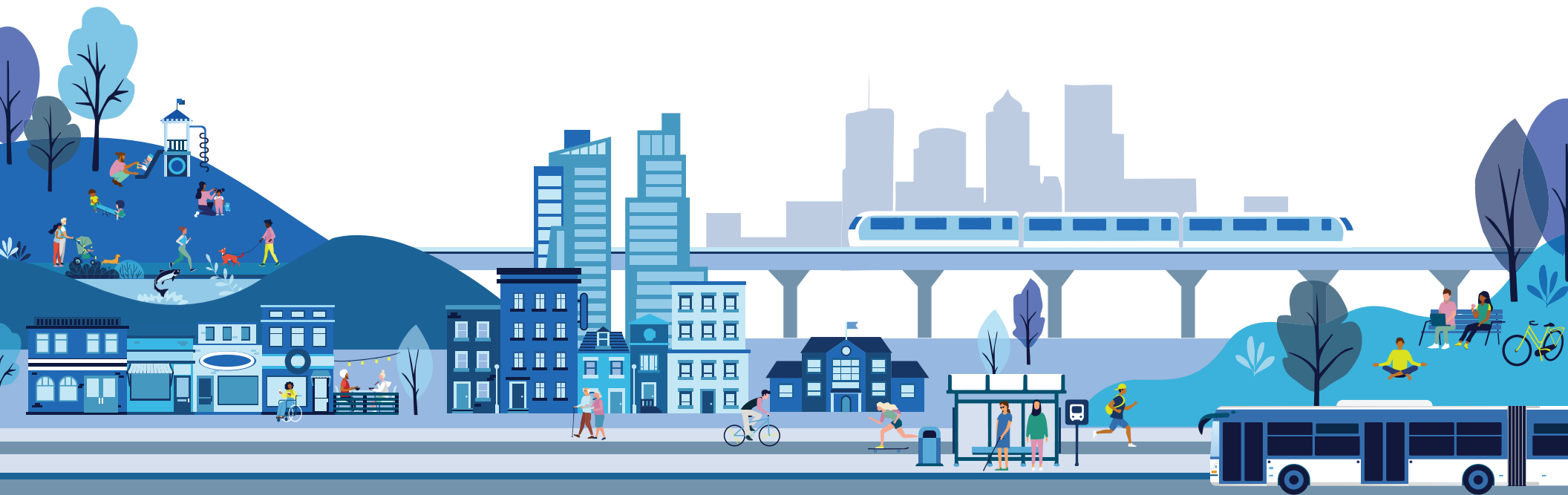


# RUPERT+RENFREW

## Station Area Plan

## Area Profile





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Still Creek



# Land Acknowledgement

*The City of Vancouver would like to acknowledge that we are on the unceded, traditional, and ancestral territories of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam) Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and salilwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh) Peoples.*

The Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations have called this place home since time immemorial. The area boundary that makes up the Rupert and Renfrew Plan area represents historically a location for fishing, harvesting, and hunting. Each Host Nation has their own unique relationships with the area (i.e. place names and various other uses and relationships with and to the land).

In 2014 the City of Vancouver was designated as a City of Reconciliation, and in 2022, City Council adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) Strategy. The calls-to-action include four themes of the BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (Declaration Act):

- » Social, cultural, and economic well-being
- » Ending Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination
- » Self-determination and inherent right of self-government
- » Rights and title of Indigenous Peoples

In addition, there are a number of resources available to learn more about the historic and current relationships that the Nations have with the land that is referred to as the Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area. These resources include:

Vancouver's Designation as a City of Reconciliation:  
[vancouver.ca/people-programs/city-of-reconciliation.aspx](https://vancouver.ca/people-programs/city-of-reconciliation.aspx)

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) Strategy  
[https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP\\_E\\_web.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf)

City of Vancouver's UNDRIP Strategy  
<https://council.vancouver.ca/20221025/documents/p1.pdf>

# 1.0 Introduction and Overview

The Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area covers approximately 660 hectares on the unceded territories of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples. This document provides a snapshot of the Plan area using 2021 census data. It contains demographic information as well as key characteristics of the area and its residents at the moment the document was published. That is, prior to the approval by City Council and implementation of the opportunities and policies outlined in the Rupert and Renfrew Plan.

The area closest to Rupert and Renfrew SkyTrains includes 81 hectares of commercial and industrial land known as the Grandview Boundary Employment Lands. This employment base, connected to rail and the regional highway network, is significant to both the local and regional economy. There is scarcity of industrial and employment land available in the city and region. This reinforces the importance of the Grandview Boundary Employment Lands within the City.

Outside of the employment lands, the existing development pattern is similar to other low-density neighbourhoods in east Vancouver, consisting predominantly of single-detached housing along with secondary suites (approx. 79%). Almost all the market rental housing in the area is found in secondary suites with the noted exception of a few purpose-built rental buildings.

The Plan intersects three unique watersheds Still Creek, Hastings-Sunrise, and Grandview-Woodlands. Within the Still Creek watershed is one of Vancouver's remaining salmon-bearing streams Still Creek. This unique natural asset provides environmental and social value for the community while providing critical drainage services for a large area of the plan.



Renfrew Skytrain Station, 2022 (Source: City of Vancouver)

The information outlined within the Rupert and Renfrew Area Profile provides a demographic snapshot of the population based on the 2021 Canadian census. The Statistics Canada census is limited as it only captures certain types of socio-economic data about an area's population and may not be fully accurate due to limited response rates. For additional demographic information you can refer to the City's Neighbourhood Social Indicator Profiles on the [Hastings-Sunrise Neighbourhood](#) and the [Renfrew-Collingwood Neighbourhood](#), which overlap with the Area Plan boundary.



## 1.1 Area Plan Boundary



The area for the Rupert and Renfrew Station Area Plan is located in the northeast of the City. The Plan area boundary is partly within the Hastings-Sunrise and Renfrew-Collingwood neighbourhoods. The area consists of approximately 1,650 acres (660 hectares) of land.

## 1.2 Site Area and History

Prior to colonization, the Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area was a thriving ecosystem of bogs, wetlands and temperate rainforests that supported the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples.

Through colonization, logging, and the dispossession of land from Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples onto Federal Reserves; settlers implemented small farms and in the 1910s the area developed into a gridded system of small single detached homes. In the 20th century, the demand for community parks and green spaces increased, leading to the creation of many community parks in the area including Falaise Park, Beaconsfield Park and Charles Park.

In 1948, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) built affordable housing for veteran's returning from World War II in the Falaise area. The project brought six hundred homes to Renfrew Heights. At the time, the area was known as Diaper Hill because so many residents were having babies that many rows of diapers were seen hung on clotheslines from the bottom of the hill.








Through the early 1900s, Still Creek was a fishing and recreation amenity. In 1914, Still Creek was classified as a storm sewer, and over the following 30 years, the creek slowly degraded as the area urbanized. In the 1950s, the City began to put Still Creek into pipes and pave over the original channel; at the time, this was seen as a modern solution to problems the creek posed. Some of this work can be seen today throughout the plan area. In 1988, the City adopted a policy to maintain Still Creek as an open watercourse. Work to daylight buried portions and enhance the creek has been ongoing since that time, and includes five enhancement projects. Due to both local and regional restoration efforts, salmon returned to Still Creek in 2012 and were seen as recently as November 2024. The area today is known for its community activism, celebrations, and artwork associated with Still Creek.



Mural Commemorating Diaper Hill (Source: motiongroove.com)

The City has its own lens of understanding information and interpreting its history. It's important to remember the diverse ways of understanding information and the unique perspectives in how history is remembered and told. The City acknowledges that some histories have been lost over the years and that the organization works towards uncovering those histories as ongoing reconciliation work with the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam) Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səliłwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) Peoples.



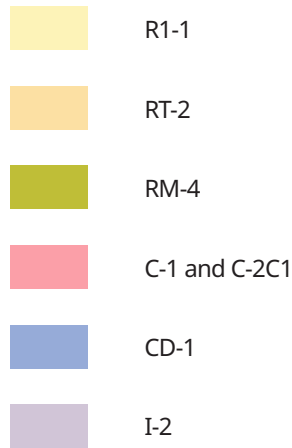
-  Area Plan Boundary
-  SkyTrain Line
-  Rail Line
-  SkyTrain Station
-  Park
-  Public School
-  Still Creek Open Channel

The Plan area contains the Renfrew and Rupert Skytrain Stations, the Central Valley Greenway, Canadian National Railway tracks, and the Still Creek and Renfrew Ravine.

The Plan area is roughly bound by Napier Street and Parker Street to the north, East 27th Avenue to the south, Boundary Road to the east and Kamloops Street to the west. The Plan area boundary follows the Still Creek Channel on the south western edge.



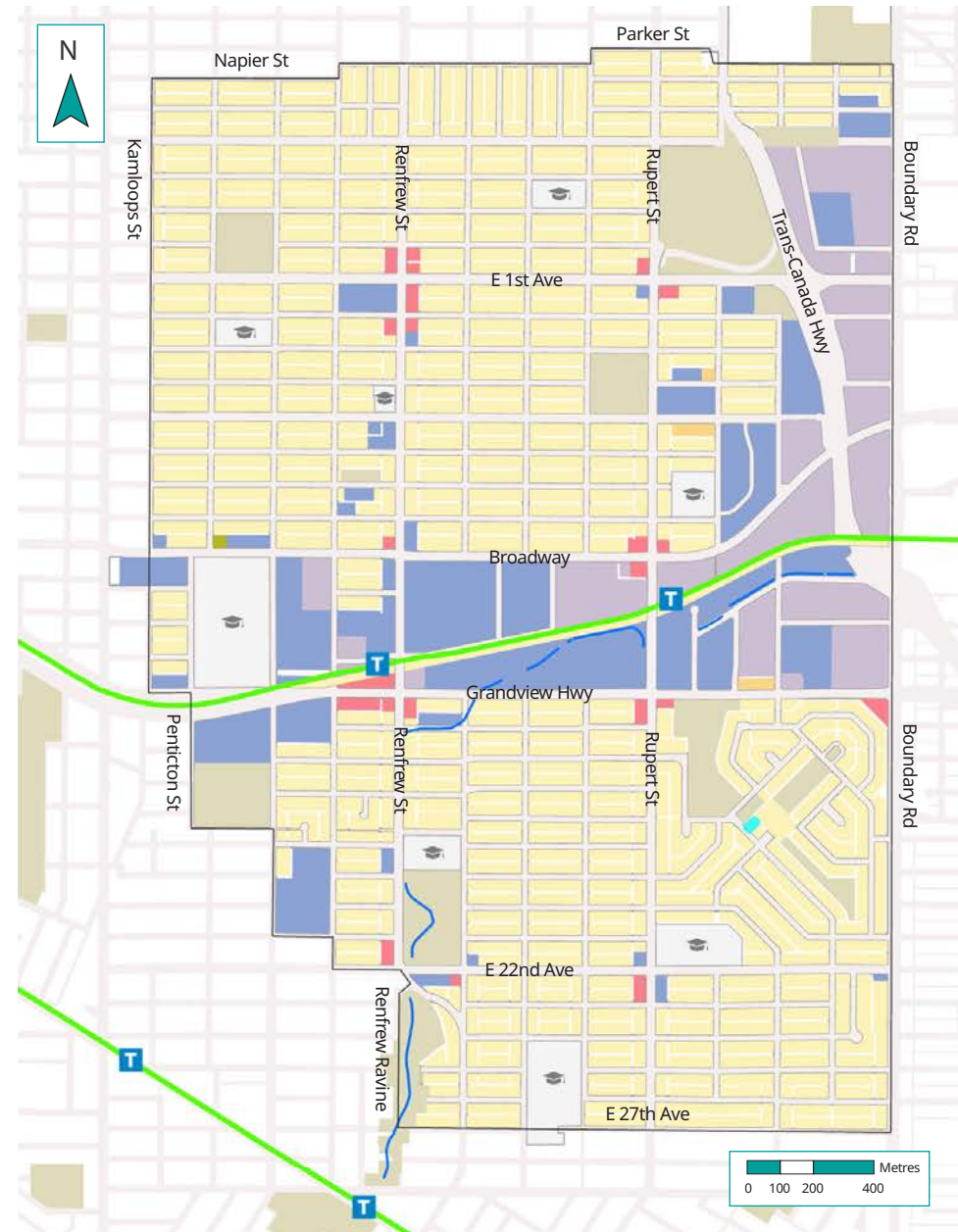
## 1.3 Existing Zoning



Zoning Districts outline what land uses, heights, and densities are permitted on a property. The residential zone of R1-1 accounts for the largest portion of the study area. Within the Plan area, the residential zoned areas are found to the north and south and are away from the skytrain stations. The industrial zone (I-2) can be found in the employment lands and is mainly located to the northeast near Boundary Road.

The Commercial zones of C-1 and C-2C1 can be found along various arterials and intersections within the neighbourhood. Comprehensive Zoning Districts (CD-1) each have their own specific maximum height and density (FSR), as well as permissible land uses. These CD-1 sites can be found throughout the Plan area. Each CD-1 site is unique in that they could provide a mix of different land uses such as residential, commercial, and/or industrial.

Data Source: City of Vancouver





# Zoning Descriptions

## Residential (Inclusive)

### R1-1

The intent is to allow single detached houses, secondary suites, laneway houses, duplexes with secondary suites, multiplexes, and multiple conversion dwellings in conjunction with the option for retention of character houses.

## Residential (Duplex)

### RT-2

The intent is to permit duplexes and to conditionally permit, in some instances, low density multiple-family housing.

## Residential (Multiple Dwelling)

### RM-4

The intent is to permit low to medium density residential development, including low-rise apartment buildings, and to secure a higher quality of parking, open space and daylight access through floor area bonus incentives.

The RM-4 is intended to encourage development of six storey social housing apartment buildings.

## Commercial

### C-1

The intent is to provide for small-scale convenience commercial establishments, catering typically to the needs of a local neighbourhood and consisting primarily of retail sales and certain limited service functions, and to provide for dwelling uses designed compatibly with commercial uses.

### C-2C1

The intent is to provide for a wide range of goods and services, to maintain commercial activities and personal services that require central locations to serve larger neighbourhoods, districts or communities and to encourage creation of a district shopping area by increasing the residential component and limiting the amount of office use.

In addition, this zoning district encourages mixed-use development containing secure rental housing by including unique provisions for residential rental tenure buildings.

## Comprehensive Development Districts

### CD-1 (Site Specific)

A unique CD-1 By-law will exist for a certain parcel of land and is tailor-made regarding the site's permitted land uses and its form of development (ex. height and density).

## Industrial

### I-2

The intent is to permit industrial and other uses that are generally incompatible with residential land use but are beneficial in that they provide industrial and service employment opportunities or serve a useful or necessary function in the city.

It is not intended to permit uses that are potentially dangerous or environmentally incompatible when situated near residential districts.

# 1.4 Demographics

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population

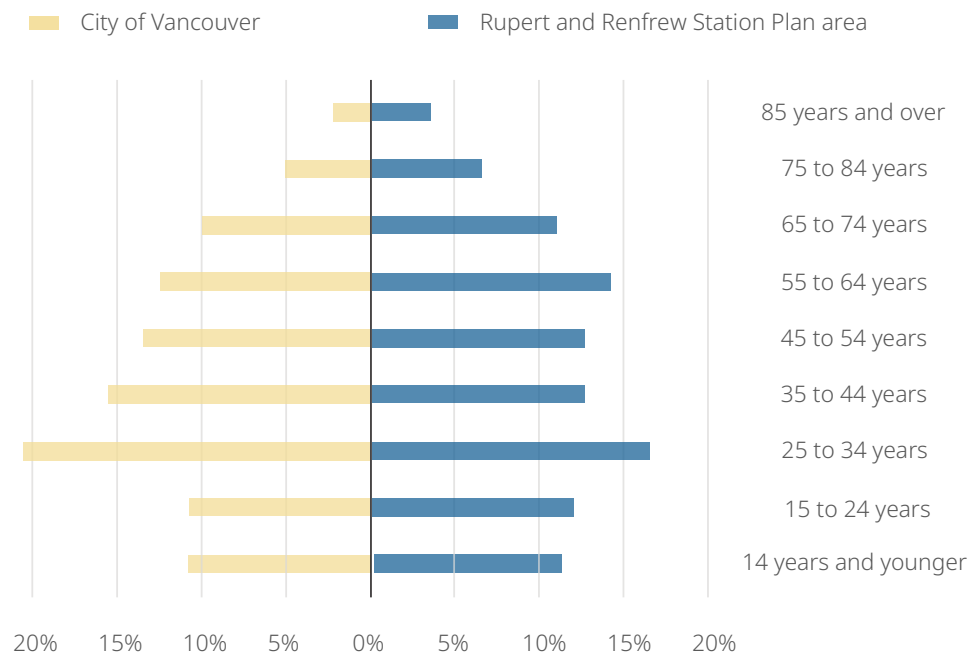
The Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area has not seen significant population change when compared to other neighbourhoods in the city. From 2016 to 2021, the Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area increased in population by 2.0%, which amounts to approximately 600 people, while Vancouver's total population increased by 4.9% over the same time period.

When comparing the age demographics of the Plan area to the rest of the city, there's a greater percentage of people in the Plan area who are aged 65 and older (20% in Plan area versus 17% city-wide).

There are fewer people aged 25-44 years living within the Plan area when compared to the city-wide average. Roughly 45% of households in the Plan area contain families with children, while the city-wide figure is approximately 38%.

	Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area	City of Vancouver
Population 2016	30,300	631,500
Population 2021	30,900	662,200
Population Change	2.0%	4.9%

Age Breakdown by Percentage



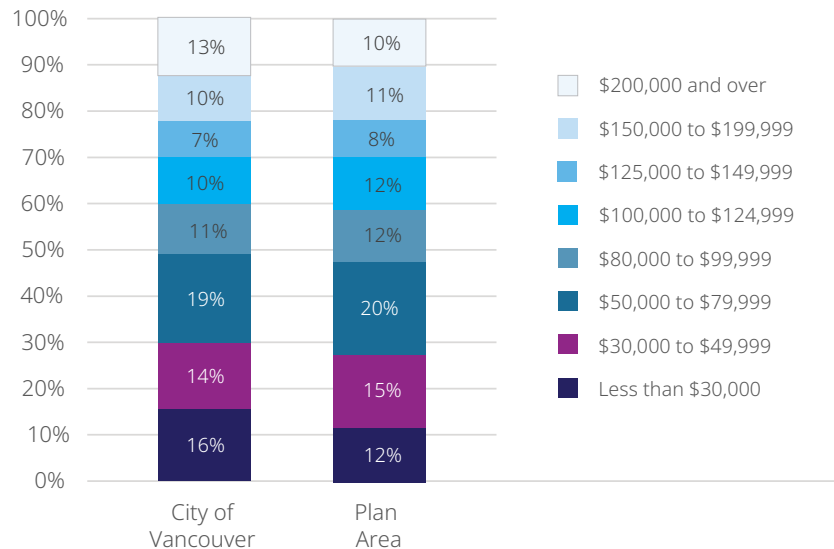






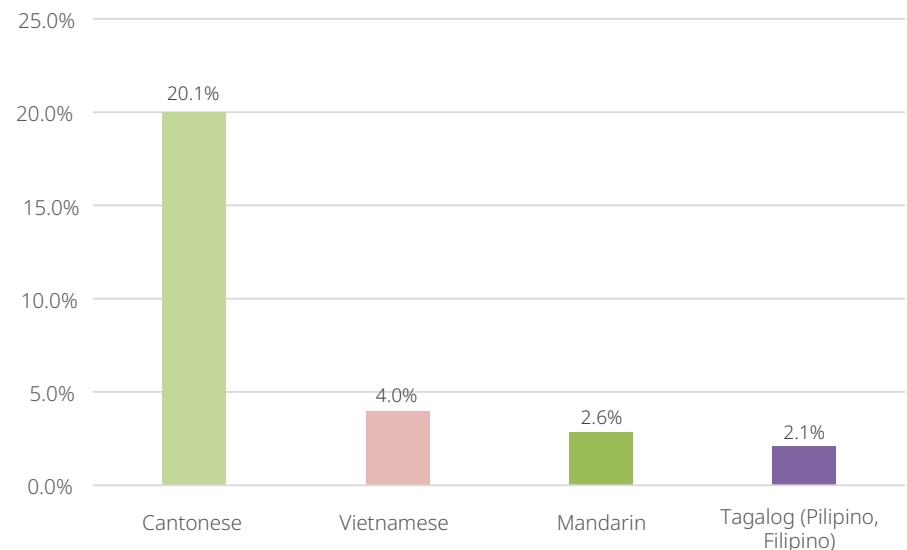
Household income refers to the combined income of all members of a household and is a metric used to identify the standard of living within a geographical area. For the City of Vancouver, roughly 13% of residents have a household income above \$200,000 per year. Approximately only 10% of household incomes are above this level of income within the Rupert and Renfrew Plan area. Within the Plan area, 12% of household incomes are below \$30,000 a year compared to the city-wide figure at 16%. There are less households with low incomes within the Plan area when compared with the city-wide average.

