

large facility, also constructed for Expo'86, was Canada Place, a convention facility located on a pier in the Burrard Inlet.

The renaissance of the Vancouver waterfront derives from a specific period in the history of the city, with implementation of the regional growth strategy going into full gear after Expo'86. The entire Expo site, comprising some 204 acres, except for BC Stadium, was sold to a consortium of international developers under the name of Concord Pacific. The sale was conditional upon approval by the city of a development plan that conferred a certain amount of floor space and specified a package of public benefits. In addition to basic infrastructure, this package included 17 hectares of parkland, a continuous walking and bike system, a community center, childcare and school sites, a public art program, and a 20 percent social housing requirement. The project includes 8,500 residential units and 2.6 million square feet of commercial space. The development plan was devised under a cooperative planning model, between the city, the province, the developers, their consultants, and the public. Since the initial sale of land, some portions of the site have been sold to other developers who have generally continued to implement the plan. The False Creek North plan calls for 10,000 housing units and 42 acres of parkland to be constructed over twenty years. One-third of the housing and two-thirds of the park space have now been built with another 1,000 units of housing to be constructed in the east end of the inlet.



2.8 High-rise housing on the Vancouver waterfront.