



For the Future of Riverview

*Riverview Task Force Report
for City of Coquitlam Council
February 3rd, 2005*

For the Future of Riverview

On December 15, 2003 the Mayor's Riverview Task Force ("Task Force") was formed through the vision of the City of Coquitlam Mayor Jon Kingsbury and Coquitlam City Council. The mandate of the Task Force was to advise City Council on the creation of a community vision and comprehensive plan for the future uses of the Riverview Lands. The plan had to be realistic, sustainable and consistent with the values and goals of the community.

Through the leadership of the Chair, Councillor Mae Reid and Vice-Chair, Councillor Fin Donnelly, the Task Force met regularly throughout 2004 to discuss the guiding principles, values, goals and vision "For The Future of Riverview". This report is a testimonial to what can be accomplished when a diverse group of dedicated and passionate individuals come together for a common purpose and vision.

This is their report.



Back left to right: Fred Carey, Norman Lynch, Esfandiar Pournadeali, Konni Bernaschek, Anna Tremere, Helen Daniels, Bill Naisby, Councillor Mae Reid, Councillor Fin Donnelly, Jennifer Wilkie

Front left to right: Fern Bouvier, Kathy Nelson, Don Gillespie, Sue Habberger, Clara Brolese

Absent: Ray Jennings, Dan Mattinson

Mae Reid (Chair) Anna Tremere Bill Naisby
Kathy Nelson Clara Brolese Esfandiar Pournadeali Fern Bouvier
Don Gillespie Helen Daniels Konni Bernaschek
Norman Lynch Jennifer Wilkie

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Introduction

As we look to the future of what can be at Riverview, we must consider the past, the present realities and future opportunities. Over 100 years ago, the Riverview Lands were set aside for two purposes:

- A sanctuary and residential treatment facility for the mentally ill; and
- A site for a provincial botanical garden.

Much has been written about the history of the Riverview Lands, which is largely unknown by the general public.

- Prior to European settlement, the Riverview site was of critical importance to Kwikwetlem First Nations.¹
- 1904- Province of B.C. formally dedicated 405 hectares (1,000 acres) of land at "Mount Coquitlam" on the west side of the Coquitlam River in order to provide treatment facilities for the mentally ill as well as agricultural fields on the floodplain to supply produce.²
- 1910 – Work at the Essondale site started in 1910. Patients worked four to six hours a day clearing and cultivating the lands. In 1910, an architectural competition was held for the design of the first building, West Lawn.
- 1911 – John Davidson is appointed B.C.'s first Provincial Botanist. By 1913, over 700 native species, including 30 species of trees are at Riverview forming the first provincial botanical garden and arboretum.
- 1913 – West Lawn opened its doors to 340 male patients.
- 1916 - Davidson moved the botanical garden to the newly formed University of B.C., but the arboretum and nursery remained and flourished at Essondale.
- Since the 1960's, the hospital population has declined. Many factors have contributed to this, including advances in psychiatric treatment, the development of new medications, increased emphasis on the shift from hospital to community-based delivery systems, and the establishment of psychiatric units in acute care hospitals.
- 1980's – From the original site of 405 hectares (1,000 acres), approximately 275 hectares were sold and subdivided for residential use. An additional 25.5 hectares of this land formed what is now the forest preserve called Riverview Forest.
- 2005 - Riverview Lands continue to be owned by the provincial government and are managed and operated by the British Columbia Buildings Corporation (BCBC).
- 2005 - The new model for delivering mental health care in B.C. is to provide care closer to the patients' home in smaller community settings, thus the future of the hospital and lands are uncertain.
- 2007 – Riverview Hospital slated for closure with the exception of Connolly Lodge.

As the vision for Riverview unfolds, the past must be respected and preserved as articulated in the Vision and Guiding Principles of the Task Force.



In order to look forward, you have to look back.