Household Income Breakdown



The different languages that individuals speak at home is an indicator of the diversity of a community. Within the Plan area, the most commonly spoken non-official languages include Cantonese (20.1%), Vietnamese (4.0%), Mandarin (2.6%), and Tagalog (2.1%). Knowing this information, planning staff can ensure project information is translated and communicated to these groups. Identifying these populations is essential for ongoing project communication and engagement during the Rupert and Renfrew planning process.

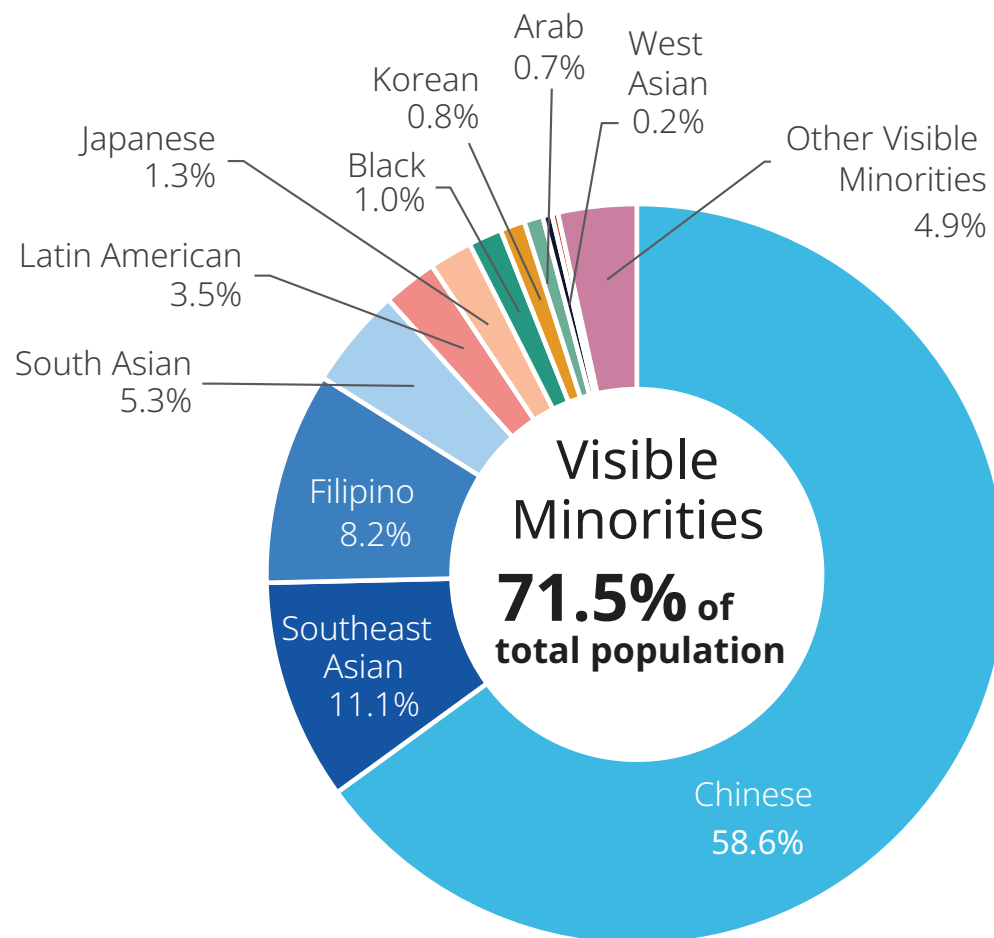
Top Four Languages Spoken at Home within the Rupert- Renfrew area



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population

Of the approximate 30,900 people that live in the Plan area, 71.5% identify as a visible minority. The city-wide figure on people who identify as a visible minority is 54.5%. Of the visible minority population, approximately 58.6% identify as Chinese. Southeast Asian identities account for slightly over 11% of visible minorities, while Filipino account for 8.2%. The area has a greater percentage of visible minorities when compared to city-wide figures.

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who identify neither as Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is used to understand trends in racialized populations. Aboriginal identity is categorized as First Nations, Métis, and Inuk (Inuit) peoples. Within the Plan area individuals who identify as First Nations and Métis amount to 2.1% of the total population. The city-wide figure on aboriginal identity consists of approximately 2.3% of the population.







## Single Detached Housing

Source: City of Vancouver



## 2.0 Housing

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population  
Statistics Canada, Canadian Housing Survey 2021

A significant amount of the housing in the Rupert and Renfrew area consists of single-detached housing (31% of the total housing stock). If you combine the amount of single-detached houses with semi-detached, duplexes, and row houses, it consists of 79% of the total housing supply.

There are three co-op housing sites within the Plan area that offer affordable housing. These include the Access Co-op, Still Creek Co-op, and Kaslo Gardens Co-op, which in total provide approximately 150 units. Within the Plan area is the site known as Skeena Terrace. A project was approved for the redevelopment of Skeena Terrace in 2024 and is anticipated to receive approximately 1,900 units of new social housing.

There are multiple independent care and seniors care facilities that offer housing within the Plan area. These include seniors care facilities such as the Three Links Care Centre, Villa Carital Seniors Care Centre, and the Renfrew Care Centre. These types of facilities are an important asset to the community as they offer supportive housing for the elderly, as well as housing for low-income individuals and other equity seeking groups.

Rupert and Renfrew  
Housing Type Breakdown

Types	# of Units	Percentage
Single-detached House	3,550	31%
Semi-detached, Duplex, or Row House	5,495	48%
Apartment (Market Strata)	1,199	10%
Apartment (Purpose Build Rental)	148	1%
Apartment (Social Housing)	1,028	9%
Independent Care Facility	~260	1%
Total Dwellings	11,680	100%

Note: Housing data based on built projects as of 2021.

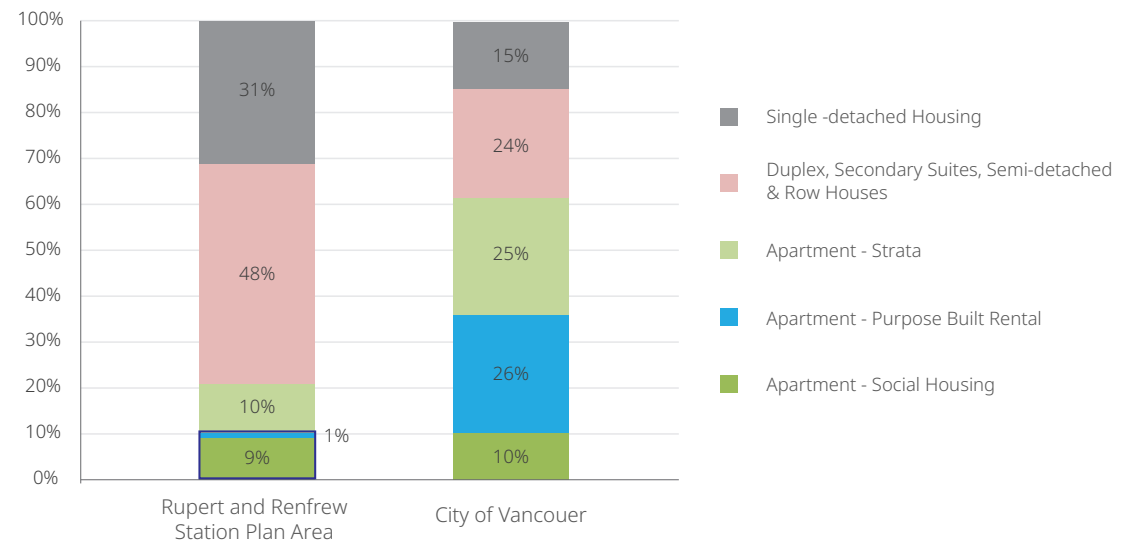
## 2.1 Renter Households

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population  
Statistics Canada, Canadian Housing Survey 2021

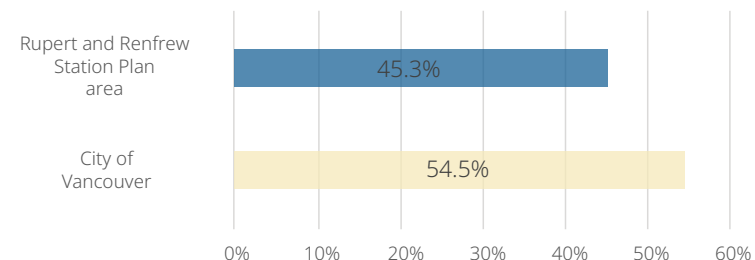
The portion of apartments in the Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area is far fewer when compared to the rest of the city. Only 1% of the housing stock in the Plan area is purpose-built rental and 42% of this housing stock has been built before the 1980s. Approximately 9% of this total housing stock consists of social housing, which is similar to the share of social housing city-wide. Only 10% of the entire housing stock within the Plan area consists of rental apartments.

Renter households make up 45.3% of the residential tenure within the Plan area, which is lower than the city-wide figure at 54.5%. The majority of renter households in the areas live in secondary rental in rented single-detached houses and/or basement suites. This gap in renters is a result of the limited number of purpose built rental apartments in the area.

Rupert and Renfrew  
Housing Type Comparison to City-wide



Percentage of Renter Households





## 4-Storey Rental Housing



Source: City of Vancouver





Low Density Neighbourhoods



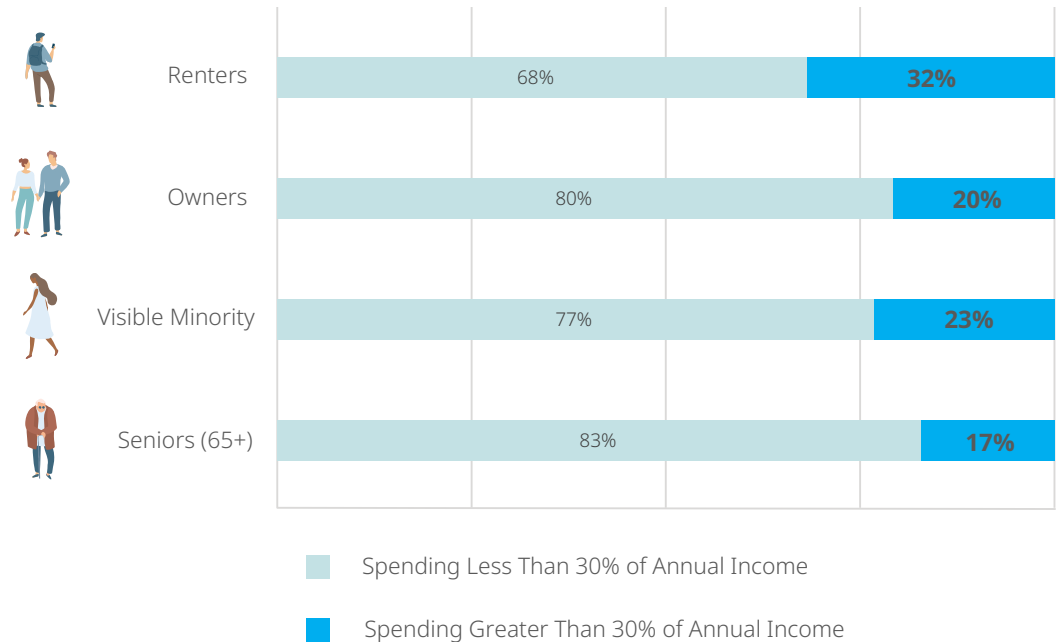
## 2.2 Neighbourhood Affordability

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population  
Statistics Canada, Canadian Housing Survey 2021

The City of Vancouver considers a household or individual's facing housing affordability challenges if they are paying over 30% of their annual income on housing costs. Within the Plan area, 32% of renters are over-spending on housing costs compared to 20% of owners. Additionally, 23% of the visible minority population and 17% of seniors are paying more than 30% of their annual income on housing.

According to CMHC, the vacancy rates in the Renfrew, Hastings-Sunrise, and Grandview-Woodland areas range from 0.30% to 0.40%, significantly lower than the city-wide vacancy rate of 0.80%. Furthermore, the purpose-built rental stock in the Rupert and Renfrew areas is limited in comparison to the rest of the city, making it increasingly difficult for residents to access secure rental housing.

Percentage of Households and Individuals Facing Affordability Challenges







## Broadway Tech Centre



## 3.0 Economy

Data Source: City of Vancouver, ELER Review 2016, Grandview Boundary

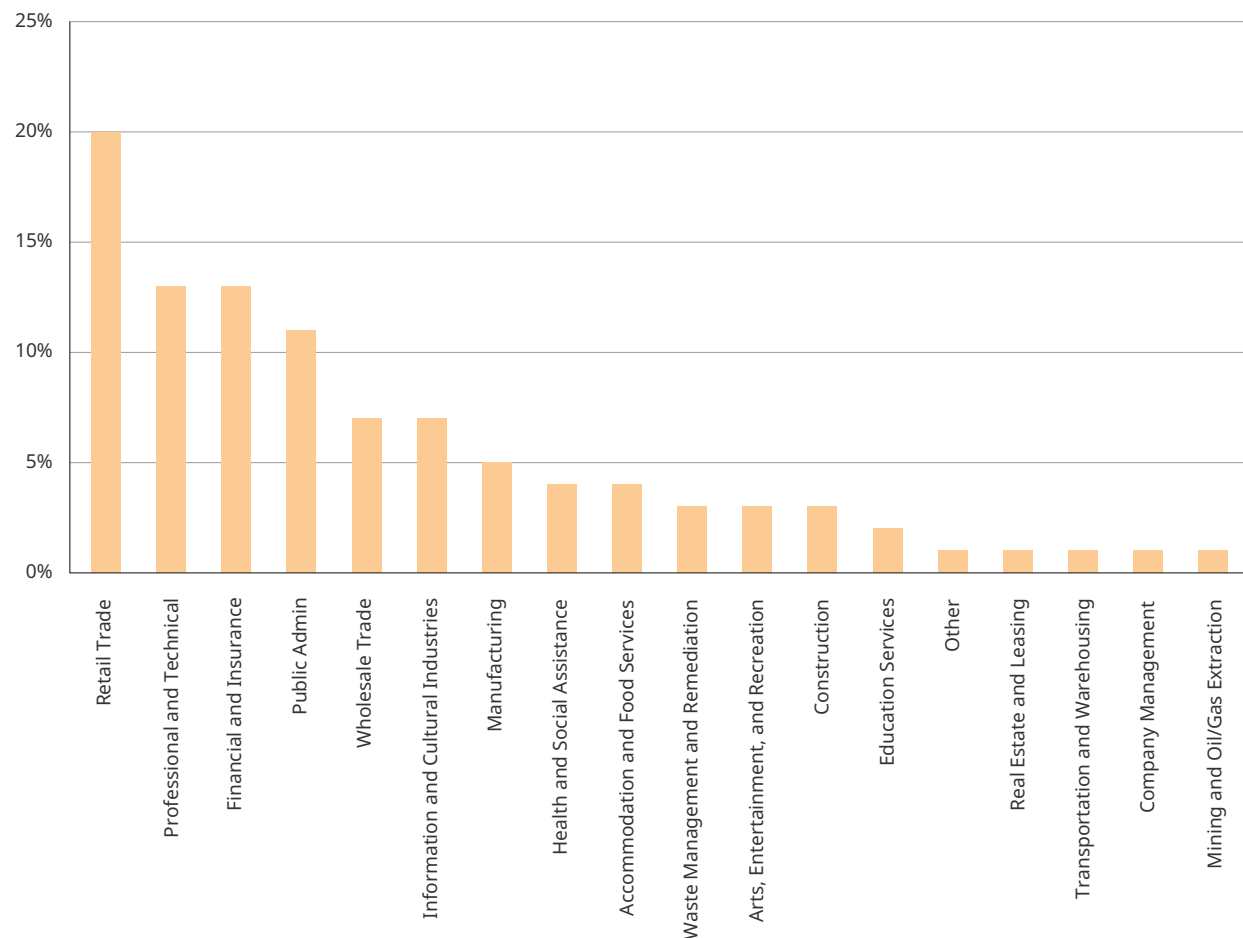
The Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area contains a sizable amount of job space within the area known as the Grandview Boundary Employment Lands.

In the 1950s, this part of the city developed as an industrial area with connections to the CN Railway and Grandview Highway. By the 1980s large manufacturing and warehouses vacated the area to make way for larger retailers, as well as media production spaces such as Vancouver Film Studios.

In 2016, there were 11,180 jobs located within this Grandview Boundary Employment Lands. This accounts for 77% of all the jobs found within the entire Plan area. The Grandview Boundary Employment Lands contains roughly 3% of all the jobs in the City. There are approximately 480 businesses located in the area.

Notably, the largest employment sectors are in retail trade (2,250 jobs), profession and technical services (1,500 jobs), finance and insurance (1,485 jobs), and public administration (1,210 jobs). Retail trade jobs account for the largest sector at 20%. The number of manufacturing jobs has decreased over the past 15 years with the finance and insurance sectors seeing the largest increase.

Jobs Per Sector Located within Grandview  
Boundary Employment Lands (2016)



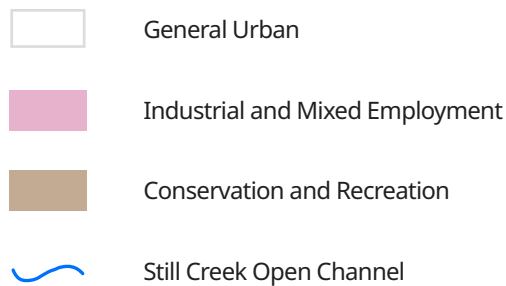


# Grandview Boundary Employment Lands





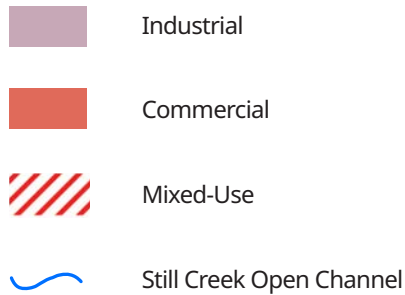
## 3.1 Regional Land Use Designations



In 2013, the City of Vancouver adopted the Regional Context Statement Official Development Plan (ODP), which outlined a series of land use designations throughout the city. The Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area contains General Urban, Industrial, Mixed-Employment, and Conservation and Recreational land uses. Residential land uses are generally not permitted on Industrial and Mixed-Employment designated areas. Any changes to the land use designations would require amendments to the Official Development Plan.

