

« World sporting events and legacy. The debate after the Olympics »

Musée National du Sport, Nice, France, September 12-13th 2024

ICMAH AT THE MUSÉE NATIONAL DU SPORT

Conference Program

After 8 workshops and 4 webinars, we are organizing in 2024, an event with wider participation on the Paris Olympics. We will evaluate the sporting heritage and legacy that are inherited after worldwide sporting events. We will share the experiences on the subject and run debates about sports heritage in museums.

First day: The mutual influence of the evolution of sporting practices on heritage

The presentations will present and discuss the “heritage” that are gathered after sporting events. How to collect them? How to constitute a collection and/or how to add in an existing one? What are the procedures of inheriting material and immaterial evidences of sports events in cultural and/or scientific organizations?

Second day: The future of sports infrastructures as heritage environments.

The use and re-use of sports infrastructures will be the main theme. Examples of new usage, re-use practices and museum concerns are welcome for presentations. The relationship between museum and environmental, architectural heritage of sports is the focus of the discussions.

Participants :

- **Burçak Madran**, Chair of ICMAH (burcakmadran@gmail.com)
- **Marie Grasse**, Director and curator of the National Sports Museum, France (marie.grasse@museedusport.fr)
- **Patricia Raymond** – Collections manager senior. Heritage and Artefact (patricia.reymond@olympic.org)
- **Laure Houppert** – Head of Heritage and social engagement for the Paris2024 Olympics (Laure.HOUPERT@plainecommune.fr)
- **Marila Bonas** – Director of Museum do Futebol (mariliabonas@gmail.com)
- **Florence le Corre**, heritage curator
- **Sachiko Niina** – Curator at the Prince Chichibu Memorial Sport Museum. (sachiko.niina@jpnsport.go.jp)
- **Yuji Kurihara** – Director of Japan National Museum of Nature and Science (k.yamada@jpnsport.go.jp)
- **Justine Reilly** – Project Coordinator at Sporting Heritage UK (justine@sportingheritage.org.uk)
- **Adballah Jreij** – Architect, Urbanist and researcher at Milan Polytechnic university (abdallah.jreij@polimi.it)
- **Luis Valente** - Partnership and information management at the FC Porto Museum
- **Sophie Gillery** - Documentary search and indexing at INA (sgillery@ina.fr)
- **Franck Delorme** - Doctor in art history, architect and curator at the Cité de l'Architecture (franckdelorme@citedelarchitecture.fr)
- **Léna Schillinger** – Documentalist in charge of the MNS' archive department (lena.schillinger@museedusport.fr)





MICMAH International Commission for
Museums and Collections
of Archaeology and History

MICOFOFOM International Commission for
Museums and Collections of
Folklore and Oral Tradition

ICOM International
Council of Museums



Sports in Museums

World sporting events and legacy The debate after the Olympics

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

12-13 September 2024

Musée National du Sport, Nice, France



12-13/09 : ICMAH AT THE MUSEE NATIONAL DU SPORT

« World sporting events and legacy. The debate after the Olympics ».

Sport is a universe of symbols characterized by trophies, medals, cups, and scarves which, as testaments, enrich this heritage and help us understand the mindsets of an era. It certainly evokes the places of memory mentioned by Georges Vigarello, such as the Tour de France, which still captivates the public today, natural sites like Cape Horn or K2, or urban spaces taken over by various sports activities. Finally, immaterially, it is enriched by our collective memory, like the victory of the French football team in the 1998 World Cup. The analysis of the evolution of sports practices, influenced by numerous historical, social, cultural, political, and technological factors, as well as significant related events and their impacts on society, constitute the heritage markers of a culture. Over the centuries, physical activities, sports, and the places where these events occur have evolved to meet the needs and aspirations of people.