¹ Burke Mountain Naturalists, The Riverview Hospital Site – Respecting its Past, Realizing its Future, July 2004, page 4

² BCBC Planning for the Riverview Lands, Resource Assessment Report, April, 1996

Heritage Significance of the Riverview Lands

There are a number of reasons why the site should be considered important within a provincial context identified in the BCBC Report – Riverview Heritage Evaluation, 1995

1. The Architecture of the Main Buildings

“The five main surviving buildings are a noteworthy institutional complex, that displays a remarkable consistency in scale and use of materials. ..Only the first buildings were designed through an open competition....All the subsequent buildings were designed by the Public Works Department. Chief Architect Henry Whittaker was in charge of the design at the site from just after the First World War until just after the Second World War, leading to a coherence of design rarely seen in public institutions. In the context of their designed landscapes, these buildings form a unique “campus” setting”.³

The Riverview buildings offer a representative collection of B.C. architecture and each building is a monument representing our provincial history of mental care

2. The Establishment of the Botanical Garden and the Old Arboretum

“Essondale was the site of western Canada’s first true botanical garden. The first in Canada had been established at Queen’s College in Kingston in 1861 and the second was started by Agriculture Canada in Ottawa in 1887. John Davidson, hired in 1911 as the first Provincial Botanist, was instrumental in the establishment of this garden, the third in Canada. This became the starting point for the botanical garden at UBC and was a very influential model for the design of subsequent gardens in Canada.

The present grouping of landscape resources, also know as the Old Arboretum is the result of a planting design developed to include specimen trees from around the temperate world. The landscape design was designed to be reminiscent of a country estate. The plantings have matured into a magnificent park like setting, especially in the Lawn areas.”⁴

3. The History of Health Care in BC

“The site illustrates the development of the theory and practice of provincial mental health care. Overcrowding at the Provincial Asylum for the Insane at [New Westminster] necessitated the acquisition of land for a new institution. The precedent for the voluntary use of patient labour in gardens and farms had already been established at [New Westminster].

The development of the site was inspired by the theories of the Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education Dr. Henry Esson Young, who was convinced of the therapeutic benefits of a natural setting in the treatment of mental illness.”⁵

³ BCBC Riverview Heritage Evaluation, FG , 1995

⁴ BCBC Riverview Heritage Evaluation, FG , 1995

⁵ BCBC Riverview Heritage Evaluation, FG , 1995

Heritage Significance of the Riverview Lands

There are three areas identified in the BCBC report entitled "Planning for the Riverview Lands Resource Assessment Report", as "Special in Character". The following is an excerpt from that report on the three special areas. They are recognized as special because of their social and spiritual significance as well as their visual qualities.

Heritage Core

"The heritage core includes the most significant portion of the arboretum and the 5 heritage buildings on the property. Both the buildings and the trees are impressive unto themselves. Together they provide an atmosphere which is exceptional and worthy of designation as a heritage landscape. The arboretum consists of heritage trees from B.C. and around the world. They were planted primarily in groups on huge gently sloping lawns with large spaces around them. Because of this, they were allowed to grow freely to their natural mature size and form. The trees display their beauty throughout the year. Around these trees are located 5 heritage buildings. Constructed from 1913 to 1933, these buildings are examples of high quality architecture of their time. In fact, West Lawn is the result of an architectural design competition held in 1910. The buildings are very large and have the richness of detail characteristic of buildings of that era. Their placement in a group around the arboretum contributes to the stately quality of the landscape."

Finnie's Garden

"Art Finnie worked on the wards at Riverview for 32 years from 1937 to 1969. In 1951, he received head injuries from a patient who was an ex-boxer, and took 6 months of sick leave at an outside job. When he returned to Riverview, Mr. Finnie began an early form of therapeutic gardening with a group of mentally handicapped who were patients at the hospital.

The testimony to the gardening coordinated by Art Finnie is the area now known as Finnie's Garden. It was all cleared by hand, and patients built many stone walls for the terraces, also by hand. At one time there was a greenhouse and a log cabin. The stone terraces remain, as do a large stone barbeque, a pond and a shed. The garden is a very special place because of the peacefulness and serenity of the setting and also because of the richness of its history and the evidence of incredible attention and effort which went into its design and construction."

