



Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Committee

Date: Tuesday, January 30, 2018
Place: Anderson Room
Richmond City Hall
Present: Councillor Harold Steves, Chair
Councillor Ken Johnston
Councillor Carol Day
Councillor Bill McNulty
Councillor Linda McPhail
Call to Order: The Chair called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

MINUTES

It was moved and seconded

That the minutes of the meeting of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Committee held on December 20, 2017, be adopted as circulated.

CARRIED

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

February 27, 2018, (tentative date) at 4:00 p.m. in the Anderson Room

DELEGATION

1. With the aid of a PowerPoint presentation (attached to and forming part of these Minutes as Schedule 1), Mathew Robson provided the following information:
 - the Marpole Rail Bridge is located west of the Oak Street Bridge;
 - it would be beneficial to revert the Bridge into a pier as it could become a tourist attraction;

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- the railway was built in 1902 by Canadian Pacific Railway and was later taken over by BC Electric;
- the Rail Bridge was utilized for freight transport after BC Electric became BC Hydro; and
- in 2014, a fire damaged the Bridge and in 2016, the swing span was damaged and the Ridge was rendered inoperative.

Mr. Robson noted that the Rail Bridge is owned by Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR); however he has not contacted them for additional information. He wished to see the Bridge repurposed as a Pier, and was of the opinion that the City would be preserving over a hundred years of Richmond heritage.

In reply to queries from Committee, Mr. Robson advised that the condition of the Bridge is unknown as public access is restricted. Also, he noted that discussions with the City of Vancouver have not yet taken place with regard to repairing the portion of the Bridge on the Vancouver side.

Discussion ensued with regard to (i) a potential joint venture with the City of Vancouver, (ii) determining the ownership of the water lots, (iii) liaising with CPR with regards to the potential of donating the Rail Bridge to the City; and (iv) examining the current condition of the Bridge.

As a result of the discussion, the following **referral motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That staff investigate the feasibility of the bridge ends becoming a linear park on the North Arm of the Fraser River.

CARRIED

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

2. **HUGH BOYD FIELD HOUSE FEASIBILITY STUDY**

(File Ref. No. 11-7000-10-01) (REDMS No. 5313941 v.13)

Discussion took place on the feasibility of incorporating a community facility, which would serve other users in an effort to offset some of the cost of the Field House.

As a result of the discussion, the following **motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That a community facility of up to ten thousand square feet which would incorporate a soccer field house be added as a prioritized major facility project for 2016-2026.

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The question on the motion was not called as discussion took place on the various amenities that could be included in the proposed community facility. Also it was noted that the proposed community facility be considered in the 2016-2026 major facilities project plan in an effort to address current community needs.

The question on the motion was then called and it was **CARRIED**.

3. FILMING REGULATION BYLAW & POLICY 1000

(File Ref. No. 08-4150-09-01) (REDMS No. 5727201)

It was moved and seconded

- (1) *That Filming Regulation Bylaw No. 8708 be introduced and given first, second and third readings;*
- (2) *That Consolidated Fees Bylaw No. 8636, Amendment Bylaw No. 9826 be introduced and given first, second and third readings; and*
- (3) *That Policy No. 1000, Filming on Location in Richmond, be amended as shown in attachment four.*

CARRIED

4. PUBLIC ART COMMUNITY MURAL PROGRAM

(File Ref. No. 11-7000-09-20-255) (REDMS No. 5695462 v.4)

Discussion took place on past uses of mural paintings as commercial advertising on the sides of buildings and it was noted that in an effort to preserve some of Richmond's heritage, commercial advertising should be considered in future mural projects.

In reply to queries from Committee, Eric Fiss, Public Art Planner, noted that Richmond artists are given priority to be a part of the mural roster, which is a list of pre-qualified artists that work with community groups, businesses, property owners, schools or developers when proposing murals on their buildings. Also, he advised that all community organizations are contacted prior to murals being painted. Committee requested that the Richmond School District be advised of the City's Public Art Community Mural Program and be included on the next Council/School Board Liaison agenda.

