CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

PARKS & RECREATION COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Parks & Recreation Committee was held in the Parks & Recreation Director's Office on August 29, 1989 at 3:30pm.

In attendance were Alderman George Laking until 3:50 p.m. and Alderman John Keryluk came at 4:10 p.m. The meeting was held with Alderman Keryluk although J. Taylor did review the items with Alderman Laking and he expressed his ideas.

Also in attendance was K. Janna Taylor, Parks & Recreation Director.

Item No. 1 — Nature Reserve

Earlier this year we had a request from a resident about the removal of some trees in the nature reserve. Due to the nature of the By-law for the "Reserve" a consultant was retained for appraisal and recommendation of the problem.

Attached to this agenda is the consultants report and a report from the Parks Superintendent.

There are a few alternatives that are available to committee.

1. Do nothing with the request.

2. Put the $13,000 in the 1990 Provisional Budget.

3. That the work be done this year and the request for $13,000 be sent to the Administration Committee.

Recommendation:

That $13,000 dollars be placed in the 1990 provisional budget and that this recommendation go to council for approval.

Item 2: — George Pearkes Lacrosse Box

The attached letter was reviewed by the committee as was the recommendation from the Parks & Recreation Director. Please see attached.

Recommendation:

To invite the author of the letter to meet with the Parks & Recreation Committee.

AUG 29 1989

Item 3: Poco Piledrivers Civic Recognition

The committee reviewed the attached correspondence.

Recommendation:

That the Poco Piledrivers receive civic recognition for their most recent successes.

Item 4: Park Development: Hyde Creek Estates Area

Should the sale of the 18 acres of city owned land adjacent to Hyde Creek estates be finalized, consideration should be given to the full construction of the 7+ acres of parkland set aside. It would seem appropriate that a sum of $300,000 be set aside for this park. The money would be used to retain a consultant to design the park and then to construct the park.

Recommendation:

That $300,000 be taken from the sale of the 18 acres and be used to hire a landscape architect to develop a design and also to use the money for the development of the park. Also that the city purchase lots ...(pat I will give you the numbers) to complete the acreage for the park.

ADJOURNMENT:

The meeting adjourned at 5:10pm

J. A. Kerfyluk, Chairman

Janna Taylor, Secretary

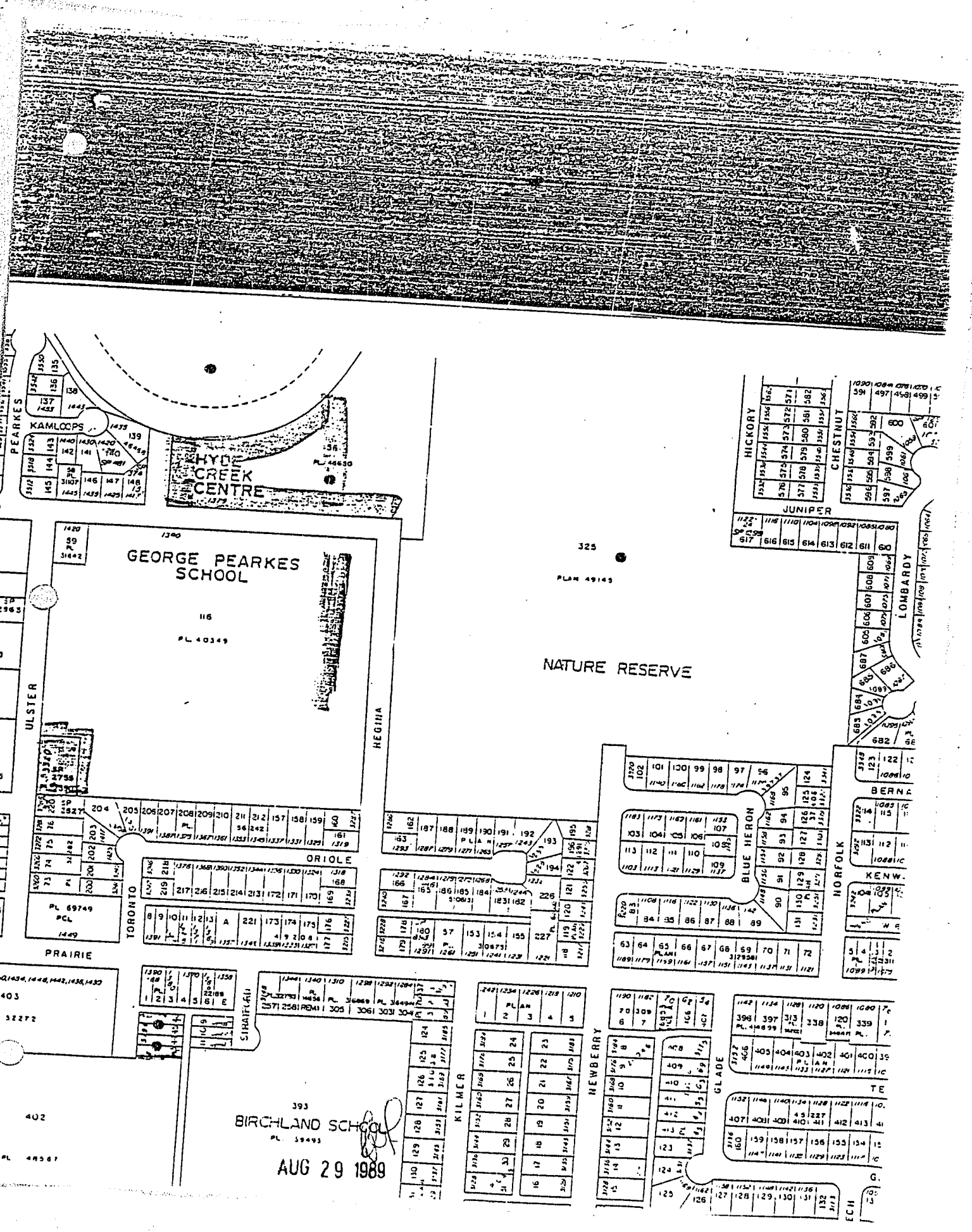
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

MEMO

To : Janna Taylor, Parks and Recreation Director,
From : Bram Hoogendoorn, Pks Supt
Date : Aug 11, 1989
Re : Recommendations 1122 Juniper Ave

The forest edge behind this duplex is very close to property line.
Back yards further down the street are not so shaded , because they benefit from the openess from surrounding yards, and also the woods are cleared further back.
In order to solve Mrs Davis problem, it has been recommended that an area of 25 meters will be selective thinned.
As this duplex is located in a corner of 2 streets , it is necessary to carry on with above mentioned operation to the west of the duplex also.
Clearing and clean-up are almost impossible at this point, because there is no access to the side and rear unless a small trail is allowed to be build in from Hickory Street.
And with a trail , we open up the possibility for intruders to enter all of the properties undetected.
Timing of a project of above nature is also important.
If done in the wet season, a trail probably has to be dug and covered with gravel or hogfuel , in order that vehicles can travel to the back
If done before end of September, we probably don't need to go this route.
It is eccential that dead material already there, and trees to be cut down, are hauled out, as it looks pretty bad already now.
Estimated cost ,not taking in account purchase of hogfuel, etc.
Labour $ 9672
Equipment $ 3148, Total $12820
The cost of a professional tree faller will be offset by the sale of valuable trees, that have to come down.

