



TOGETHER FOR
ENGLAND



FIFA WOMEN'S WORLD CUP 2015
ENGLAND FANS GUIDE TO CANADA
6 JUNE – 5 JULY 2015



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GENERAL INFORMATION

Population:	35 million
Capital:	Ottawa
Currency:	Canadian Dollar £1 GBP = approximately CA\$2
Languages:	English/ French



Crime

Take sensible precautions to protect yourself from petty crime.

If you need the police, call 911 or 0 and ask the operator to connect you. There is no charge for emergency calls placed from a public pay phone. If you lose your passport, contact the British High Commission or Consulate immediately.

Visas

British Citizens don't usually need a visa to visit Canada for short periods. If you have a different type of British nationality or intend to travel for a longer period, check entry requirements with the Canadian High Commission. When you arrive you will need to be able to show that you have enough funds available to support yourself during your stay, even if you're staying with family and friends.

If you have any doubts about whether you're eligible to enter Canada (e.g. if you have a criminal record or have been arrested even if it did not result in a conviction), or about visa matters generally, contact the **Canadian High Commission** before you travel.

Your passport should be valid for the proposed duration of your stay. No additional period of validity beyond this is required.

TRAVEL TO AND AROUND CANADA

Plane

Air Canada and British Airways fly direct to Canada from the UK, with many other airlines offering indirect flights.

Canada has a comprehensive network of domestic flights that covers every corner of the country. The big carriers are WestJet (1 888 937 8538, westjet.com) and Air Canada (1 888 247 2262, aircanada.com) and its subsidiary airlines, although there are a number of smaller airlines operating regionally.

Health

The cost of medical treatment can be very expensive and there are no special arrangements for British visitors. For emergency health care you can go to a hospital's emergency room or to a large number of walk-in clinics where an appointment is not required beforehand.

Make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad and repatriation.

If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip, dial 911 and ask for an ambulance.

Tipping

Gratuities are seldom included in Canadian restaurants. It is customary to tip 15% on the total bill before tax.

Canada Contact Details

Country Dialling Code: (00) 1

Emergency Numbers: Police, Fire Brigade and Ambulance 911



Car

Travelling by car is the best way to see Canada. A UK national over 21 with a full driving licence is allowed to drive in Canada, though rental companies may refuse to rent to a driver who has held a full licence for less than one year, and under-25s almost invariably get lumbered with a higher insurance premium. Car-rental companies will expect you to have a credit card; if you don't, they may refuse to rent to you.

Carry both the plastic photo card and the paper licence with you at all times.

Take out full insurance cover if you hire a vehicle.

The least expensive way to rent a car is usually to take a fly-drive package or book in advance with a major rental company.

Each province and territory has the authority to establish its own traffic and safety laws.

Obey speed limits and take extra care when travelling on country roads. Watch out for wild animals. Seat belts are compulsory.

Some provinces assign heavy fines for distracted driving, e.g. use of a mobile phone while driving.

Train

VIA Rail (888-842-7245; www.viarail.ca) operates most of Canada's intercity and transcontinental passenger trains, linking most of the major cities and about 450 smaller communities along 14,000 km of track.

The network does not extend to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Canada's Northern Territories. In some remote parts of the country trains provide the only overland access.

Rail service is most efficient in southern Ontario and southern Quebec. Many trains connect Montreal and Toronto, which are both major hubs with service to many other communities.

For a complete train schedule, check the website or pick up the National Timetable booklet at any VIA Rail station. Most train stations have left-luggage offices. There are snack services on most routes, and some trains have dining cars (some tickets include meals).

VIA runs several prestige routes through some of Canada's finest scenery, the long three times a week haul between Toronto and Vancouver, the two day journey from Jasper to Prince Rupert, and the excursion round Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula being the prime examples.

Another good website to consult for rail travel is seat61.com.

Bus

Greyhound Canada (800-661-8747; www.greyhound.ca) is the king of the bus world, operating along an extensive network in central and western Canada, as well as to/from the USA.

In eastern Canada, it is part of an alliance of regional carriers, including Orleans Express in Quebec and Acadian Lines in the Maritime provinces. You can usually transfer from one carrier to another on a single ticket.

Tickets can be bought at Greyhound terminals. You can also purchase tickets by phone or online (depending on if you reserve 10 days in advance, if the bus station you're travelling from has a 'will call' service and if you don't mind paying a service charge, which can be up to CA\$15).

One-way tickets are generally valid for 60 days and round-trip tickets for a year, but this may vary by company and ticket type.

The frequency of bus services ranges from 'rarely' to 'constantly,' but even the least popular routes usually have one bus per day. Main routes will have a service every hour or so. Buses travel mostly on highways, but trips can still be very long because of the great distances. Express buses operate on busy routes.

By most standards, bus services are good. Buses are generally clean, comfortable and reliable. Amenities may include on board toilets, air-conditioning, reclining seats and on board movies. On long journeys, buses make meal stops every few hours, usually at highway service stations.





LOCAL TRANSPORT

Metro

Toronto, Montreal and Edmonton are the only Canadian cities that have subway systems. Vancouver's version is mostly an above-ground monorail. Route maps are posted in all stations, and you can pick up a printed copy from the ticket office.

