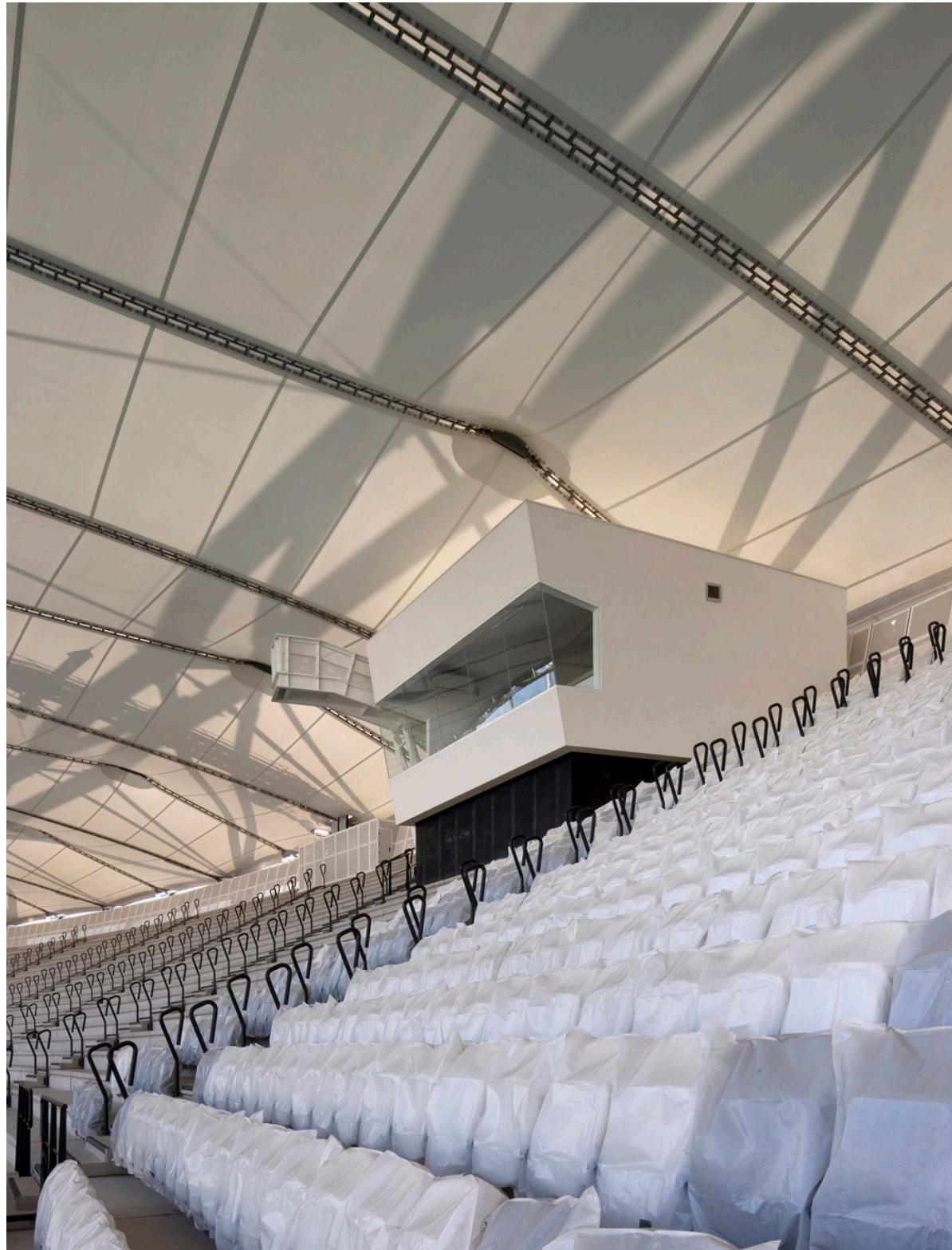