Cemetery

"The cemetery at Riverview is the final resting places for people for whom the institution was their community. It is a simple sparse landscape. Surrounded by a fence, it is an open lawn with one road into the centre. Headstones are very small and flush with the ground. ... Cemeteries tend to be spiritual and this one is no less so. In its starkness and simplicity, it is a reflection of the challenges which marked the lives of those buried in it."⁶

⁶ BCBC, Planning for the Riverview Lands, Resource Assessment Report, April, 1996, pages 15 - 16

Vision and Guiding Principles of the Task Force

The overarching **vision** in all uses of the site shall remain those envisioned in the original **vision** of Riverview:

- To provide a sanctuary and residential treatment facility for the mentally ill;
- To provide a site for a Provincial Botanical Gardens and arboretum.

These **Guiding Principles** form the basis for the Task Force's conceptual plan ("The Plan").

That:

1. Our **vision** find harmonized fulfilment in a place of healing, wellness and sanctuary and that:
 - a. The needs and well-being of current and future patients, both resident and non-resident, shall be paramount;
 - b. All other uses of the site should not only be compatible with those overarching the **vision**, but should harmonize with them, strengthen and promote them;
 - c. All other uses of the Riverview Lands are also in harmony with one another.
2. The tranquility, ecology and history of the entire Riverview Lands be preserved, including the preservation and enhancement of Riverview's:
 - a. Collection of historic buildings as an outstanding example of B.C. heritage architecture;
 - b. Rich diversity of trees wherever they are located throughout the entire site;
 - c. Heritage landscape – particularly the stone walls built by patients and the stonework, terraces and pond found in Finnie's Garden and throughout;
 - d. Green space, watercourses, biodiversity and wildlife habitat;
 - e. Greenway connections to adjacent significant environmentally sensitive areas; and
 - f. Cemetery located on the site.
3. New uses of buildings and grounds shall be such as to promote artistic, educational, cultural, social, heritage, horticultural and passive recreational values.
4. The grounds be accessible to Coquitlam residents and to visitors to the City for purposes consonant with the **Guiding Principles**.
5. The site be promoted, both in Canada and abroad, for its beauty and tranquillity, for its educational, cultural and artistic opportunities and as an exemplar of vital yet wise and harmonious community growth.
6. The remaining 244 acre property (Appendix B) known as the Riverview Lands stay in public ownership and be managed as a single unit.
7. The Task Force does not see any of these Lands developed for market housing.

"Imagine that Stanley Park had not been set aside for the million of Vancouverites and visitors who use it. Imagine that Fort Langley had not been preserved, nor Emily Carr's paintings collected and displayed. In 100 years, citizens will have such gratitude that the politicians of today had the vision to keep Riverview intact, with facilities and programs to make it accessible"

*Paddy Wales –
International garden
photographer & writer*

The Concept – For the Future of Riverview

The Plan for Riverview into the future:

1. Creates a legacy for Coquitlam, the region and the Province and all citizens both current and future by:
 - Protecting and preserving the majority of heritage buildings and landscapes;
 - Providing public access to one of the finest sites in the Province.
2. Recommends that the land be kept in public ownership and managed as a single unit.
3. Is based on the **vision** and **guiding principles** of the Task Force.
4. Supports the City and regional economic development objectives and job creation strategies by:
 - Attracting private investment and economic growth while respecting the Lands' natural assets and social well-being;
 - Expanding the value of Riverview to the film and animation industries;
 - Creating opportunity for private investment to fund significant capital infrastructure;
 - Creating opportunity to attract benevolent funds from various foundations;
 - Significantly leveraging investment of public funds.
5. Supports the City Tourism Strategy by:
 - Developing a concentration of tourism products that are compelling enough to attract a significant number of tourists;
 - Building on the strengths of the region recognized as our culture and heritage within a natural environment and close proximity to Vancouver.
6. Supports economic, social and environmental health of the community by recommending:
 - A complementary mix of services;
 - The development of a Sustainability Centre in the region; and
 - Placement of new buildings which may be required to accomplish this Plan should be located within the pre-defined area on the site, as identified on page 13, in order to avoid ecological impacts.
7. Clusters the services and recommended uses of the Riverview Lands into four main areas:
 - **Mental Health and Wellness**
 - **Research, Education and Innovation**
 - **Botanical Heritage and Overall Ecology of the Lands**
 - **Heritage, Arts and Culture**

Riverview represents a history of 20th century architecture in B.C.