It was moved and seconded

That the program to integrate murals on private and civic buildings, as presented in the report titled "Public Art Community Mural Program," dated January 5, 2018, from the Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services, be endorsed.

CARRIED

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5. TAIT WATERFRONT PARK PUBLIC ART PROJECT

(File Ref. No. 11-7000-09-20-129) (REDMS No. 5666635)

It was moved and seconded

That the staff report titled, "Tait Waterfront Park Public Art Project," dated December 18, 2017, from the Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services, to implement the Tait Waterfront Park Public Art Project, be endorsed.

CARRIED

6. PINNACLE CAPSTAN VILLAGE PARK PUBLIC ART CONCEPT PROPOSAL

(File Ref. No. 11-7000-09-20-121) (REDMS No. 5665170 v.3)

It was moved and seconded

(1) *That the concept proposal for the proposed public artwork for the Capstan Village Park, titled "We Three" by artist Dan Bergeron, as presented in the report from the Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services, titled "Pinnacle Capstan Village Park Public Art Project Concept Proposal," dated January 5, 2018, be endorsed; and*

(2) *That the transfer of ownership of the public artwork, titled "We Three" by artist Dan Bergeron, from Pinnacle Living (Capstan Village) Lands Inc. to the City of Richmond, be approved.*

CARRIED

6A. FIRST NATIONS NAMES ON STEVESTON WATERFRONT

(File Ref. No.)

The Chair distributed materials (attached to and forming part of these Minutes as Schedule 2) and spoke on the history of the Steveston Waterfront and in particular of the First Nations' settlements. Also, it was noted that it would be of value to discuss this matter with the Tsawassen First Nations and the Musqueam First Nations.

As a result, the following **referral motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That staff examine re-naming the Imperial Pier to Kwlhayam, in recognition of their settlement and report back.

CARRIED

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6B. HOUSE POSTS AT THE FIRST NATIONS BUNKHOUSE

(File Ref. No.)

The Chair distributed materials (attached to and forming part of these Minutes as Schedule 3), and spoke on the Longhouse in Duncan on Vancouver Island, and noted that house posts, at the entrance to the First Nations Bunkhouse at Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site would lend itself in keeping with Coast Salish traditions.

As a result of the discussion the following **referral motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That staff examine the potential to incorporate First Nations' house posts at the entrance of the First Nations Bunkhouse at Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site and report back.

CARRIED

6C. POINT HOUSE

(File Ref. No.)

The Chair spoke on the First Nations Bunkhouse noting that during its restoration it would be of value to utilize the Point House at Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site as a display for First Nations stories and exhibits.

As result of the discussion, the following **referral motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That staff examine removing the caretaker suite from Point House at Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site and install exhibits and display First Nations' stories and report back.

CARRIED

6D. TALL SHIPS

(File Ref. No.)

The Chair spoke on the Tall Ships event hosted by the City and noted that it would be of value to extend an invitation to Mexico with regard to bringing their vessels to celebrate Richmond's 140th anniversary.

It was moved and seconded

That staff examine the potential of hosting a Mexican tall ship for a 2019 Tall Ships event in celebration of Richmond's 140th anniversary and report back.

CARRIED

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6E. MEMORIAL TREE, BENCH AND PICNIC TABLE

(File Ref. No.)

Discussion took place on the need for additional locations for memorial plaques and in reply to queries from Committee, Serena Lusk, Interim Director, Parks and Recreation, advised that a staff report regarding memorial plaques on trees, benches and picnic tables is forthcoming.

6F. MINORU PLACE ACTIVITY CENTRE USAGE

(File Ref. No.)

Discussion took place regarding a letter dated January 23, 2018 from the Multicultural Helping House Society Newcomer Resource Centre (copy on file, City Clerk's Office) requesting office space and community space for workshops in the existing building of the Minoru Place Activity Centre.