AUG 29 1989


KAMLOOPS
PEARKES
HYDE CREEK CENTRE
GEORGE PEARKES SCHOOL
ULSTER
REGINA
ORIOLE
TORONTO
PRAIRIE
NATURE RESERVE
HICKORY
CHESTNUT
JUNIPER
LOMBARDY
BLUE HERON
NORFOLK
KENW
BERNA
GLADE
NEWBERRY
KILMER
STRATHCONA
403
402
393
BIRCHLAND SCHOOL
AUG 29 1989

Alderman Laking, Mar 15/89

I am writing to you in reference to a growing problem we're experiencing. I've talked with many on the subject and I've been referred to you.

I live at 1122 Juniper Avenue in Port Coquitlam (Lincoln Park Addition). We are surrounded by the woods, and I mean the trees are growing right up against my cedar fence, practically "engulfing" our property. There is no sunshine whatsoever on our property or the neighbors. Even in the intense summer months we get nothing. Our yard everywhere is always moist, damp, and slimey. Because of the height and thickness of the trees it's very dark and moss covered. It's ruining my property and home because it's always wet and moss covered.

I have mold and mildew growing on my ceilings and walls along the back of my home inside. I wash them and inside of two weeks it's back again. Painting does not good either because we've tried. Even when it's hot in the summer, it's very cold and wet on our end of the street. Our yard in back is collapsing in areas where there's landscaping. My cedar fence is rotting and falling apart because it's always wet and damp. We feel if the sun could shine back there it would dry the ground and everywhere else up.

We aren't asking for the trees to be cut down. We would like them topped or trimmed so the sun can get through. We feel this will save us a lot of money on repairing the damages in the long run. Many trees back there are rotten and dead. It's not a pretty sight because people have been dumping their trash back there also.

Something need to be done because there is slime and mold growing everywhere. And we really don't feel it's too healthy to have children playing where there's fungus. I've talked with the neighbors and they feel the same as we do. Please contact me on this matter, as it's very important to us that something is done. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Mrs. Karen Davis
464-9394

AUG 29 1989

urbanforest consultants ltd.

- urban forestry
- arboriculture
- landscape management

4956 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7W 2P4 (604) 926-6268

Mr. A.B. Hoogendorn
Parks and Facilities Superintendent
City of Port Coquitlam
2253 Leigh Square
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 3B8

June 30, 1989
P.O No. 31632
Invoice:000104

PORT COQUITLAM NATURE RESERVE
FOREST EDGE - RESIDENTIAL INFLUENCE ASSESSMENT

Dear Mr. Hoogendoorn,

I have enclosed my report in fulfillment of my agreement with you to undertake the analysis of forest management needs along the eastern edge of the Nature Reserve.

The specific problem that you wished to have assessed was the influence of the forest on residential enjoyment, namely light influences, and on safety.

I have provided management options for, and addressed the implications of providing for satisfactory levels of sunlight to nearby residences while maintaining or enhancing the essential characteristics of the natural area.

As the general appreciation for the forest edge is nigh in its present condition, only a limited program of enhancement for sunlight conditions is anticipated. More trees will require removal if other residents express similar concerns.

Detailed assessment for edge management on a broader scale was deferred as the result of our discussion June 30, pending agreement on management strategies by the City of Port Coquitlam and local residents alike.

I will be pleased to accompany you to the site to discuss more fully the recommendations for the initial project.

Yours very truly,

Ken Fairhurst, R.P.F.
Urbanforest Consultants Ltd.

AUG 29 1989

urbanforest consultants

PORT COQUITLAM NATURE RESERVE
FOREST EDGE - RESIDENTIAL INFLUENCE ASSESSMENT

Prepared for
Port Coquitlam Parks and Recreation

by

Kenneth B. Fairhurst, R.P.F.

Urbanforest Consultants Ltd.

June, 1989

urbanforest consultants

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Nature Reserve when it was set aside was for the protection of habitat (great blue heron), to provide a breathing space amidst intensive residential development, and for the passive use and enjoyment of the public. The Nature Reserve offers a natural backdrop, solitude, trails, a creek, birds and animal life. Overall, it provides a unique visual and recreational experience for residents bordering the Reserve and for others in the community.

The forest in the Reserve is a young, second-growth, mixed stand which established following logging and land clearing earlier this century. The forest is generally in good health.

The understory is in a state of decline that has resulted from an overly dense forest stand, reducing the overall vigour and healthful appearance of the forest.

The management objective has been, for the most part, to maintain a "hands-off", nature-directed woodland preserve. The productivity of the forest site has provided for dense forest growth and a tangle of undergrowth with fairly restricted physical and visual accessibility. Trail grading has provided several access corridors, though little else has occurred in the forest stand.

The forest at the perimeter of the Reserve has been modified as the result of residential development. The straight, unnatural edge condition influences the stability and vitality of the forest itself and the safety and enjoyment of adjacent residents.

2.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The condition and influence of the forest at the residential interface presents a need for more intensive management of that portion of the Nature Reserve. The current study was undertaken along the eastern edge of the Nature Reserve in response to a resident's request to the Parks and Facilities Superintendent, Mr. A.B. Hoogendoorn, to address the following concerns:

- safety from falling trees,
- nearly perpetual shade conditions from the forest,
- and personal security from the limited ability to monitor human activities within in the dense forest.

As the result of initial discussions with Mr. Hoogendoorn, the visual and recreational qualities of the forest edge became were additional considerations to be investigated.

This report assesses the general problems and offers opportunities for their resolution. Detailed field assessment and implementation of management requirements would follow confirmation of the level of management intent and adoption of appropriate management strategies by the City of Port Coquitlam.

An initial project is described in Appendix 1, having the objective of resolving the concerns of a particular resident within the context of necessary management of the Nature Reserve.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT

The zone of principle study was the forest edge which directly influences residential properties on the eastern side of the Nature Reserve, namely properties on Lombardy, Juniper and Hickory Streets.

The concerns and opportunities described in the problem statement were examined during field visits and discussions with several adjacent residents during the month of June.

At the outset of the study it was identified that the variety of concerns respecting the forest edge were interrelated. Actions to control or improve one factor could benefit or detract from another. While the factors and options for their management are discussed separately in this section, final management decisions require a comprehensive understanding of those relationships.

3.1 Hazard Trees

In 1983 a consultant was requested to provide a plan for the control of hazard trees along the eastern edge of the reserve. The recommendations from that study were for the topping of 45 trees and the removal of 35 trees, most of which was carried out in the subsequent year.

The forest edge consists primarily of shallow rooted redcedars, western hemlock, and scattered pines. Although the stand is is good health, the pines are in decline, and the suppressed understory is dying out.

A zone of risk exists along the perimeter of the Nature Reserve, approximately one tree height in width from adjacent properties (a width of 25 metres, approximately).

Although the prevailing winds are from the southwest, storm events can focus on the northeast edges and concentrate at the enclosed corners such as at the corner of Juniper and Hickory Streets.

Detailed risk assessment was not a specific objective of the current study, having been the objective of the earlier study. Windthrow along the edge has been stabilized by the earlier management efforts. Some risk potential will continue as trees grow older and larger, and storm events restructure the forest edge.