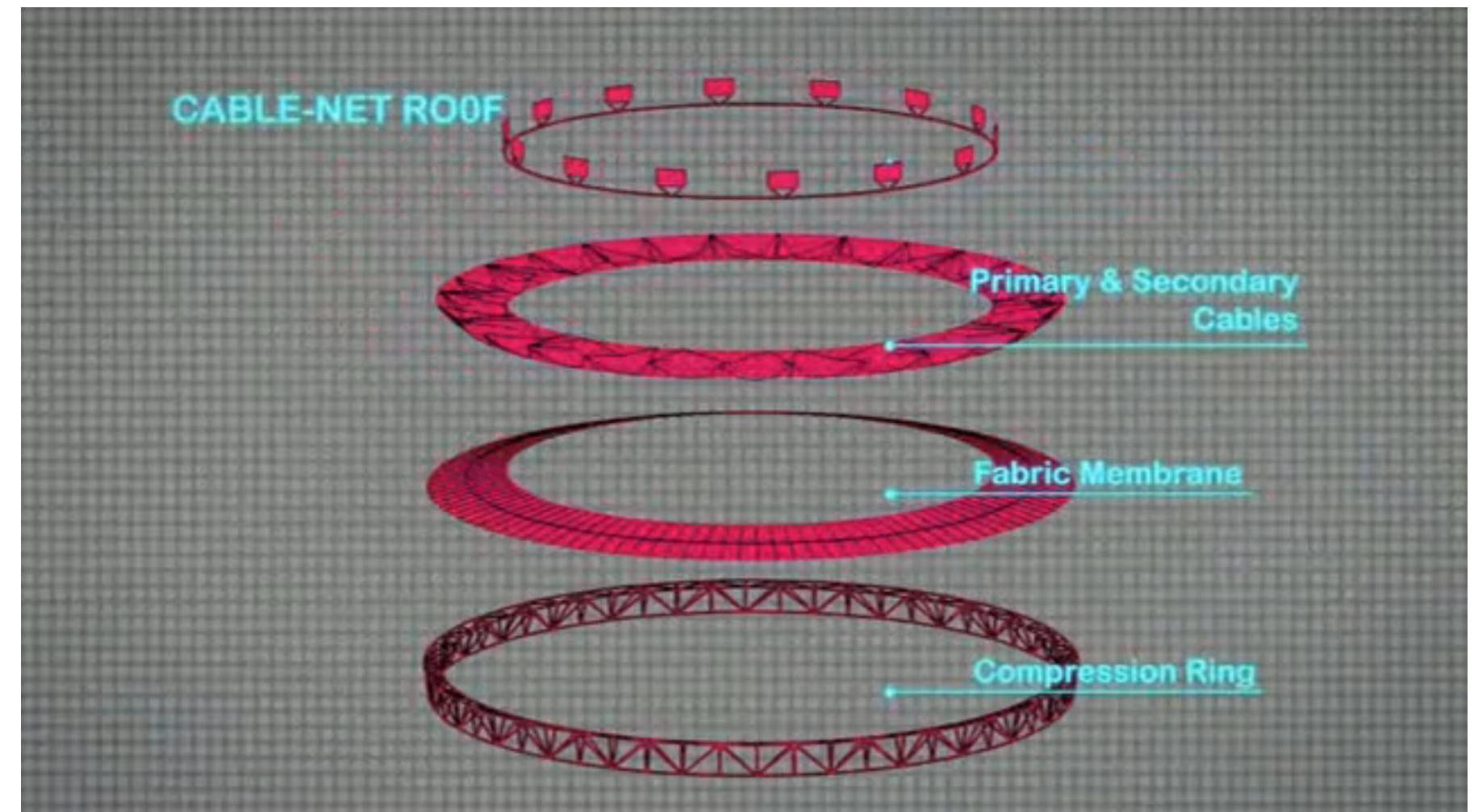