As a result of the discussion, the following **referral motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That the Multicultural Helping House Society Newcomer Resource Centre's request for space in the existing Minoru Place Activity Centre be added to the list for consideration.

CARRIED

6G. CONCERT HALL/PERFORMANCE SPACE FOR RICHMOND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

(File Ref. No.)

Discussion took place regarding a letter dated January 23, 2018 from the Richmond Orchestra and Chorus (copy on file, City Clerk's Office) requesting that a concert hall or performance space be built to accommodate performances. In reply to queries from Committee, Jane Fernyhough, Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services, advised that a Cultural Facilities Needs Assessment is currently underway in conjunction with the Arts Strategy Update and the Richmond Orchestra and Chorus will be notified of any future consultations regarding community space needs.

As a result of the discussion, the following **referral motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That the Richmond Orchestra and Chorus be considered for future community space needs.

CARRIED

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7. **MANAGER'S REPORT**

(i) Family Day Weekend Activities

David Ince, Manager, Community Recreation Services, highlighted all the activities taking place from February 10th to February 12th, and it was noted that a complete list of activities will be provided to Committee for information.

(ii) South Arm Community Centre Fitness Centre

Mr. Ince spoke on the renovation of the Fitness Centre at South Arm Community Centre noting that there has been an increase in the number of fitness passes purchased since last year.

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved and seconded

That the meeting adjourn (4:48 p.m.).

