Sydney Olympic Park 2000 to 2010: History and Legacy

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ABSTRACT:
Sydney Olympic Park represents a new and unique post-Games legacy model. The commercial development of the Park has helped maintain sports and environmental legacies. Its Story is important because the Park attracted much criticism in 2001 and 2002. Since then, it has become a community asset. The Park is important because to many people it is a special and symbolic place. This theatre of the Games is remembered with much fondness and nostalgia.

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item:
http://hdl.handle.net/10453/31203

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Tangible Olympic legacies can include new sporting or transport infrastructure or urban regeneration and beautification which enhances a city’s appeal and improves the living standards of local residents. Intangible legacies, while not as visible, are no less important. Renewable energy was also used extensively across Sydney Olympic Park, which has since developed environmental education, interpretation and research programmes. In the case of Sydney, the 2000 Olympic Games were estimated to have brought about a GDP uplift of between AUS 6.7 billion (USD 6.2-7.2 billion), creating over 100,000 new jobs and boosting the number of tourists by approximately 1.6 million per year. The 2000 Summer Olympic Games, officially known as the Games of the XXVII Olympiad and commonly known as Sydney 2000 or the Millennium Olympic Games/Games of the New Millennium, were an international multi-sport event which was held between 15 September and 1 October 2000 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. It was the second time that the Summer Olympics were held in Australia, and also the Southern Hemisphere, the first being in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1956.