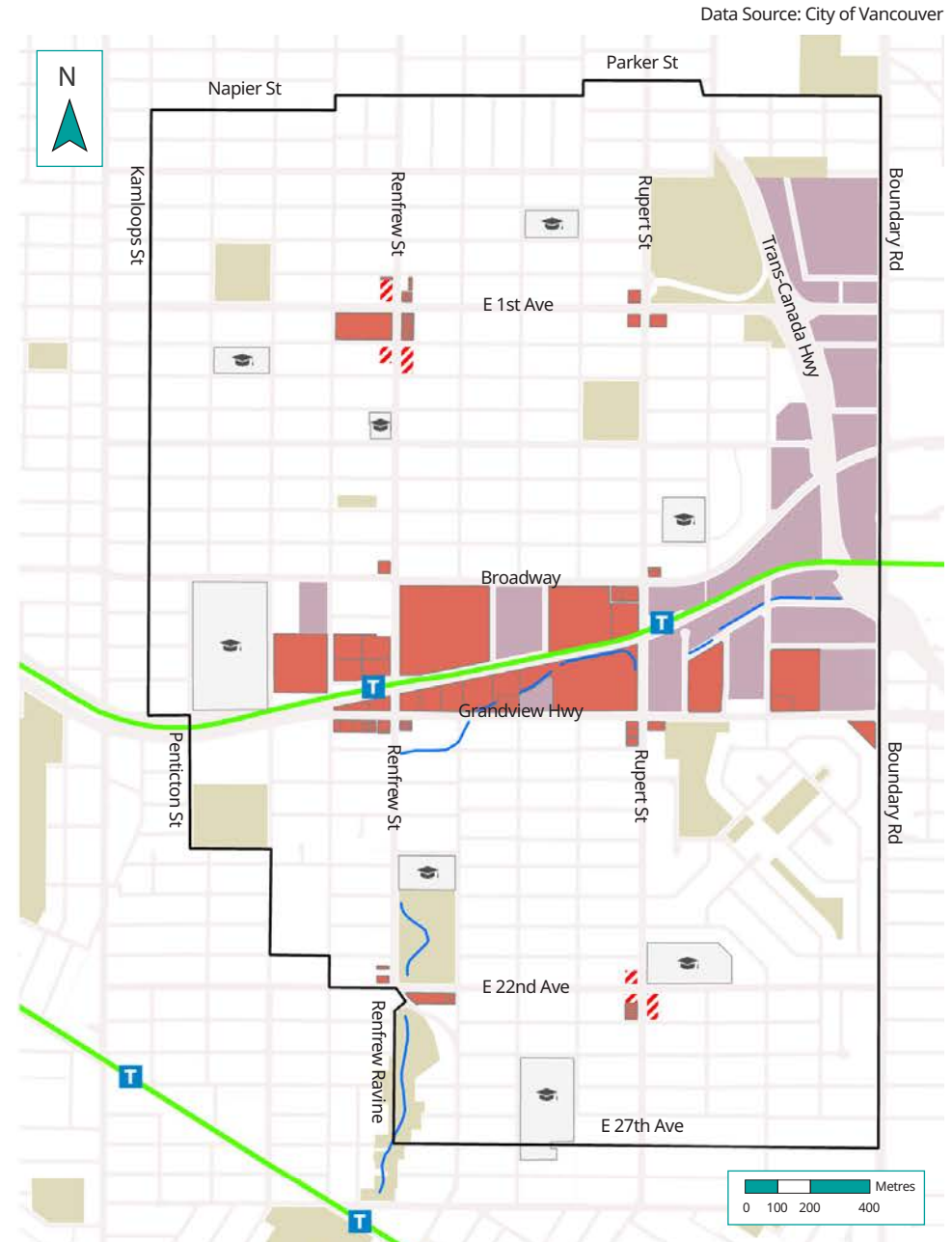


## 3.2 Existing Job Space



Job space is associated with the existing land uses of industrial, commercial, and mixed-use. Industrial uses are the primary land use that supports jobs within the Plan area and this land use makes up for majority of the Employment Lands. Commercial only sites offer retail or office uses and can be found along arterials and within the Employment Lands.

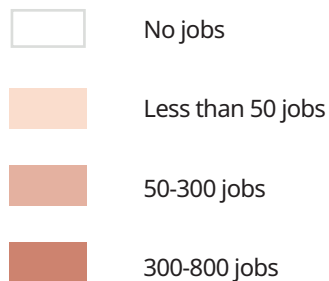
There are a handful of mixed-use projects that contain housing above and retail at grade. These types of mixed-use projects are found along arterial streets and intersections. These areas of commercial and mixed-use are located at intersections such as Renfrew Street and East 1st Avenue, as well as at Rupert Street and East 27th Avenue. They contain small scale markets, restaurants, shops, and services.



Note: Only includes projects fully complete as of 2023

# 3.3 Employment Concentrations

## Jobs Per Hectare



The main concentration of jobs per hectare can be found within the Employment Lands. Historically centred around large manufacturing and warehouses, the Employment Lands contains a great diversity of employment uses, including media production, high tech companies, offices, and large format retailers.

In addition, concentrations of employment can also be found at certain intersections, which are associated with commercial zones that offer retail spaces at grade. There are very few jobs found in the residential areas.





A photograph of a small, fast-moving stream or creek. A wooden bridge with a railing crosses the stream in the middle ground. The stream is bordered by stone walls on both sides. The water is white and turbulent as it flows over rocks. The surrounding area is lush with trees and foliage, some of which have yellowed leaves, suggesting autumn. Two people are standing on the right side of the stream, looking at the water. A wooden fence runs along the right bank. The overall scene is a natural, urban park setting.

## Still Creek



## 4.0 Ecology

The Rupert and Renfrew area is in the Coastal Western Hemlock zone, a highly productive temperate rainforest environment. This area was once a heavily forested landscape with ravines, creeks, bogs and wetlands, and would have supported a healthy and diverse ecosystem. The patchwork of natural areas that exist today reflect these historic ecological conditions, but much of the land has changed. Most habitat is highly modified street trees, lawn and backyard gardens that support more urban tolerant species but are fragmented and typically lack biodiversity.

Renfrew Ravine is a mostly deciduous forest of even-aged trees, with an understory of native plants, such as salmonberry, vine maple and sword ferns. Invasive species such as Himalayan blackberry and English ivy, more typical of urban-disturbed areas, are also present. The Ravine is still home to many species of birds, as well as amphibians, small mammals such as squirrels and skunks, and coyotes. Still Creek continues to flow openly through the Ravine, providing habitat for aquatic species as well. Further downstream in the open lowland portions of Still Creek, chum salmon now return and are recorded to have spawned.

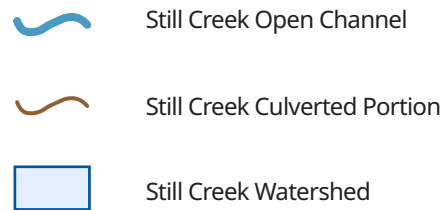
Community groups have regularly been involved in removing invasive species, replanting, and maintaining and managing the creek's ecological health. Public art installations have been used to bring awareness to the ravine and creek as a unique ecological feature within the City.



Renfrew Ravine Art Plaque, 2023 (Source: City of Vancouver)

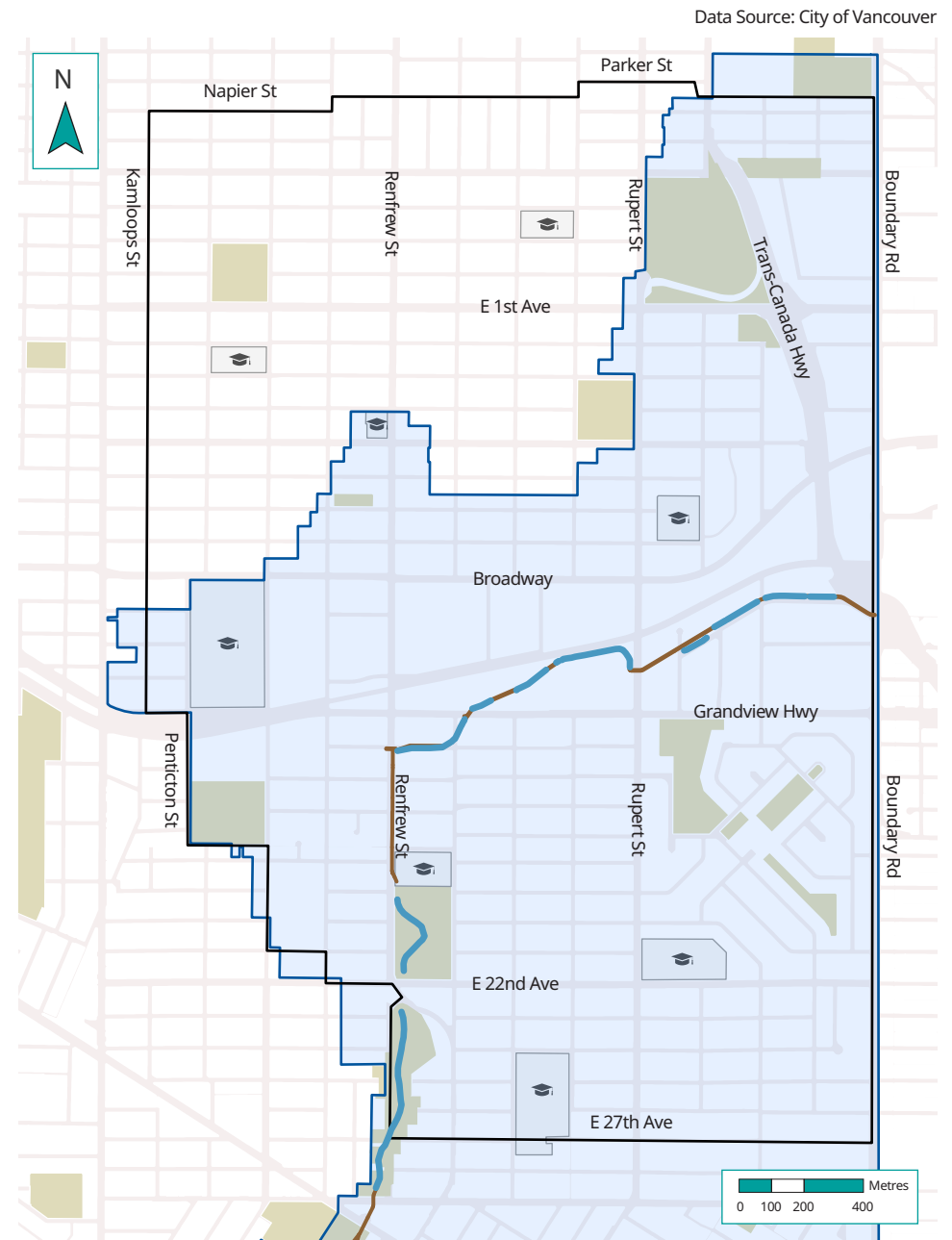


## 4.1 Still Creek Watershed

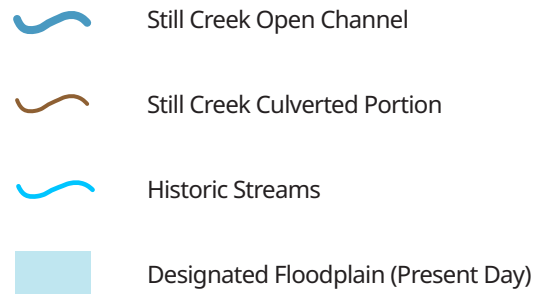


A watershed is the land area that drains to a stream, lake or river. Most of the Rupert and Renfrew area drains through the Still Creek Watershed, which is the largest of three watersheds within the Plan area. This watershed is part of the larger Brunette River basin that flows from Vancouver through Burnaby and into the Fraser River. Still Creek plays an important drainage role in the area, safely capturing and transporting rainwater. Portions of the creek are culverted (i.e. underground pipes), while open sections are fragmented by road crossings and typically have a narrow riparian edge with significant invasive plants in some areas.

This watershed corridor provides unique habitat and ecological connectivity across the landscape. There are long standing goals to daylight Still Creek and sections have been brought to the surface throughout the area, notably within the Employment lands. Through ongoing restoration and stewardship efforts, Still Creek is once again a fish-bearing watercourse and chum salmon were first observed to have returned in 2012.

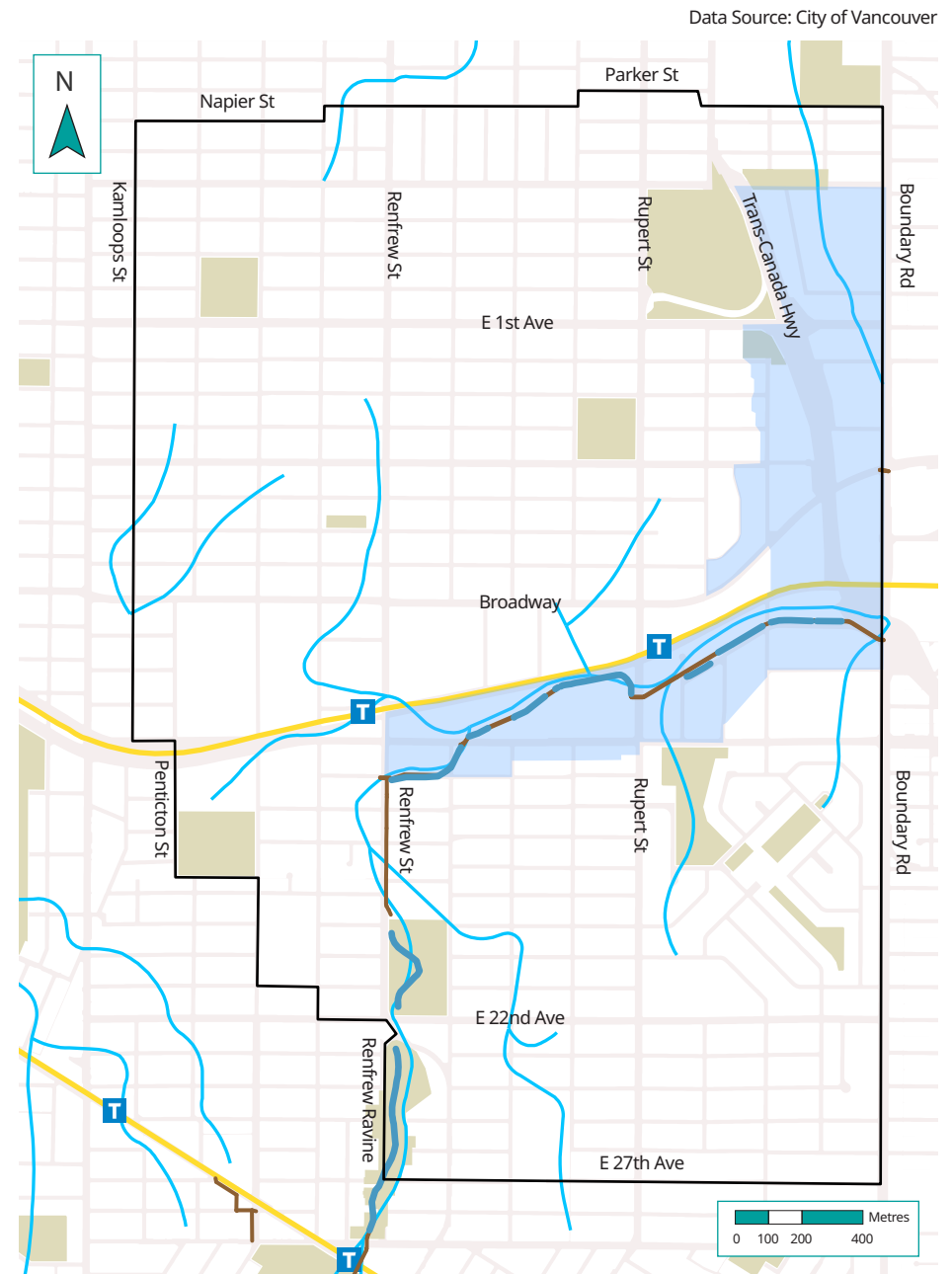


## 4.2 Historic Streams



Many historic streams once existed across the Rupert and Renfrew area and most would have drained through the Still Creek Watershed. The small headwaters of Still Creek extended throughout the area, flowing from the north, south and west into larger channels and ravines that led to the low-lying floodplain area.

Over time, most small streams were culverted for drainage and urban development (i.e., underground pipes), including portions of Still Creek itself. However, much of the mainstem of the creek is still open and is one of the only natural watercourses in the city.



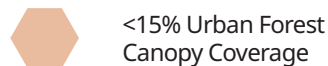


# Urban Tree Canopy



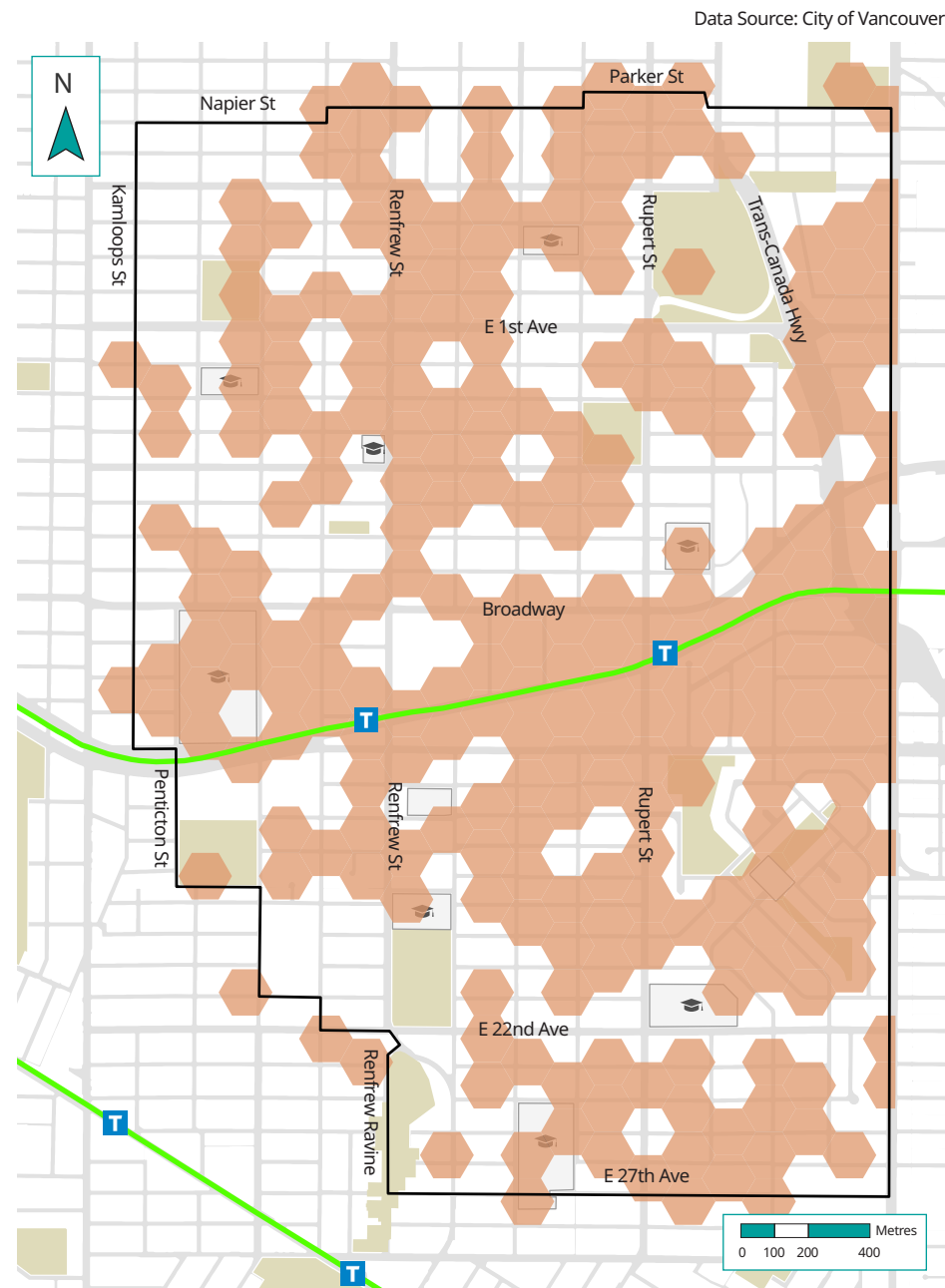
Source: City of Vancouver

## 4.3 Urban Forestry Canopy Gaps



The urban forest is a vital piece of infrastructure delivering board benefits across every neighbourhood within the City. Trees cool streets, clean the air, support biodiversity, and promote public health. Urban forests bring nature into the city while strengthening climate resilience and enhancing liveability.