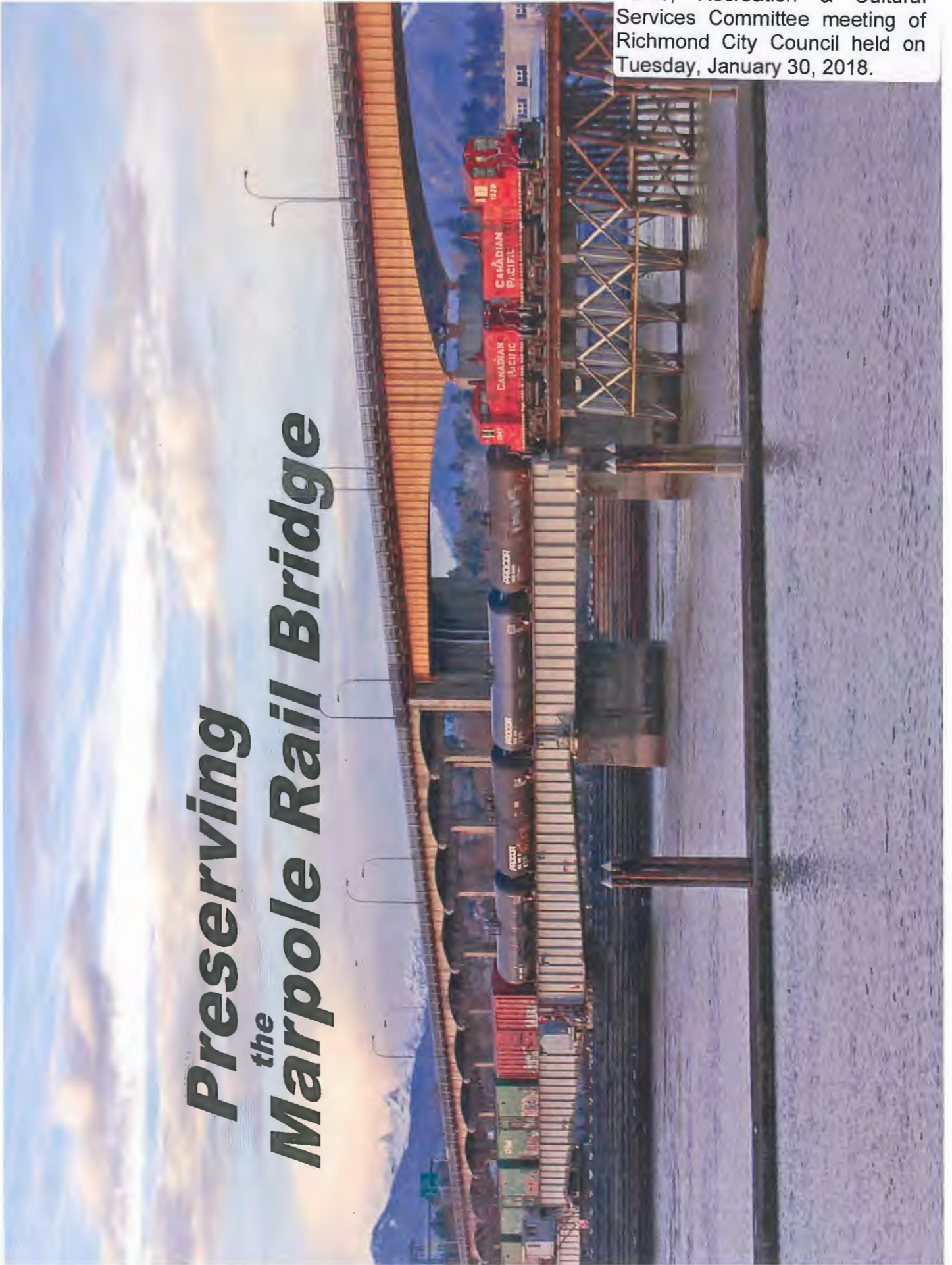
CARRIED

Certified a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Committee of the Council of the City of Richmond held on Tuesday, January 30, 2018.

Councillor Harold Steves
Chair

Sarah Kurian
Legislative Services Coordinator

Preserving the Marpole Rail Bridge



Schedule 1 to the Minutes of the Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services Committee meeting of Richmond City Council held on Tuesday, January 30, 2018.