Recommendations for Treatment - Hazard Trees

Risk-free status for the forest edge can only be achieved by removal of large trees which are within a tree height distance from dwellings (i.e. within 20 to 30 metres). One hundred per cent risk elimination could require the removal of dozens of trees along the perimeter.

As the aesthetic enjoyment afforded by the forest edge expressed by all residents spoken to during the study exceeds the perceived risk, and most likely the real risk, full control through elimination of all trees capable of reaching dwellings is considered neither a desirable nor a necessary action.

Manageable risk status can be achieved by removal of obvious risk trees which display poor health or form, have disturbed or raised roots, or which lean towards dwellings. The control of risk trees along the eastern edge of the Nature Reserve was conducted in 1983.

This management strategy requires periodic assessment of stand condition, approximately in five to ten year intervals, and response to unpredicted changes in risk tree status brought to the Park Superintendent's attention by residents.

The tree topping program, also initiated in 1983, provided a less drastic form of control of tree hazards. This form of arboriculture should be used sparingly as it causes the growth of multiple leaders and side-leaders which are weaker. Exposed tops can allow the introduction of decay producing organisms. Topped trees and the resulting new growth forms are also less attractive, and unnatural, particularly in a Nature Reserve.

Suppressed understory trees will continue to die out and fall. Though these smaller trees present less hazard to property or safety, they have caused damage to fences, and contribute to the tangle of undergrowth which limits physical and visual access into the forest.

3.2 Shade Conditions

The orientation and proximity of residential lots to the forest edge, and the variation in heights, density, and species composition of that forest edge, result in a highly varied influence on individual residences and entire blocks.

The degree of influence is greatest for those properties directly north of the forest edge, and diminishes greatly for those residences east and west of the forest which receive substantial duration of sunshine from other directions even though the forest creates shading during certain parts of the day.

The forest edge produces less shade influence on those properties separated by roadways from the forest except during low sun-angle periods of the day or year. Those properties located south of the forest edge receive the least influence.

The greatest influence of the forest edge is on those properties edged by the forest on the south and west sides together. This situation occurs most notably at the corner of Juniper and Hickory Streets. No road allowance separates the properties from the forest.

A similar influence of the forest edge occurs in the Ambleside Close area though street ends along the east and western edges increase the sunshine potential.

The accompanying solar charts and graphs were used to determine the length of shadows created by the forest. The sun angles at noon standard time on June 21 (the highest angle of the year) and on December 21 (the lowest angle) were examined.

The graph reveals that at the sun's highest point, 12 metres of shade is created by a 30 metre tree, and 8 metres shade from a 20 metre tree, both of which are common along the forest edge. This depth of shade represents all or the majority of the standard depth of rear yards along the northeastern edge of the Reserve.

The sun angle is lower at all other times of the day resulting in greater depths of shade when the forest edge intervenes.

In winter (December 21), the lowest sun angle is recorded. The same trees create 70 metres and 48 metres of shade respectively when the sun is at its highest at noon during that time of the year.

Some properties to the north of the reserve are influenced year round by the deep shade from the forest edge, as evidenced by photographs taken June 25 with the sun at its highest. Photographs from residences along the eastern edge reveal full sunshine in that same time period.

While the solar charts are useful to determine the shade effects of the forest through the year, one resident living against a northeast corner of the forest edge has provided an interpretation of the impact of that shade on the property, structure, and personal enjoyment as "dark, cold, wet, and slimy". The property in question is virtually in perpetual shade from the trees to the south and to the west.

The forested quality of the Nature Reserve preceded residential construction and re-sale of houses over the years. Its presence would likely have been seen as an asset and possibly a deciding factor for property purchasers.

The forested character of the Nature Reserve is of great appeal to all residents talked to during the study, including those with the greatest shade problem. Despite the appeals of the natural setting, there exists an expectation for attaining some direct sunlight in backyards and within houses. As trees continue to grow in height at approximately 0.5m per year, the depth of shade will also increase.

In response to the shading influence of the forest, some tree clearing and topping, with and without approval of the Parks Superintendent, has occurred. The 1983 tree topping and clearing program has also increased the amount of direct sunshine reaching some residences.

Recommendations for Treatment - Shade Conditions

The overall management strategy should ensure that the essential character of the forest is maintained as a primary objective. However, it should also be able to recognize and control, within the limits of natural character, the non-desirable, non-beneficial influences on adjacent human habitats.

A 25 metre zone along the eastern perimeter of the Nature Reserve was identified as having an influence on the amount of sunlight received in adjacent properties. This is the same zone (representing an average tree height) described in the risk tree section of this study.

The outer edge (the first 12 metres) of this zone contains the majority of the trees which could potentially be a risk to adjacent properties if any should fall. It also is the visual edge which creates the forested character of the neighbourhood.

Due to the height of the forest along the edge, this zone is responsible for the greatest intervention of direct sunlight throughout the year, including the summertime, depending on orientation and proximity of residences.

The remaining 13 metres completes the rear portion of the 25 metre interface zone. This zone is rarely used, rarely seen, but by its tree heights and density, has an influence on sunlight, particularly in seasons and times during the day with low sun angles.

The flatness of the topography of the nature reserve limits the effectiveness of selective opening up of the stand in the outer zone only. Management of both zones may be required though with different strategies.

Through selective thinning of outer edge trees, the result would be a feathered or undulating forest edge of smaller windfirm trees and tree groups, together with windfirm larger specimen trees.

With consideration of tree position and sun-angles, selective removal could enable intermittant sunlight to reach residential properties during a longer period of the day and year than occurs presently.

Stand density could be reduced in the outer band, increasing towards the inner edge, which would then become the primary forest edge. Trees in the outer zone should have 10 to 20 metre spacing, selecting the trees of best form, windfirmness, quality and colour (e.g. redcedar is preferred over hemlock for its gentler growth habit and visual character).

Spacing would be closer in stands of smaller trees although some thinning is desirable to reduce competition and allow for the healthier growth of individual trees.

Significant tree clumps, ground cover and healthy mid-story vegetation should be retained where possible. Suppressed mid story trees showing obvious stress and decline should be removed at the time of thinning operations.

The inner zone will require appraisal of condition, selecting only those trees for removal which would be a serious interference to the effectiveness of outer zone management (i.e. still creating full shade).

Tree topping is an alternative that can be effective in allowing more sunshine through to adjacent residences. This practice is not recommended as the standard means of control of the height of the forest edge of the Nature Reserve as it creates an unnatural appearance, generates a weakened growth habit and allows for entrance of decay producing organisms.

Some properties have large trees within their boundaries which increase the depth or duration of shade. These trees, may eliminate any benefit of adjacent tree removal within the Nature Reserve and should be considered in the overall plan.

Through-the-stand lighting and viewing can be accomplished with branch pruning and crown thinning. This procedure is more time consuming and its effects will be shorter lived than selective tree removal, as branch growth will tend to fill in the spaces that pruning created.

Selective removal should be carried out by qualified arborists to minimize disturbance to soils and remaining vegetation and to ensure that trees to be retained are healthy and not suppressed.

Natural brushing-in will introduce salmonberry and other species in the shrub layer, and will also limit physical access which could cause undesirable compaction of forest soils. In-fill with deciduous species such as vine maple will afford variety and colour, as well as winter daylighting.

Coniferous forest species will grow rapidly and will present future management concerns. A mix of smaller deciduous trees such as vine maples will control the height and variety in the forest buffer.