The Urban Forestry Canopy Gaps Map illustrates the locations where 15% or less of the area is covered by tree canopy. The Plan area exhibits relatively low canopy coverage, especially in the Employment Lands. Tree planting opportunities are sparse within the Employment Lands when compared to the residential neighbourhoods, because residential areas contain parks and street trees along boulevards. Approximately 60% of the tree canopy cover within the Plan area is located on public property. Public land consists of the street right of way, parks, and schools, which makes up for 41% of the land base within the Plan area.





## Central Valley Greenway





# 5.0 Transportation

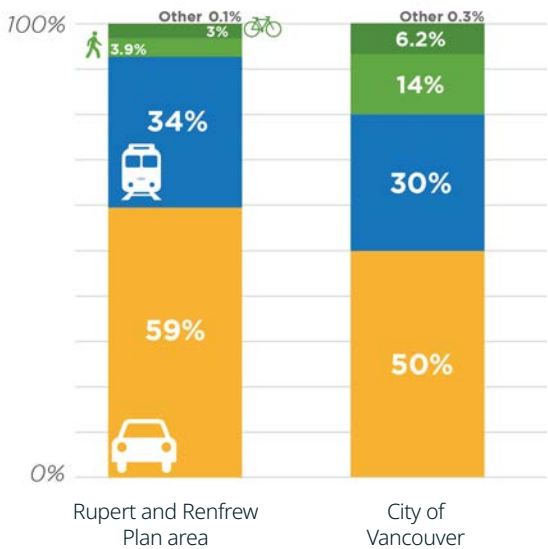
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population  
TransLink Trip Diary 2017  
ICBC Collision Data 2019-2023

Approximately 59% of residents in the Plan area commute to work by car - 9% higher than the rest of the city on average. Proximity to rapid transit is a key feature of the community as 34% of workers residing in the area take transit to work, 4% higher than the city as a whole. While active modes of transportation are significantly lower than other parts of the city, accounting for only 7% of trips by residents.

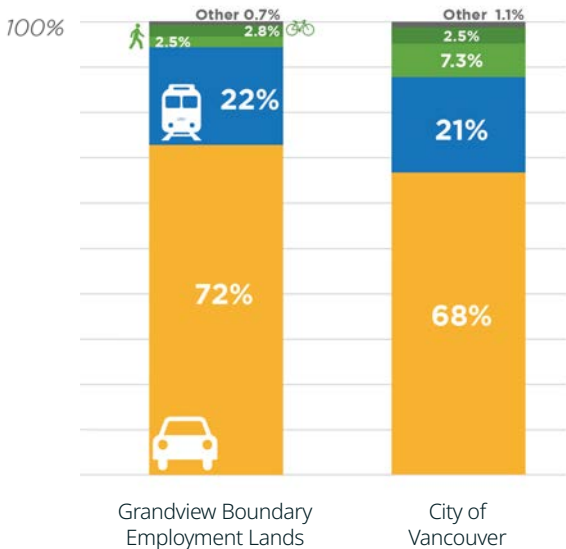
Sustainable travel options are less desirable for workers in the Grandview Boundary Employment Area as commuters to the area make most of their trips by car (72%). Similar to the city-wide average, 22% take transit while 2.5% of commuters walk to work in the employment area - significantly less than the city average at 7.3%.

To achieve the City’s goal of eliminating traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries, the Moving Towards Zero Safety Action Plan continuously monitors injury and collision data, and recommends engineering, education and enforcement measures. Based on the last 5 years of ICBC collision data, within the Rupert Renfrew Plan area are various intersections that have a high volume of traffic collisions. Among the top five locations, Grandview Highway at Boundary Road had the highest number of average annual traffic collisions.

Commuter Trips by Place of Origin



Commuter Trips by Place of Work



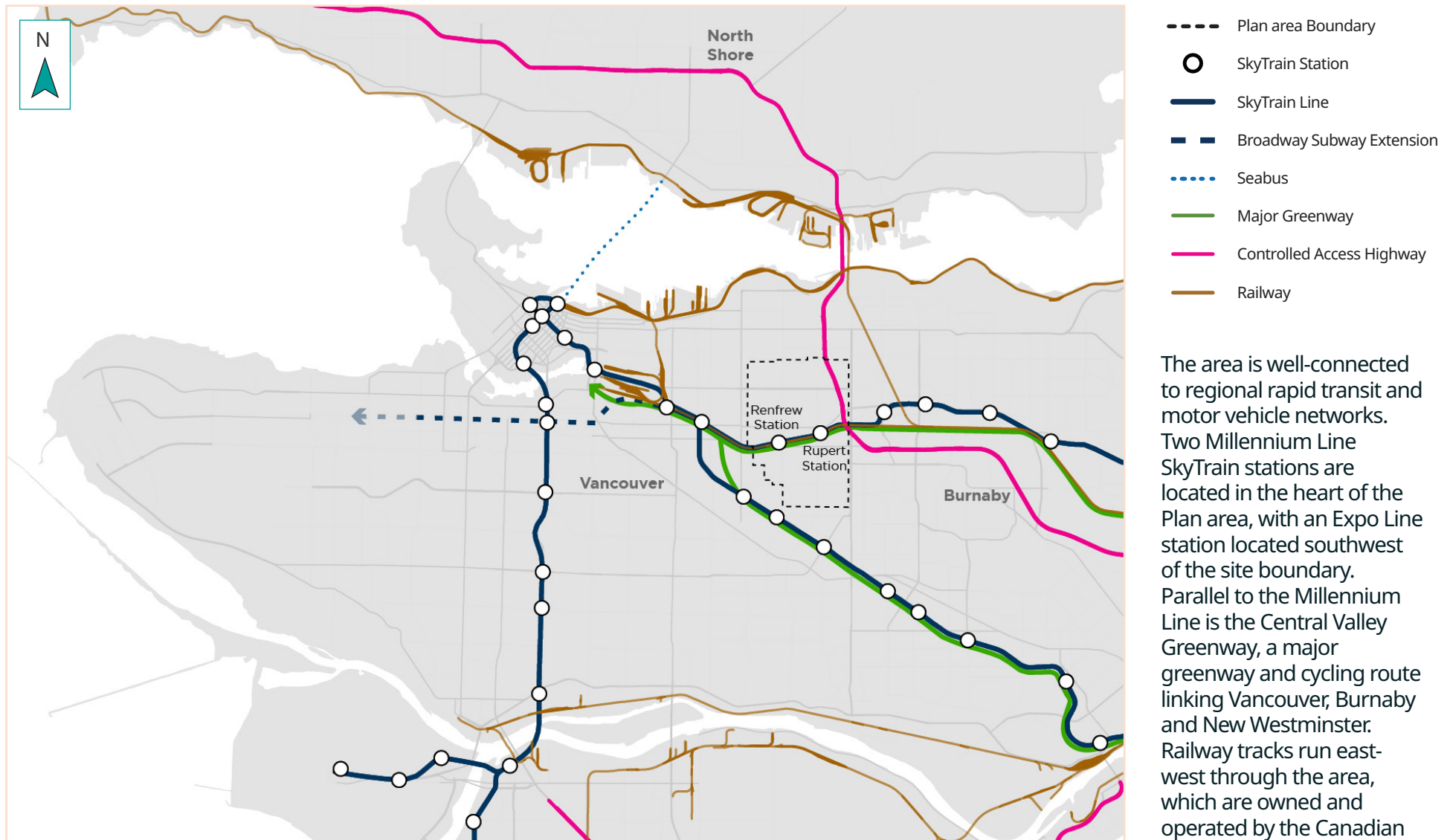
Top 5 Worst Intersections by All Reported Collisions  
Five-Year Annual Average (2019-2023)

Plan Area Rank (Out of 288 Locations)	Intersection	Average Annual Collision Frequency
#1	Grandview Highway at Boundary Road	194
#2	Grandview Highway at the 3500 Block	76
#3	Grandview Highway at Rupert Street	60
#4	East 1st Avenue at Renfrew Street	59
#5	Grandview Highway at the 3200 Block	56



## 5.1 Regional Connections

Data Source: City of Vancouver

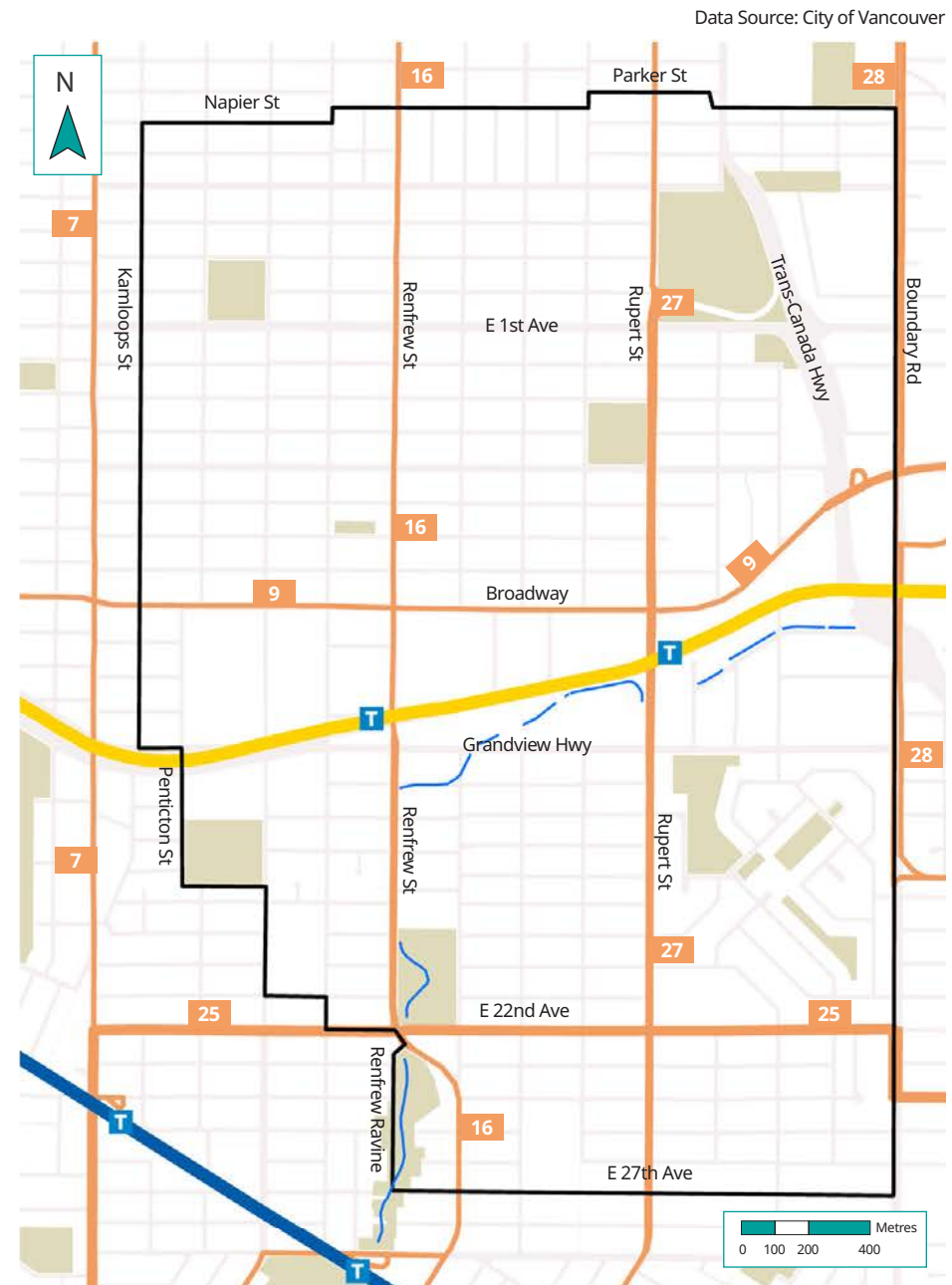


## 5.2 Transit Network

- SkyTrain Line - Millennium Line
- SkyTrain Line - Expo Line
- Frequent Transit Network (FTN)
- Bus Service
- XX Bus Route Number
- T SkyTrain Station

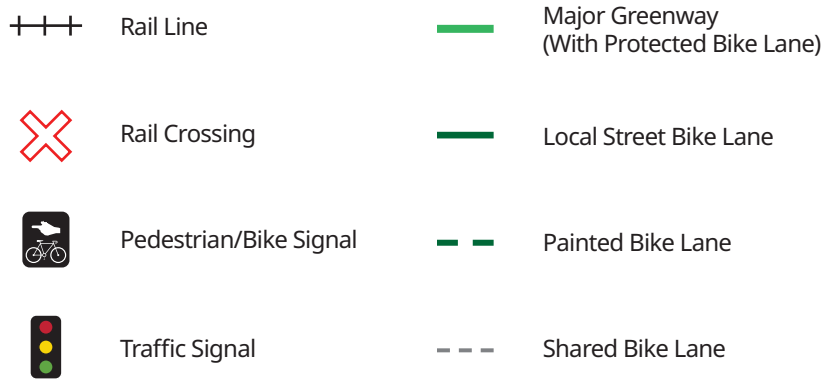
The Millennium Line provides direct, fast and reliable transit service from Rupert and Renfrew SkyTrain Stations along an elevated guideway - connecting the Plan area across the Lower Mainland.

The Frequent Transit Network (FTN) runs through the site along Renfrew Street and 22nd Avenue, including SkyTrain service. The FTN is defined as transit with all-day arrivals of fifteen minutes or less (routes 16 and 25). Local bus services are available for connections to local destinations. Transit route 9 will change to the N9 night bus during nighttime hours, which travels along East Broadway between Downtown Vancouver and the Coquitlam Central SkyTrain Station.



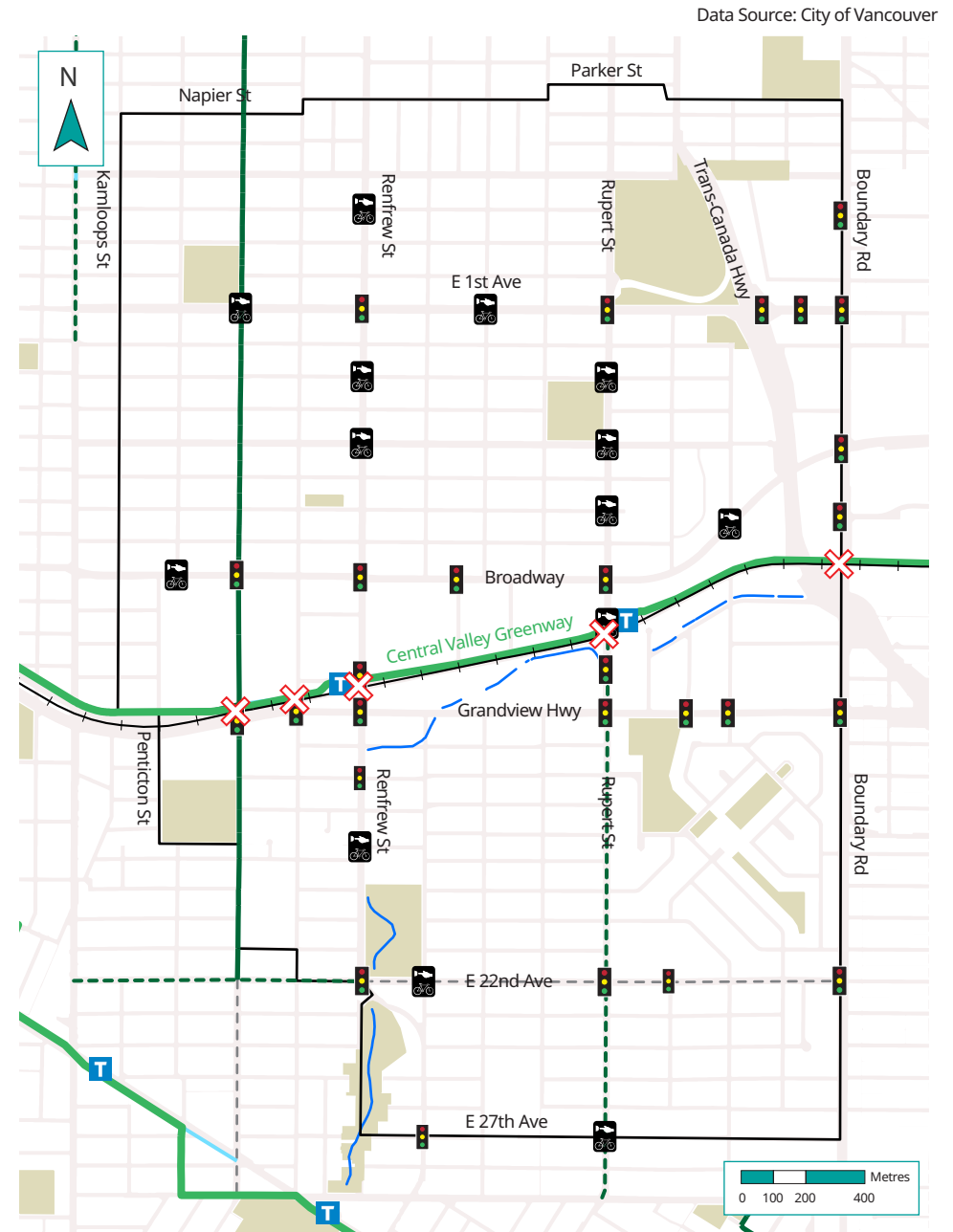


## 5.3 Active Transportation Network



North-south connections for people walking, rolling and cycling are constrained by rail tracks with limited crossings, gaps in infrastructure and large fenced-off areas. Car-oriented roads like Grandview Highway have limited signalized crossings and many local streets lack sidewalks.

The Central Valley Greenway is the only 'all ages and abilities' route in the area and provides an important east-west regional connection. However, it is a shared multi-use path mixing cyclists and pedestrians with some sections constrained by fences or forced to squeeze through narrow rights-of-way.