Bus

The bus is the most common form of urban transportation in Canada. Some cities also have streetcars (trams), light-rail trains or subways. In most cases, you can easily transfer from one mode of transportation to another.

To use public transportation, you must purchase a ticket or a transit pass. Transit passes allow you unlimited use of public transportation for a specific period (one month or more). They are usually cheaper than buying many tickets if you plan to use public transportation often.

In most cities, you can buy tickets at major transit stations, convenience stores or from the bus driver.

Taxi

All of the main cities have taxis. Taxis are usually metered, with a flag-fall fee of roughly CA\$2.70 and a per-kilometre charge around CA\$1.75. Drivers expect a tip of between 10% and 15%. Taxis can be flagged down or ordered by phone.

HOST CITIES AND STADIUM INFORMATION

Moncton

Moncton is located in Westmorland County in southeastern New Brunswick. Situated in the Petitcodiac River Valley, Moncton lies at the geographic centre of the Maritime Provinces.

The city has earned the nickname "Hub City" because of its central location and also because Moncton has historically been the railway and land transportation hub for the Maritimes.

The city proper has a population of 70,000 and covers 142 km² (55 square mile).



Moncton generally remains a "low rise" city. The city's skyline however encompasses many buildings and structures with varying architectural styles from many periods. The most dominant structure in the city is the Bell Aliant Tower, a 127 metres (417 ft) communications tower built in 1971.

The most popular park in the area is Centennial Park, which contains an artificial beach, lighted cross-country skiing and hiking trails, the city's largest playground, lawn bowling and tennis facilities, a boating pond and a treetop adventure course.

Its main sights are the Petitcodiac Tidal Bore, Magnetic Hill, Parlee Beach, Moncton Museum and Transportation Discovery Centre, Centennial Park, Crystal Palace Amusement Park and Magic Mountain Water Park.

The Moncton Stadium is primarily a track and field stadium on the campus of the University of Moncton built to host the IAAF 2010 World Junior Championships in Athletics. It has a permanent seating capacity of 10,000 (expandable to 20,000). The stadium does not have a permanent tenant, but it does play host to numerous events during the year.

HOST CITIES AND STADIUM INFORMATION

Montreal

Montreal is a city in the Canadian province of Quebec. It is the largest city in the province, the second-largest in Canada and the 9th largest in North America. Montreal's metropolitan area has a population of 4 million.

Old Montreal is a historic area southeast of downtown containing many attractions such as the Old Port of Montreal, Place Jacques-Cartier, Montreal City Hall, the Bonsecours Market, Place d'Armes, Pointe-à-Callière Museum, the Notre-Dame de Montréal Basilica, and the Montreal Science Centre.

The riverside area adjacent to Old Montreal is known as the Old Port. The Old Port was the former site of the worldwide Port of Montreal, but its shipping operations have been moved further east to its current larger site, leaving the former location as a recreational and historical area maintained by Parks Canada. The new Port of Montreal is now Canada's largest container port and the largest inland port in the world.

The Olympic Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium located in the Hochelaga-Maisonneuve district of Montreal. Built in the mid-1970s as the main venue for the 1976 Summer Olympics, it is nicknamed "The Big O," a reference to both its name and to the doughnut-shape of the permanent component of the stadium's roof. "The Big Owe" name has also been used to reference the astronomical cost of the stadium and the 1976 Olympics as a whole. It has a seating capacity of 56,000. Major League Soccer (MLS) use the venue on occasions when a larger capacity is needed. The stadium is directly connected to the Pie-IX metro station on the Green Line of the Montreal Metro.



HOST CITIES AND STADIUM INFORMATION

Ottawa

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. It stands on the south bank of the Ottawa River in the eastern portion of Southern Ontario. Ottawa borders Gatineau, Quebec; the two form the cores of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area (CMA) and the National Capital Region (NCR). The City of Ottawa has an estimated population of about 950,000.



Beautiful heritage buildings, landmarks and exciting events highlight Ottawa's city centre.

While you explore Ottawa you'll quickly notice that there are many prominent buildings that serve not only as directional landmarks for you, but also as important markers of history. The Parliament Building, for example, acts as the centrepiece of Ottawa while representing the heart of the country's democratic government.

Likewise, the Rideau Canal is a brilliant waterway that cuts through Ottawa's downtown, and has nearly two centuries of stories to share. Major events that include Canada Day celebrations on July 1st and the nightly free Sound and Light Show encompass Canada's history and look to its future.

Lansdowne Park is a 24,000 capacity stadium that is located in the Lansdowne Park fairgrounds, on the southern edge of The Glebe neighbourhood, where Bank Street crosses the Rideau Canal. The professional men's game arrived in Ottawa in 2014 with Ottawa Fury FC joining the North American Soccer League. OC Transport Routes 1 and 7 provide frequent and direct connections to the stadium from downtown Ottawa and key OC Transport Routes.

HOST CITIES AND STADIUM INFORMATION

Edmonton

Edmonton is the capital of the province of Alberta. Edmonton is on the North Saskatchewan River and is the centre of the Edmonton Capital Region, which is surrounded by Alberta's central region.

