

Vancouver's Waterfront Evolution: 1888 to Present



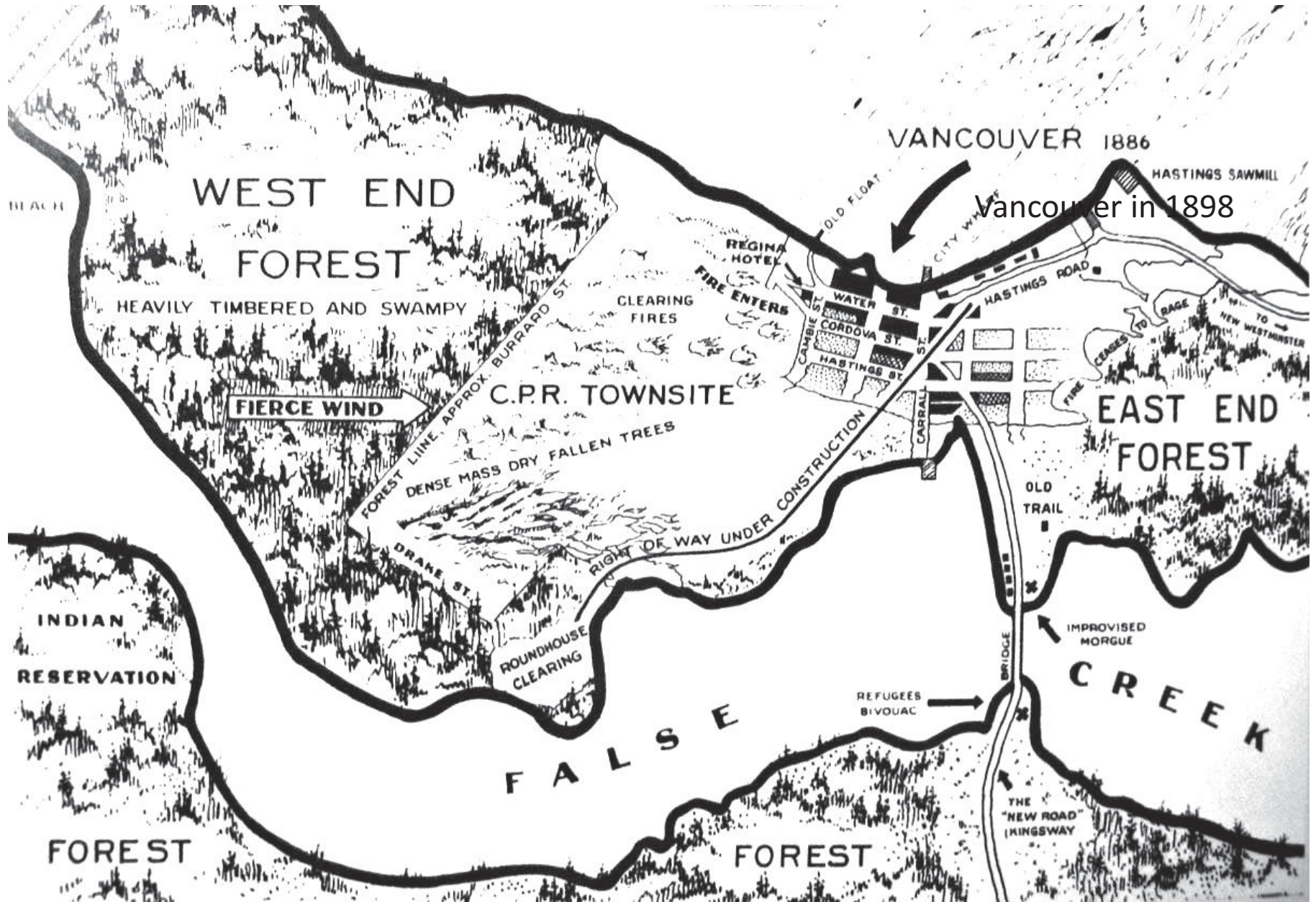
The Lower Fraser Valley



CONTEXT

VANCOUVER'S WATERFRONT EVOLUTION: 1888 to Present





Vancouver in 1886

VANCOUVER'S WATERFRONT EVOLUTION: 1888 to Present



Vancouver in 1898



1. Burrard Inlet	2. False Creek	3. Upper False Creek Flats	4. Lower False Creek Flats
5. Burrard Peninsula	6. False Creek Peninsula	7. Upper False Creek Flats	8. Lower False Creek Flats
9. Burrard Peninsula	10. False Creek Peninsula	11. Upper False Creek Flats	12. Lower False Creek Flats
13. Burrard Peninsula	14. False Creek Peninsula	15. Upper False Creek Flats	16. Lower False Creek Flats
17. Burrard Peninsula	18. False Creek Peninsula	19. Upper False Creek Flats	20. Lower False Creek Flats

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PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE
CITY OF VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1898.

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VANCOUVER'S WATERFRONT EVOLUTION: 1888 to Present





1979

1978



2003

2003



2011

2011

Then and Now

VANCOUVER'S WATERFRONT EVOLUTION: 1888 to Present



URBAN
DESIGN
STUDIO





Overall View of the Vancouver Waterfront

- Where civic life occurs, 22k, peds and bicycles

VANCOUVER'S WATERFRONT EVOLUTION: 1888 to Present



English Bay Seawall Extension (TBD)