If more control is desired for the final composition, a reforestation program could be instituted. The prevalence of brush would require hand cleaning until seedlings grow above the brush competition.

The log value of the second growth timber in a large operation could subsidize the costs of selective clearing, cleanup and rehabilitation. However, limited access, small tree size, the limited number of trees in need of removal, and the sensitivity of the Reserve to public concern suggests there will be no recoverable economic value.

Any sizeable material should be bucked into short lengths for removal by residents for use as firewood.

If conducted in the rainy season, branches should be piled and burned in areas a safe distance from houses and remaining trees. Cleanup and rehabilitation requires only a minimum of effort as the natural forest species and brush species will quickly invade.

3.3 Forest Amenity and Public Security

Visual and physical access is restricted by underbrush, dead and down trees, and by the general density and darkness of the forest stand. Garden debris piles further restrict access and add to the unkempt appearance. The dense forest reportedly also affords cover to some undesirable human activities, including theft of property.

Recommendations for Treatment - Amenity and Security

Visual access provides for enhanced enjoyment of the forest. Sight lines can be created through the selective removal of trees, branches, understory vegetation, and downed trees. This procedure will benefit the amount of light reaching adjacent residences. Visual access into the forest and reduction in the density of ground cover also will increase property security (and the perception of security) day and night.

Recreational access should be limited along the forest edge to maintain privacy in the back yards of adjacent residences.

Clearing of underbrush and downed debris can enhance informal walking experience without the need of trail construction. Formal trail construction should fit the management strategy for the Nature Reserve overall.

4.0 RESIDENT INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

Forest management of the buffer zone can result in short term deterioration of aesthetic quality. Even limited tree felling operations will cause noise disturbance and a degree of misunderstanding. Protective concern can be expected to be expressed by the public.

Recommendations - Resident Information and Participation

The program to manage the edge effect of the Nature Reserve should be preceded by an information/involvement program.

The concept of perimeter zone management of the Nature Reserve, its purposes and the recommended courses of action requires resident information and participation in the development of the plan.

Any changes to the Nature Reserve forest edge should reflect established priorities for control of risk trees, excessive shade, residential security and recreational amenity, and be based on public input. Consensus may be difficult to achieve. Dispute resolution should give priority to those most directly impacted.

While a management program may open the door for requests and complaints regarding buffer strip management, a clear set of guidelines will limit the ad hoc approach such as is now occurring. Site-specific decisions should ultimately be the responsibility of the Parks and Facilities Superintendent.

A Nature Reserve brochure could be prepared for the dual purpose of providing information on the residential buffer strip management project, and to further awareness, use and appreciation of the Reserve. The brochure would build on the concept of the Reserve as an entity with an important purpose, not as abandoned or undeveloped "bush" available for dumping and unplanned tree removal.

5.0 SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A periodic stand maintenance regimen is recommended to guide enhancement and restoration of natural conditions, to protect against hazardous conditions, to improve amenity values and foster respect and appreciation for the Nature Reserve.

The straight forest edge is the unnatural result of land clearing a decade or so ago. Windthrow and breakage can and do occur in storm events as the edge stabilizes. To bring the forest edge into a more natural, durable, and less shade producing configuration, where such conditions are severe, feathering of the forest edge is recommended.

A program of selective thinning, topping, pruning and cleanup is recommended for the forest edge.

Specific operations should be tied to a comprehensive management strategy and plan to ensure that any alteration is necessary, that wishes of individuals are respected, yet the benefits accrue to common good of the neighbourhood and to the Nature Reserve.

Development and enhancement of protective appreciation by nearby residents for the forest will assist in preventing and forwarning of any deterioration of the biophysical and aesthetic qualities of the Reserve.

Limited enhancement of recreational and visual accessibility is required to improve the feeling of personal security and afford increased useability and enjoyment of the Nature Reserve.

Resident information and review of the purposes and plans for edge management are necessary for the success of the program.

A general information brochure will enhance knowledge and use of the Nature Reserve while providing understanding about necessary management processes.

Operations should be carried out with care to limit damage to adjacent trees and the forest site. Clearing practices should be mindful of the final visual result and the physical quality of the trees retained.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

INITIAL PROJECT FOR REDUCTION OF SHADE DEPTH AND DURATION

Juniper Street Forest Edge

An immediate program of limited selective tree removal should be initiated for those few residences severely impacted by shade from the forest edge over long periods of the day.

The forest edge requiring manipulation for shade effect is at the rear of houses on Juniper Street, with the greatest influence being on the corner houses nearest the intersection with Hickory Street.

A limited selective clearing program is recommended at that corner to relieve that near perpetual shade experienced as the result of the proximity of dense, tall forest growth.

Some clearing has occurred to the rear of 1104 Juniper that already provides a significant improvement in available sunlight to that residence and to adjacent residences.

Houses further east are least influenced and receive more early morning sun.

The interaction of sun angles with tree height and proximity to residences could require the removal of dozens of trees up to 25 metres from the fence line if the objective was to achieve sunlight throughout the year.

An initial action to remove a minimum of four trees directly behind the rear fence at 1122 Juniper would be considered to be a satisfactory improvement to those residents.

Cleanup of dead and down debris is recommended at the time of the operation to improve the visual appearance, and visual and physical access.

Thinning of dense groups of suppressed understory trees would also be advised at that time to improve the overall health of the stand, visibility, and light penetration.

Pruning of dead branches will improve visual appearance.

Consideration might be given to pruning of live branches of those trees retained in the foreground but which create dense shade.

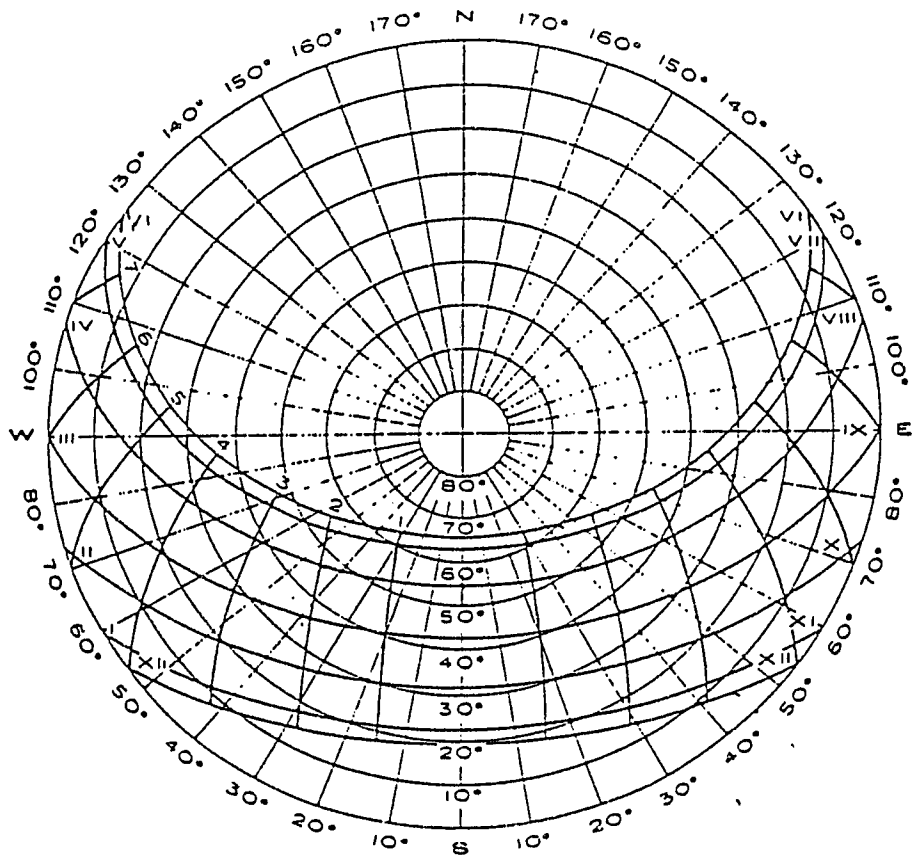
The two trees within the property at 1122 Juniper will likely be felled by the residents.

