

INFORMATION NOTE

Waterfront planning and management in Vancouver

Table – Waterfront planning and management in Vancouver

| Vancouver | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Waterfront policies | |
| Relevant waterfront policy documents | <p><u>City of Vancouver</u>⁽¹⁾</p> <p>(a) <i>Southeast Granville Slopes Official Development Plan (1984)</i>; (b) <i>Coal Harbour Official Development Plan (1990)</i>; (c) <i>Southeast False Creek: Official Development Plan (2005)</i>; and (d) <i>Central Waterfront Hub Framework (2009)</i>.</p> <p><u>City of North Vancouver</u>⁽²⁾</p> <p>(a) <i>Official Community Plan of the City of North Vancouver (2002)</i>.</p> |

Notes: (1) The City of Vancouver is the largest city in the Province of British Columbia.

(2) The City of North Vancouver is separated from the City of Vancouver by the Burrard Inlet, and is usually considered as a suburb of the City of Vancouver.

Table – Waterfront planning and management in Vancouver (cont'd)

| Vancouver | |
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| Waterfront policies (cont'd) | |
| Highlights on relevant waterfront policy documents | <p><u>City of Vancouver</u></p> <p>(a) <i>Southeast Granville Slopes Official Development Plan (1984)</i> – providing a framework for development, placing residential neighbourhoods to the east, the Downtown South commercial and residential development to the north, the False Creek waterfront and the entertainment and commercial activities of Granville Island to the south, and the residential development of the West End community to the west.</p> <p>(b) <i>Coal Harbour Official Development Plan (1990)</i> – providing a framework for a mixed-use neighbourhood development focusing on residential and public waterfront access opportunities.</p> <p>(c) <i>Southeast False Creek: Official Development Plan (2005)</i> – stipulating the development of Southeast False Creek. This plan is divided into seven sub-areas, with the Sub-area 2A being the Vancouver Olympic Village for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.</p> <p>(d) <i>Central Waterfront Hub Framework (2009)</i> – outlining a vision for a world-class transportation interchange and a dynamic new downtown extension in the Central Waterfront.</p> <p><u>City of North Vancouver</u></p> <p>(a) <i>Official Community Plan of the City of North Vancouver (2002)</i> – directing residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational and utility uses in the City of North Vancouver. It also deals with social and environmental issues.</p> |

Table – Waterfront planning and management in Vancouver (cont'd)

| | Vancouver |
|---|---|
| Authorities responsible for waterfront development | |
| Major authority involved in waterfront planning and development | <u>City of Vancouver</u> (a) Planning Department ⁽³⁾ . <u>City of North Vancouver</u> (a) Community Development Department ⁽⁴⁾ . |
| Institutional framework | Both the Planning Department of the City of Vancouver and the Community Development Department of the City of North Vancouver are municipal departments. |
| Governing authority | City Manager of respective cities. |
| Term of appointment | Appointed by the City Council, the City Manager is responsible for the execution of the Council's decisions and the work of municipal departments. |

Notes: (3) Under the purview of the City Manager's Office, the Southeast False Creek and Olympic Village Project Office is responsible for managing the waterfront development of the Southeast False Creek.

(4) The Waterfront Project Office, established by the City of North Vancouver, is responsible for overseeing the operations of the waterfront development project.

Table – Waterfront planning and management in Vancouver (cont'd)

| | Vancouver |
|---|---|
| Authorities responsible for waterfront development (cont'd) | |
| Main responsibilities relating to waterfront planning and development | <p><u>City of Vancouver – Planning Department</u></p> <p>(a) Advising the City Council on policies which guide the growth and change in the City of Vancouver;</p> <p>(b) developing city-wide policies, plans and regulations, and contributing to region-wide planning initiatives;</p> <p>(c) coordinating and carrying out community planning and policy development for areas outside the Central Area;</p> <p>(d) providing urban design review, development planning, rezoning processing, heritage management and major project planning throughout the City; and</p> <p>(e) reviewing and advising on specific development projects in the Downtown Peninsula and the surrounding area.</p> <p><u>City of North Vancouver – Community Development Department</u></p> <p>(a) Overseeing long-term land-use planning, development planning, and community planning, including social, youth, senior and housing initiatives;</p> <p>(b) issuing business licenses and construction permits;</p> <p>(c) carrying out relevant inspections; and</p> <p>(d) coordinating the City's Official Community Plan and Construction Bylaw.</p> |
| Accountability | Accountable to the respective Mayors and City Councils. |

