

Practice to be assessed and included in the Guidelines

Number/code: OM/E6

Title: REUSABLE TEMPORARY STRUCTURES IN STEEL

Guidelines section:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operational management		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Context of the event</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Procurement</i>
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Event</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mobility and logistics</i>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Stadium management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Description:

Large sport events usually use a large amount of temporary structures and installations, such as tents, containers, barriers, stands, that are built within and aside venues for operational needs. Smart design choices also allow efficient use of existing materials, including modular structures, to reduce the amount of customised manufacture.

These temporary facilities include tents for catering and medical aid, restaurant and sanitary facilities, media centres and offices, terraces and stands. Temporary facilities are always very important, since most activities – such as catering, shows, games and exhibitions – take place in the area surrounding the actual sporting event. Even a complete sports facility can be erected as a temporary construction. Low-waste and resource-saving construction methods are therefore of particular importance in this area

Examples:

- 1) Rio 2016’s headquarters, head offices were a temporary modular structure whose expansion follows the head count growth, allowing to reduce underutilised space and eliminate unnecessary materials and energy use. Preassembled steel structures arrived ready to use on-site and came together through a simple mechanism of assembly consisting of slots. With this method, construction work was three times faster than usual, with minimal disposal of rubble. Up to 80 per cent of the modular material shall be reused in future installations.
- 2) 2006 World Cup: the TV presenter studios, the substructure of the 48 studios was built as a frame, and the studios themselves were erected as a superstructure in a modular system. Individual elements were suitable for reuse, which would not have been possible with conventional studios. For example, walls and roofs comprised sandwich elements from container construction, which could be reused after the World Cup.

Environmental benefits:

Environmental benefits are connected with increasing reusability of structures and minimization of waste from construction of temporary structures.

Economic benefits:

Economic benefits are connected with reusing structures in other events.

Applicability and replicability potential

Applicability and replicability potential are high.

Source

[IOC RIO 2016](#)

[WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS 2006](#) (p. 77)