- Additional 2.5 K west from Kits Pool, natural shoreline



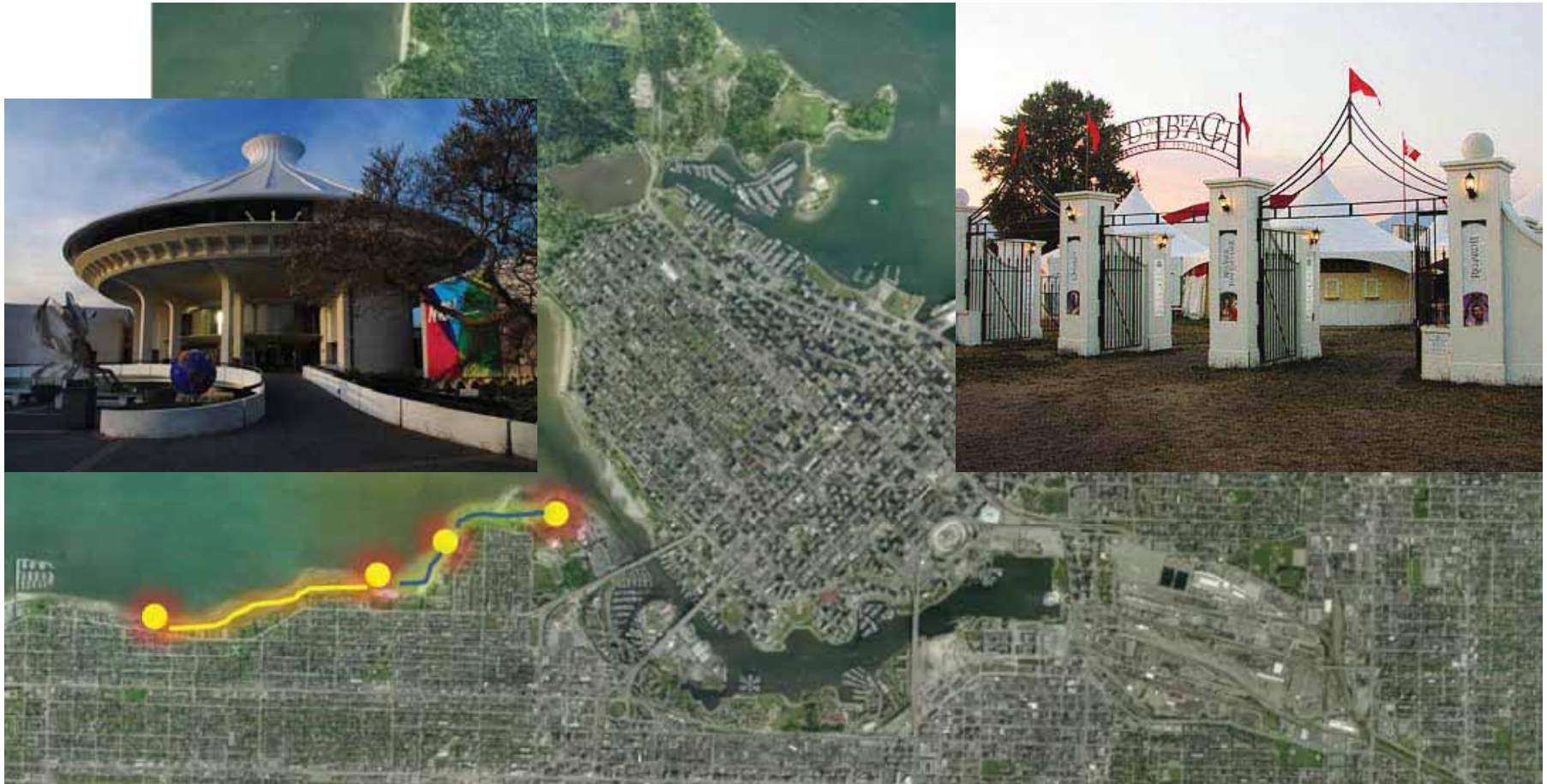
Kitsilano Pool and Showboat 1960's

- Canada's Longest Pool @ 137 meters, 1000 swimmers



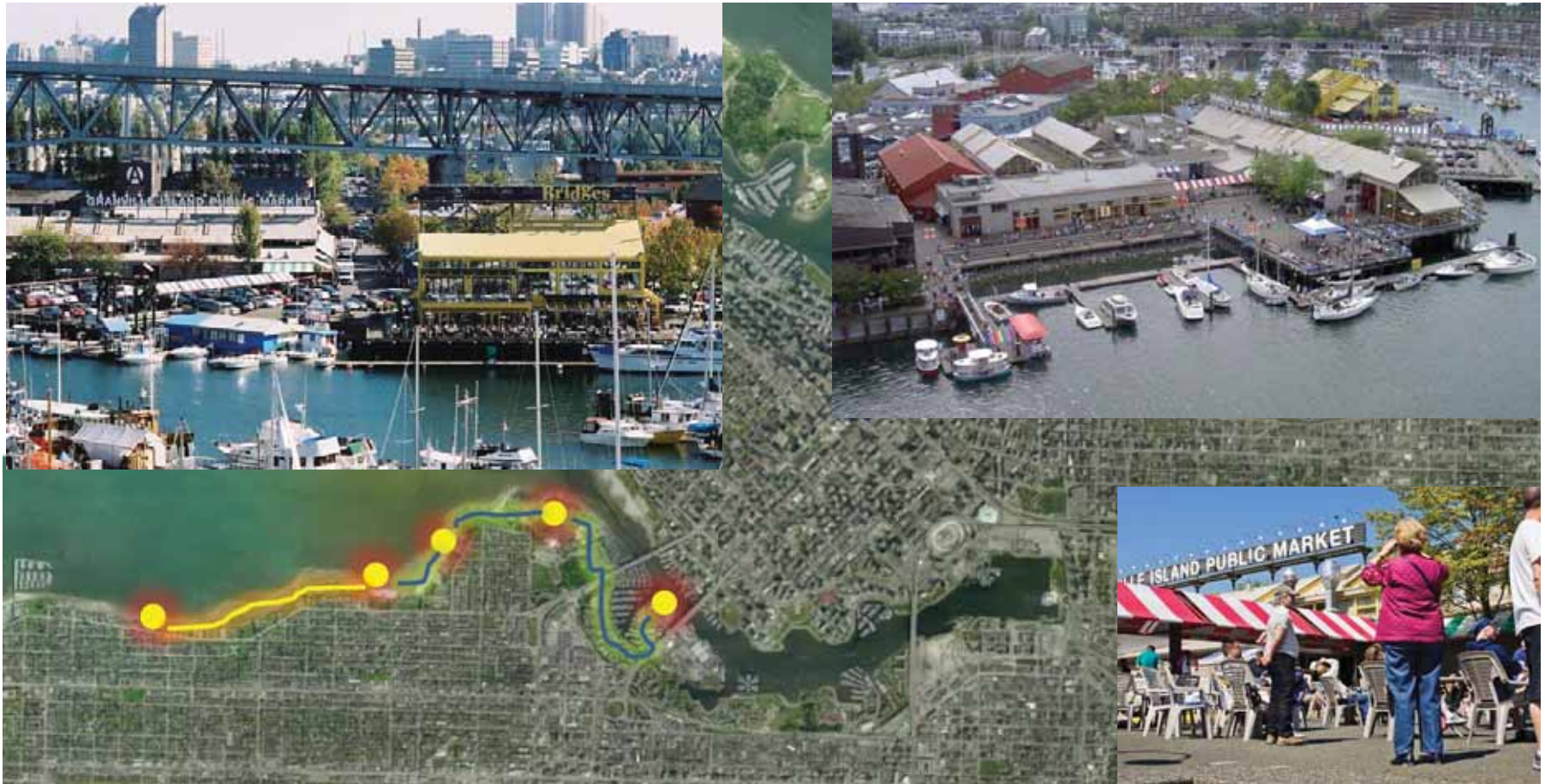
Kitsilano Beach Restaurant (2005)

- PPP, waterfront activation and new services



Vanier Park (1967)

- 17 Ha, Former RCMP Station, Waterfront Gateway to False Creek, Vancouver Museum, Maritime Museum, Vancouver Archives, Music School, Planetarium, Bard on the Beach, Children's Festival.



Granville Island (1977)

- 38 Acres, 10.5 million people/year, Federal initiative, former Industrial area, public market, Emily Carr Art School, active concrete plant, boutique hotel, community centre, artists.