West Lawn (1913- 1983) originally called “The Hospital for the Mind at Mount Coquitlam”

Centre Lawn (1924)

East Lawn (1930)

Crease Clinic (1934-1992) first opened as a Veteran's Unit

Boys' Industrial School (1922) also housed the Home for the Aged after 1936

Pennington Hall (1951) constructed to provide expanded recreational services for patients

North Lawn (1955) opened to accommodate patients with tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

Connolly Lodge (2002)

Riverview Clusters of Excellence – Mental Health and Wellness

The Riverview Lands have a long history associated with the treatment of the mentally ill and the connected research and education. It is important to maintain and enhance those services at Riverview and to ensure that Riverview remains the centre of excellence for mental health and wellness. This not only benefits our community from a service perspective, but also provides significant regional economic spin off in keeping these jobs in Coquitlam. Only buildings no longer required for mental health should be considered for other uses.

Provincial Mental Health Services

Riverview will have a changing role in the delivery of mental health services in B.C. This Plan recognizes the importance of the provincial mental health strategy and recommends that Riverview Lands become the home of:

- Community mental health facilities and services delivered through *Connolly Lodge* and other community treatment facilities supporting the FHA capital plan;
- The provincial acute neuropsychiatry program which supports neuropsychiatry services in geographic health authorities;
- New mental health services as identified in the future by FHA and/ or the province; and
- Transitional housing for mental health patients.

Alternative and Naturopathic Research and Treatment Centre

An emerging industry encompasses the study and delivery of alternative medical treatments. This complements the image of Riverview as *a place of healing, wellness and sanctuary* and is a growth industry in Canada and worldwide. A facility combining research, alternative treatment and complementary services could attract private investment for the costly capital upgrade and ongoing operations of East Lawn – the largest heritage building at Riverview.

The buildings are an integral part of the original design and vision of the Riverview site, and the lands have a greater aesthetic value preserved as a whole. Riverview's design emphasis was on creating calm for those suffering mental illness, and the success of this design is seen today.....It is a place where the mind may be soothed by the sights and sounds of nature



Riverview Clusters of Excellence – Research, Education and Innovation

The Forensic Psychiatric Services and Riverview Hospital have a long history of collaboration and cooperation with academic institutions in B.C, particularly with UBC and SFU. The research undertaken at Riverview is internationally recognized. This Plan recognizes the importance of continuing and enhancing the research programs at Riverview and not losing them to other centres throughout the province.

Provincial Mental Health and Wellness Research and Education

Riverview Hospital should continue to be on the leading edge of research and education in the area of mental health. The Provincial Mental Health services strategic plan refers to two research centres which should be located at Riverview, either in existing or new facilities:

- Provincial Mental Health and Addictions Research and Education Centre⁷;
- Provincial Research Institute in neurosciences, pathology, genomics and other areas for researching early detection of mental illness;⁸

Advanced Education/ Research for SFU at Riverview

With SFU's expansion of its health sciences activities, including wellness, community health, early childhood development, gerontology and the cost sustainability of our health care delivery models, there exists a considerable opportunity to deepen and strengthen the university's research collaboration with Riverview. As outlined in the *SFU "Report to the City of Coquitlam: Riverview Lands Task Force"*, attached as Appendix C, the following research and educational programs are recommended at Riverview:

- Graduate teaching and research in forensic psychology;
- Expanded health sciences research, public health and preventative medicine;
- Research Institute for health research and education, gerontology and early childhood development; and
- Other educational opportunities as arise to take advantage of the campus like setting at Riverview.

"The perfect scale for the creation of socially and ecologically sustainable role models ... is at the municipality level – close to people as it is... Municipalities hold the key to a sustainable world in their hands."

*Dr. Karl- Henrik Robert
(founder of Natural Step)*

Community Innovation

The non-profit sector is uniquely qualified to foster innovation at the community level thanks to its in-depth knowledge of the community and its capacity to mobilize volunteer and professional resources. Clustering organizations committed to innovation and education at Riverview creates opportunities and synergies within the community.