Debris should be piled and burned at a safe time of year.

The proximity and density of forest growth along the western edge of 1124 Juniper would suggest some manipulation of that edge will be necessary, and would also benefit residents at 1122 Juniper.

No contact was made with the resident to discuss the situation. A gap in the trees in the south allows sunlight to reach the house for a short mid-day period.

APPENDIX 2 - SUN ANGLES BY TIME OF DAY AND YEAR



48°N LATITUDE

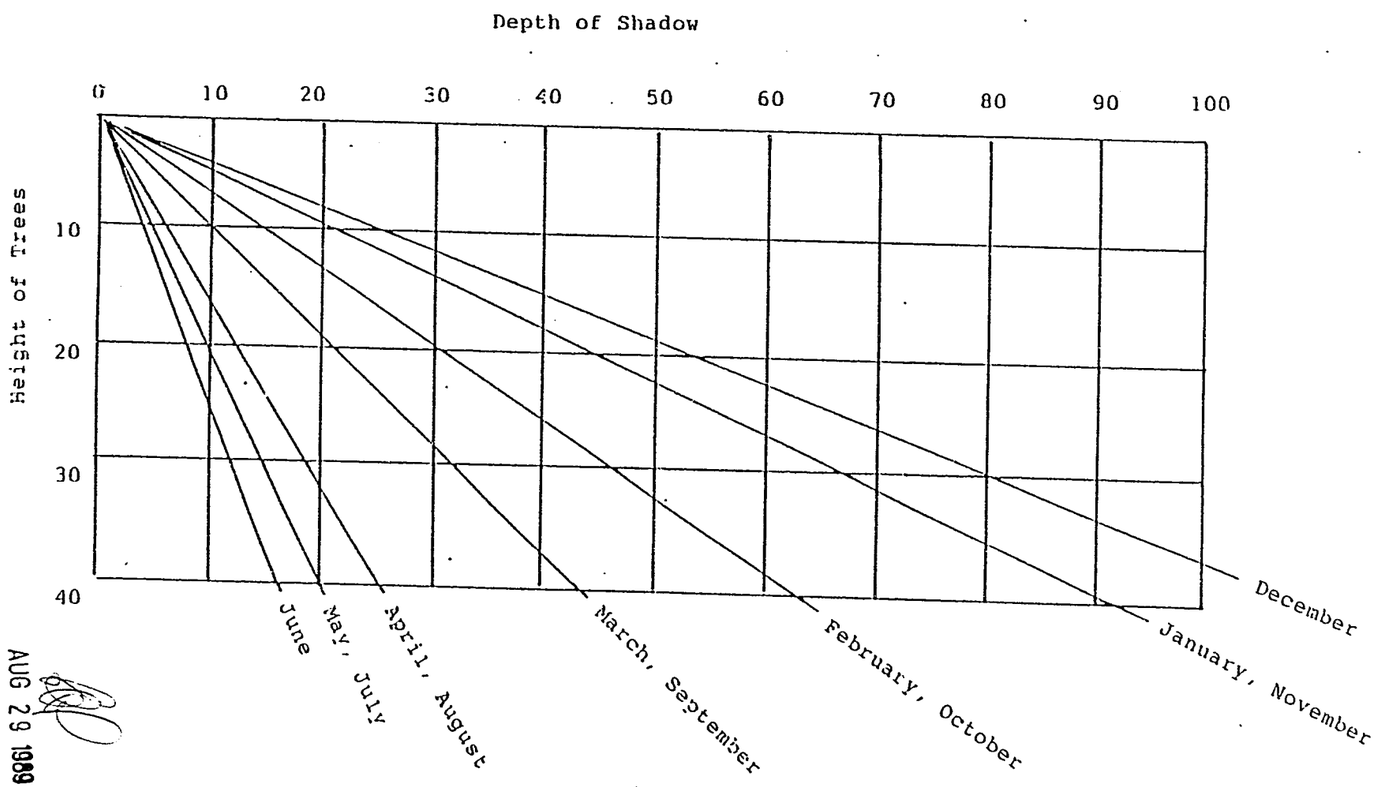
Victor Olgyay, AIA; Associate Professor; School of Architecture, Princeton University; Princeton, New Jersey

APPENDIX 2

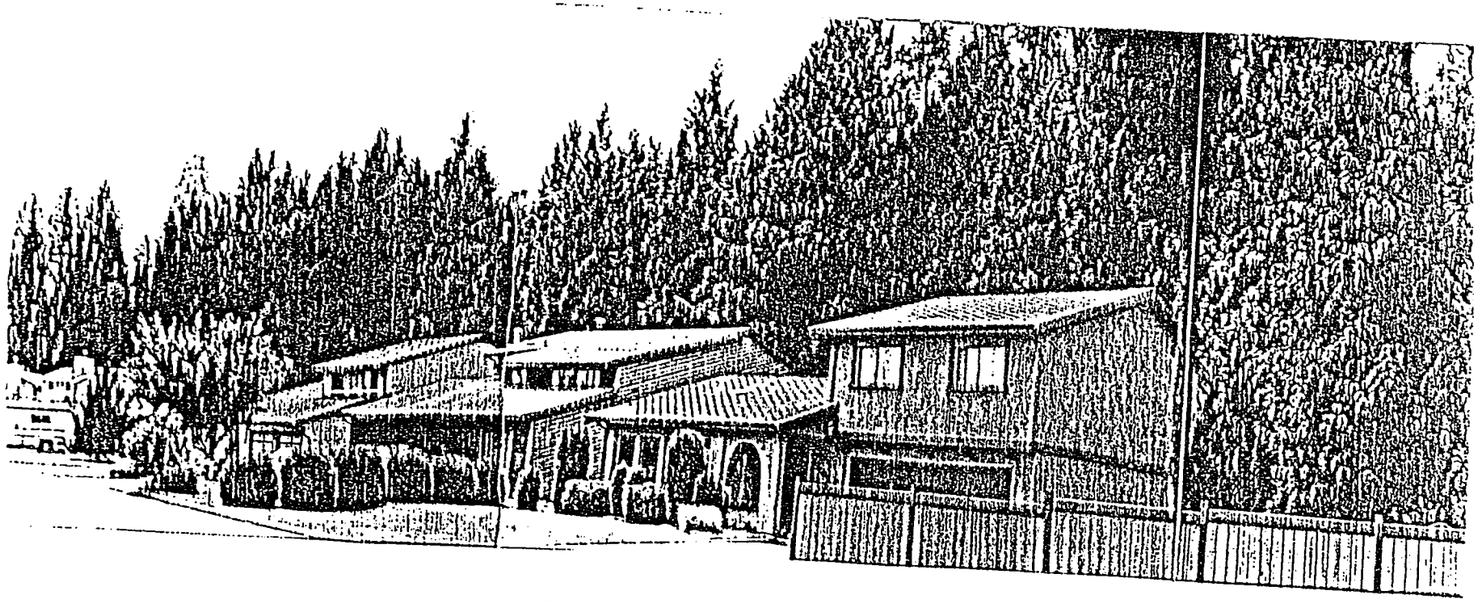
DEPTH OF SHADE BY TREE HEIGHT AND SUN ANGLE