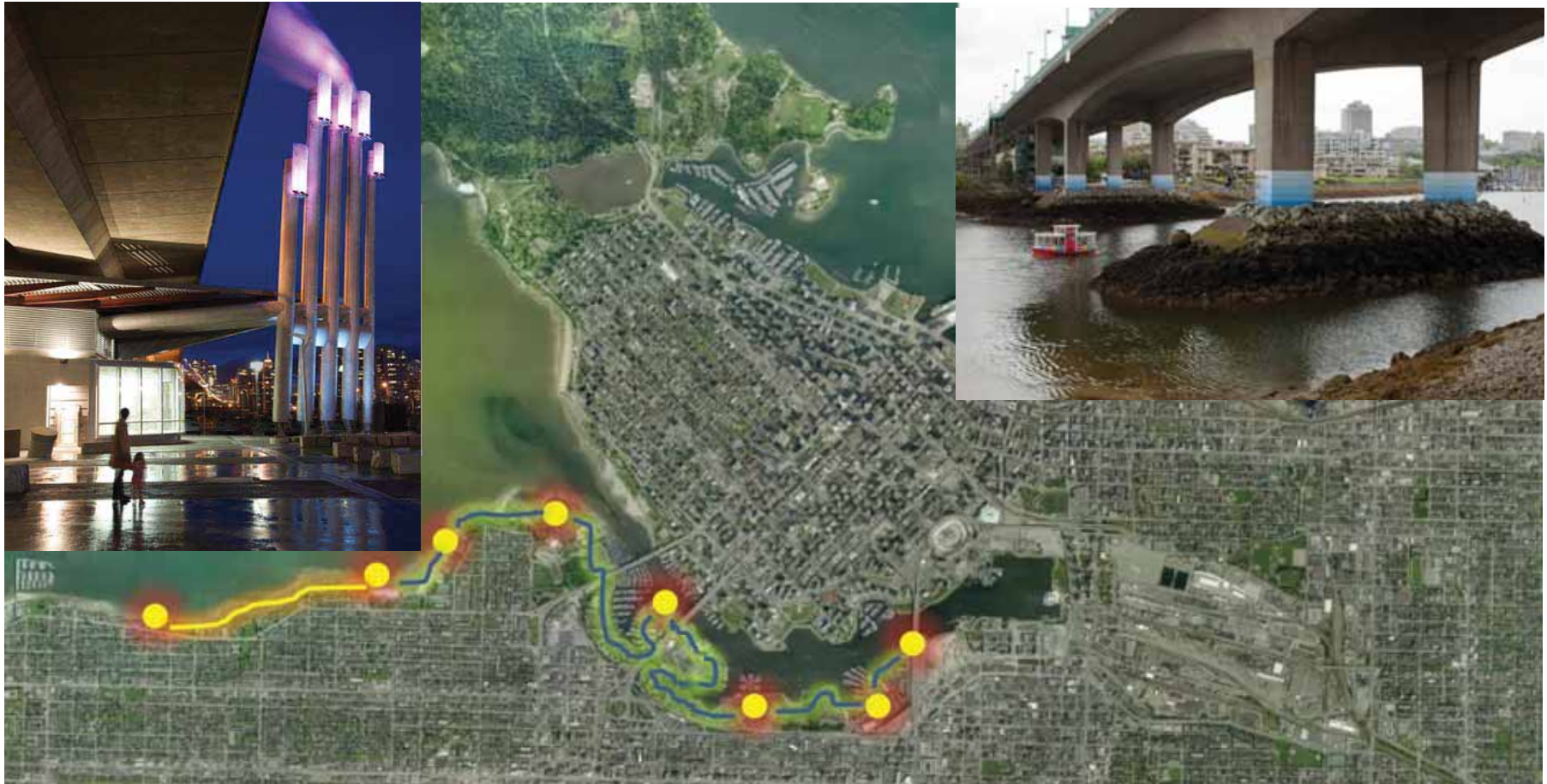
Charleson Park (1970's)

- 7.14 Ha. Off leach dog park and pastoral park experience including water features. Striking views of downtown skyline.



South False Creek (1972)

- Innovative public consultation, accessible waterfront/seawall, 40 units/acre of mixed tenure including coop housing, park and elementary school, start of Vancouverism.



Neighbourhood District Energy Centre (2009)

- North America's only sewer heat recovery plant completed for the Olympic Games (not one cold shower over approximately 10,000 occurrences). Under bridge site required innovative architectural form and expression showcasing consumptive habits of residents on-line through expressive lighting feature.



South East False Creek and Olympic Village (2009)

- First of 3 neighbourhoods totaling 10 - 12,000, 1400 units, 25 buildings, former brownfield, 15 years in 3, LivCom, LEED ND Platinum, legacy of public spaces and waterfront, NEU towards city wide district energy, habitat island and the grey whale.



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Science World (1977/1986)

- Icon on the creek, former Expo '86 Visitors Centre, 600,000 visitors/year to increase with outdoor interactive park



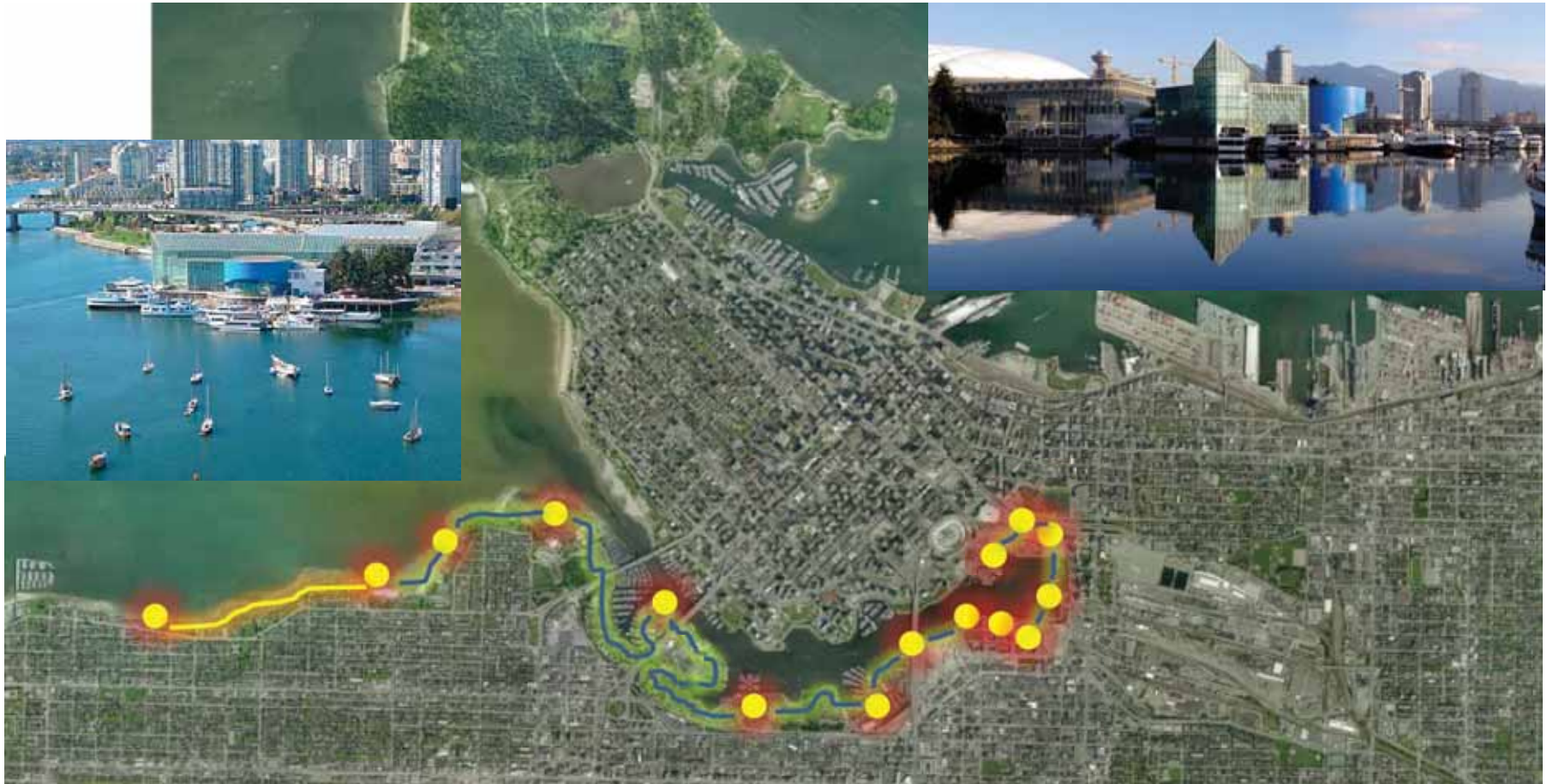
Viaducts Removal/False Creek Commons (TBD)

- Last remnant of freeways idea towards Vancouverism, will stitch False Creek waterfront back to historic precincts of Gastown and Chinatown, inner city beach, potential institutional facilities including art museum and aquatic centre