Richmond Archives Item No.: 1999 4 3 1350



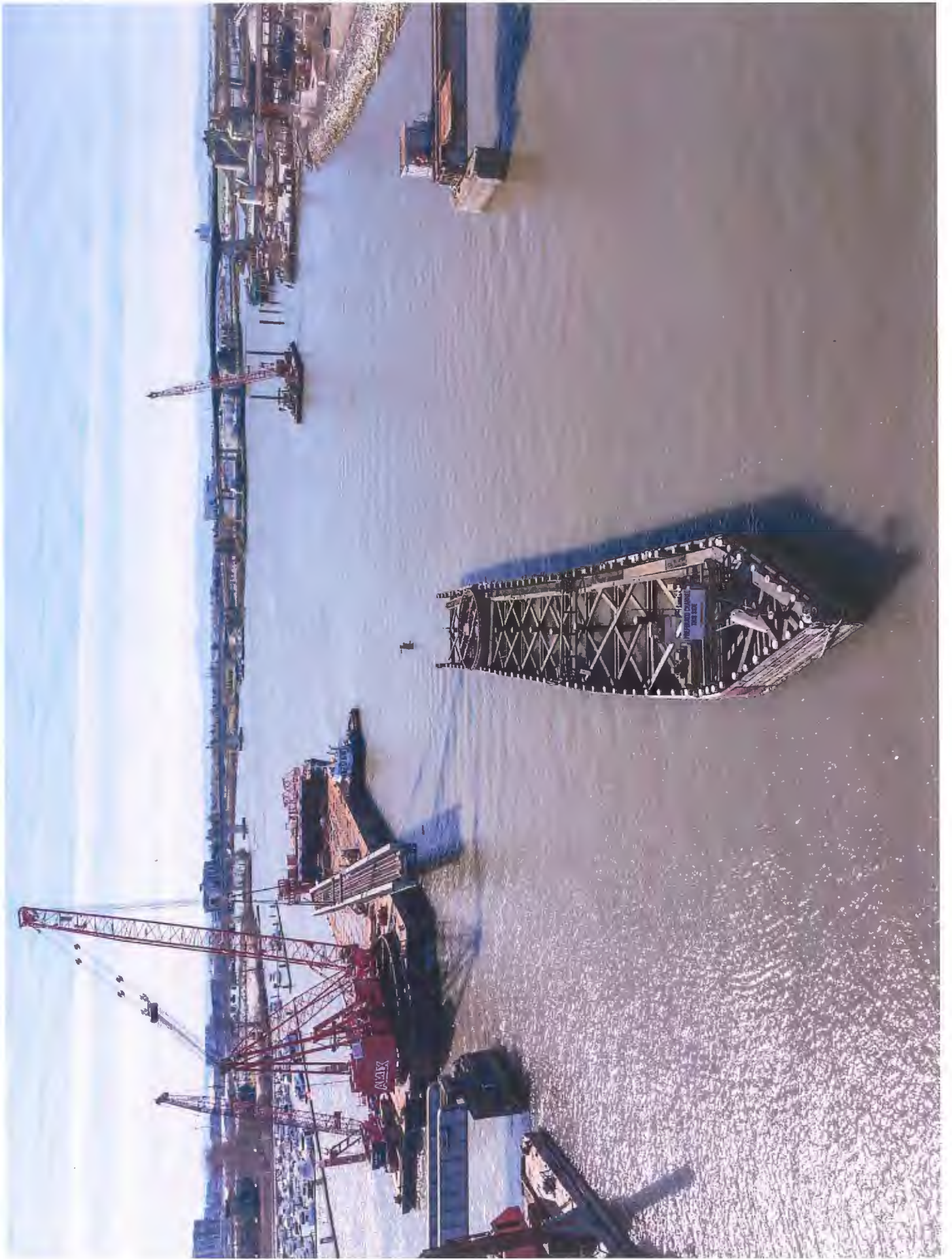


Vancouver fire crews douse CP Rail trestle bridge fire

BRIAN MORTON, VANCOUVER SUN 07.10.2014 |



Vancouver fire crews are battling a blaze at the CP Rail trestle bridge next to Oak Street Bridge. *I VAN@IKBC / TWITTE*















In Conclusion...

- **Preserving 100+ year old bridge and its heritage, which contributed to Richmond's growth.**
- **Creating and utilizing a unique and beautiful space for residents and tourists alike to enjoy.**



BEFORE 1880

Lulu Island and Sea Island separate the Fraser River into three channels, called the North Arm, the Middle Arm and the much larger South Arm. Before settlers came, numerous sloughs emptied into these channels, supporting runs of coho, pink and chum salmon.

Before 1880 a crabapple ridge containing wild Pacific crabapple trees, wild roses, bitter cherry and Indian plum formed a natural sea berm across the west end of Lulu Island. A tall spruce tree at Garry Point on the south west corner of the island served as a landmark for seafarers. For two miles east of Garry Point the south side of Lulu Island was mainly low, flat treeless prairie except for one patch of spruce trees. Further east, about a quarter of a mile inland, a mixed forest of spruce, cedar, hemlock, alder and yew, bordered by cottonwood, crabapple and elderberry, covered the upstream half of the island except for a central peat bog of shore pine.

Native Settlements

There were two Native settlements at the southwest corner of Lulu Island. "Kwayo7xw" (KWAY-ah-wh), meaning "bubbling water", was a village located at the end of the crabapple ridge at Garry Point. "Kwihayam" (Kwi-THAY-um), meaning "place having driftwood logs on the beach", was located near the mouth of the "Little Slough" in the vicinity of the Imperial Cannery. An 1885 chart showed a steep clay bank there, and 1893 maps placed the mouth of the little slough between the Brunswick and Imperial Canneries.

Ida Steves, who arrived in 1878, recalled Garry Point as "the place where the Indians lived". She also remembered that the Steves family once tied up their boat "at the Indian Ranch" near the mouth of the Little Slough and moved it up the slough when a

wind was coming up.

Ida Steves said that the Indians told them that "the Indian houses broke away from Garry Point" when a large chunk of land had fallen into the river and been swept away. An 1871 map of the Imperial Cannery site showed 48 more acres of foreshore land than the 1893 maps. This foreshore land may have been eroded away by a changing river channel, or split off by an earthquake registering 7.4 on the Richter Scale in 1872. While the exact village locations have not been found, a few Native artifacts have been unearthed along the river shore.