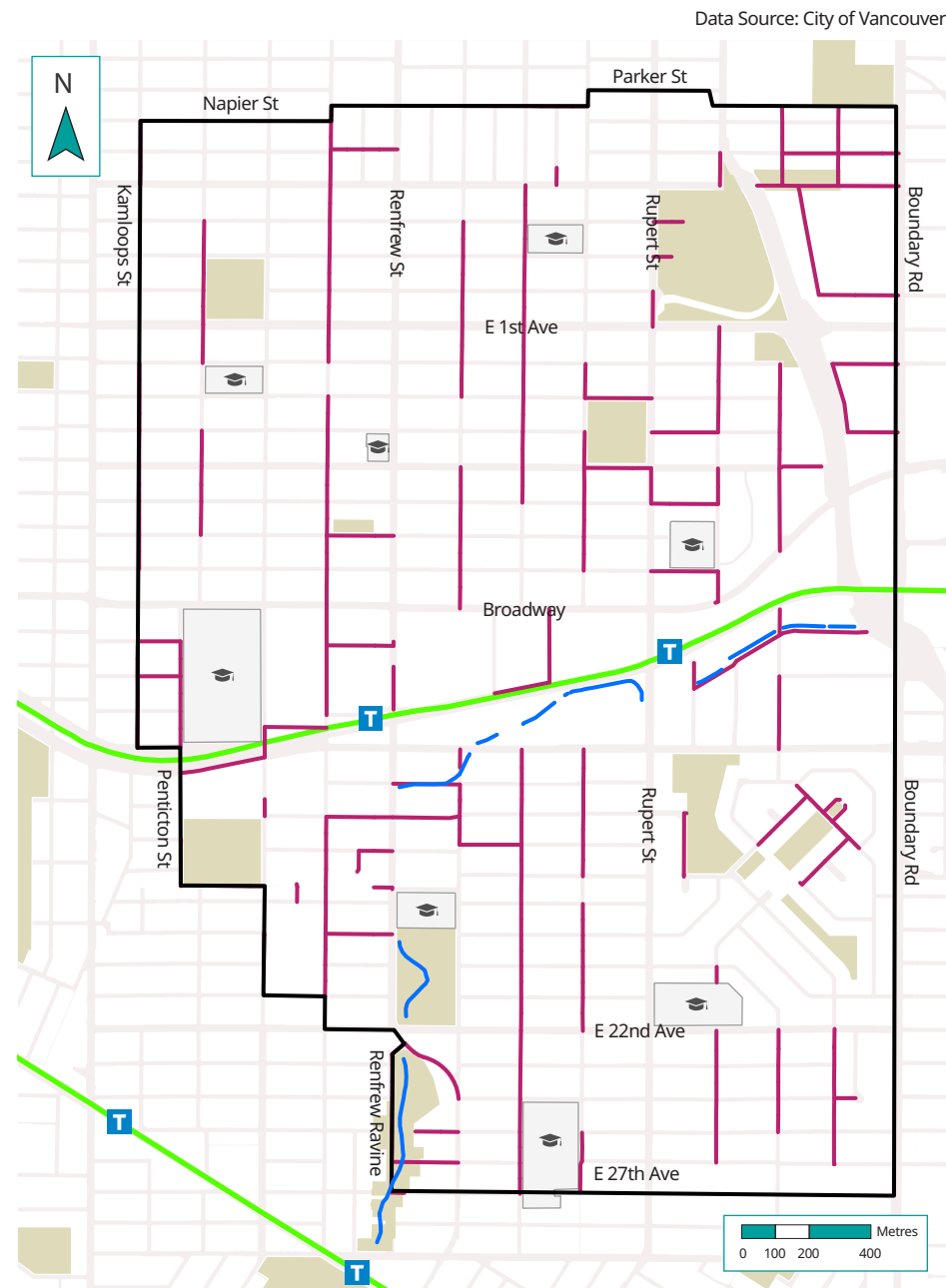


## 5.4 Sidewalk Gaps

- Sidewalk Gap  
(Missing a sidewalk on at least one side of street)
- SkyTrain Line
- T SkyTrain Station
- ~ Still Creek Open Channel

Sidewalks are the foundation of an active transportation network. Within the Rupert and Renfrew Plan area many sidewalks are missing on one or both sides of the street. Users of the sidewalk are often forced to cross the street if they wish to stay on a concrete path, or they are forced to walk along the street if no other options exist. Sidewalk gaps disconnect residents from local shops, schools, and other services, and contribute to a more car-oriented neighbourhood.

In addition, there are a number of existing sidewalks that are in need of restoration. A lack of good quality sidewalks within the active transportation network can reduce various route options for users with mobility challenges.












Thunderbird Community Centre



## 6.0 Community Assets

### Community Infrastructure

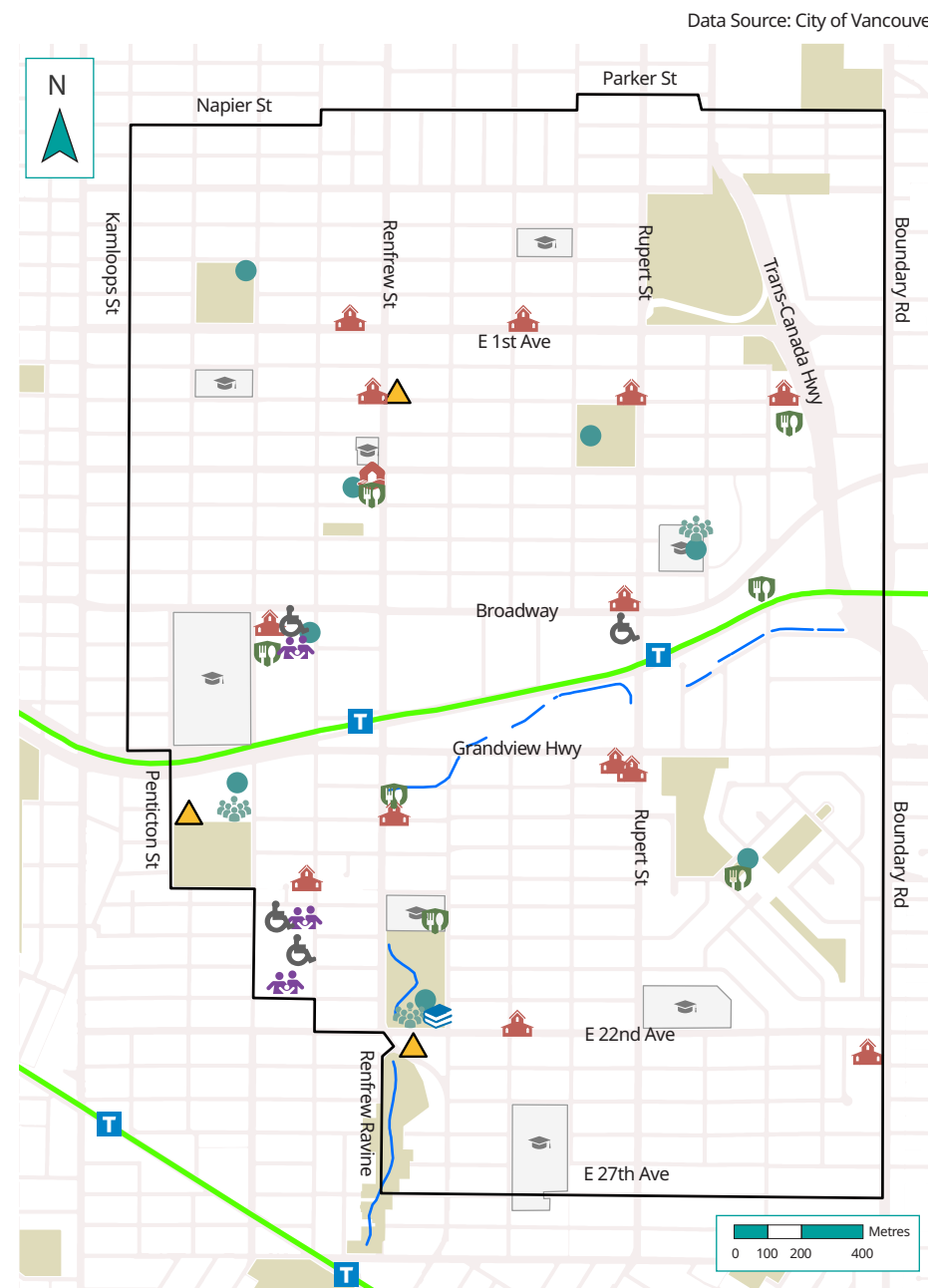
-  Community Centre
-  Library
-  Places of Worship
-  Public School
-  Cultural Space

### Social Services

-  Neighbourhood House
-  Senior Services
-  Families with Children
-  Persons with Disabilities
-  Food Security

Community infrastructure consists of social, cultural and community spaces, programs and networks which provides points of connections, contributes to a stronger and more resilient community, and opportunities for residents to meet their basic needs and health outcomes (i.e. equitable access to healthy food systems; a good start for all children; safe and inclusive neighbourhoods and communities). There are a number of schools, community centres, care facilities, social and cultural spaces, and places of worship that provide a focus for community life for many residents in the area and beyond.

Cultural spaces are City-owned or Non-Profit owned facilities that include production, rehearsal, and presentation spaces. While dedicated arts and cultural spaces are limited within the area, there are a small number of important arts and cultural spaces and organizations who provide a diverse range of arts, cultural and educational festivals, programs, and resources.



Note: Icons on map are a general location of feature.



## 6.1 Recreational Facilities

Recreation facilities, such as community centres, pools, and gyms, are essential to the well-being and quality of life of Vancouver residents. These facilities across the city vary in age, size, and condition, serving as vibrant hubs for community activity. In the Rupert Renfrew area there are multiple community centres that provide crucial services and programming to the neighbourhood.

The Renfrew Park Community Centre opened in 1964 and is a well-used facility that contains a fitness centre, swimming pool, gymnasium, multipurpose rooms, and childcare services for preschool-aged children. The centre underwent a major renovation in 2003, upgrading its pool and addressing code requirements, followed by a change-room renovation in 2009. The centre also benefits from co-located amenities, including a library and Renfrew Community Park. The centre is operated by the Renfrew Park Community Association.

The Thunderbird Community Centre opened in 1970 and includes a fitness centre, gymnasium, multipurpose rooms, a kitchen, childcare for preschool-aged children, and out-of-school care services. The centre also offers family services, such as parent and child programs. It underwent an expansion in 1987, and is operated by the Thunderbird Neighbourhood Association.

In addition is the Italian Cultural Centre (Il Centro), which opened in 1977. Within the centre includes an Italian restaurant, museum, library, banquet hall, auditorium, childcare, television production centre, and an indoor bocce court. The centre offers education, art, cooking, and Italian language classes. The centre is privately operated by the Italian Cultural Centre Society.

These recreational facilities play a vital role in fostering social connections, promoting healthy lifestyles, and offering diverse programs for people of all ages. Their continued renewal and improvement, based on city priorities, will ensure they remain integral to the Rupert Renfrew area.



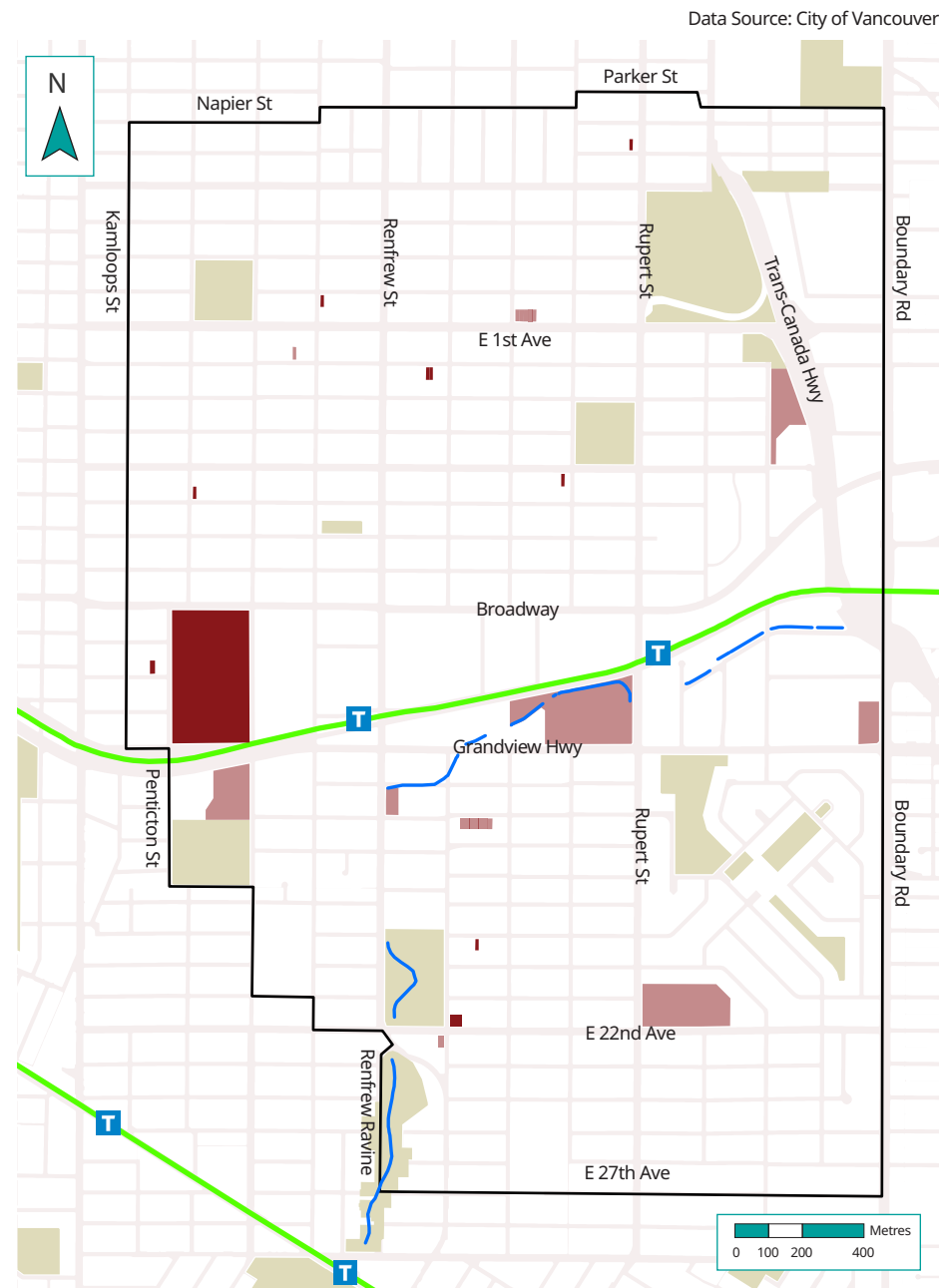
Renfrew Ravine Wayfinding Signage to Renfrew Park Community Centre  
(Source: City of Vancouver)

## 6.2 Heritage

- Vancouver Heritage Register Listed Properties
- Potential Heritage Sites

There are 11 properties in the Rupert and Renfrew Plan area that are currently listed on the Vancouver Heritage Register. Two of these properties are owned by the City - Vancouver Technical School and Fire Hall #15. Fire Hall #15 is a protected heritage property through a heritage designation.

More than a dozen other properties with potential heritage value have also been identified within the plan area. These places were identified through previous planning studies and research, as well as through the Community Inventory engagement (See Appendix B).





## Childcare



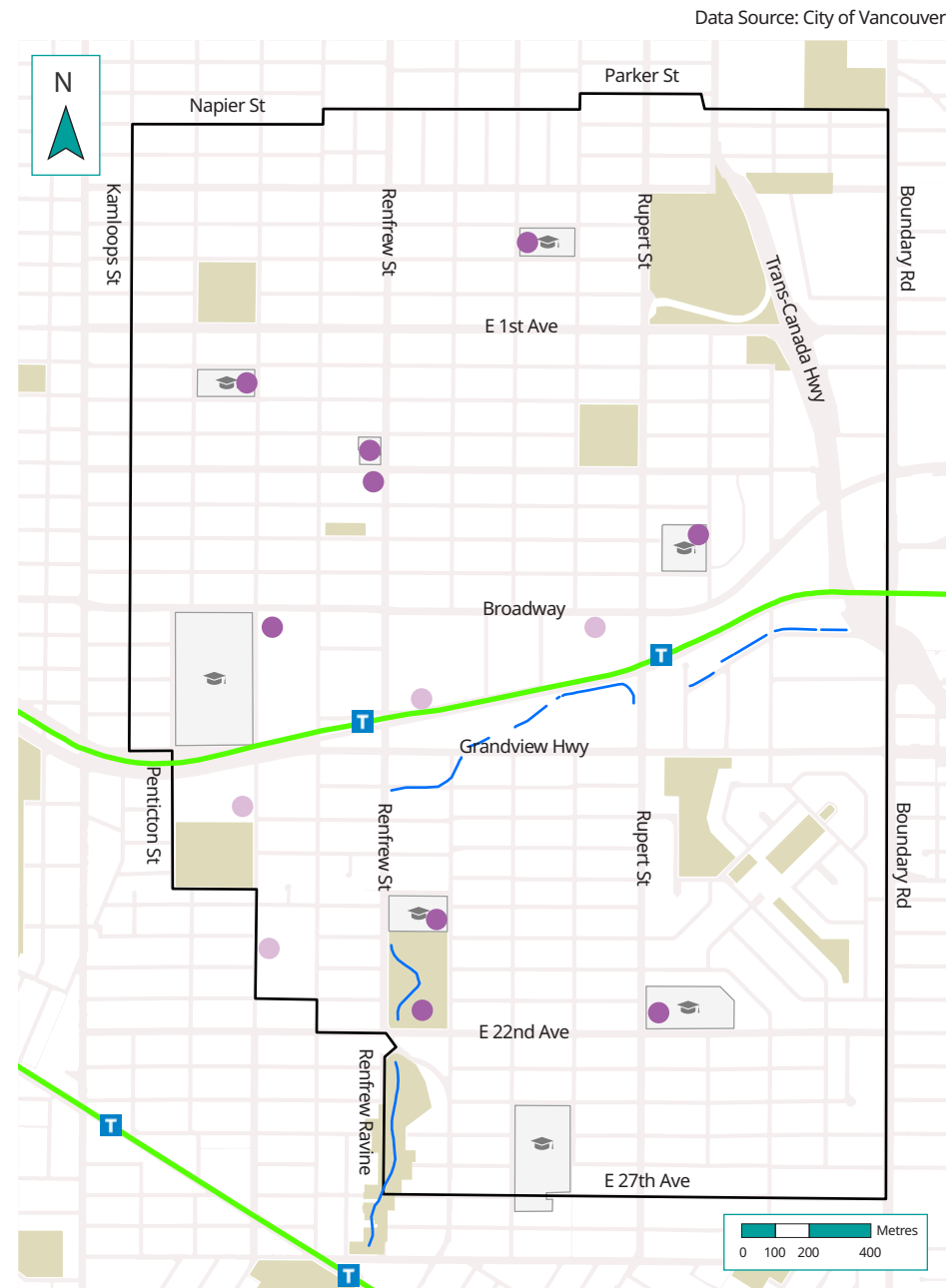


## 6.3 Childcare

- Public and Non-Profit Childcare (Under 5)
- Public and Non-Profit Childcare (School Age)

There are 13 licensed group childcare centres (including preschools) within the Plan area. Rupert and Renfrew falls within a part of the City known as 'Midtown East', and this area is identified in Vancouver's Childcare Strategy as one of the areas facing the largest shortfalls of childcare spaces in the city. The shortfall is approximately 500 childcare spaces for children ages 0-5 and 1,000 spaces for school age care.

Around 40% of children living in Rupert and Renfrew face some type of vulnerability when entering kindergarten, which is higher than the city-wide average of 33.4%, as measured by the Early Development Index (EDI)/UBC Human Early Learning Partnership.



Note: Only licensed non-profit childcares are included in map.