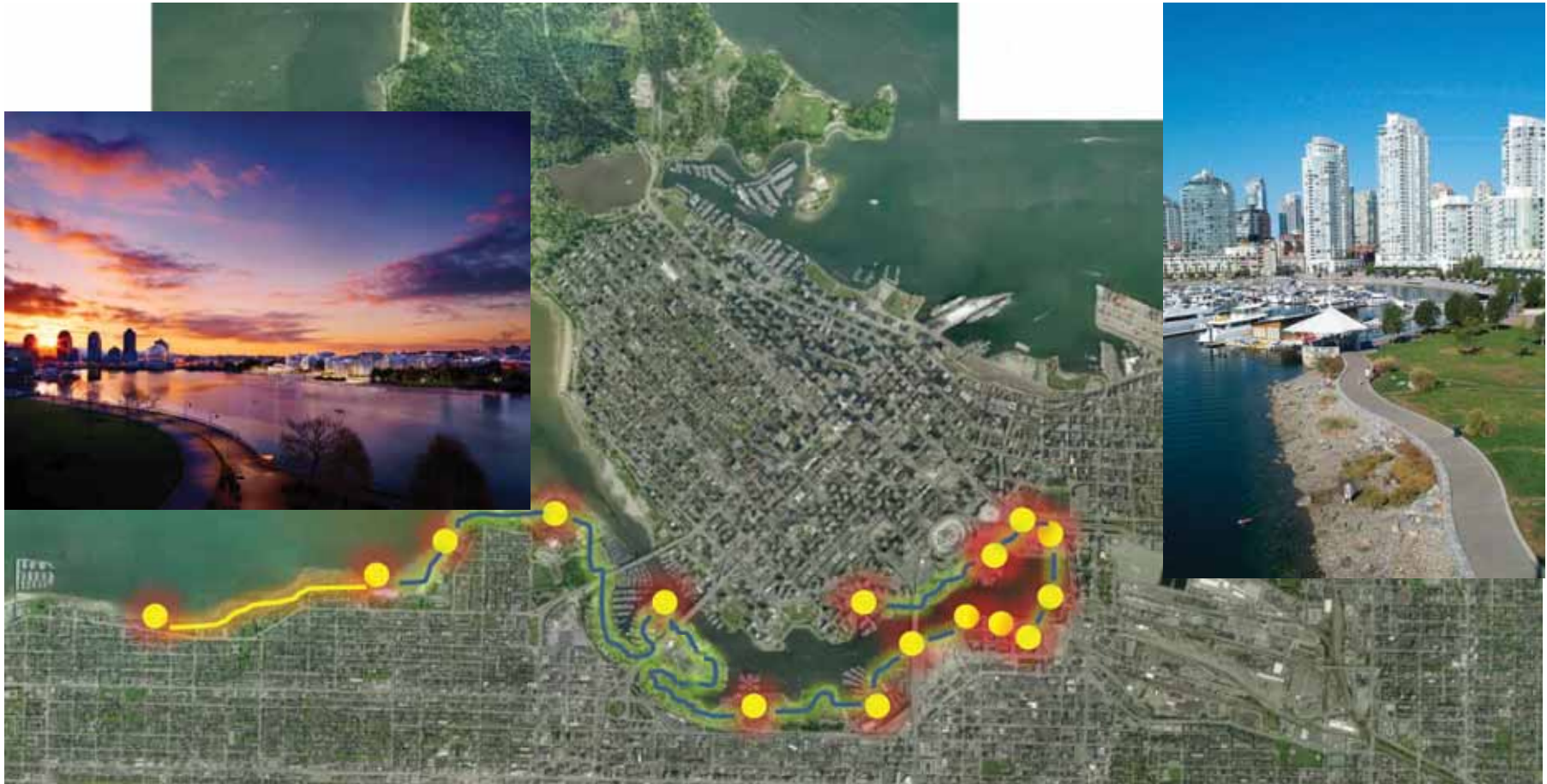
Andy Livingston Park (1995)

- 4.21 Ha waterfront park, paid for by Community Amenity Contributions from the developer, lighted fields not in proximity to residential uses, downtown urban location for team sports and skateboarding



North East False Creek (2012)

- Last neighbourhood developed on former Expo '86 site, high density multi-tower residential and office mix along with civic sports/recreational assets, large waterfront plaza anticipated



Concord Lands (1988 - present)

- 100Ha, 14,000 people on former Expo '86 Lands. A planning initiative in partnership with industry to deliver complete/balanced waterfront communities including locally serving, ground oriented, commercial services and amenities
- 20% non-market housing, daycares, elementary school and parks. Tower/podium form provides for optimal open space opportunity in a compact urban core.

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David Lam Park (1995)

- 4.34 Ha waterfront park, mix of active and passive recreation opportunities, all with views of False Creek and Yaletown. Sports courts and playgrounds, and a large open lawn.



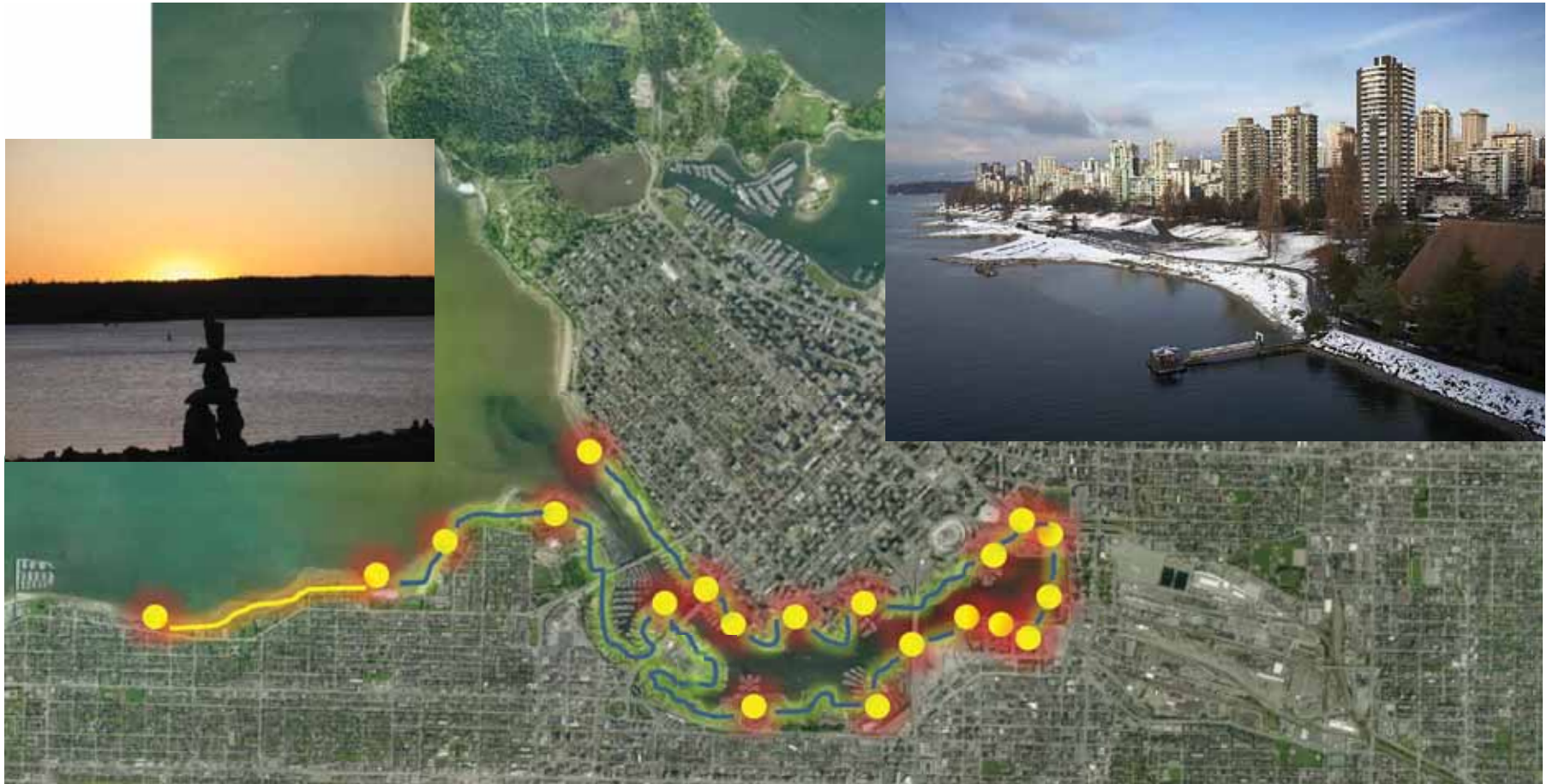
George Wainborn Park (1995)