ON THE 21st DAY OF EACH MONTH

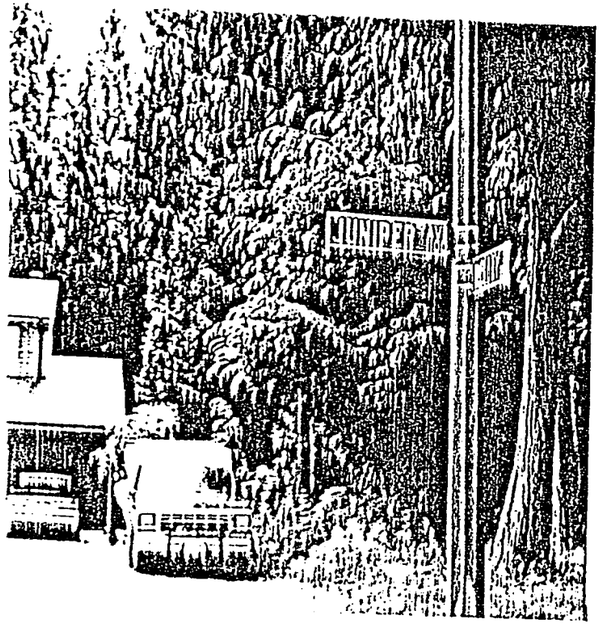
12 O'Clock NOON STANDARD TIME

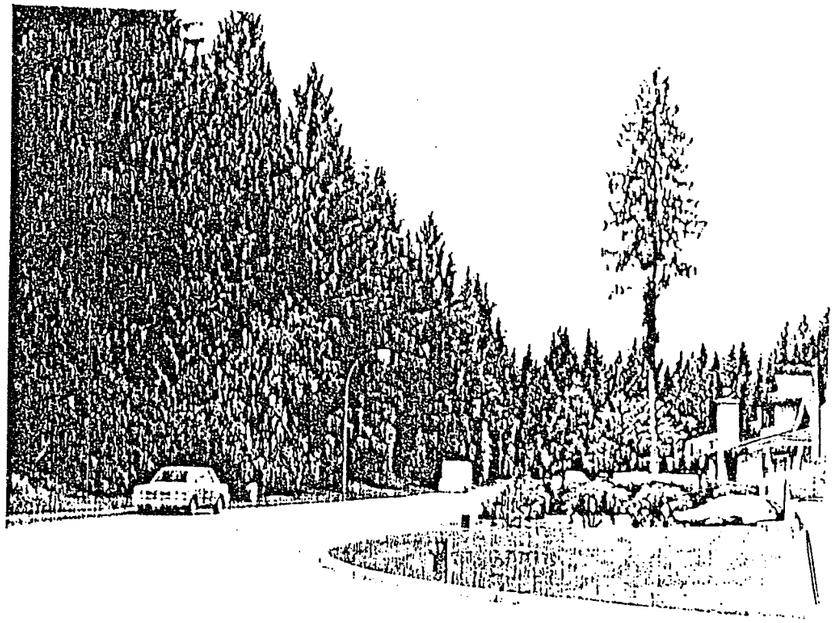


FOREST EDGE - JUNIPER AVENUE

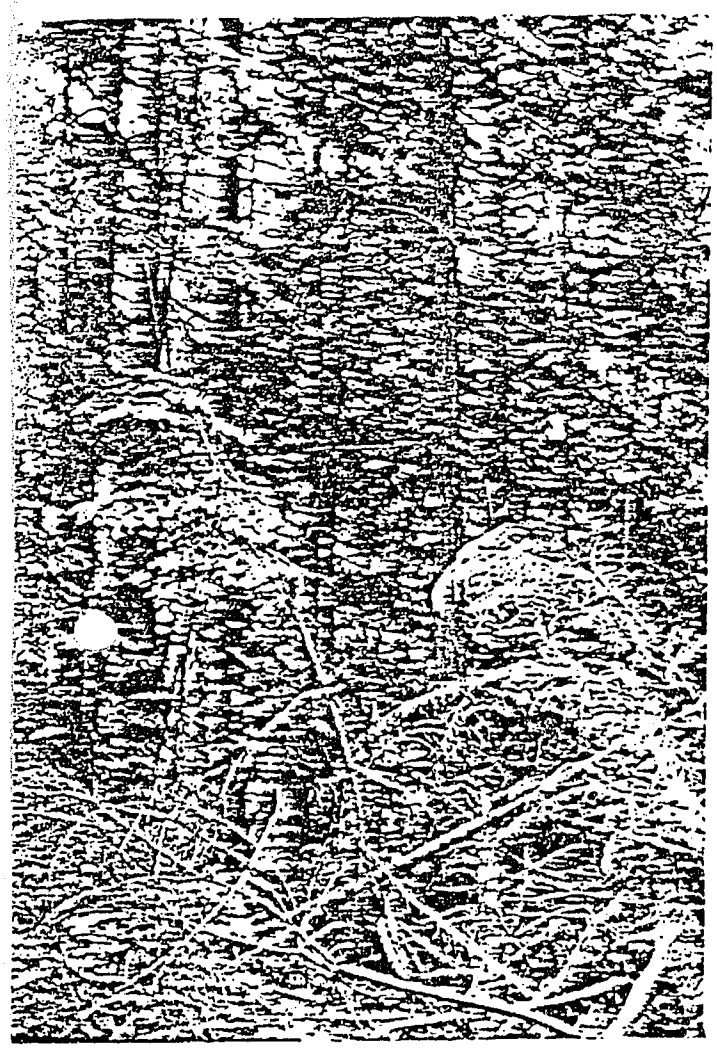


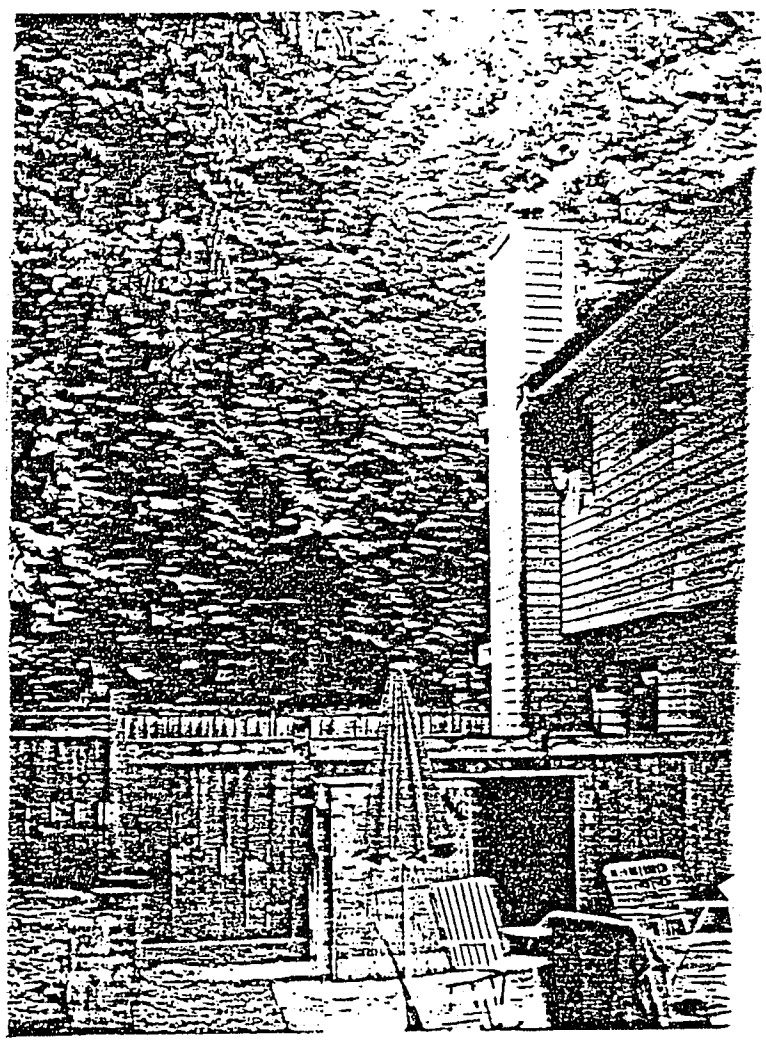
FOREST EDGE - LOMBARDY STREET





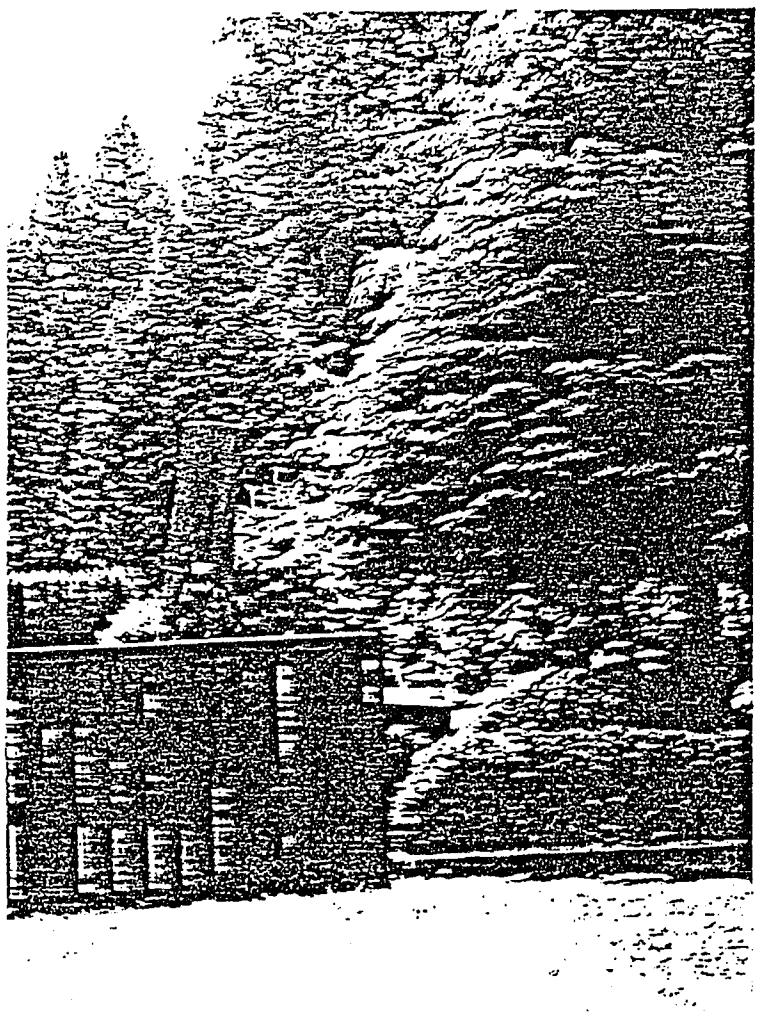
FOREST EDGE - HICKORY STREET





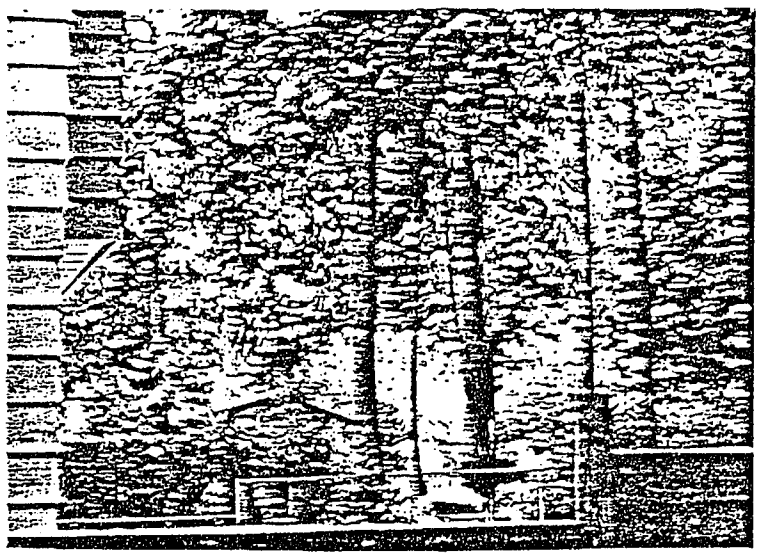
FOREST EDGE - 1122-1124 JUNIPER

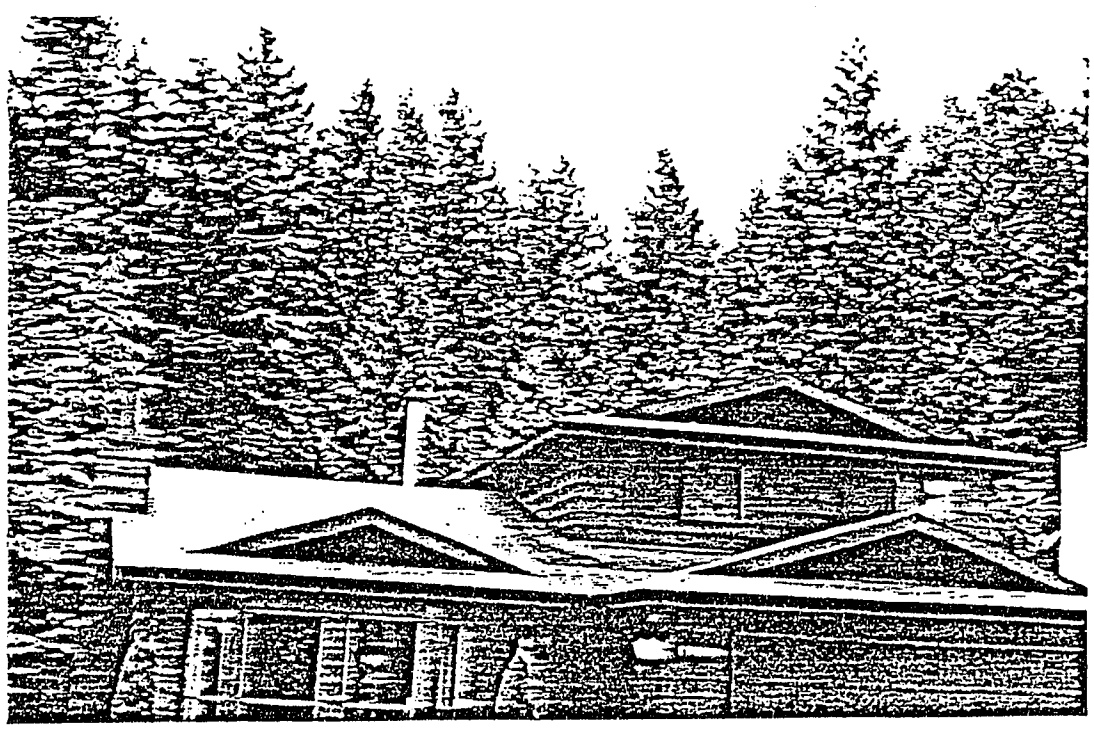
AUG 29 1989



NOONTIME SUNSHINE - LOMBARDY STREET BACKYARDS

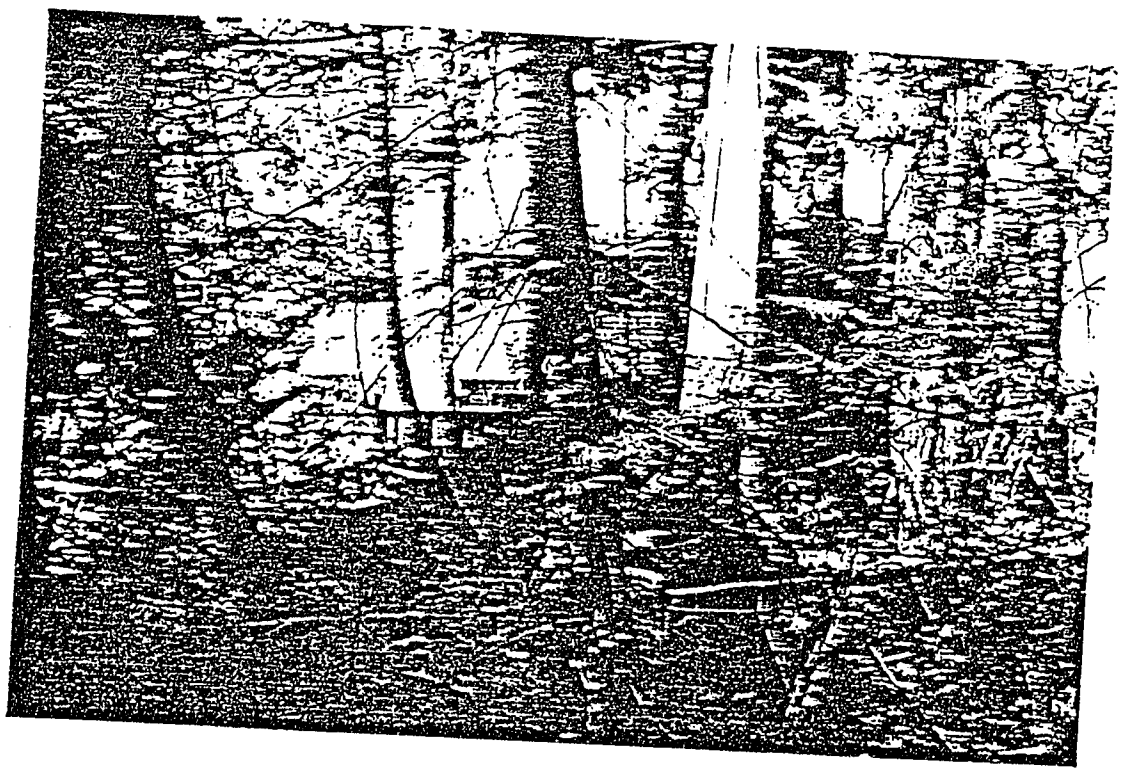
AUG 29 1989





NOONTIME SUNSHINE - SMALL CLEARING, 1104 JUNIPER

AUG 29 1989



FOREST CONDITION - rear 1122-1124 JUNIPER

AUG 29 1989

K. J. Taylor

Office of the Mayor — THE CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM

2272 McAllister Avenue,
Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2A8

Fax: 464-3524
Phone: 941-5411

August 17, 1989

Mr. Paul van den Camp,
#1 - 3320 Ulster Street,
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3B 3L3

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of August 15, 1989 regarding the lacrosse box on Ulster, please be advised that I have referred your letter to the Parks and Recreation Committee for investigation and report.

Alderman J.J. Keryluk is the Chairman of this Committee and he can be reached at 941-5411.

Yours very truly,

L.M. Traboulay,
Mayor

AUG 29 1989

#1.3320 Ulster Street