Until the 18th century, the designation of physical practices exclusively encompassed aristocrats who engaged in entertainment and games to find a pleasant pastime for their leisure. The invention of modern sport, initiated by the British, evolved from aristocratic sports such as polo, golf, and fox hunting. In the 19th century, sports practices transformed into what we now consider organized sports. The upper classes found in these practices a space for social distinction. The choice of discipline (tennis, horseback riding, golf) and the refinement of appropriate clothing became signs of class assertion. At that time, the rise of sport was stimulated by industrialization and the growth of the middle class. Modern sports such as football, basketball, and tennis were created, the first official rules were

established, and the first sports clubs were formed to promote these activities, thereby generating specific architecture. Arenas, buildings, and equipment are undoubtedly the most visible components of this heritage: arenas, stadiums, racetracks, motor racing circuits, velodromes, boules pitches, gyms (like Hyppolite Triat's in the mid-19th century), swimming pools, ice rinks, etc. Some of these constructions are major landmarks, such as Madison Square Garden in New York, Madison Square Garden Bowl in Philadelphia, the National Sporting Club in London, the Stade Colombes, or the Piscine Molitor in the "art deco" style dating from 1929, the Bercy Omnisports Hall in Paris, or the Stade Gerland in Lyon, designed by Tony Garnier and inaugurated in 1920.

Sometimes, less prominent in architectural terms, certain buildings nevertheless evoke a local emotional attachment, particularly for a community: the Charléty stadium in Paris, the Ray stadium in Nice, and the Furiani stadium in Bastia. Similarly, some racetracks like Chantilly (1834) or Longchamp (1857), and car racing circuits such as the 24 Hours of Le Mans (1923) and Monaco (1929), appear as significant heritage sites. Sport has had a considerable impact on society over the centuries in terms of entertainment, competition, international relations, education, health, and more. It also encompasses its values and traditions, such as pre-match ceremonies, supporters' chants, symbols, flags, etc., which also enrich the sports heritage. It conveys numerous values such as fair play, team spirit, determination, etc. Understanding these values helps to better grasp the overall sports heritage.



SESSION 1 - The mutual influences of the evolution of sports on heritage

THURSDAY MORNING (private tour)

- **9 :00 H** – Allianz Riviera Stadium tour
- **10 :30 H** – Musée National du Sport private visit

THURSDAY AFTERNOON : The mutual influence of the evolution of sports practices on heritage.

- **14:00 H** – **Burçak Madran**, Chair of ICMAH
- **14:10 H** – **Marie Grasse**, Chief Heritage Curator and Director of the National Sports Museum

Thematic opening speech: overview of sports heritage.

"The theme of new sports practices and the territorial diversification of activities has been a recurring topic throughout the 20th century. Public facilities built for sporting events can, over the decades, become emblematic landmarks of cities, housing complexes, or even monuments hosting major cultural performances. In this way, sports have become a positive driver of social cohesion. The media coverage of competitions and the spectators' identification with a place also lead to the individualization of sports arenas."

- **14 :20 H** – **Three/Four speakers from different organizations**
(15-20min each)

14:20 H

1/ IOC Museum

Patricia Raymond – Collections manager senior. Heritage and Artefact



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Titre : Collecting the Olympics: renewed approaches and continuing challenges

Several pairs of sneakers, a surf, a mascot shaped robot, five Hansen kimono jackets, a drone used at the opening ceremony, few COVID masks and test kits... It is not an inventory that resembles a Jacques Prévert poetic list but some of the objects collected by the Olympic Museum before, during and after the Tokyo 2020 Olympics held in 2021. For over a century, the institution located in Lausanne Switzerland, has collected sport memorabilia related to the Olympic Games, a tradition which began when early IOC officials gathered objects and archives for the first museum opened in 1923. In 1984, this activity took a decisive turn, when the museum started to collect objects on site during the two weeks period of the Games. On site collecting has had a major impact on the structure of the collection and its pace of development. The practice is a great opportunity to bring the collection up to date and connect it to the current societal issues.

As a result, it is the best way to engage with the actors of the Olympic Movement who share their knowledge about the objects collected and the museum audiences. At the same time, it raises questions about the representativity, relevance and thoroughness of the collection. The contribution will present the development of this collecting activity, the shift operated in the recent years and the challenges of collecting contemporary materials in the sport field. Various examples will show the importance of the documentation in the process.



An object collected this year: rider costume worn during the Paris 2024 Opening Ceremony, designed by Jeanne Friot/Robert Mercier. © IOC / 2024 / Grégoire Peter

14:40 H

2/ Plaine Commune

Laure Houppert – Head of Heritage and social engagement for the Paris2024 Olympics

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Title: The appropriation of sports infrastructure by local residents: social heritage after the Games.

Present since the candidacy stage, Plaine Commune has been working to leave a lasting legacy for the residents of the nine cities in northern Paris, whose territory has been transformed on the eve of the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games. A portion of the Paris 2024 endowment fund has been invested not only in the construction and renovation of sports facilities but also in a mobilization plan aimed at creating a sustainable social legacy through sports learning projects targeted at specific audiences (such as cycling education, swimming instruction, and a focus on the Olympic loop).