- 2.5 Ha waterfront park, formal and informal spaces, expansive lawns, a dramatic water feature and spectacular views of False Creek and the city.



Under Granville Bridge Neighbourhood Centre (TBD)

- Future location of new, locally serving neighbourhood centre offering a range of local services including food market and drug store. Unique under bridge environment with focus on innovative urban lighting, weather protected promenade to False Creek and seawall/waterfront, potential for co-location of new cultural facilities.



Sunset Beach

- Entry to False Creek, Aquatic Centre, quiet, pastoral, no amplified sound



English Bay Beach

- AKA First Beach, most active, urban in DD, Celebration of Fire, Prominent location for Vancouver Sculpture Biennale



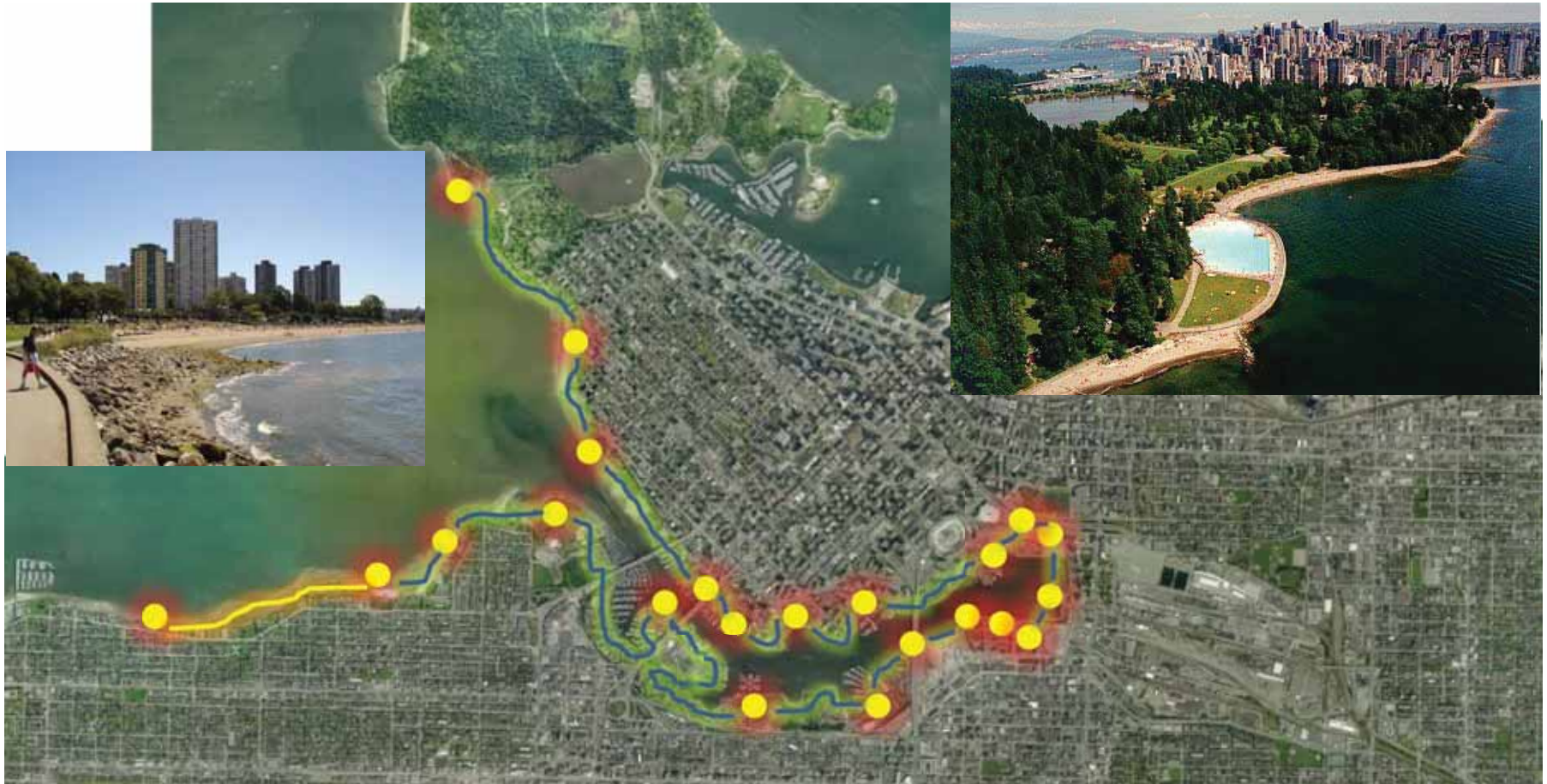
English Bay Beach House

- PPP, careful integration with historic structure



Second Beach

- Waterfront pool, related family oriented park activities, restaurant, lawn bowling, 3 par golf, habitat