The Natives built wood houses by covering pole frames with cedar planks on mainland sites. These houses were frequently built in long rows to accommodate extended families, but sometimes as single buildings. The Natives also covered pole lean-to frames with woven bulrush mats. They used these mat shelters on short excursions for sturgeon and eulachon in spring, sockeye salmon and berries in summer and coho and chum salmon and bulrushes in fall. In spring the men also

An old Native couple in front of their summer bulrush mat shelter. (ca. 1900) (HS)



The Years of Discovery - Before 1880 - 1

Schedule 2 to the Minutes of the Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services Committee meeting of Richmond City Council held on Tuesday, January 30, 2018.

hunted deer and beaver, as well as the large herds of seals and sea lions attracted to the eulachon runs.

While the Native men were catching fish and hunting game, the women cleaned, dried, smoked and stored the fish. They rendered eulachons into oil, a staple in their diet, and continually checked the stored fish to prevent spoilage. The Native women and children dug clams and cockles, gathered salmonberries and gooseberries, and dug young horsetail shoots and roots of silverweed and clover.

Native Fishing

For sturgeon fishing in winter, the Native men crewed a canoe about twenty feet long. One man probed the river bottom with a forked harpoon on a pole up to fifty feet long. When he located a fish, he quickly plunged the harpoon points, with a strong cord attached, into the sturgeon. A sturgeon could be ten feet long and weigh over 600 pounds. A large sturgeon would drag the canoe behind it at a rapid pace. Sometimes the men used a heavy stone on a cedar bark rope as an anchor to help slow the canoe down. When the fish eventually tired, they brought it close to the canoe, and struck it on the head. The fish dove, the first man slowly retrieved it on the line, and another man dealt another blow. This continued until the completely exhausted fish lay beside the canoe. They leaned over until the gunwale was at the water level, and flipped the fish into the canoe. Then they stepped back to right the canoe. Before the sturgeon began to thrash about, one man stabbed a sharp knife into the nape of its head to sever the spinal cord. They brought the fish to land, cut it up and distributed part among the tribe to be eaten fresh. Then they smoked and stored the rest of the fish. In summer sturgeon could be caught in sloughs with nets and weirs and shorter harpoons usually used for spearing seals.

The Natives fished for eulachons with dipnets, bagnets and herring rakes. A herring rake was a narrow cedar pole about ten feet long, flattened to make one end about two inches wide and a half inch thick. Originally, it was fitted along one edge with sharp teeth

made from bone splinters. Later nails were driven with their heads filed to sharp points. One Native stood or knelt near the bow with the rake, and another sat at the stern, paddling to keep the canoe on a steady course. The fisherman swished the rake up through the water, and shook the impaled fish into the canoe behind him with a sharp knock on the gunwale.

The Natives also used weirs and traps to harvest salmon from the summer freshet until late autumn. They built weirs along the riverbanks of main channels and across many sloughs on the island. To build the weirs they drove pilings into the river bed at regular intervals and lashed latticeworks of branches to the pilings. These weirs were especially effective in diverting coho, pink and chum salmon into latticework traps, where the men impaled the salmon with spears and gaffs.

In the fall more Coast Salish Natives arrived to catch, smoke and dry pink and chum salmon, their principal winter food. At the end of November they loaded their dugout canoes, and returned to their winter residences.