Table – Waterfront planning and management in Vancouver (cont'd)

| Vancouver | |
|---|---|
| Selected waterfront development/enhancement projects | |
| Waterfront development/enhancement projects | <p><u>City of Vancouver</u></p> <p>The City of Vancouver has 31 km of public waterfront with walkways and bicycle paths, and eight km of public shore on the Fraser River.</p> <p><i>Coal Harbour</i></p> <p>(a) It is part of Downtown Vancouver and home to Vancouver's newest waterfront community;</p> <p>(b) built as the Canada Pavilion for Expo 86, Canada Place has been converted into a mixed-use commercial facility accommodating a convention centre, a hotel, cruise ship terminals, an IMAX theatre, and offices;</p> <p>(c) the Vancouver Convention Centre Expansion Project of one million sq ft of floor space, completed in 2008, is the broadcast centre for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games;</p> <p>(d) public open space includes a continuous public waterfront walkway, a 1.3-hectare plaza, a 2.4-hectare green living roof, and a marine habitat;</p> <p>(e) the eastern side of Canada Place is Canada's largest and one of North America's busiest container port, with port facilities including cargo terminals, cruise ship terminals, shipyards and railways;</p> <p>(f) south from the water is the centre of the financial district dominated by high-rise office and apartment buildings; and</p> <p>(g) the northwestern section of Coal Harbour features parkland, private marinas, and rowing and boating clubs.</p> |

Table – Waterfront planning and management in Vancouver (cont'd)

| Vancouver | |
|--|---|
| Selected waterfront development/enhancement projects (cont'd) | |
| Waterfront development/enhancement projects (cont'd) | <p><i>False Creek</i></p> <p>(a) As the site for Expo 86, the railway operations and allied industries originally located in the north shore of False Creek were cleared before 1986. After the Expo, the provincial government and a private developer co-developed the area, establishing parks, community centres, schools and social housing, all linked by a continuous waterfront promenade;</p> <p>(b) the Granville Island, south across the Creek and redeveloped in the late 1970s, is a thriving, award-winning urban area that integrates shopping, culture and recreation with continuing industrial use;</p> <p>(c) west away from the water is a salt water pumping station, part of Vancouver's Dedicated Fire Protection System;</p> <p>(d) the Southeast False Creek neighbourhood, site for the Olympic Village for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, provides a wide range of parks and recreational experiences along the waterfront; and</p> <p>(e) at the eastern side, there is a giant silver geodesic ball, a legacy of the Expo 86, which comprises a science centre and an IMAX theatre. The City Gate, a row of tall residential towers, marks the eastern end of False Creek.</p> <p><i>Central Waterfront</i></p> <p>The Central Waterfront will be developed into an enhanced transportation interchange, including a passenger concourse, a marine transit terminal, links connecting the road, rail, air and marine transit systems to accommodate high-density commercial and mixed use development. A public realm of new streets and open spaces will entice people and activity to the waterfront.</p> <p><u>City of North Vancouver</u></p> <p>Situated along the Burrard Inlet, the City of North Vancouver Waterfront is a gateway to the Lower Mainland and the Greater Vancouver region. The Waterfront Project features a 700-foot public pier and adjoining moorage opportunities for leisure boats and ocean liners. While Lonsdale Quay is a bustling hub of year-round activities, the nearby Waterfront Park is a popular vantage point for taking in the Vancouver skyline and North Shore mountains. The Kings Mill Walk is a 1.5-km oceanfront walkway.</p> |

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| Vancouver | |
|---|---|
| Public engagement in waterfront planning and development | |
| Public engagement | Both the City of Vancouver and the City of North Vancouver encourage community input through open houses, focus groups, advertisements and surveys. |

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