Heritage building is fostered through the appropriation and recognition of the value of this legacy by local populations directly affected, followed by national and even international audiences.

The mobilization plan of Plaine Commune proposes an action for an active city committed to promoting public health, supporting residents in their adoption of these facilities and practices, and overcoming cultural and social barriers.

15 :00 H – PAUSE

15 :25 H

3/ Football Museum – Brazil (SP)

Marila Bonas – Director of Museum do Futebol
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Title: Refurbishing the Core: Revamping the Long-Term Exhibition at the Football Museum

The Football Museum, after 15 years since its opening, undertook the renovation of its long-term exhibition by considering contemporary debates and thematic gaps. Among the themes introduced by the new curation, one can highlight football and diversity; the globalization of football and the transfer market; the history of women's football in Brazil; new ways of supporting teams; racism, xenophobia, and homophobia in the global football landscape. This article will present the challenges of a collaborative curation of football as a fundamental theme for the Brazilian identity.

○ **15:45 H – Q&A session**

FIN: 16 H



SESSION 2 - The future of sporting infrastructures

FRIDAY MORNING: A few examples on the future of sports infrastructures.

- **9 :00 H – Marie Grasse**, Chief Heritage Curator and Director of the National Sports Museum – greetings.

The strong heritage and historical dimension of a stadium, for example, creates a connection with the history and reputation of a city. Similarly, countries can also make history, as seen with the London Games, which were the first to commit to sustainable development and successfully achieved the goal of zero waste.

- **9:05 H – Florence le Corre**, presentation of the case study

Sports heritage includes material heritage in different forms. The way he uses the rules: tradition, rites, music and songs, stories and testimonies, events and competitions. It is also linked to heritage and we will see all this today. It constitutes a heritage like all countries that, to the extent of their means, teach, organize, finance, encourage sports practice and thus contribute to the enrichment of its heritage. This heritage is preserved in various cultural institutions, as in clubs and sports associations. He is the child of two Paralympic Olympic Games. With its president, Burchac Madrane Marie Grasse, director of the National Museum of Sport, who welcomes us for the second day of this conference, this day will allow us to discuss sporting heritage from different perspectives “...”

- **9 :15 H – Case studies on built heritage, intangible heritage, memorabilia, and archives (15-20min each)**

9 :15 H -- (16 :15H in JP)



1. Sachiko Niina et Yuji Kurihara

Sachiko Niina – Curator at the Prince Chichibu Memorial Sport Museum.

Yuji Kurihara – Director of Japan National Museum of Nature and Science

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Title : Challenges for establishing a sports museum consortium in Japan to respond to the evolution of sporting competitions

With the evolution of sports in recent years, it has become important for sports museums to archive not only traditional tangible collections, e.g. equipment, medals and certificates, but also intangible materials such as video and audio. In addition, sports museums must collect equipment made of complex materials. Sports museums, which have only a small number of curators and other specialists, may be slow to respond to the evolution of sporting events. In Japan, historical museums in various regions have tangible and intangible sports-related materials in their collections, even if they are not specialized in sports. In light of this, it is conceivable to promote the positioning the value of the sports materials as cultural properties, and to establish a system to have existing archivists and conservators cooperate with such efforts. In addition, the preservation of athletic wear and equipment made of complex composite

materials requires the collaboration of sports manufacturers and others who have knowledge of manufacturing information. Based on the above background, we are planning to establish a sports museum consortium in Japan in cooperate and collaborate with all parties involved in sports-related materials.

9 :35 H -- (8 :35H in UK)

2. Sporting Heritage UK

Justine Reilly – Project Coordinator at Sporting Heritage UK

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Title : The place of sporting heritage in society

Sporting Heritage is a UK wide sector support organization working with over 1000 organizations including museums, archives, sports clubs, governing bodies, universities, schools and policy makers. My session will focus on exploring the development of Sporting Heritage as an organization and how this in turn has had an impact on the recognition of the heritage of sport within both the cultural heritage and sport's sectors. Touching on the opportunities for sporting heritage as a conduit to more resilient organizations which attract



new and diverse audiences, at the same time as demonstrating the need to foster collections held outside of museums in order to ensure museological discussion of the heritage of sport, this presentation will share practical understanding and ideas drawn from UK activity.