- Centre for Sustainable Communities;
- Centre for Social Innovation and Dialogue; and
- Horticulture School.

⁷ PHSA Specialized Mental Health Program Strategic Plan April 15, 2004

⁸ PHSA Specialized Mental Health Program Strategic Plan April 15, 2004

Riverview Botanical Heritage and Overall Ecology of the Lands

The age, history and gentle South East slope of the Riverview Lands give the site unlimited potential as a Horticultural Centre and Provincial Botanical Garden. The heritage significance of the site lies partly in it being a symbol of an important era in the botanical history of B.C.

The trees of the Riverview Lands are unique in Western Canada and the Pacific Northwest. They are considered by some to be the best collection of trees in Canada. The value of the individual trees is estimated at over \$50 million. However the age, variety and condition of the collection as a whole, make it worth much more. The existence of an arboretum central to the Lower Mainland with the significance of the one at Riverview presents a tremendous opportunity.⁹

"Despite its position today as the most significant collection in western Canada, Riverview's trees remain largely undiscovered by the wider world. It must be emphasized that the tree collection is dispersed throughout the 244 acres of Riverview. The entire site has huge potential to showcase this attraction."¹⁰ If the arboretum were to be developed as a tourism site, there would need to be associated attractions, such as botanical garden displays, horticultural seminars and demonstrations.

One of the Guiding **Principles** of the Task Force is that *the tranquility, ecology and history of the entire Riverview Lands be preserved.*

This Plan preserves the lands and history of Riverview in its entirety by recommending the immediate protection of the arboretum with eventual re-development of the Provincial Botanical Garden.

The arboretum, Botanical Garden and passive recreational uses must be complementary. It is also important to preserve and enhance the natural habitat areas and streams, including:

- Finnies Garden;
- Protection of wildlife habitat and corridors;
- Cemetery, which also forms part of the history and heritage of Riverview and would be part of the Living Museum;
- Restoration of former wetlands;
- Connections with Riverview Forest, Colony Farms and Mundy Park as part of the greenlinks trail system.

A Botanical Garden Centre, offices, training facilities, and other complementary services will enhance the tourism and educational components of the site.

The concepts of the Arts, Environment and natural beauty complement each other and create a vision similar to that of Sundance, whose original vision was environmental conservation and artistic experimentation



⁹ BCBC Resource Assessment Report – Planning for the Riverview Lands, April 1996

¹⁰ Burke Mountain Naturalists, The Riverview Hospital Site – Respecting its Past, Realizing its Future, July 2004

Riverview Clusters of Excellence – Heritage, Arts and Culture

The North East Sector is virtually unknown as a tourist destination as it does not yet have a concentration of tourism products or “famous” attractions that are compelling enough or unique enough to attract a significant number of tourists¹¹. This Plan creates that concentration of attractions and recognizes that the greatest strengths of this region are its culture and heritage within a natural environment and close proximity to Vancouver.

Museum of Museums

Riverview will be home to a mosaic of museums showcasing Coquitlam and the surrounding region’s history, heritage and culture. The Museum of Museums will include a historical timeline of Riverview Hospital and Lands, with the arboretum included as a Living Museum.

Riverview Institute of the Arts

The Riverview Institute of the Arts will encourage, promote and nurture arts and culture and cultural tourism. A number of artistic ventures and attractions, including visual and performing arts will be situated throughout the site.

Crease Movie and Film Studio

By creating a one-stop shop for the film and animation industry in B.C., Riverview will:

- Build on its reputation as a premier destination for the film industry;
- Attract investment opportunities for capital and operating for some of the heritage buildings requiring significant capital costs and ongoing maintenance;
- Focus on two growth industries and benefit from significant economic spin-offs. The Film Industry has experienced significant growth in B.C. resulting in an ever increasing demand for studio space, particularly very large space. This industry has a high level of spending and concentrated need for labour thus creating significant economic impact. B.C. had a record year in 2003 with total film and television production reaching \$1.4 billion.