The city has a population of 900,000.

Edmonton is a cultural, governmental and educational centre. It hosts a year-round slate of festivals, reflected in the nickname "Canada's Festival City". It is home to North America's largest shopping mall, West Edmonton Mall (the world's largest mall from 1981 until 2004), and Fort Edmonton Park, Canada's largest living history museum.

Commonwealth Stadium is a multipurpose stadium located in the McCauley neighbourhood. It's main tenant is Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League (CFL).

The stadium has a seating capacity of 56,302, making it the second largest in Canada. The stadium is served by Stadium Station of the Edmonton Light Rail Transit's (LRT) Capital Line.

Vancouver

Vancouver is a coastal seaport city on the mainland of British Columbia. The Greater Vancouver area of around 2.4 million inhabitants is the third most populous metropolitan area in the country.

Vancouver is one of the most ethnically and linguistically diverse cities in Canada; 52% of its residents have a first language other than English. The City of Vancouver encompasses a land area of about 114 square kilometres, giving it a population density of about 5,249 people per square kilometre (13,590 per square mile). Vancouver is the most densely populated Canadian municipality, and the fourth most densely populated city over 250,000 residents in North America, behind New York City, San Francisco, and Mexico City.

BC Place is a multipurpose stadium located at the north side of False Creek in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The stadium served as the main stadium for the 2010 Winter Olympics and 2010 Paralympics which Vancouver hosted.

Today, BC Place is the home of Major League Soccer's Vancouver Whitecaps FC and has a capacity of 54,500.

The stadium is served by two SkyTrain stations via the Expo Line and Canada Line: Stadium–Chinatown to the East, and Yaletown–Roundhouse to the West. The False Creek Ferries and Aquabus also serve the stadium, docking at the nearby Edgewater Casino.

HOST CITIES AND STADIUM INFORMATION

Winnipeg

Winnipeg is the capital and largest city of the province of Manitoba.

As of 2011, Winnipeg is the seventh most populated municipality in Canada.

Known as the “Gateway to the West”, Winnipeg is a railway and transportation hub with a diversified economy. This multicultural city hosts numerous annual festivals.

The stadium Winnipeg opened in 2013 and is located on the University of Manitoba campus next to University Stadium.

The stadium has a capacity of 33,500. Winnipeg Transit has several regular bus routes that operate to and from the University of Manitoba.

TICKETING

Ticket applications via The FA have now closed. Individual tickets are on sale to the general public until late May 2015 via <http://www.fifa.com/womensworldcup/organisation/ticketing/>

During the tournament, all remaining public tickets will be available for purchase online through FIFA.com/Canada2015 and at the official ticket offices.

Ticket prices range from CA\$20 for a category 4 group match ticket to CA\$165 for a category 1 ticket for the final.

MATCH SCHEDULE

Group A

6 June 2015

Canada v China PR
New Zealand v Netherlands

11 June 2015

China PR v Netherlands
Canada v New Zealand

15 June 2015

Netherlands v Canada
China PR v New Zealand

Group C

8 June 2015

Cameroon v Ecuador
Japan v Switzerland

12 June 2015

Switzerland v Ecuador
Japan v Cameroon

16 June 2015

Ecuador v Japan
Switzerland v Cameroon

Group B

7 June 2015

Norway v Thailand
Germany v Ivory Coast

11 June 2015

Germany v Norway
Ivory Coast v Thailand

15 June 2015

Thailand v Germany
Ivory Coast v Norway

Group D

8 June 2015

Sweden v Nigeria
United States v Australia

12 June 2015

Australia v Nigeria
United States v Sweden

16 June 2015

Nigeria v United States
Australia v Sweden

Group E

9 June 2015

Spain v Costa Rica
Brazil v South Korea

13 June 2015

Brazil v Spain
South Korea v Costa Rica

17 June 2015

Costa Rica v Brazil
South Korea v Spain

Group F

9 June 2015

France v England
Colombia v Mexico

13 June 2015

France v Colombia
England v Mexico

17 June 2015

Mexico v France
England v Colombia

Round of 16

20 June 2015

2A v 2C
1B v 3 A/C/D

21 June 2015

1A v 3 C/D/E
1F v 2E
1E v 2D

22 June 2015

1D v 3 B/E/F
2B v 2F

23 June 2015

1C v 3 A/B/F

Quarter Finals

26 June 2015

Winner of match 2A v 2C v Winner of match 1D v 3 B/E/F
Winner of match 1B v 3 A/C/D v Winner of match 1F v 2E

27 June 2015

Winner of match 2B v 2F v winner of match 1A v 3 C/D/E
Winner of match 1C v 3 A/B/F v winner of match 1E v 2D

Semi Finals

30 June 2015

Winner of QF1 v Winner of QF2

1 July 2015

Winner of QF3 v Winner of QF4

3rd place play off

4 July 2015

Final

5 July 2015

USEFUL LINKS

www.fifa.com/womensworldcup

www.thefa.com/england/womens-seniors

www.canadasoccer.com

www.facebook.com/fifawomensworldcup

twitter.com/fifawwc

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