9 :55 H – PAUSE

10:35 H

3. 2026 – Milano Cortina d’Ampezzo winter Games

Adballah Jreij – Architect, Urbanist and researcher at Milan Polytechnic university *
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Title : Cortina d’Ampezzo from 1956 to Milano Cortina 2026

The upcoming Winter Olympics in 2026 will take place across a broad territory in northern Italy, encompassing various cities and regions. As suggested by its name, Milano Cortina, the event will be hosted in two distinctly different contexts: the urban environment of Milan and the mountainous area of Cortina, with additional localities to host the competitions. While the necessity for mountain settings in Winter Olympics is not unprecedented, the large scale of the hosting region is unique, influenced primarily by the recommendations of the International Olympic Committee’s Agenda 2020. This agenda encourages host cities to maximize the use of existing and temporary infrastructure and venues to minimize environmental impact and ensure a positive legacy post-Games.

As the opening ceremony approaches, organizers of Milano Cortina 2026 are encountering numerous challenges. A significant issue is the apparent lack of a cohesive territorial vision and plan from the beginning, leading to struggles with the projects implementation and resulting in uneven legacy impacts across the diverse Olympic venues. This study examines the disparities in the planning and implementation of Olympic venues for Milano Cortina 2026 by comparing projects in diverse contexts and contrasting the original commitments outlined in the bidding documents with the actual developments on the ground.

10:55-11 :10 H

Luis Valente - Partnership and information management at the FC Porto Museum



Title : FC Porto Museum's Never Ending Match - The challenge of managing heritage in sports

The FC Porto Museum opened in 2013 and is the guardian of the history of FC Porto, a worldwide Portuguese football club founded in 1893. To gather, study, preserve and share more than 130 years and counting of material and immaterial heritage is a tempting challenge that imposes many dynamics on the management of collections, facilities and information. A 10-year experience gives FC Porto Museum a privileged knowledge in the treatment of sports-related heritage. To collect and deal with it is a mission always uncompleted in a museum of an active club like FC Porto and leads to a path of constant innovation and updating. From the permanent exhibition to the storages, planned investments, technologically advanced solutions,

suitable incorporation policies and committed professionals sustain the success of the FC Porto Museum, an awarded must-see attraction located at the Dragão Stadium in the city of Porto. This is the first museum affiliated member of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNTWO), and is frequently selected as case-study for its innovative and creative permanent exhibition, tour (museu + stadium) and success on attracting different publics, having so far been visited by people from over than 180 countries of the world.

- **11:10 H – Q&A session**

SESSION 3 - Transmitting heritage : how to preserve the memory of sporting events

FRIDAY AFTERNOON: The transmission of heritage: What future for the memory of sports events?

Roundtable on the conservation and transmission of intangible heritage with researchers, historians, and journalists.

- **14:00 H – Marie Grasse**, Director and curator of the National Sports Museum, France



If heritage is not limited to the tangible reality of monuments, buildings, objects, and artifacts, it also encompasses the dimension of intangible cultural heritage. It is defined as a set of practices, expressions, or representations that a human community recognizes as part of its own legacy, insofar as this reality provides the group with a sense of continuity and identity. In any case, we can question how to identify and document it in order to pass its history on to future generations.

- **14:05 H – Florence le Corre**, heritage curator, presentation of the round table theme
- **14 :10 H – Round Table discussion**

1/ Speaker 1 – INA – online

Sophie Gillery

Documentary Manager Ina Méditerranée

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Title : Cortina d'Ampezzo from 1956 to Milano Cortina 2026

Sophie Gillery's text in full

SPORT ON RADIO THEN TV: A TECHNICAL AND EMOTIONAL LABORATORY

Radio and TV sports reporting was invented by sport. In fact, it can be said that sports reporting embodies the creation of live broadcasts and remote reporting: dramatized commentary of an event, sound ambiance, and on-the-spot interviews. It began around a boxing ring in 1923 and then during the 1924 Paris Olympics, where a reporter covered a rugby match from a dirigible to capture every moment of the action at the Pershing Stadium in Colombes. Reporter Edmond Dehorter, known as “the unknown speaker” of the Radiola station (later Radio Paris), pioneered the use of slight time delays (with commentary dictated over the phone to a stenographer and then replayed by a studio announcer) before transitioning to live broadcasts via telephone lines. Sport has always served as the technological laboratory for the evolution of audiovisual media.