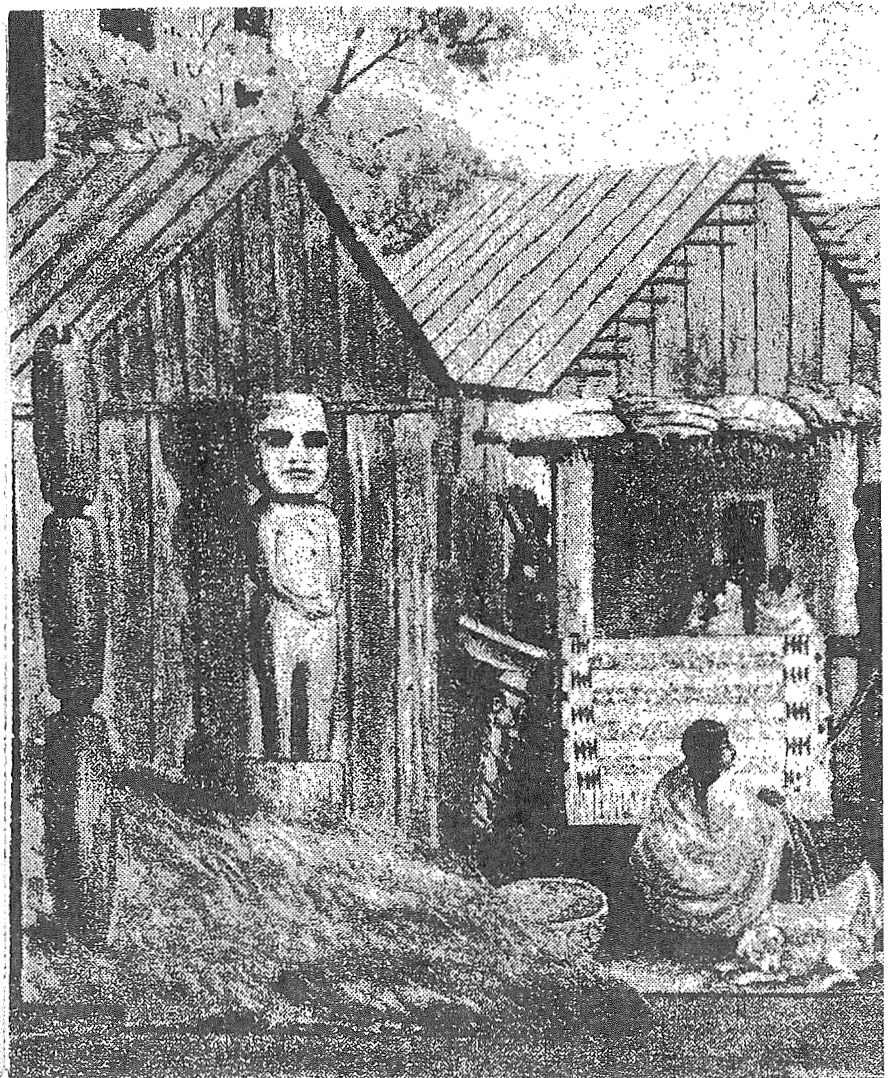
2007 Old Indian canoe and traditional gear. 4/11

Duncan Longhouse:

The Duncan Longhouse
had a Welcoming Totem
at the central door and
four more along the front.



Archaeologist Len Ham discovered that the Longhouse at Britannia Shipyard
had one single central door similar to the Duncan Longhouse