## 6.4 Food Systems

### Food Providers

-  Supermarket (Chain)
-  Grocery Store
-  Food Programming
-  Food Service

### Food Production

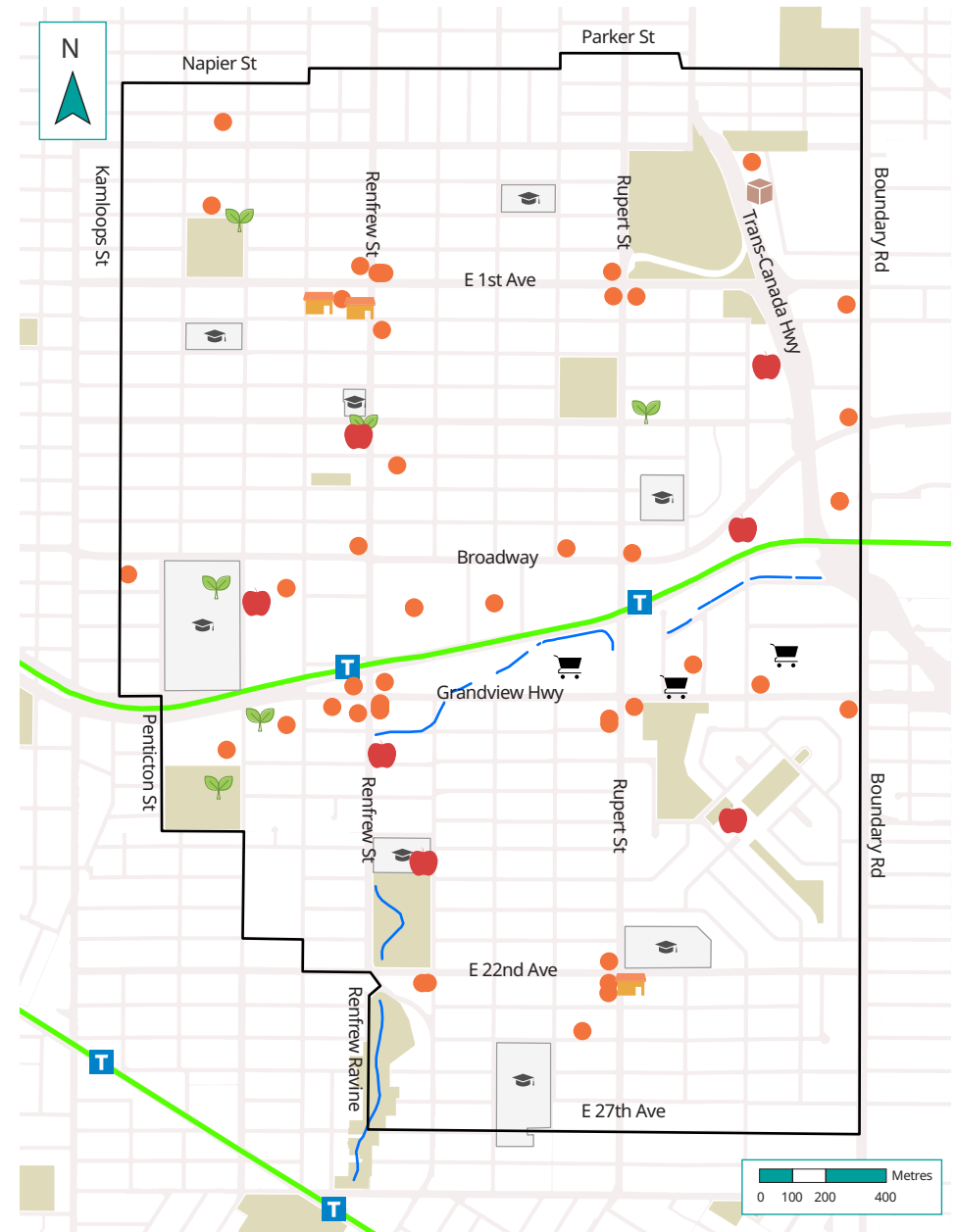
-  Urban Agriculture
-  Food Processing and Distribution

The Rupert and Renfrew area boasts a vibrant and evolving food system, featuring numerous stores and community resources that serve both local residents and those from neighbouring areas. These food assets play a crucial role in enriching the social, cultural, and economic fabric of the city.

The area's large parcels and industrial land allows for large grocery stores, food distributors, and warehouses that enable charitable food efforts like the Greater Vancouver Food Bank and CityReach Care Society. Specialty shops and cultural food retailers serve as key anchors in the commercial hubs throughout the area.

There are also a number of community-run initiatives that bring community together, like the langar service at Akali Singh Sikh Society Gurudwara, community kitchens at Frog hollow Neighbourhood House and Renfrew Park Community Centre, the Fresh Roots market garden at Vancouver Technical Secondary School, and food and medicine gardens at Beaconsfield Park and Clinton Park.

Data Source: City of Vancouver





## Beaconsfield Garden Plots



Source: City of Vancouver

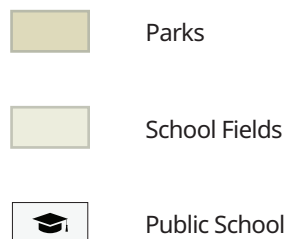


## Beaconsfield Playground





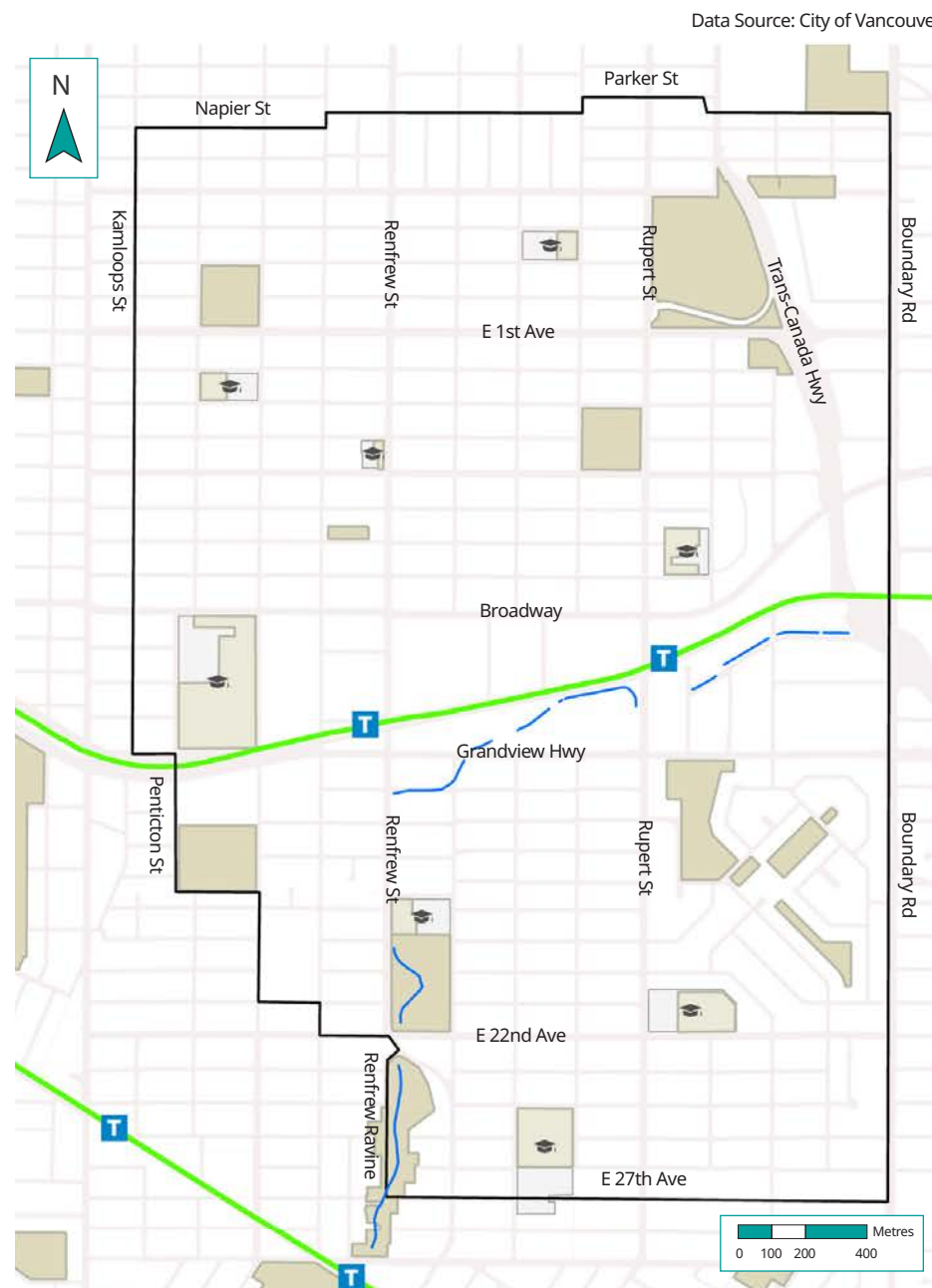
## 7.0 Public Space



There are a range of public space types within the Plan area, including Parks, schools ground, naturalized areas and privately owned public spaces. Parks make up the majority of public spaces within the Plan area, amounting to approximately 110 acres (45 hectares) of total park space.

The Plan area is unique compared to other areas of Vancouver as it has several large parks, the most prominent being Renfrew Community Park to the south, Rupert Park in the northeast, Falaise Park to the southeast, and Beaconsfield Park to the southwest.

A number of the parks contain children's playgrounds and sports fields, which can have scenic views to Burnaby or to the north shore mountains. School grounds are the second most prevalent type of public space, with 7 public schools and 3 private schools within the Plan area. These schools contain sports fields and outdoor spaces to support various recreational activities.

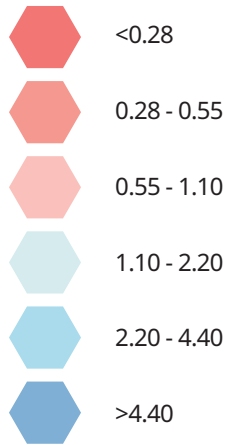


Note: Privately owned public spaces or portions of the street right-of-way are not included in map.



## 7.1 Park Access Gaps

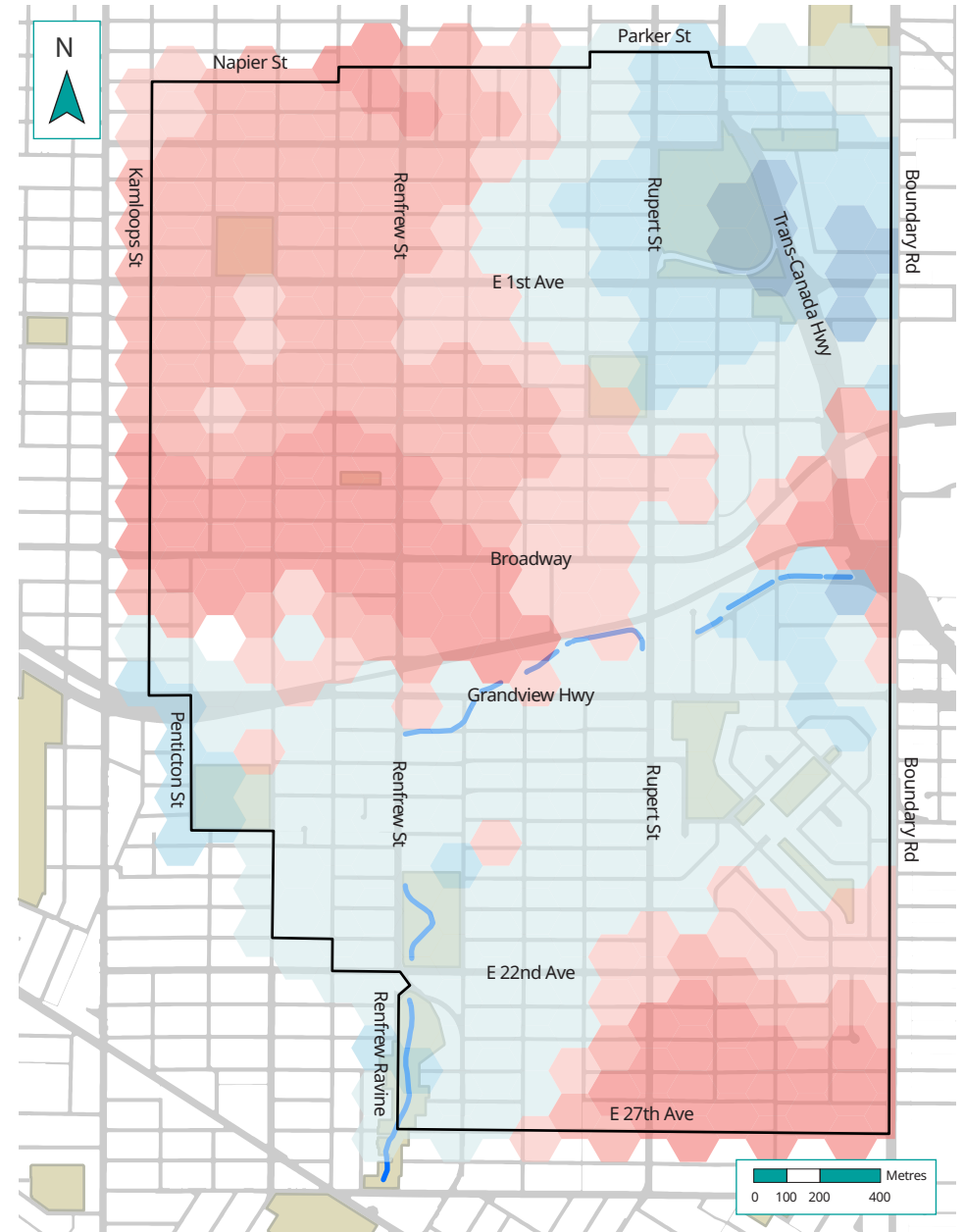
Park Access within a 10-min walk (ha/1,000 persons)



Access to parks is a key public infrastructure that contributes significantly to complete neighbourhoods, livability and quality of life.

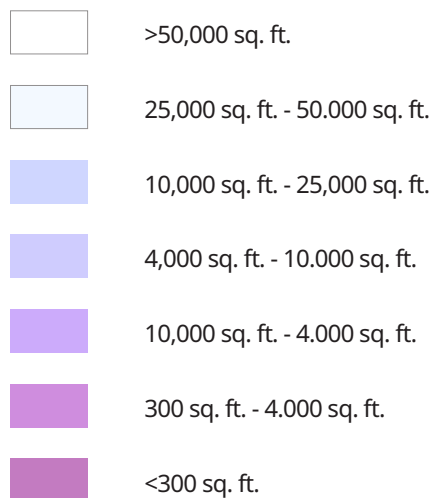
The Park Access Gaps Map highlights areas with limited park access relative to the concentration of existing housing. Across the Plan area, park access is unevenly distributed. The northwest and southeast sections, which have higher concentrations of housing, are underserved by existing parks.

Data Source: City of Vancouver



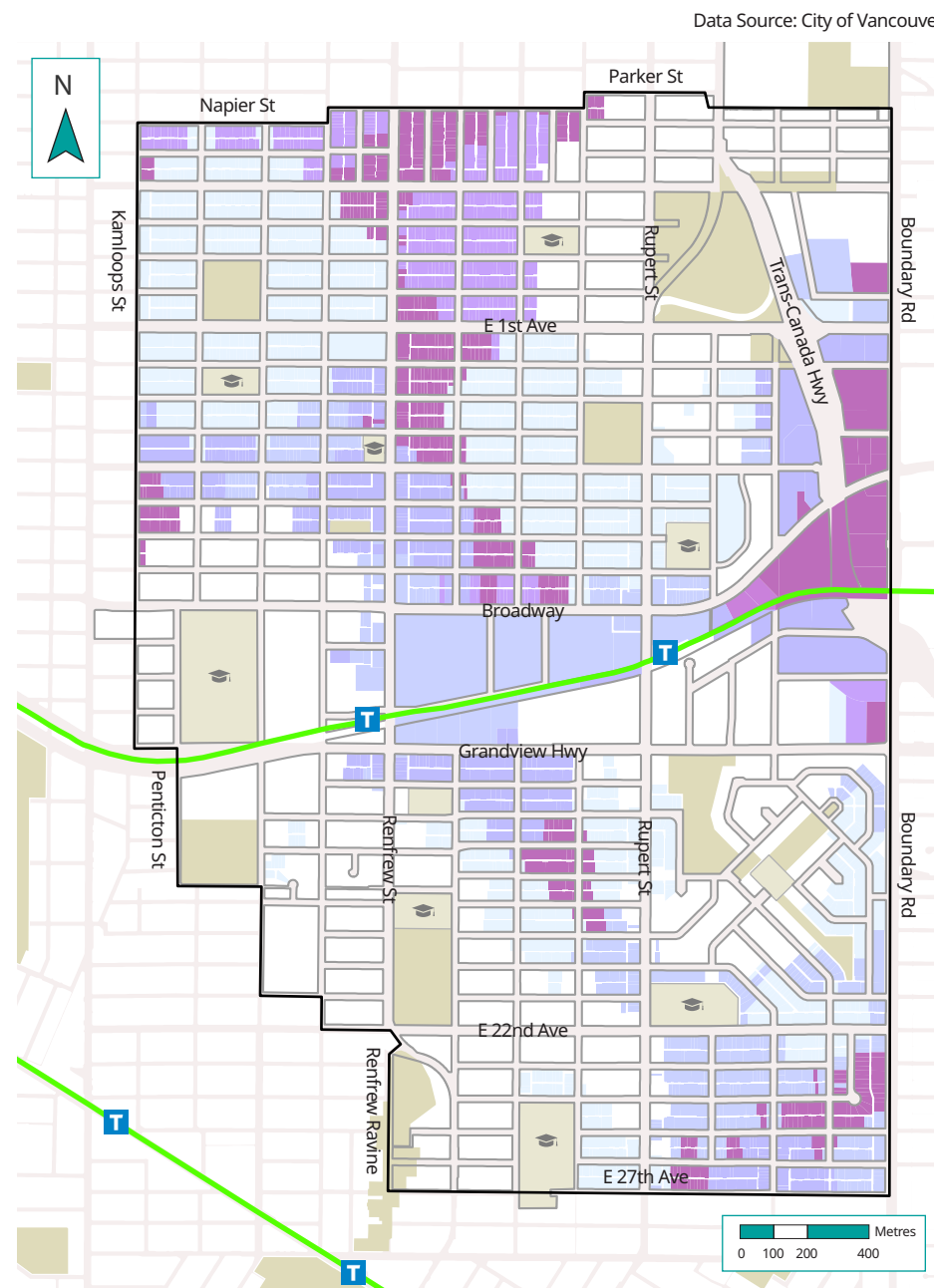
## 7.2 Public Space Gaps

Amount of Public Space available within 5-min Walking Distance



There are a number of locations within the Plan area that are less accessible in terms of public open space. Not everyone is located in an easy 5 minute walking distance to a park or school. The residential areas in the south have greater access to public open spaces compare to the residential areas to the north.

The central core of the Plan area has a sizable gap in public space. Physical barriers to the public realm exist here and this is created by the rail corridor and the large industrial parcels, which have private open space that primarily serve as car parking.





# Sunrise Park











## Renfrew Ravine

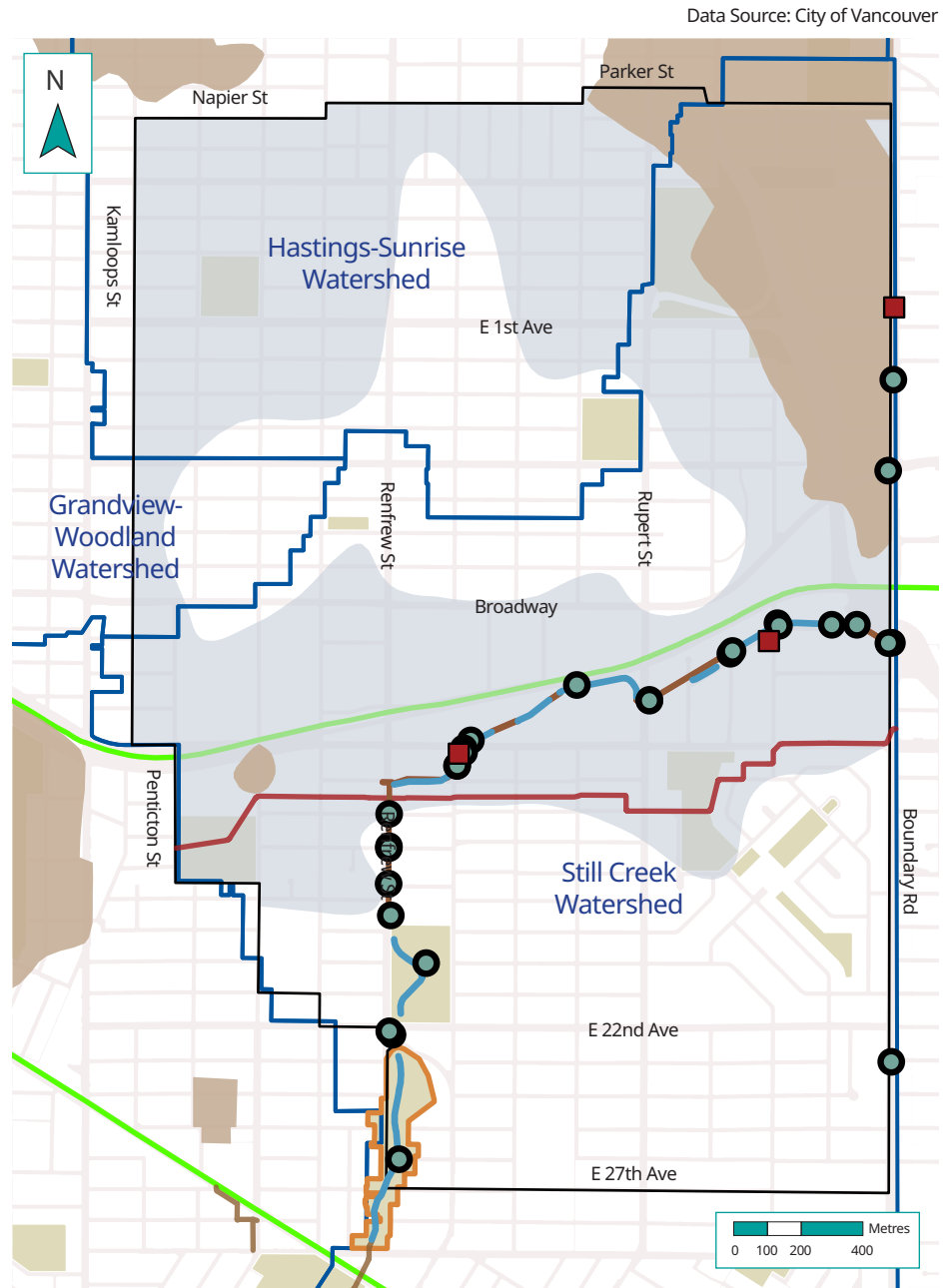


# 8.0 Watersheds & Water Resources

- Still Creek Open Channel
- Still Creek Culverted Portion
- Renfrew Ravine
- Sanitary Pump Stations
- Storm Outfalls
- Trunk Sewers
- Shallow Groundwater
- Sensitive Soils
- Watersheds Boundary

Within the Area Plan boundary are three watersheds: Still Creek, Hastings-Sunrise, and Grandview-Woodlands. A watershed is an area of land from where all water drains or flowing downhill to a shared destination. Watersheds in urban areas have been highly altered over time and include stormwater and sanitary sewer infrastructure, like pump stations, and pipe networks. Trunk sewers are the largest underground pipes that collect water within an area.