B.C.’s animation industry has some 60 B.C. firms working directly in or deriving some portion of their business from the global animation industry. Local industry revenues exceeded \$460 million in fiscal 2000 and are projected to increase by 47% over the next 5 years. Demand for space, shortage of labour and adequate training and education have been identified as constraints to future growth in B.C.¹²

¹¹ North East Sector, Tourism Strategic Plan, 2002, page i

¹² A Study of the Economic Impact, Labour and Training Needs of the B.C. Animation Production Industry, 2001

Services Proposed at Riverview

The map on page 13 outlines the Task Force's Concept Plan as it relates to the physical layout of the Riverview Lands. The recommended locations for these services are designed to:

- maximize the use of the many heritage buildings on the site;
- preserve the heritage landscapes and enhance the overall ecology of the site;
- maximize the potential for private investment in the site; and most importantly
- respect the **Guiding Principles** which form the basis for the recommended uses of the site.

Pages 14 - 22 provide the service descriptions and high level operating model for the four clusters of services recommended:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| • Mental Health and Wellness | page 14 |
| • Research, Education and Innovation | pages 15- 16 |
| • Botanical Heritage and Overall Ecology of the Lands | pages 17 -18 |
| • Heritage, Arts and Culture | pages 19 - 22 |

New buildings may be required to support the Concept Plan. Any new buildings should be sited in the footprint of demolished buildings or on "brown" spaces to ensure the continuity of the landscaping and to avoid impacts on the natural environment. All new building should abide by LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) principles and minimize the use of impervious areas.

Where an appropriate use cannot be determined at this time, historically significant buildings could be temporarily mothballed through appropriate techniques to arrest decay until such time as an appropriate use is determined.



That:

Our vision find harmonized fulfilment in a place of healing, wellness and sanctuary

The tranquility, ecology and history of the entire Riverview Lands be preserved

New uses of buildings and grounds shall be such as to promote artistic, educational, cultural, social, heritage, horticultural and recreational values

The grounds be accessible to Coquitlam residents and to visitors to the City

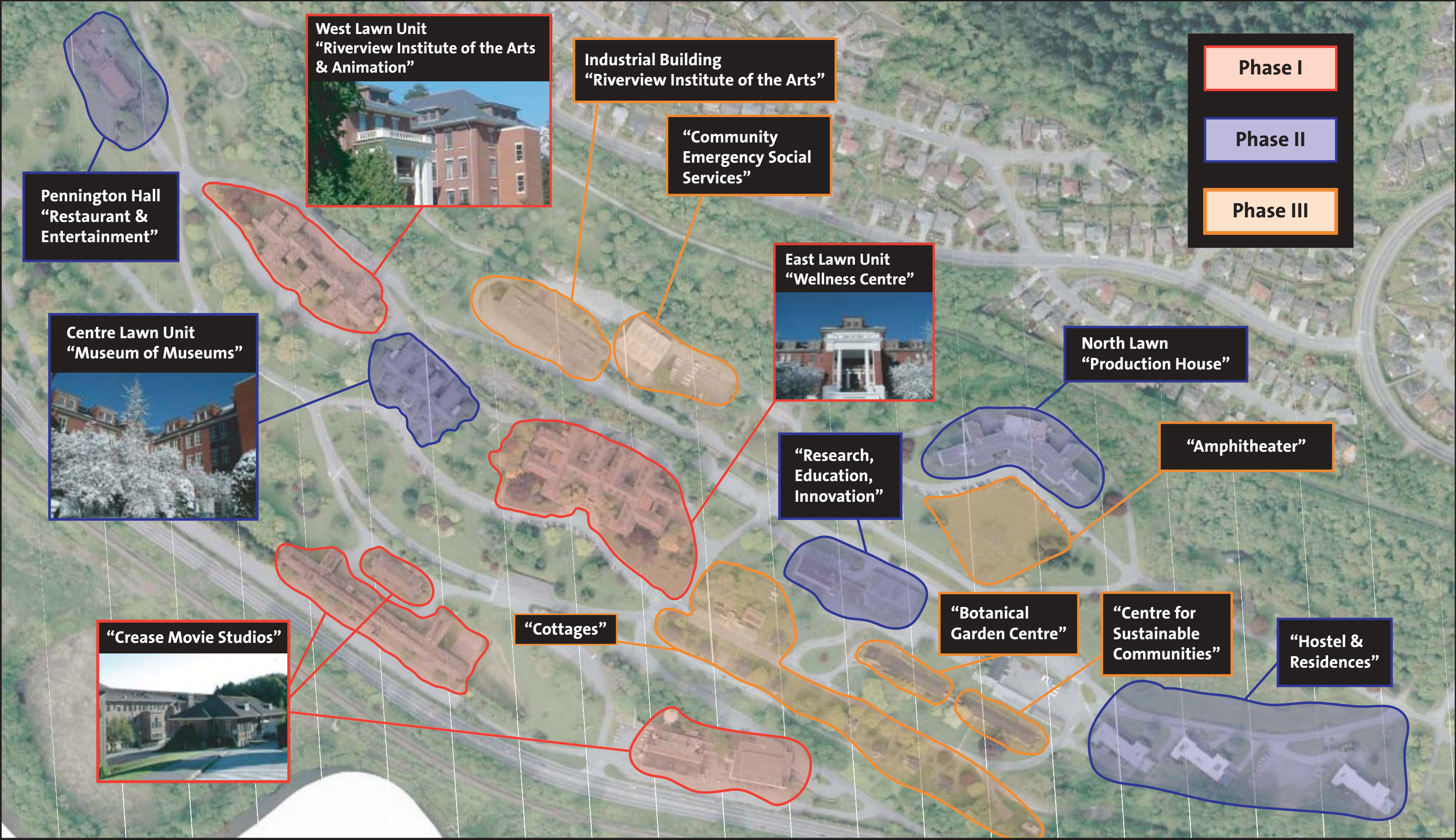
The site be promoted, both in Canada and abroad, for its beauty and tranquillity, for its educational, cultural and artistic opportunities