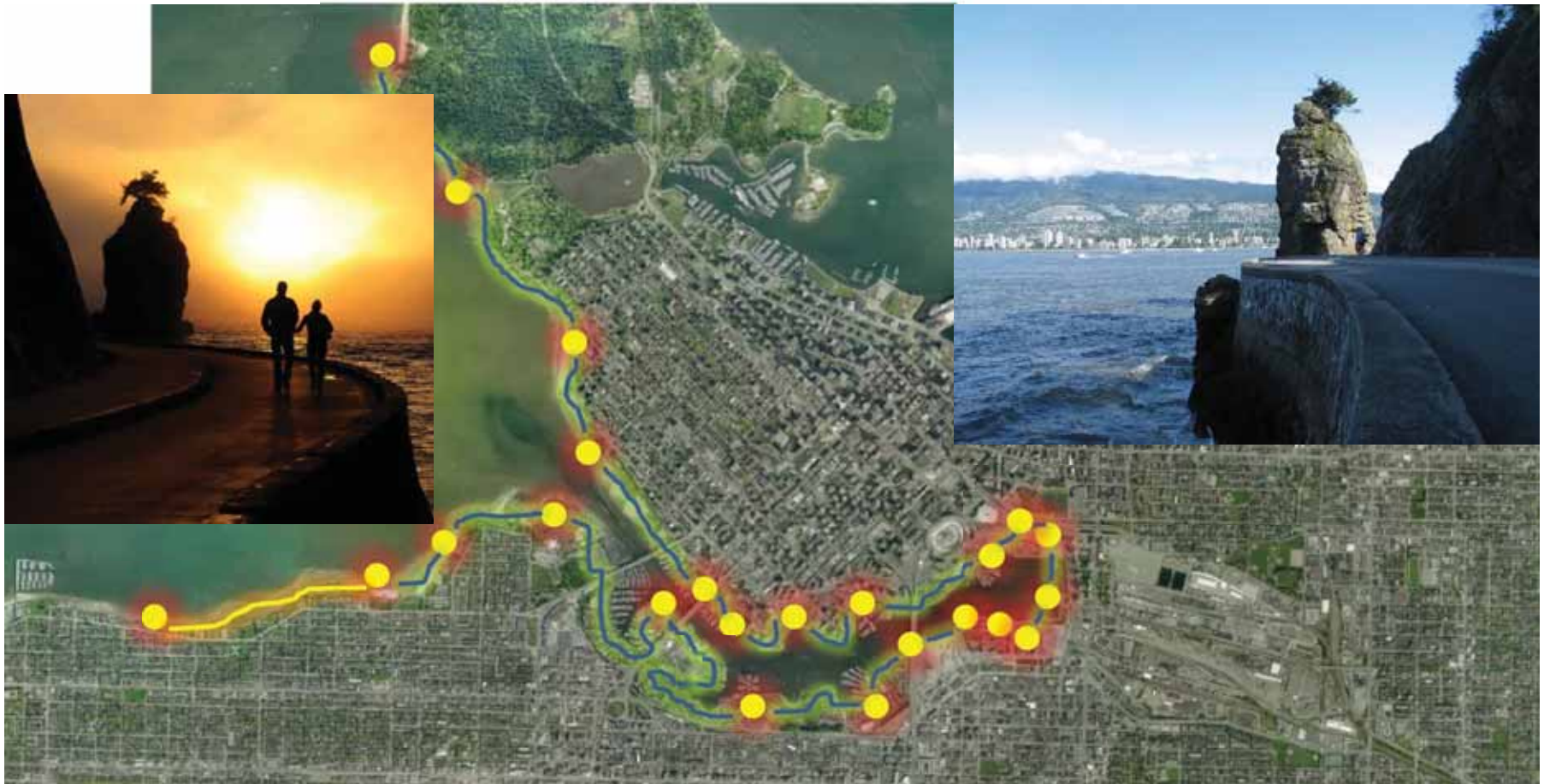
Second Beach Pool

- Original tidal filled concrete pool location, heated/fresh water, 80m length, family oriented, more waterfront pool locations under consideration



Third Beach

- Reclusive, pastoral with park backdrop, tidal experiences for children



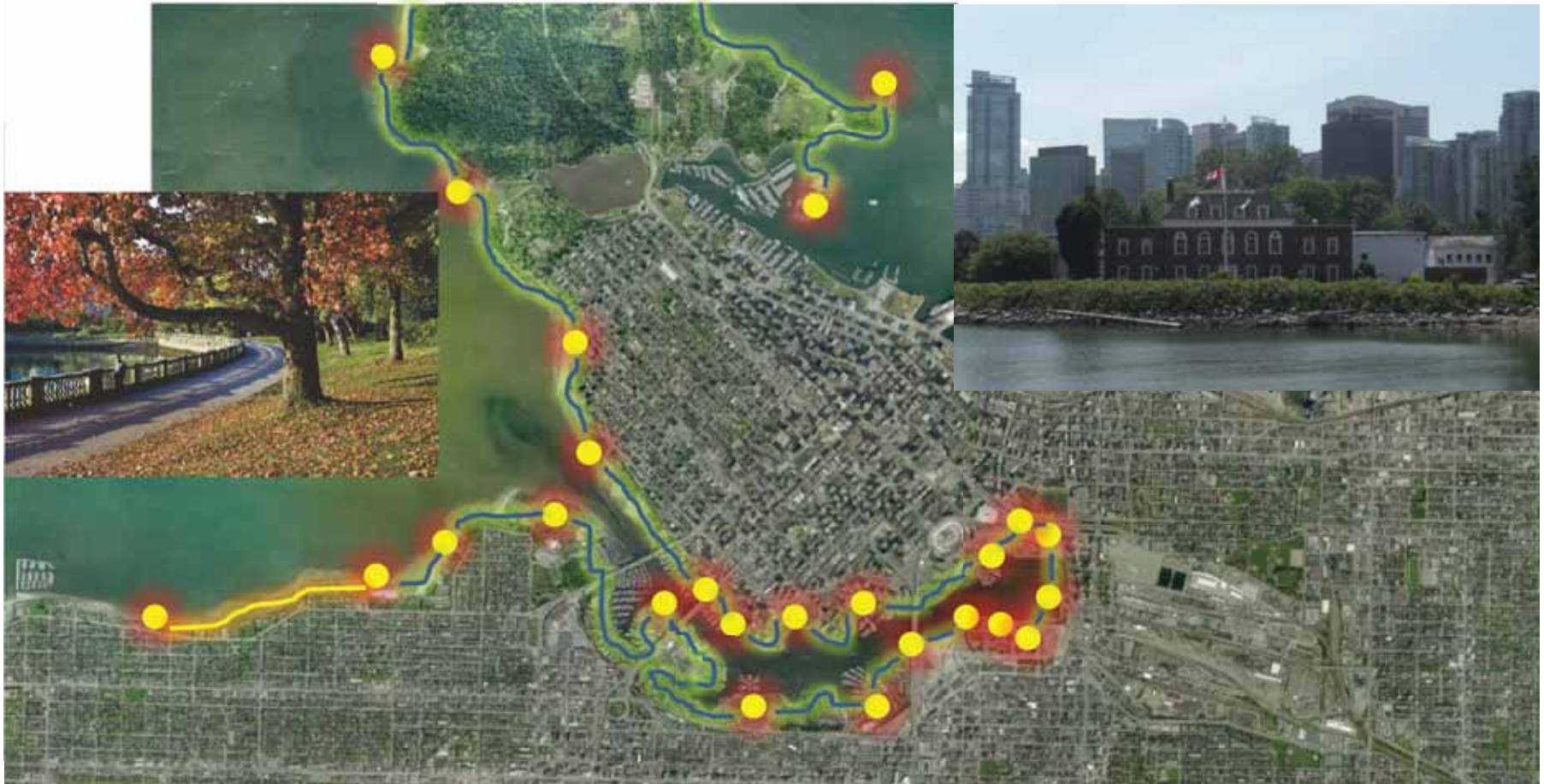
Seawall Places – Siwash Rock

- A dramatic pedestrian and cycling experience is enjoyed by Seawall users who are presented with expansive ocean views and spray from tidal fluctuations. Unique landmark stone feature with long standing vegetation distinguishes the site.