Still Creek runs along the base of the Renfrew Ravine, which is a forested riparian corridor with steep slopes. Shallow groundwater is where the water table is close to the surface. Both shallow groundwater and sensitive soils create increased costs for building foundations and underground construction. In addition, there's environmental concerns and costs associated with flood mitigation.










## Still Creek

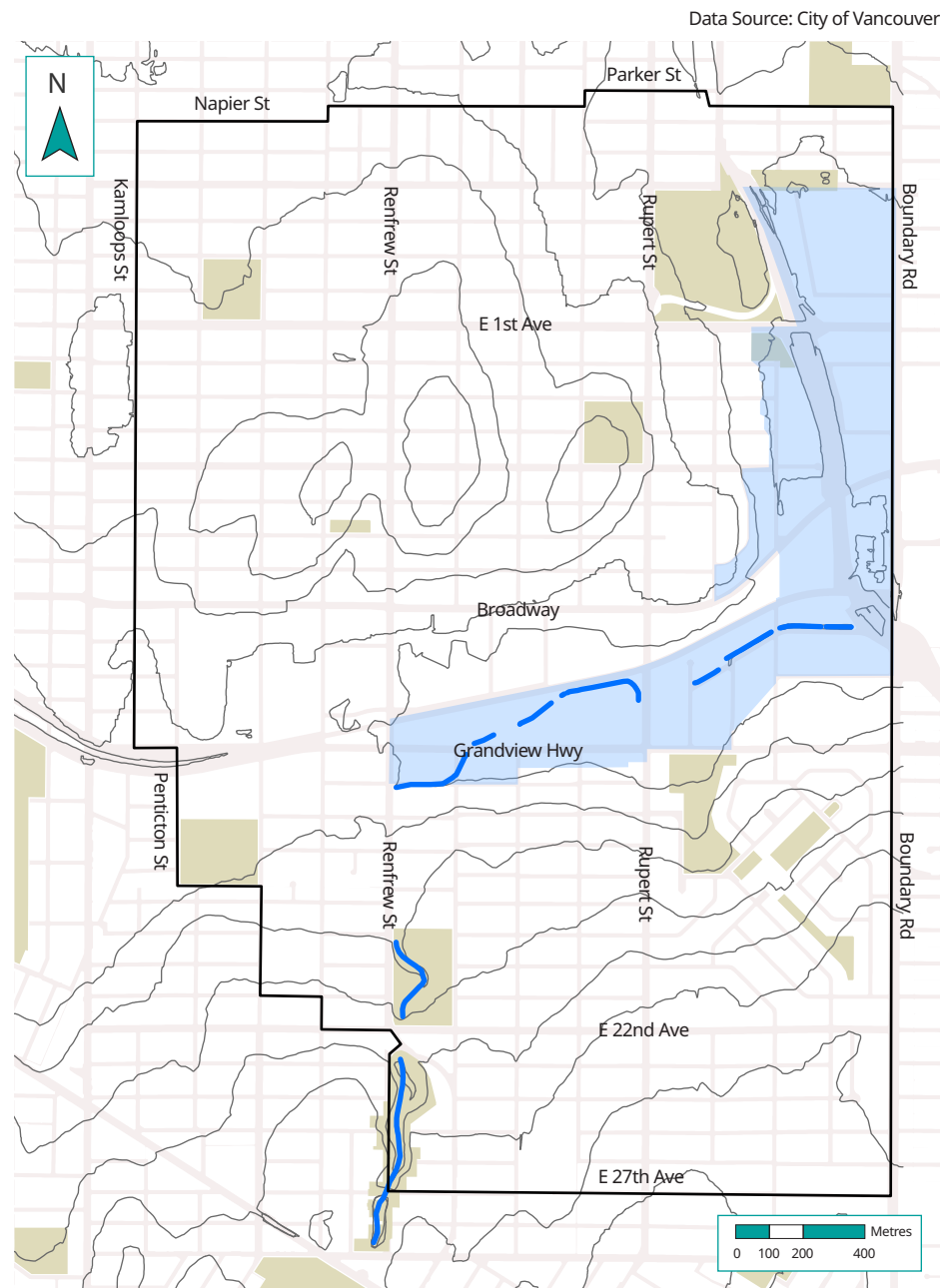


# 8.1 Still Creek Floodplain

-  Still Creek Open Channel
-  Designated Floodplain
-  Topography (10 m Contours)

Still Creek is one of few remaining streams in the City of Vancouver. It provides habitat for fish and other wildlife, and plays an important drainage role for the area, by capturing and conveying rainwater. Still Creek is part of the larger Brunette River basin that flows from Vancouver through Burnaby and into the Fraser River.

The low-lying areas within the plan boundary are located within the Still Creek designated floodplain. A floodplain is a low-lying area adjacent to a river or stream that can flood during heavy rainfall. The City has regulations that apply to lands within a designated floodplain, which seek to reduce or prevent injury and loss of life and to minimize property damage in the case of a flood.





## 9.0 Glossary

Aboriginal Identity	Refers to whether the person identifies as an Aboriginal person of Canada. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band.
Active Transportation	Walking, rolling, or biking to get around. Any mode of travel where people are moving themselves, sometimes with the help of a small mobility device.
Affordable Housing	Affordable housing is housing which is deemed affordable to those with a household income at or below the median as rated by the national government or a local government by a recognized housing affordability index.
All Ages and Abilities	Low stress active transportation infrastructure and routes that are safe, convenient, comfortable, and fun for all ages and abilities (AAA), including families with children, seniors, and new riders.
Arterial Street	High capacity and volume streets that generally have two or more moving lanes, traffic signals, may be designated truck and bus routes, and are intended to serve through traffic. Arterials primarily move people, goods, and services quickly and efficiently.
Below-Market Rental	Is purpose-built rental housing with below market rents targeted to qualified households earning moderate incomes (generally single income households earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per year, and dual income households earning between \$50,000 and \$80,000 per year). These income ranges encompass households that typically do not access or qualify for government subsidized social housing, but also cannot afford market rents.
Biodiversity	The richness of plant and animal species, including their genetic diversity, the ecosystems they inhabit, and the ecological processes that sustain them
Building Foundations	The foundation of a building or civil structure is the element that connects it to the ground. It's located at the very bottom of the construction, in direct contact with the soil, and acts to stabilize building to the ground.
Canopy Coverage	Is the proportion of the tree covered by the vertical projection of the tree crowns, which offers shade, animal habitat, and can reduce the heat island effect within cities.
Carbon Storage	Is the process of capturing and storing carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) to reduce emissions and help tackle global warming
Care Facilities	A facility for the residential care of older people, senior citizens, or disabled people. Nursing homes may also be referred to as care homes, skilled nursing facilities or long-term care facilities.
Colonization	A process by which settlers from Western Europe sought to replace Indigenous laws and take Indigenous land, for the purpose of building wealth. This process used force to intimidate, manipulate, and physically remove Indigenous peoples from their lands.
Community Infrastructure	Includes facilities such as libraries and community centers, and are invaluable resources, particularly for individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds or equity-denied communities.



Co-op Housing	"A housing co-op is an organization incorporated under the Cooperatives Association Act that provides housing to its members. Most housing co-ops in Vancouver are non-profit co-ops. These non-profit co-ops are included under the definition of social housing"
Culverted (River or Stream)	Is a structure that channels water past an obstacle or to a subterranean waterway. Typically embedded so as to be surrounded by soil, a culvert may be made from a pipe or reinforced concrete.
Daylighting (Stream)	Stream daylighting is an ecological restoration process that involves removing buried pipes and restoring surface habitat to allow natural creeks to flow as surface water again.
Designated Floodplain	Means those lands in the City which are hereby designated, for the purposes of section 306(1)(cc) of the Vancouver Charter, as flood plains susceptible to flooding and subject to flood construction level requirements (for more information see the City of Vancouver Flood Plain Standards and Requirements).
Dispossession	Is a state of having property, especially buildings or land, taken away from you, or the act of taking property away from a person or group:
Dissemination Area	Is a small area composed of one or more neighbouring dissemination blocks. They typically represent a population of 400 to 700 persons. All of Canada is divided into various dissemination areas. These dissemination areas are a standard geographic boundary for which all census data are disseminated.
Early Development Index	Is a research tool that measures the developmental health of children in five key areas: Physical health and well-being, Social competence, Emotional maturity, Language and cognitive development, and Communication skills and general knowledge.
Ecology	Is the natural science of the relationships among living organisms, including humans, and their physical environment. Ecology considers organisms at the individual, population, community, ecosystem, and biosphere levels.
Ecosystem	An ecosystem is a community of living organisms (plants, animals and microbes) in a particular area. The term 'eco' refers to a part of the world and 'system' refers to the co-ordinating units. An ecosystem is a community of organisms and their physical environment interacting together.
Employment Lands	Are intended for light industrial, commercial, and other employment- related uses to help meet the needs of local and regional economic activities, and complement the planned functions of urban centres.
Equitable Access	Ensuring that people with physical impairments, social-economic disadvantages, as well as mental vulnerabilities have the same access as everyone else to various qualities of life.
Equity Seeking Groups	Equity seeking groups are those who have been excluded from the design of current societal, governmental and legal systems, and whom face marginalization and discrimination as a result of that exclusion. These groups are some of the most underserved in our community because of these systemic barriers and include: people who identify as Indigenous, Black people and people of African descent; people of colour and racialized people; people with disabilities and chronic illnesses; people who live with mental health challenges; deaf and hard of hearing people; 2S/LGBTQIA+ and gender diverse people; people with low incomes; refugees, newcomers, and undocumented people; minority language communities; women and girls; or youth and seniors.



Erosion/sedimentation Control	Erosion Control is the process whereby the potential for erosion is minimized. Sedimentation control is where soil being transported and/or deposited are reduced.
Food Insecurity	A condition of when factors outside an individual's control negatively impact their access to enough foods that promote wellbeing. Economic, social, environmental, and geographical factors influence this access.
Food Processing and Distribution	Businesses that manufacture, assemble, prepare, process, repackage, warehouse and/or transport food or beverage items for sale to wholesalers, retailers or for further manufacturing use.
Food Programming	Community-based recreational, education, and/or social programming that supports food growing, consumption, learning and/or celebration. Examples include community kitchens, meal programs, and gardening workshops.
Food Service	Businesses that prepare and serve food to the public, including restaurants and limited service food establishments (cafes, concession stands).
Frequent Transit Network (FTN)	Corridors where transit service runs at least every 15 minutes in both directions throughout the day and into the evening, every day of the week.
General Urban	General Urban land use designation is intended to accommodate the majority of the region's growth and is suitable for new housing or employment. The land use designation is established by Metro Vancouver and focuses on growth in urban centres.
Gridded System	Refers to the grid plan, grid street plan, or gridiron plan of a city plan in which streets run at right angles to each other, forming a grid.
Groundwater	Water occurring below the surface of the ground within voids in a rock or soil matrix.
Habitat	The area or type of environment in which a species of plant or animal lives such as a woodpecker in a forested habitat or tidepool fish in an intertidal marine habitat."
Healthy, Just, and Sustainable Food System	A state in which food production, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management are integrated to enhance the environmental, economic, social, and nutritional well-being of our city and its residents.
Indigenous	Are the Indigenous peoples within the boundaries of Canada. They comprise the First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, representing roughly 5.0% of the total Canadian population. There are over 600 recognized First Nations governments or bands with distinctive cultures, languages, art, and music.
Inuk	Inuit are a group of culturally and historically similar Indigenous peoples traditionally inhabiting the Arctic and subarctic regions of North America, including Greenland, Labrador, Quebec, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Yukon, Alaska, and Chukotsky District of Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Russia.
Local Streets	A street that is typically residential and is primarily for users to access a specific location.
Low-density Neighbourhoods	Low density housing typically refers to residential areas occupied primarily by single-family homes or buildings with a small number of units.
Low-lying Areas	Land that is generally lower in elevation than surrounding areas and may be prone to flooding.

Major Greenway	High quality active transportation corridors that connect to major and regional destinations, and beyond City limits. They include car-light to car-free segments that connect users with public spaces, green infrastructure, and other natural features.
Market Rental	"Market rental housing refers to purpose-built rental housing or secondary rental housing (such as a basement suite or rented condo), rented in the private market at market rents."
Mixed-Employment	In Vancouver, mixed employment is a land use designation that protects the supply of employment lands. These land use designations work in concert with local land use policies to manage the permitted uses in these areas to promote industrial and commercial activities and prevent the encroachment of residential or other incompatible land uses.
Métis	The Métis are the descendants of unions between First Nations women and European fur traders in the late 18th century. The Métis developed their own distinct culture, traditions, and language (Michif). They separated from their First Nations and European ancestors and developed a collective consciousness and nationhood.
Mixed-use	"Refers to two or more types of activities in one place, such as housing, shops, offices, childcare, or cultural venues. The term mixed-use can be applied to a single building (for example an apartment building with a shop on the ground floor) or to larger areas (such as a mixed-use block with different activities located next to each other). "
Neighbourhood House	A Neighbourhood House is a type of local serving social service centre with a mandate to provide a range of programs that meet social development needs of local residents, originally established as hubs to serve newcomers.
Open Channel	An open channel is a waterway, creek, stream, canal or conduit in which water flows freely along a surface.
Pipe Network	A pipe network is a collection of interconnected pipes, maintenance holes, pump stations, and other elements that transport water through a system.
Place of Worship	Are premises used for religious worship, such as mosques, synagogues, temples, chapels, and religious meeting rooms.
Protected Bike Lanes	Dedicated lanes for all types of active transportation (e.g. bicycles, e-scooters) that physically protect users from motor vehicle traffic using design measures such as concrete medians, planters, or parking lanes.
Public Space	A public space is a place that is open and accessible to the general public. Roads, pavements, public squares, parks, and beaches are typically considered public space.
Public Realm	Is the open spaces in a city that are accessible to the public, such as streets, parks, and plazas. It's a vital part of a city's identity, and it's where people interact with each other and the city.
Pump Stations	Facilities containing pumps and equipment that collect and move sewage or drainage uphill through the piped sewer or drainage network. They are critical for providing sewer services for low-lying areas.
Purpose-Built Rental	Are those that are non-stratified and held as rentals, on a monthly basis or longer, for at least 10 years. The residential portion of the building must be entirely used for rental purposes and have at least 4 apartments.
Racialized populations	A group of people who are non-white in color or non-Caucasian in race, and who are not Indigenous peoples, is often described as a visible minority group, as defined by Statistics Canada.



Rainwater	Water in the form of rain or melted snow that flows across the ground surface, often collecting pollutants as it moves.
Reconciliation	Building respectful relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. This includes recognition of Indigenous rights and titles, as well as restitution and redress for colonial harms.
Renter households	A renter household is a private household where no member of the household owns the dwelling.
Right-of-way	Statutory right by a government jurisdiction to a strip of land for use as a transportation corridor.
Row House	One of a series of houses connected by common sidewalls and forming a continuous group.
Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure	The system of drains, pipes, pumps, and treatment plants that manage sewage and other wastewater. Sanitary sewers collect sewage from floor drains, toilets, sinks and appliances (such as a clothes- or dish washer), or industrial processes to be treated before being released to the environment.
Scenic Views	Viewing a pleasing or beautiful view of the natural landscape such as mountains, hills, or valleys.
Semi-detached Home	A free-standing residential building, which may or may not contain a suite.
Sensitive Soils	Soils that, because of their low strength, high compressibility, moisture regime, or organic matter content have the risk of displacement or instability.
Settlers	Refers to non-Indigenous people who, or whose ancestors, came to live in a land that was already inhabited by Indigenous people.
Shallow Groundwater	An area where water occurring below the surface of the ground within the spaces of rock or soil is near enough to the surface to likely be encountered by a building or foundation.
Social Spaces	Are physical environments designed to foster community interaction, support social well-being, and provide accessible, equitable, and resilient areas for people to gather. These spaces are integral to building a sense of belonging, safety, and trust among residents, particularly for equity-denied populations. They include facilities, services, and programs that encourage social connections and community support.
Social Housing	<p>Social housing is rental housing in which: at least 30% of the dwelling units are occupied by households with incomes below housing income limits, as set out in the "Housing Income Limits" table published by BC Housing; it is owned by a non-profit corporation, a non-profit co-operative association, or by or on behalf of the City, the Province of British Columbia, or Canada; and it is secured by a housing agreement or other legal commitment. (As defined in City of Vancouver Zoning &amp; Development Bylaw).</p> <p>Within this plan, social housing is used as a general term that also includes supportive housing and non-profit co-op housing; these types of housing also meet the definition of social housing underneath the Zoning &amp; Development Bylaw.</p>
Storm Outfalls	Is the point where stormwater is released from a pipe or culvert into a body of water, such as a creek, river, lake, or ocean.
Stormwater	A collective term for all water that ends up in the drainage pipes, including rainwater runoff, groundwater, and runoff from sources other than rain.