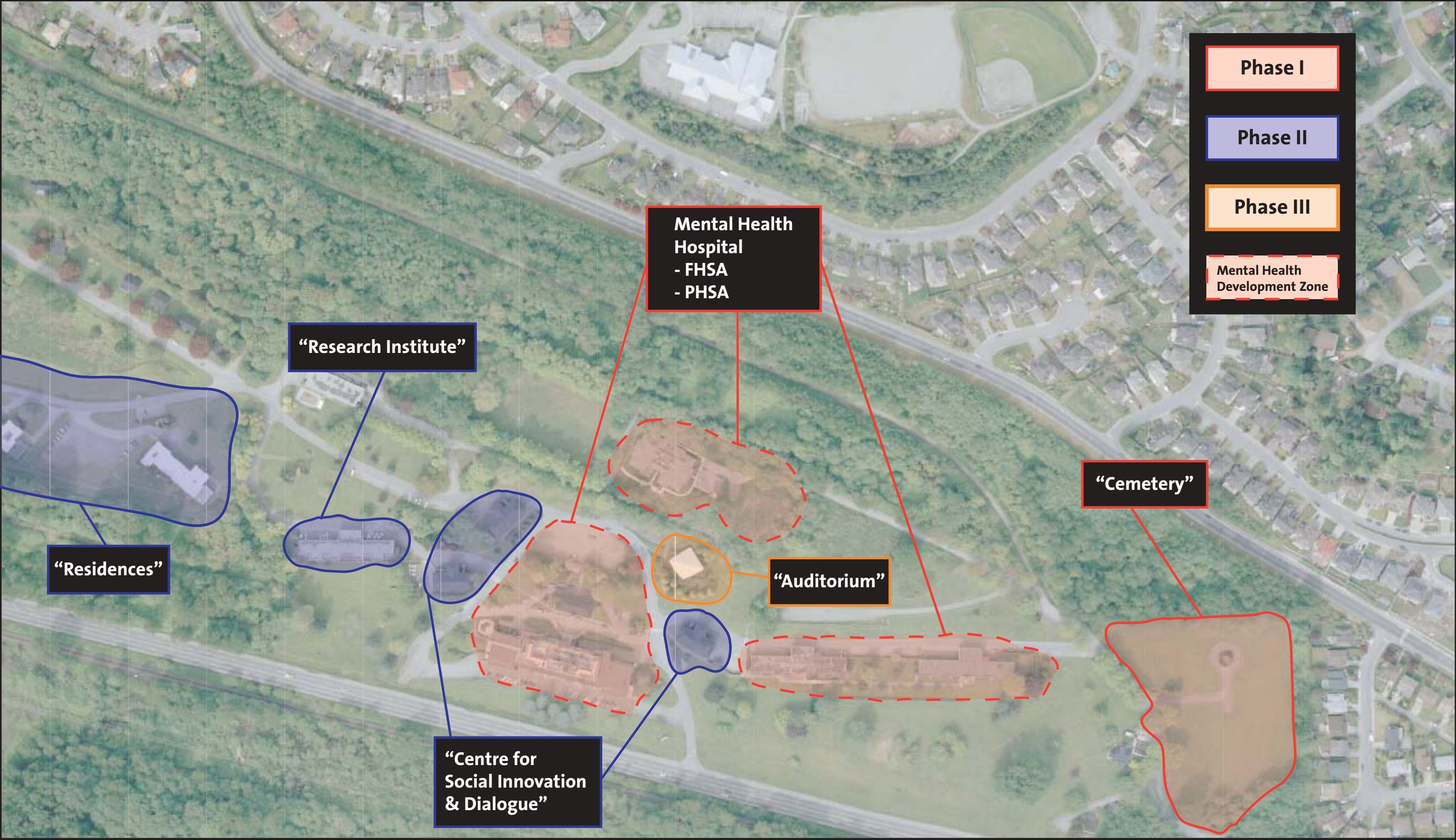
*Riverview Task Force
Guiding Principles*