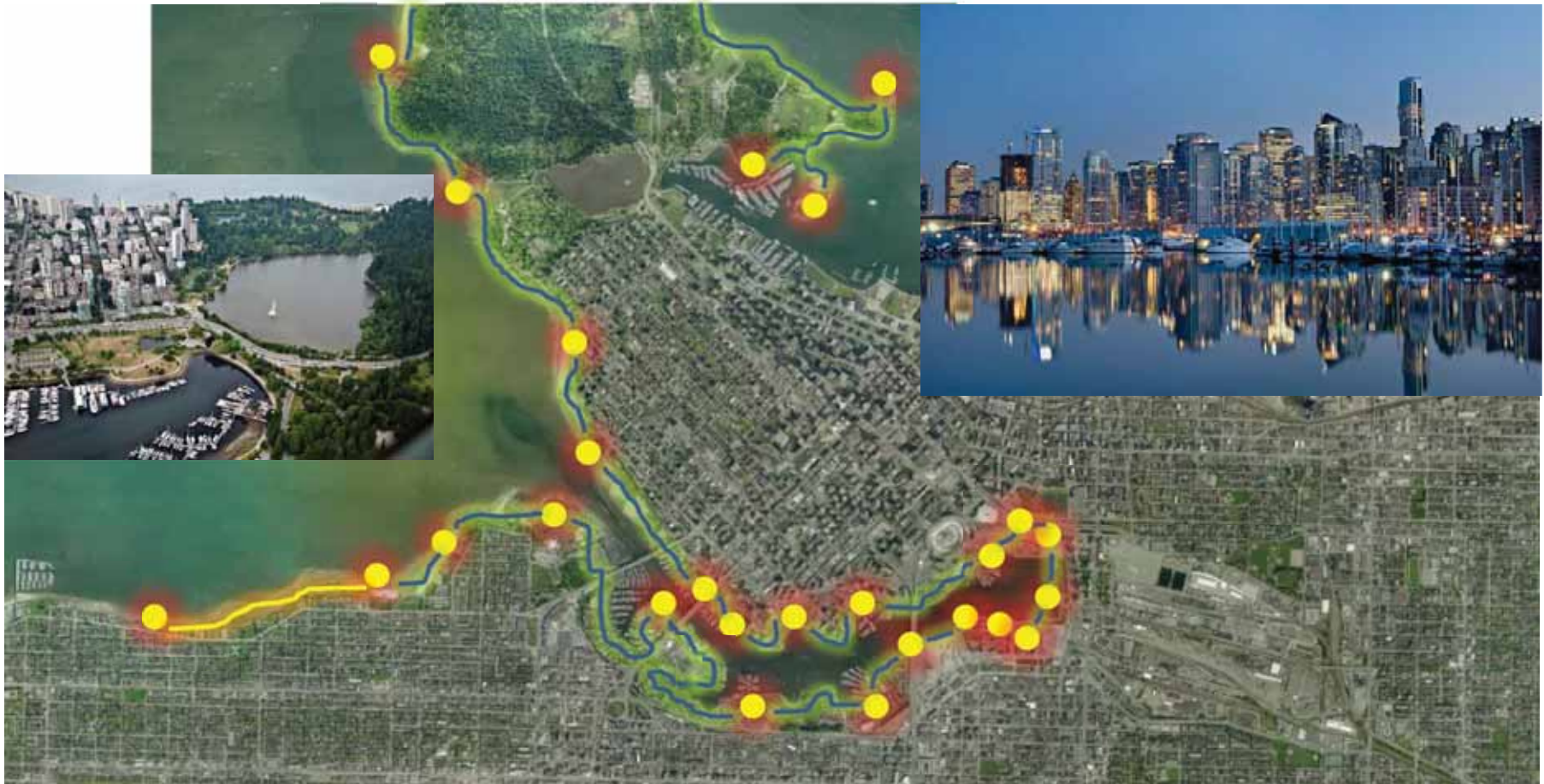
Seawall Places – Brockton Point

- Location of a prominent automated lighthouse at the entry to the Burrard Inlet from English Bay. The location provides an excellent panoramic view of the city's waterfront industrial context and active inner harbour.



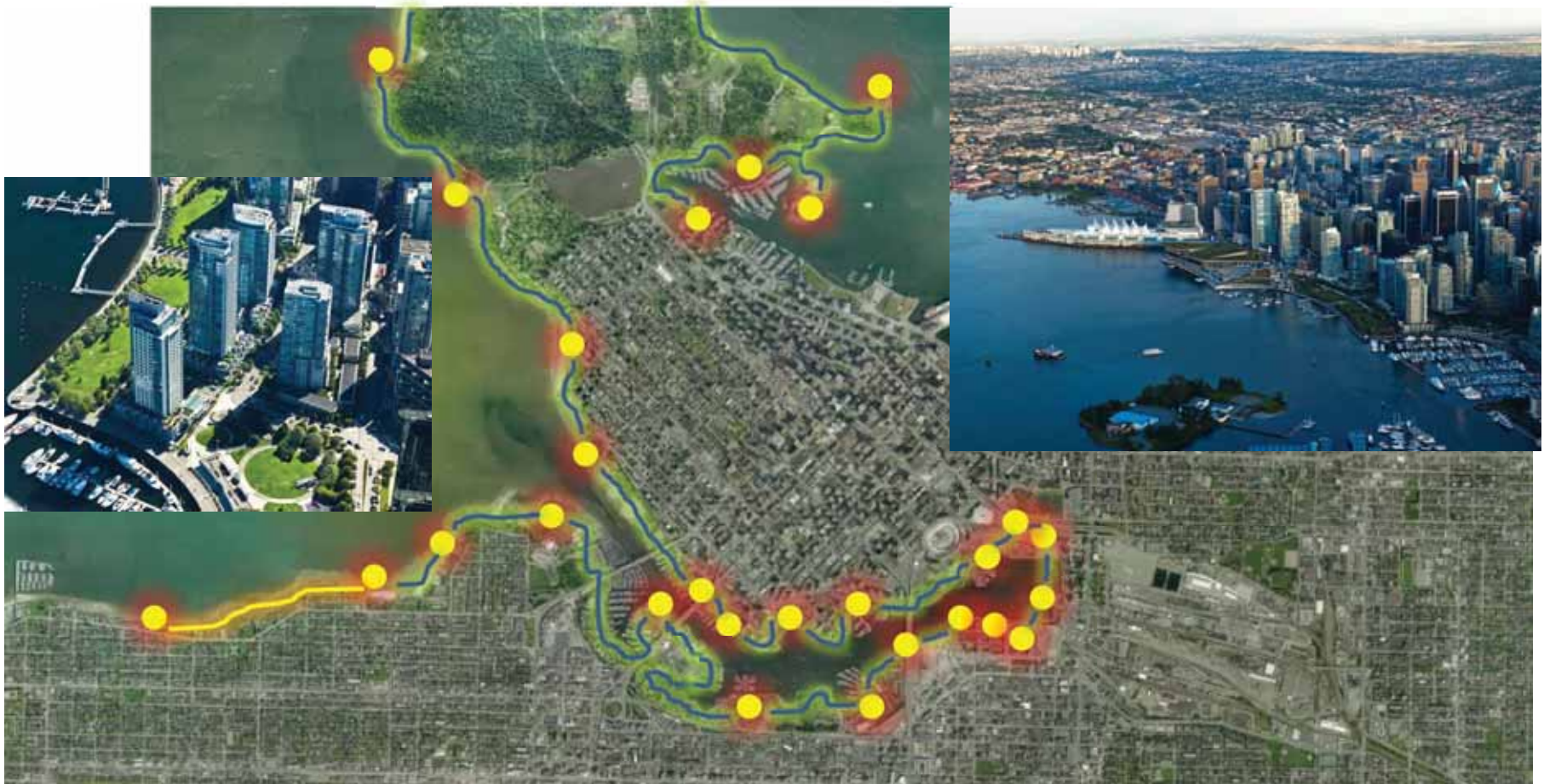
Seawall Places – Deadmans Island

- A distinctive, small (3.8 Ha), well treed island strategically located for inner harbor surveillance and security by Vancouver's Naval Reserve Division. The island is accessible at low tide and originally accommodated housing for early settlers/squatters in the early 20th century.



