

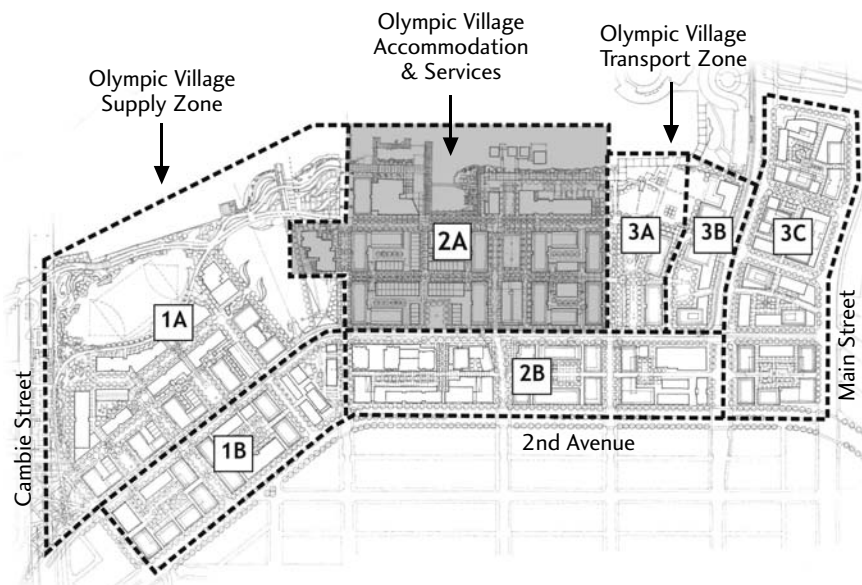
THE SITE

- Southeast False Creek (SEFC) is the last remaining large tract of undeveloped waterfront land near downtown Vancouver.
- the SEFC site comprises 32 hectares (80 acres), of which 20 hectares (50 acres) is owned by the City. The remainder is privately-owned.
- SEFC is bounded by Cambie Bridge to the west, Main Street to the east, and 2nd Avenue to the south.
- the SEFC site is divided into seven areas (see map). The Olympic Village accommodation will be located in Area 2A. Development of the remaining City Lands (Areas 1A and 3A) will continue to 2020. Development on some of the private sites (Areas 1B, 2B, 3B and 3C) may occur prior to the 2010 Winter Games and will likely continue to 2020 and beyond.



OLYMPIC VILLAGE

- Area 2A of the SEFC site is the first phase of City-owned land to be developed. It will become Vancouver's Olympic Village for the 2010 Winter Games.
- Area 2A is about seven hectares in size.
- Vancouver's Olympic Village will comprise 15-20 permanent buildings, as well as many temporary structures. It will primarily be a residential community, but will also include commercial/retail space.
- Olympic Village will house up to 2,800 athletes and officials.
- the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) will outfit and operate the Olympic Village starting November 1, 2009, and will return the Olympic Village to the City of Vancouver on April 7, 2010.
- site preparation began January 2006; road excavation began April 2006; waterfront construction began May 2006; utility installation began July 2006.
- crews have moved 235,000 tonnes of soil to date (about 13,000 truck loads).
- excavation for building foundations will begin January 2007; building construction begins June 2007. Work is on schedule.



AFTER THE 2010 WINTER GAMES

- after the 2010 Winter Games, the buildings of the Olympic Village will become permanent residential housing, with a focus on housing for families.
- Area 2A is the first phase of a new mixed-use community, and will contribute about 1,100 residential units (250 of which will become affordable housing, and another 100 units will become modest market housing).
- while maintaining heritage ties to the past, SEFC is planned as a model sustainable development based on environmental, social and economic principles where people will live, work, play, and learn. This complete community will provide goods and services within walking distance and housing that is linked by transit and in proximity to local jobs.
- SEFC buildings will be a showcase of sustainable development and designed to LEED® Gold, with a goal of LEED® Platinum* for the community centre.
- When fully developed, SEFC will have six million square feet of development. This will include: more than 5,000 residential units; full-size community centre and non-motorized boating facility; three to five licensed childcare facilities; two out-of-school care facilities; an elementary school; interfaith spiritual centre; restoration of five heritage buildings; and 10 hectares of park.
- shoreline works will include a new island and inter-tidal fish habitat, bridge, boardwalk, and Seaside Greenway and Bikeway.
- other unique features will include urban agriculture; rainwater management systems; green roofs; and neighbourhood energy system.
- by 2020, Southeast False Creek will be home to 12,000 to 16,000 people.

* LEED® is Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, and is the North American standard for measuring green building performance.

HISTORY

SEFC has played a significant role in Vancouver's history. Many key industries that helped build the city were located



on or near this site. At various times over the last 100 years, sawmills, foundries, shipbuilders, railyards,

metalworks, salt distributors, and warehouses have crowded the shoreline. Until recently, SEFC was also home to the City's public works yard (Cambie Yards).

The home of First Nations people for hundreds of years, False Creek was first visited by Europeans in 1859 when an English sea captain named Richardson ventured into the waterway thinking it would be a shortcut to Burrard Inlet. Disappointed, he named it False Creek.

IMPORTANT SEFC PROJECT DATES

- July 2, 2003 – Vancouver was awarded the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. SEFC chosen as future site of Vancouver's Olympic Village
- July 2005 – SEFC Official Development Plan (ODP) enacted by Vancouver City Council
- January 2006 – site preparation began
- March 10, 2006 – ground-breaking ceremony. Construction began on the Olympic Village
- October 17, 2006 – Olympic Village rezoning approved at Public Hearing
- January 2007 – excavation for building foundations to begin
- June 2007 – construction of Olympic Village buildings to begin
- October 2009 – Olympic Village construction to be completed
- November 1, 2009 – City of Vancouver to hand over Olympic Village to VANOC
- April 7, 2010 – VANOC to return the Olympic Village to the City of Vancouver.



vancouver.ca/olympicvillage