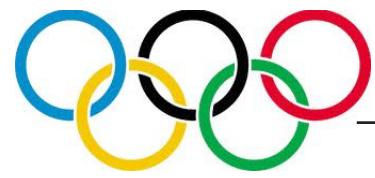
Image Source: Detail Magazine

- Roof structure is independent of the seating bowls
- The stadium's structure of a bicycle-wheel roof, supported by a zigzagging single ring of inclined columns, used 10,000 tonnes of steel, making it the lightest ever Olympic stadium.
- Tubular steel members were salvaged from a gas-pipeline project
- 3" diameter tension cables link the perimeter compression truss to the roof's tension ring
- Two-thirds of the seating, 112 membrane sections, was covered by a lightweight PVC-coated, polyester-fabric awning that was put in place to control wind, so as not to affect the athletes' performance.



Video

<http://populous.com/project/london-2012/>



Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

FACADE:

- External wrap designed by Sophie Smallhorn
- PVC coated fabric banners stretch from the top to the bottom of the stadium's exterior, creating 300 "doorways"
- Four main colors of the Olympics logo serve as wayfinding and designate entrances
- The 336 banners will be reused for a school in Uganda

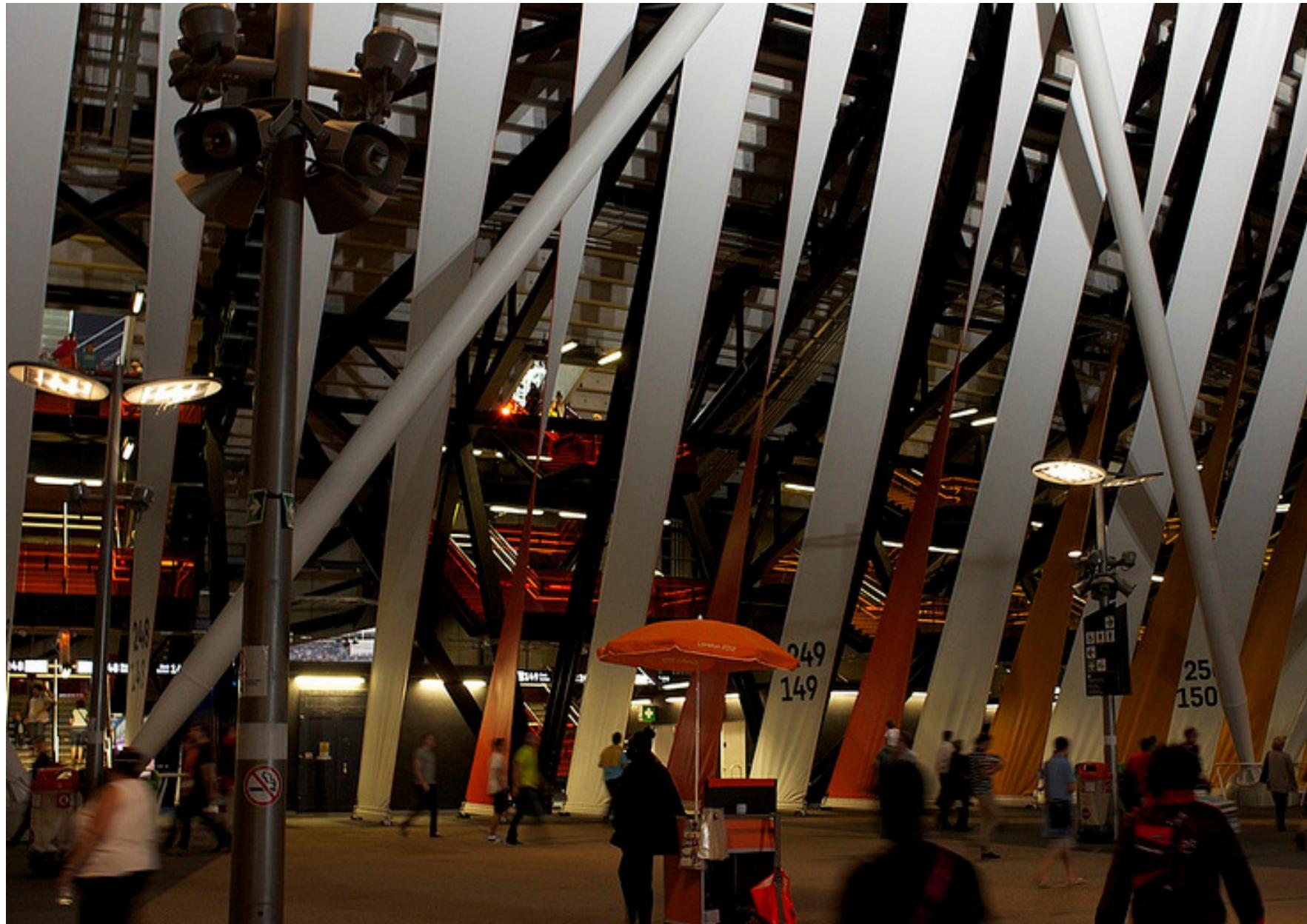
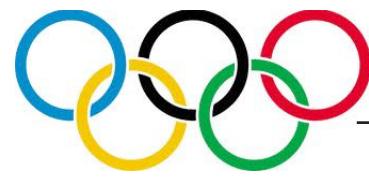