In the 1930s, reporters covered major sporting events like auto races, the Coupe de France, the Davis Cup, and horse races with both summaries and live coverage. The microphone had to be wherever there was something to see or hear. By 1929, the Tour de France was covered from start to finish using a van equipped with a transmitter to follow the race and send updates to Paris. This was the largest radio-telephoned broadcast ever, involving 66 transmissions over nearly 6,000 kilometers in less than a month, under all weather conditions. In 1934, some radio reporters began using motorcycles to follow stages and transport recorded discs to cars connected to telephone circuits. In 1947, the first onboard transmitter was installed in a jeep to



provide live coverage of Tour de France stages. By 1948, the final stage was broadcast live, followed by the first transatlantic live boxing match on the night of September 22, 1948, when Marcel Cerdan fought Fernand Zale in New York. All of France stayed up to listen, with journalist Pierre Crenesse losing his composed role as a commentator, becoming an ecstatic fan upon Marcel's victory.

During the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, transmitting images to Europe involved a complex process: images were sent to a satellite in the U.S., relayed to Canada, then to Hamburg, where they were recorded on two-inch magnetic tape and redirected to various European media outlets. Nothing had been planned before this event to enable direct or delayed transmission between Asia and Europe due to differing broadcasting systems. Sport builds emotional climaxes during live events, amplified by the suspense of competition. Its live broadcasts create collective memories of major international events that unite people and even foster a sense of national pride. The 1936 Berlin Olympics were the first to be widely broadcast, for reasons of propaganda, soft power, and a demonstration of might. Fast forward to the Paris 2024 Olympics, the magnetic pull of live events remained strong, even captivating those initially opposed to the games.

SPORTS BROADCASTING RIGHTS: A PERSISTENT AND COMPLEX ISSUE

Free access has long been a hallmark of sports broadcasts on radio. However, this principle was challenged with the advent of television and, more prominently, since the 1990s, with numerous exclusive contracts between athletes, clubs, event organizers, and television networks. Concerns about emptying stadiums due to radio or TV broadcasts have always influenced discussions between federations, clubs, and media. In September 1950, the Professional Football Clubs Association prohibited announcing match schedules to preserve stadium attendance. Matches could no longer be fully broadcast live; radio could only cover one of the two halves. In 1950, the head of RTF's reporting service remarked, "Sport used to have patrons. Now it has financiers. Players are now seen as stock market assets that can rise or fall in value."

For a 1973 European Cup match between OGC Nice and FC Barcelona, to protect ticket sales, French TV blacked out the broadcast in the Nice region, substituting it with a film. Similar blackout strategies were applied for other matches, including the Saint-Etienne vs. Kyiv game in 1976 at the insistence of ASSE president Roger Rocher to ensure a packed stadium. Until the 1970s, broadcasters paid fees covering ticket sales losses. However, following the 1975 split of ORTF and the rise of media competition, television rights became highly sought after. Landmark moments, such as the 1984 European Championship victory and the World Cups of 1982 and 1986, triggered skyrocketing rights fees. Today, networks worldwide compete for the rights to international competitions, with broadcasters like TF1, Canal+, BeIN Sports, and DAZN investing heavily.

The proliferation of live broadcasting rights complicates the use of archival footage. Any retrospective use of major competition footage involves two separate rights: the event's capture (usually owned by a media outlet) and its organization (held by a federation). Permissions and fees are required for both. In France, INA (National Audiovisual Institute) enjoys a privileged status, often acquiring media production rights and negotiating agreements with federations to



offer a one-stop solution for licensing, though maintaining these agreements is increasingly challenging, especially with wealthy, international federations.

HERITAGE VALORIZATION: INA AND THE PARIS 2024 OLYMPICS

In preparation for the world's most watched sporting event, INA curated extensive content on French Olympism. These collections covered:

- Past champions (Perec, Douillet, Galfione, Vigneron, Diagana, the Barjots)
- Current athletes likely to win medals, though selections were finalized last-minute
- The history and evolution of various sports, including new urban and Paralympic disciplines
- The history of Olympic venues and heritage questions, such as the symbolism of the Tuileries cauldron and parades on the Seine

These evolving collections were made available to accredited professionals on INA's IMP platform. Editorial teams highlighted key moments in real-time, such as posting a childhood clip of Léon Marchand within a minute of his medal win. Some gems were discovered through sheer luck, like footage of a young Romane Dicko attending the Rio Games in 2016 to see Teddy Riner, which was later used to illustrate her 2024 Olympic journey.