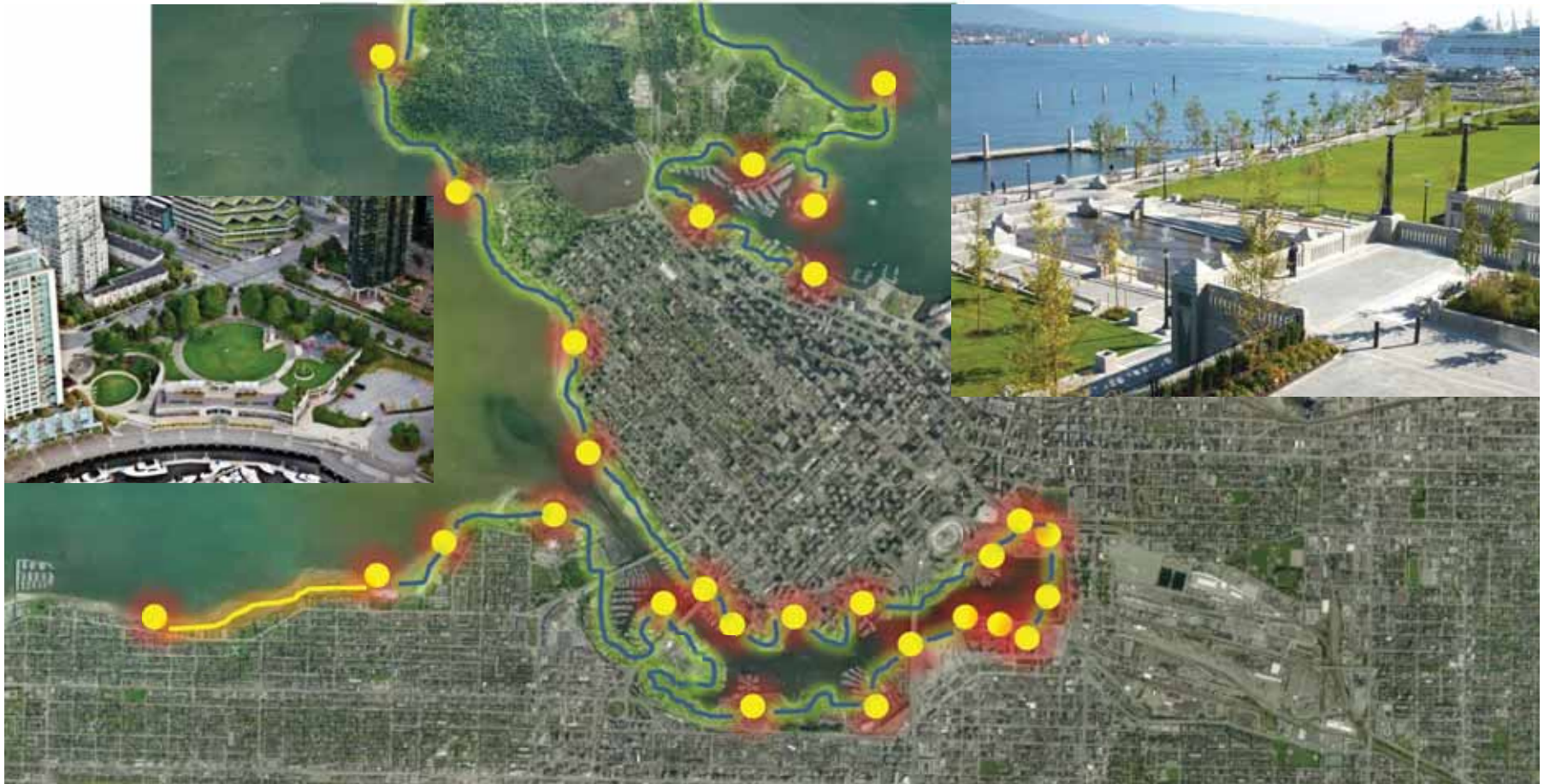
Seawall Places – City Views

- Dramatic city views, day and night, greet pedestrians and cyclists from this easterly Seawall frontage. Places to pause, and reflect, are integrated into the public realm experience.



Coal Harbour (1990)

- 28 Ha, 4,100 people. Central waterfront's newest neighbourhood on former railyards. A series of well designed tower podium developments, implemented over a brief 15 year build-out period, have completed the downtown's northerly urban edge with related Community Amenity Contributions attributed to waterfront development, parks and a community centre.



Coal Harbour Community Centre (2000)

- A thoughtful, well integrated urban community centre at 85,000 Square feet with rooftop park and active waterfront uses that provides recreational services for new residents. The architectural expression is reflective of the maritime.



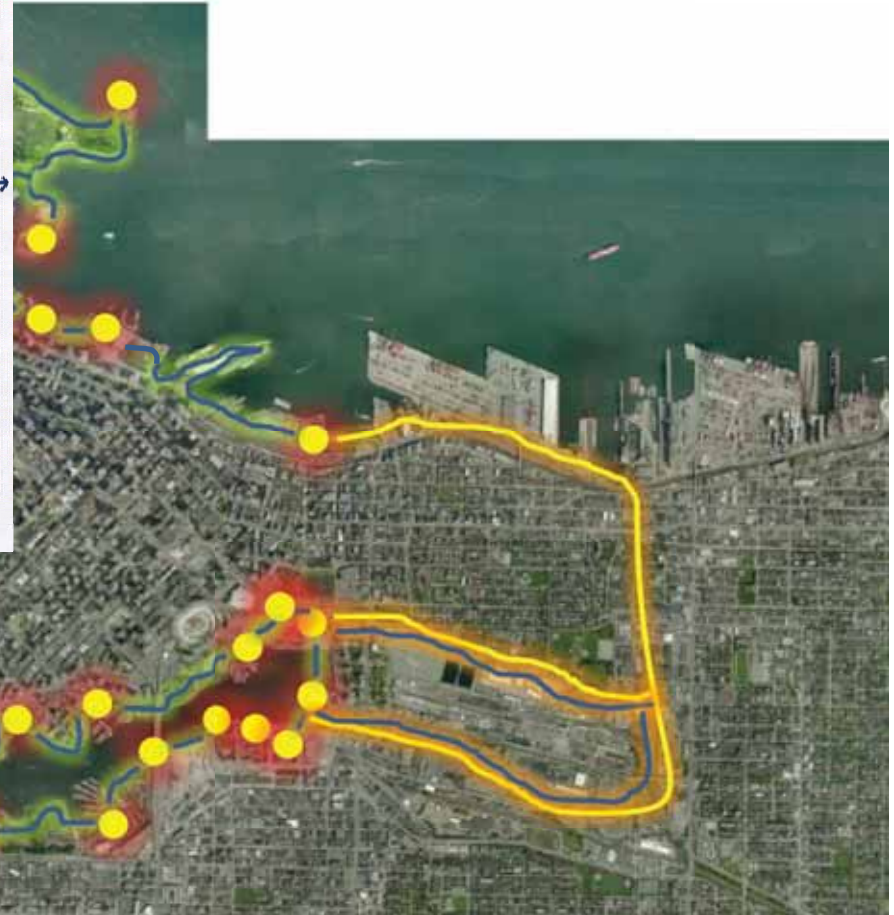
Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre (2009)

- Completed for the 2010 Olympics as the Media Centre, largest green roof in North America, building form carefully integrates with waterfront experience and urban fabric from distant views, continuous seawall and float plane access on north (Burrard Inlet) frontage, location of large urban plaza (Jack Poole) and permanent home of Olympic Caldron



Portside Park/CRAB Beach

- 3.31 Ha, scenic northshore views active port context, serves Downtown Eastside community



Future Waterfront/Pedestrian Network Work Opportunities For DTES/False Creek Flats

- Active planning work underway

VANCOUVER'S WATERFRONT EVOLUTION: 1888 to Present



THANK YOU!

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