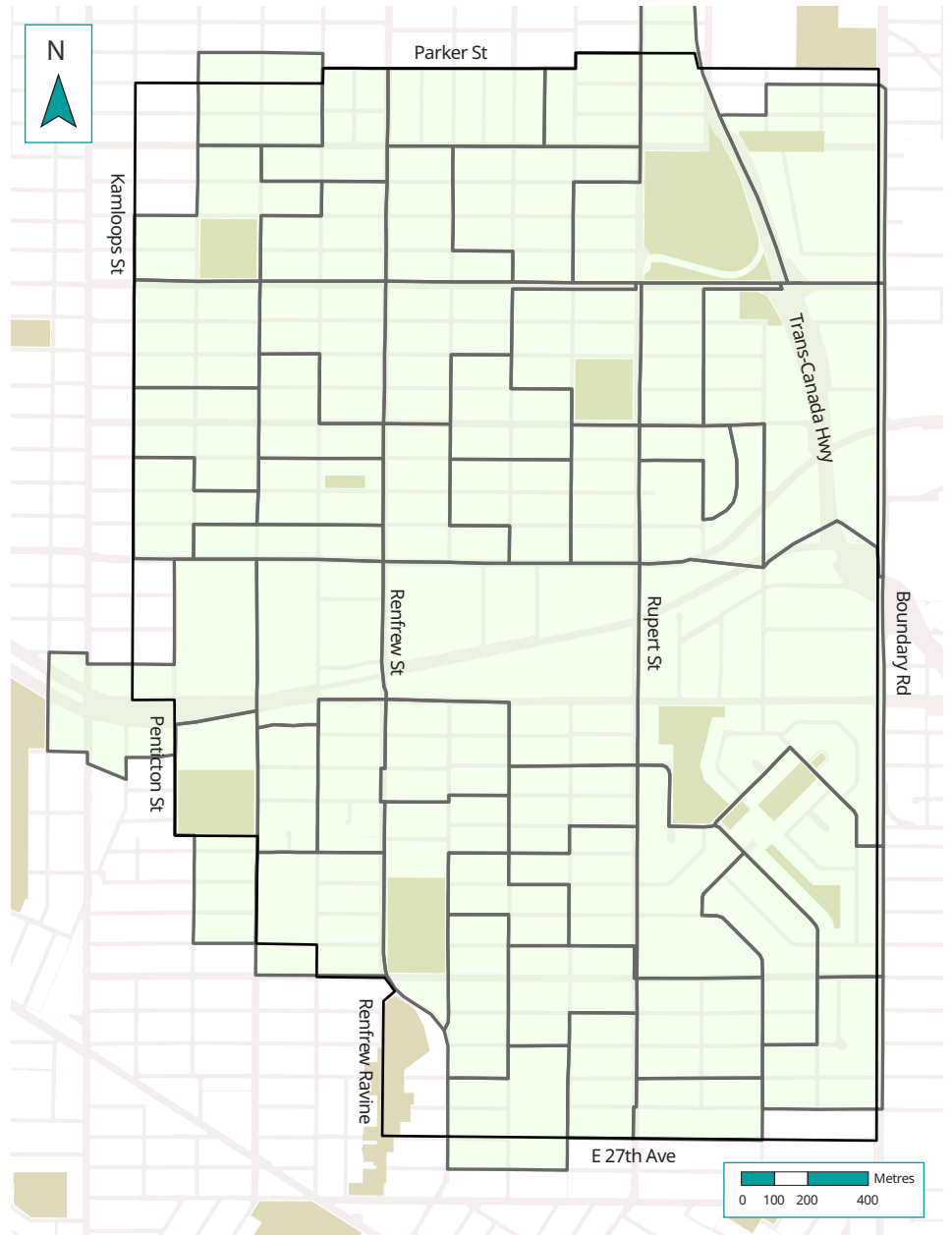
Sustainable Travel	Walking, biking, rolling, taking transit, and sometimes, using a low or zero-emission vehicle.
Topography	Is the understanding of the physical features and elevation of a geographical area, for example its hills, valleys, or rivers, or the representation of these features on maps.
Traffic Volume	The number of vehicles that pass a specific point on a roadway during a specific time.
Trunk Sewers	A large diameter sewer that acts as an artery, collecting and conveying flow from numerous smaller sewer lines.
Urban Agriculture	Non-profit or privately-owned enterprises growing fruits and vegetables (community gardens, orchards, urban farms, etc.)
Urban Forestry	Is the care and management of single trees and tree populations in urban settings for the purpose of improving the urban environment. Urban forestry involves both planning and management, including the programming of care and maintenance operations of the urban forest.
Vancouver Heritage Register (VHR) or Heritage Sites	A list of over 2,200 heritage sites, buildings, parks, trees, and monuments that are formally recognized by Council for their heritage value. The Vancouver Heritage Register (VHR) guides staff and Council in making informed decisions, making sure our diverse heritage is integrated into future planning and development.
Visible Minorities	The Canadian census uses the term “visible minorities,” which is rooted in the Employment Equity Act and defined as individuals who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in color, excluding Aboriginal peoples.
Water Filtration	Refer to removing impurities by lowering contamination of water using a fine physical barrier, a chemical process, or a biological process.
Water Table	The level below the surface where soil or rock voids are saturated with water.
Watershed	Is the distinct geographic area where all waterways (such as creeks and streams) and overland flowing rainwater drain to a common receiving water body.



## Appendix A: Census Dissemination Areas

 Dissemination Area

It's common for census boundaries to not follow planning boundary lines. To get an accurate census representation of the Rupert and Renfrew Station Plan area, a total of 50 Dissemination Areas were identified and were used for this document. Each Dissemination Area contains population, housing, and economic data, and all together these Dissemination Areas provide a picture of the area and the community that lives within it.



# Appendix B: Community Inventory Map

- Site Location
- Asset Area

A Community Inventory of the Rupert and Renfrew area was compiled based on feedback from the public. Through open houses, workshops, online surveys and mapping exercises, places to shop, play and socialize, places associated with special memories or meaning, and important events were identified. The assets identified are shown in the table and map, and include a variety of valued resources such as shops and services, food assets, cultural spaces, public art, and heritage buildings.

A map, however, does not fully reflect many of the stories shared that make the Rupert and Renfrew area special. Our day-to-day interactions and activities with people and places over time contribute to the identity of the neighbourhood, sense of place, and feeling of community. All these layers of histories, unique lived experiences, and memories will continue to build and shape the Rupert and Renfrew area.

The Community Inventory does not reflect all the places and histories that are important to the community, and some places, services and organizations that may be special to one person, may not be for another. It is also important to note that meaning and memory change over time, and this Inventory is only reflective of the moment in time the responses were collected.

Data Source: City of Vancouver





# Community Inventory List

#	Name	Location	About
1	Akali Singh Sikh Society & Gurdwara	1890 Skeena Street	Sikh institution constructed in 1981 which serves as a spiritual, cultural and community centre.
2	Basil Garden Restaurant	2889 East Broadway Avenue	Vietnamese restaurant opened in 2015.
3	BC-Sukyo Mahikari – Positive Spiritual Light Energy	2929 Rupert Street	A global, non-profit organization that offer spiritual development courses and sessions.
4	Beaconsfield Park & Il Centro Community Gardens	3215 Slocan Street	Park providing family-friendly spaces for outdoor play, and community garden operated by Italian Cultural Centre with garden plots and fruit trees.
5	Bosa Foods	1465 Kootenay Street	Multi-generational family-owned Italian specialty food and importer/distributor since 1957.
6	Broadway Church	2700 East Broadway Avenue	Affiliated with the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada with multiple locations in the Lower Mainland.
7	Cascades Church	3833 Boundary Road	Previously Cascades Gospel Chapel, Cascades Church was established in 1955 and the church was built in 1974. The space is shared by other groups including uVillage Church and Kehilat Tsion.
8	Charles Park	3400 Charles Street	Grassy area and pond offering a place to experience urban wildlife.
9	Chief Maquinna Elementary	2684 East 2nd Avenue	School opened in 1953, and renamed in 1968 after chief of Nootka Sound.
10	CityReach Care Society	2650 Slocan Street	A registered charity started by Broadway Church in 2004 which provides vital food supports for the community.
11	Clinton Park	2690 Grant Street	Park with a variety of recreation facilities including sports fields, wading pool and playground and used as a community space for cultural events and celebrations. Also includes <i>Clinton Park</i> Fountain Mosaic, sponsored by Frog Hollow Neighbourhood House.
12	Colour Me Local Dye Garden	3958 Renfrew Street	Community space for the cultivation of plants and their pigments for use in art-making and education. The garden was initiated by Still Moon Arts Society in 2019 and supports pollinators, insects and wildlife, as well as Indigenous plants.
13	Community of Christ	3333 Kaslo Street	International and inclusive faith community present in more than 50 countries. This space is also used by community groups such as Boy Scouts, musical groups and schools.
14	Directors Guild of Canada, B.C. District Council	2985 Virtual Way	Labour union formed in 1962, representing professionals and occupations in local film and television industry.

#	Name	Location	About
15	École Norval-Morrisseau	2882 East 4th Avenue	Built in 1968, this building was previously the Chief Maquinna Annex. The Annex closed in 1968, and is currently leased by the Conseil Scolaire Francophone.
16	Falaise Park & Field House	3434 Falaise Avenue	Park with a variety of recreation facilities including sports fields, wading pool and community hall, and particularly valued for its mountain views. The park was the location of the <i>Remembrance Day Project</i> performance in 2014.
17	Fire Hall # 15	3003 East 22nd Avenue	Municipally protected heritage building, constructed in 1913. The Edwardian landmark was rehabilitated in 2012 after local community fought for its preservation.
18	Frog Hollow Neighbourhood House	2131 Renfrew Street	Since 1968, Frog Hollow Neighbourhood house has been raising funds and advocating for community programs for local families. Valued as a community hub, this neighbourhood house provides access to important services, cultural practices and events, and supports including daycare. Public art on site includes <i>Frog Hollow Neighbourhood House Community Art Project</i> .
19	Great Lakes Networking Society	3320 Kaslo Street	Organization that supports and helps refugees integrate through education, culture, sports and outreach since 2010.
20	Hopehill Society (Formally known as Beulah Garden Homes)	3350-3355 East 5th Avenue	Providing affordable housing and assisted living for maturing adults since 1951, after raising money through a carnation sale in 1947 to buy a city block to build low-cost housing.
21	Immaculate Heart of Mary Croatian Catholic Parish	3105 East 1st Avenue	Croatian parish constructed in 1968.
22	Italian Cultural Centre (Il Centro & Il Museo)	3075 Slocan Street	Opened in 1977 when 13 existing Italian Associations came together to promote and share Italian culture, values and heritage with all communities. Il Centro includes banqueting and catering spaces, and provides language classes and cultural activities and the space also hosts Il Museo which exhibits stories of Italian Canadians in the lower mainland.
23	Kaslo Gardens Community Vegetable Garden	2765 Cooperative Way	Community garden operated by Kaslo Gardens Housing Cooperative.
24	Kaslo Park	2851 East 7th Avenue	Inclusive and accessible park space, with tennis courts, playground and grassy slopes.
25	LaSalle College Vancouver	2665 Renfrew Street	Private art and design school with its history dating back to 1979.
26	Nootka Community Elementary	3375 Nootka Street	Constructed in 1959 and named for Nootka First Nation.
27	Pacific Dancearts	3526 East 4th Avenue	Ballet School established in this location in 1999.
28	Pacific Grace MB Church Vancouver	2855 East 1st Avenue	Built and occupied by Renfrew United Church from 1957-1989, and then amalgamated with Korean United Church and occupied until 2003.













#	Name	Location	About
29	Phillips Electronics Building	3695 Grandview Hwy	Commercial warehouse building constructed in 1956.
30	Poor Italian Ristorante	3282 East 1st Avenue	Neighbourhood Italian restaurant opened in 2009 by Moscone family and Tony Parsons, a local news broadcaster.
31	Renfrew Baptist Church	1899 Renfrew Street	Church constructed in 1958 by Dominion Construction Company and valued for its events and programs.
32	Renfrew Collingwood Seniors Society	2970 East 22nd Avenue	Non-profit, charitable organization providing services and programs for community seniors since 1976.
33	Renfrew Community Centre, Community Park, and Library	2929-2969 East 22nd Avenue	A hub offering many indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, Renfrew Park has a wading pool, playground and lacrosse boxes, while the Community Centre has indoor swimming facilities and gym spaces. The Library provides access to books and diverse resources and classes for individuals and families of all ages to enjoy, including offerings in Chinese. The site includes public art titled <i>All Our Knowledge has its Origins in Our Perceptions, Renfrew Ravine Sanctuary and Sculpture Poems</i> . Prior to the construction of this community hub, the spot was occupied by Renfrew Autocamp (1927-1946), a popular stopover for motorists.
34	Renfrew Elementary School	3315 East 22nd Avenue	Elementary school established in 1928 and offers a district Montessori Program.
35	Renfrew Ravine Park	3900 Renfrew Street	The only park in Vancouver with a creek in a natural ravine, and the location of the annual Renfrew Ravine Moon Festival.
36	Renfrew Station YMCA Child Care Centre	2923 Hebb Avenue	Opened in 2014, and operated by the largest not-for-profit provider of licensed child care in Western Canada.
37	Royal Canadian Legion Branch 44 & TB Vets Charitable Foundation	1410 Kootenay Street	Organizations established to support and improve the lives of Veterans. The TB Charitable Foundation was founded as an initiative to provide employment to WWII Veterans with tuberculosis, and today supports respiratory care in BC through respiratory equipment, research and education.
38	Rupert Park	1600 Rupert Street	One of the last major Park Board site acquisitions and developments in Vancouver, the park was approved by Council in 1965, and the Pitch and Putt golf course opened in 1971.
39	Sir Matthew Begbie Elementary (wə́kʷaʔəs tə syaʔwəm)	1430 Lillooet Street	Inter-war school constructed in 1930 and named after controversial first Supreme Court judge in BC. Replacement school renamed wə́kʷaʔəs tə syaʔwəm "the sun rising over the horizon" in 2022 as an act of reconciliation.
40	Skeena Terrace	2108 Cassiar Street	Completed in the 1960s, Skeena Terrace was one of Vancouver's first social housing sites and is operated by BC Housing.

#	Name	Location	About
41	St Judes Parish and Shrine	3078 Renfrew Street	Place of worship constructed in 1964 and designed by Toby, Russell & Buckwell Architects.
42	St. Jude School	2953 East 15th Avenue	Catholic Elementary school opened in 1955.
43	Standard Holiness Church	3101 East 22nd Avenue	Place of worship constructed in 1950.
44	Sunrise Park	1950 Windermere Street	Located at one of the neighbourhood's highest points, the park offers mountain and city views. The park grounds include sports fields, playground, wading pool and community hall, and accomodates activities like tai chi, movies nights, and sledding.
45	Three Links Care Society/ Three Links Care Centre	2934 East 22nd Avenue	Established in 1979 in response to a shortage of seniors housing in the neighbourhood. Includes <i>The Seniors Pod</i> , an accessible gathering space for seniors.
46	Thunderbird Park	3485 East 2nd Avenue	Small park with central lawn and plaground, and a popular location to view cherry blossoms.
47	Thunderbird ᓂᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐ Elementary School and Thunderbird Community Centre	2311-2325 Cassiar Street	The elementary school was built in 1946, with a new wing added in 1972. The school is physically joined with the community centre which is jointly operated by Thunderbird Neighbourhood Association, a non-profit organization, and the Vancouver Park Board and provides cultural, recreational and social service programs as well as before and after-school care. On site includes many public art pieces inlcuding <i>Patterning: A Time Project</i> , <i>Community Roots mosiac mural</i> , <i>Free Imagination and Patterings</i> .
48	Trev Deeley Motorcycles/ Deeley Exhibition & Motorcycle Museum	1875 Boundary Road	Oldest Harley Davidson dealer in Canada with private motorcycle museum.
49	Vallarta's Mexican Restaurant	2981 East Broadway Avenue	Mexican restaurant in operation for over a decade.
50	Vancouver Aboriginal Child and Family Services Society (VACFSS)	3284 East Broadway Avenue	Organization supporting Indigenous children and families through restorative and culturally-grounded family services since 1992
51	Vancouver Chinese Evangelical Free Church	3295 East Broadway Avenue	Established in 1975, offering Chinese and English-speaking Sunday worship service.
52	Vancouver Christian School & Playground	3496 Mons Drive	Private school with roots dating back to the 1930s, it opened its doors at its current location in 2018.
53	Vancouver Film Studios	3505 East 11th Avenue	Production company established in 1997, and a part of Vancouver's Film Studio District.
54	Vancouver Regional Construction Association ("Construction House")	3636 East 4th Avenue	Orignally the Building and Construction Industries Exchange of BC (1929), the VRCA is the largest regional construction association in BC and represents trade constructors, manufacturers and supliers.



#	Name	Location	About
55	Vancouver Technical School	2600 East Broadway	The first vocational school in BC established in 1916, with its current location opening in 1928. The school is one of the largest secondary schools in Vancouver and its building is currently on the Vancouver Heritage Register. In 2013, a partnership with the organization Fresh Roots initiated a commercially producing schoolyard farm and garden, maintained by students.
56	VIVO Media Arts Centre	2625 Kaslo Street	An artist-run centre established in 1973 for the production, education and exhibition of media art.
57	Waterproof Studios Inc.	2770 Bentall Street	Local animation production studio, established in 2012 and located adjacent to Vancouver's Film Studio District.
58	Westcoast & Pacific Community Resources Society	2772-2780 East Broadway Avenue	Organizations providing training and resources on child care and early learning for caregivers for over 30 years.
59	Windemere Secondary School	3155 East 27th Avenue	School opened in 1961 and includes public art titled <i>Greening</i> .

#	Asset	Location	About
	22nd Avenue Bike Route	Nanaimo Street to Boundary Road	Transportation corridor used for walking, driving and rolling.
	Central Valley Greenway	Nanaimo Street to Boundary Road	A 25 km regional greenway linking Vancouver, Burnaby, and New Westminster. It is a combination of off-street paths and on-street routes. In the Rupert and Renfrew area, it is mostly a shared off-street path for all users, where all active modes of travel are mixed.
	Commercial Hub	East 1st Avenue & Renfrew Street	Commercial and social hub providing culturally appropriate shops and services, including First Avenue Marketplace and T&T, an Asian grocery store. Also includes medical services, specialty stores and restaurants.
	Commercial Hub	East 22nd Avenue & Rupert Street	Commercial hub providing a variety of shops and services including restaurants, salons, specialty stores, florist, and medical services, as well as Chong Lee Market, a Chinese grocery store that opened at this location in 2000.
	Commercial Hub	East 22nd Avenue & Renfrew Street	Retail use area which includes Chula Vista Grocery, and Ragazzi Pizza Ltd., a popular neighbourhood restaurant.
	Commercial Hub	Grandview Highway & Renfrew Street	Convenient and accessible retail area which includes coffee shops, bubble tea, Vietnamese and Chinese food, yoga studio, and Deserres Grandview, a Canadian art supply store and studio.
	Commercial Hub	Grandview Highway & Rupert Street	Convenient commercial area with primarily big box retail chains such as Real Canadian Superstore, Canadian Tire, PetSmart and Save-On-Foods. Also includes sculpture titled <i>Turn</i> .
	Health & Social Services Hub	Area bound by Slocan Street, East 18th Avenue, Kalso Street and East 21 Avenue	Location of health care facilities for over 90 years, including Children's Hearing & Speech Centre of BC, The Children's Foundation, Vancouver Infant Development Program, Developmental Disabilities Association and former home of Sunny Hill Hospital for Children.
	Pollinator Meadow	East 1st Avenue & Rupert Street Median	Located along the medians, the meadows produce a variety of blooms to attract pollinator bees, butterflies and birds.
	Renfrew Heights Subdivision ("Diaper Hill")	Area bound by Grandview Highway, Boundary Road, Rupert Street and East 22nd Avenue	Subdivision of 600 homes built in 1948 for WWII veterans, the area was nicknamed "Diaper Hill" for the rows of diapers hung on clothesline, reflecting the population of young and growing families. The subdivision of permanent rental housing was built after veterans and housing activists rallied the government and occupied old Hotel Vancouver in 1946 over the extreme housing shortages.
	Renfrew Ravine/Still Creek	Throughout Plan Area	One of the few open streams left in the city, the Creek and Ravine serve as a vital green space for the community and are often the location of recreational activities, art, and events.
	Vancouver Specials	2600 Block East 24th Avenue and 3020-3070 East 15th Avenue	A house style unique to Vancouver, thousands of these houses were built between 1965 and 1985. Characterized by their box-like shape, pitched roof and brick or stucco ground floor finish, these houses were cheaply constructed and maximized the square footage of the narrow lots. The floorplans and basements made them popular for multi-generational living and immigrant families.