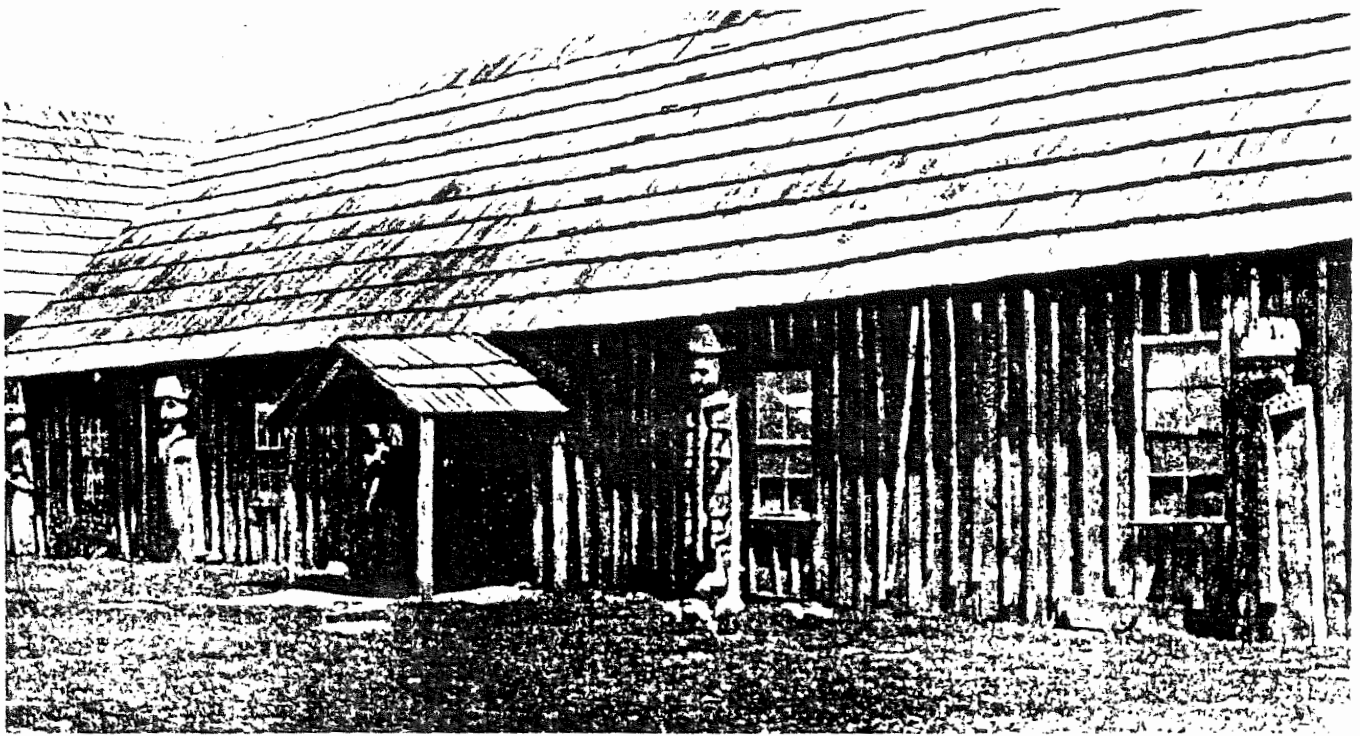
Duncan
Potlach



H Steves
collection



INDIAN DANCERS DUNCAN



A Salish long house early in this century. Although modifications had been made in the form of building by adding windows and a gabled roof, the carvings were similar to those seen by Simon Fraser a century before.

tively small in regional terms (usually between fifty and sixty feet long, a little less wide, and between twelve and fourteen feet to the ridge pole); but they made up for this compactness in the splendour of their decoration, which among the Haida, who added massive carved portal and corner posts and wall paintings, became the Coast Indian equivalents of Gothic or baroque church facades, except that they were dedicated not to the glory of God (the Coast peoples had no temples as such or the kind of worship for which they might be necessary) but rather to the glory of the resident chiefs and their ancestors and through them to the glory of the clan they headed.

The southern type of house, which existed in a modified form among the more southerly groups of the Nootka and which appears to have

been the older pattern, used frameworks of dressed timber but differed from the northern form in a number of basic features. Instead of the gabled roof, it had a simple shed roof (supported on poles) that sloped almost imperceptibly downward — because the frame at the front of the house was a foot or so higher than that at the back. The walls of the northern houses consisted of upright planks which fitted into slotted sills; those of the Salish houses consisted of overlapping horizontal planks lashed to upright poles, which actually formed a kind of outer shell separate from the framework that supported the roof, which also was made of overlapping cedar planks.

But the great difference lay in the dimensions and the divisions of the house. The Salish houses were far larger than anything built in the north-

E.S. Curtis - print at Special Collections UBC

from George Woodcock, (1977). Peoples of the Coast. Indiana University Press