Image Source: Flickr (Keyword "Olympic Stadium London")



Image Source: Detail Magazine



Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

LIGHTING:

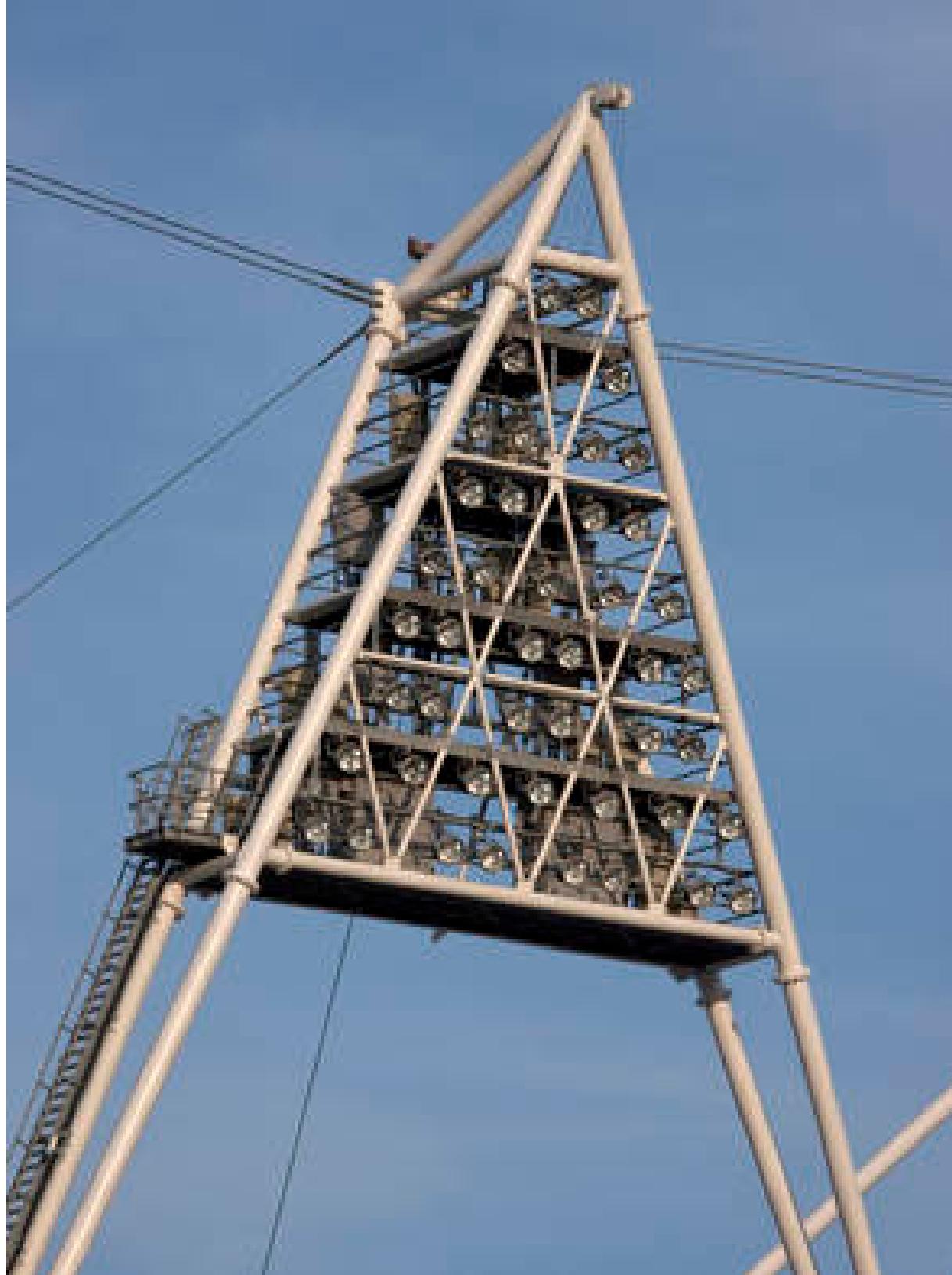


Image Source: Detail Magazine

- 532 lights on 14 towers
- 63 meters above the playing field
- Located at structural nodes
- Weigh 35 tonnes each
- Held in place by tension cables connected to the outer ring



Image Source: Flickr (Keyword "Olympic Stadium London")

WATER & HVAC:



- Low-flow taps
- Low-flush toilets
- Waterless urinals
- Designed for water consumption of 105 liters against a standard of 160 liters per person per day
- Housing vendors within temporary pods at the stadium's periphery reduced requirements for mechanical ventilation and for fire-suppression equipment
- A biomass-fired central mechanical plant provided 75% of cooling, heating and power needs

Image Source: Engineering & Technology Magazine
"Zero Waste Olympic Games"

REFERENCES:

Douglas, Lawrie. "Zero-Waste Olympic Games." *Engineering & Technology* Jan. 2012: 46-47. Print.

Hartman, Hattie. "This Building Will Be Re-cycled." *Architect's Journal* 02 June 2011: 26-31. Print.

Hayes, Graeme, and John Horne. "Sustainable Development, Shock and Awe? London 2012 and Civil Society." *Sociology* 45.5 (2011): 749-64. Sage Publications. British Sociological Association, Oct.-Nov. 2011. Web. 05 Feb. 2013. <<http://soc.sagepub.com/content/45/5/749>>.