This meticulous editorial effort generated 121 million views across INA's social media channels, engaging younger audiences by connecting them with relatable milestones from athletes' lives. The archives offered a shared cultural experience, reflecting the lasting power of sports media in shaping collective memory.

2/ Speaker 2 – Franck Delorme : The infrastructures of the Games

Franck Delorme – Doctor in art history, architect and curator at the Cité de l'Architecture.
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From his slideshow

The Architecture of Sport in France is a living testament to a rich heritage and evolving history. Franck Delorme presents a narrative that traverses centuries from ancient arenas to modern masterpieces and highlights the innovative spirit and cultural significance of sports venues.

The journey begins with architectural marvels from antiquity such as the amphitheater of Nîmes built in the 1st century AD a majestic structure that has witnessed centuries of history. In the Renaissance the Suze-la-Rousse Castle hosts a jeu de paume court built in 1564 a reflection of early sporting traditions. The 19th century brings military riding schools and gymnasiums like the equestrian arena of Sénarmont in Fontainebleau designed by Maximilien Joseph Hurtault and the Jean-Jaurès gymnasium in Paris crafted by Ernest Moreau, Charles Albert Gautier and



engineer Henri de Dion. The early 20th century sees the construction of the Judaïque swimming pool in Bordeaux by Louis Madeline, a harmonious blend of Art Deco style and functional design.

Innovation is the heartbeat of sports architecture and France's landscape is adorned with groundbreaking examples. The Stade Gerland in Lyon conceived by Tony Garnier between 1913 and 1920 exemplifies the integration of form and function Bordeaux's Stade Lescure built from 1935 to 1938 by Raoul Jourde and Jacques d'Welles showcases streamlined modernist principles. The Huyghens' Gymnasium in Paris designed in the late 19th century by Emile Auburtin with engineering by Henri de Dion and the futuristic Parc des Princes in Paris designed by Roger Taillibert in collaboration with Berdje Agopyan in the 1960s represent transformative milestones. Structures like La Soucoupe in Saint-Nazaire a product of the 1960s vision by Roger Vissuzaine Louis Longuet and René Rivère and the Grenoble Palais des Sports crafted by Robert Demartini and Pierre Junillon symbolize the symbiosis of technical prowess and architectural imagination.

The narrative also delves into the splendors and tribulations of preserving sports heritage. With only around 100 designated heritage sites, sports venues face challenges in protection and recognition. The inventory spans from ancient amphitheaters like Arles to the finely crafted jeu de paume royal of Fontainebleau dating from the 17th and 18th centuries and structures from the vibrant interwar period including Tony Garnier's Stade de Gerland. The Piscine Molitor in Paris a celebrated 1929 creation of Lucien Pollet saw demolition in 2011 before its rebirth in 2014, highlighting the fragile balance between conservation and modernization. The Roubaix municipal baths transformed into the André-Diligent Museum of Art and Industry represent the adaptive reuse of architectural icons

Archival treasures provide the foundation for understanding the historical and design processes behind monumental projects. From the design of the Stade de France by Michel Macary Emeric Zublena and others, to unbuilt visions for Paris' 1937 World's Fair by Maurice Boutterin and Georges-Henri Pingusson, the archives capture the dreams and ambitions of architects. The exhibition "Once Upon a Time the Stadiums" at the Cité de l'Architecture in 2024 curated by Emilie Regnault with Franck Delorme as scientific advisor illustrates these stories through models drawings and photographs, offering a comprehensive reflection on the enduring legacy of sports architecture in France

3/ Speaker 3 : Léna Schillinger on the STADIUM HERITAGE PLATEFORM

Léna Schillinger – Documentalist in charge of the MNS' archive department
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Title : The French Sports Heritage online platform



As the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games approach, the Musée National du Sport has launched an online platform called *Stadium, l'héritage du sport*, as part of the French government's Heritage plan. This digital library is open to everyone and highlights the rich national and local sporting heritage. Stadium offers access to thousands of items and documents from the Musée National du Sport's collections, as well as from many partners. Throughout the Olympic year, hundreds of vintage sports posters will be added. Besides these items and documents, the museum and its partners are creating articles and virtual exhibitions to explore the history of sports. The MNS has also formed a "partners' club" with various institutions to support sports heritage.

- **16:00 H – Q&A session**