Port Coquitlam
V3B 3L3
August 15th, 1989

The Mayor and Alderman
City Hall
Port Coquitlam

Dear Gentlemen:

I recently moved to your city to enjoy the beautiful and quite surroundings, which are much to be preferred after spending my day time in the bustle of downtown Vancouver.

I live at the above address the last property next to the Lacross court.

On behalf of the owners of the Ulster Park and the owners from across the street, where now some 50 units face this court, we would like your council and or the Parks and Recreation department to consider to move this court from our area.

As I understand, this court has been in existence for some 20 years, before there was any development in the area, but it is an experience to see and hear what goes on here day and night.

The paintings which disfigure the boards, the condoms in the players enclosure the screams and shouts up to 2 a.m. the beer cans and the continuous bouncing of the balls against the boards drive us out of our minds and are a disgrace to this area and your city.

The courts are used for practice only three times a week for one hour at which some 8 - 12 boys attend, but this does not stop others to come at any hour of the day and night to release their frustration on the boards.

In two months, 5 balls have landed in my garden and against my wall, and I have seen two cars hit in Ulster Street during practice time, it will not be long before a serious accident happens. There is a lot of open area available East of the Hyde Creek Community Centre were the noise level would not disturb anybody and the graphics and relics will be hidden from the families and their children.

Please, inform me if we can expect some action, so I can in

my turn keep my neighbours informed of your decision. Please clean up this area and you will surely gain many friends.

Yours truly,

Paul van den Camp

C.C. ALDERMEN
K.J. TAYLOR.

AUG 29 1989

POCO PILEDRIVERS LACROSSE

PT. COQUITLAM INTERMEDIATE B LACROSSE

***** LACROSSE - THE FASTEST GAME ON TWO FEET *****

August 11, 1989

2178 Mary Hill Road,
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 3A3

City of Port Coquitlam

Mayor Len Traboulay

As president of the 'POCO PILEDRIVERS' intermediate "B" lacrosse team it is my pleasure to inform you that our team participated in the Western Canada Tournament held at Queens Park Arena in New Westminster August 5th to 7th.

POCO PILEDRIVERS emerged as the champions of this tournament winning the gold medal. Also included in this tournament was the B.C. Provincials championship game of which the POCO PILEDRIVERS took second place and the silver medal.

We are all very excited with the results of this tournament and are pleased to have represented and registered the City of Port Coquitlam as the 1989 champions in the lacrosse history books.

Yours truly,

C.J. (Chris) Earle - President

C.C. K.J. TAYLOR.

AUG 29 1989