Logan, Katharine. "London Calling." *Gree Source* May-June 2012: 50-54. Print.

"London 2012- Olympic Stadium." *Detail*. N.p., July-Aug. 2012. Web. 05 Feb. 2013. <<http://www.detail-online.com/architecture/news/london-2012-olympic-stadium-019389.html>>.

Mara, Felix, and Rory Olcayto. "London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games Stadium." *Architect's Journal* July (2011): 28-39. Print.

Montgomery, Angus. "London 2012 Design Icons- the Olympic Stadium." *Design Week*. N.p., 26 July 2012. Web. 05 Feb. 2013. <<http://ezproxy.ltu.edu:8080/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=8gh&AN=78318095&site=ehost-live&scope=site>>.

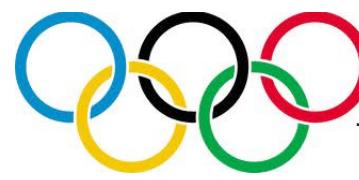
Olcayto, Rory. "Olympic Stadium: Populous." *Architect's Journal* 11 Oct. 2012: 82. Print.

"Olympic Stadium Populous Architects." *Architectural Record* June 2012: 92. Print.

"Permanent Venues." *Architect's Journal* 04 Oct. 2012: 90-92. Print.

Seward, Aaron. "An Olympic Feat." *Architect* Jan. 2012: 84-94. Print.

Sullivan, Dan. "London Strives for Zero Waste Summer Olympics 2012." *BioCycle* Sept.-Oct. 2012: 32-34. Print.



Olympic Stadium London 2012

Amanda Kight

ARC 5824 Advanced Design Studio 2
Case Study

THE END



Image Source: Detail Magazine