Concept Plan – Physical Layout

Riverview Lands

Coquitlam





Mental Health and Wellness Services

Goals

- Continue to provide a sanctuary and residential treatment centre for the mentally ill.
- Advocate for mental health services, based on the current and future Fraser Health Authority and PHSA Mental Health services strategic plan to be located at Riverview.
- Ensure that Riverview remains the Centre of Excellence for mental health by locating the recommended services (see below) on the site.
- Develop complementary mental health and wellness services on Riverview.

Concept

Riverview Lands continue to be the Centre of Excellence for mental health and wellness services in the region and provincially. Two clusters of complementary services are the foundation of these Centres of Excellence and promote the above goals.

1. Delivery of mental health services at Riverview

The provincial mental health plan outlines a new model for delivering specialized mental health services in B.C. As part of that plan, the goal of the Riverview Hospital Redevelopment Project is to transfer current Riverview patients to new facilities throughout the Province. It is important to the community and local economy to maintain mental health services at Riverview. The following services are envisioned on Riverview:

- Connolly Lodge and others (as needed by the FHA) provide tertiary mental health services close to home for patients in the Fraser Valley. Patients and families have access to a comprehensive range of mental health services within the sanctuary that is Riverview.
- The Provincial Acute Neuropsychiatry program is located at Riverview and supports neuropsychiatry services provided by the health authorities throughout B.C.
- Specialized “medicine and science beds/ services” dedicated to addressing assessment and treatment of the most complex and / or refractory cases referred by secondary services across the province are located at Riverview.
- The Provincial Mental Health Council which addresses province-wide mental health issues and priorities is located at Riverview.

2. Alternative Medicine and Wellness Treatment Centre

An emerging industry is the research and delivery of alternative medical treatments. This complements the image of Riverview as *a place of healing, wellness and sanctuary* and is a growth industry in Canada and worldwide. A facility combining research, alternative treatment and complementary services could attract private investment for the costly capital upgrade and ongoing operations of East Lawn – the largest heritage building at Riverview.

Operating Concept

Operated by the Province for the provision of mental health services

New facilities clustered in Riverview around Connolly Lodge designed to minimize impact to lands

Operating Concept

Preserves **East Lawn**

- Opened **1930** excellent heritage value
- Square Footage – 361,058 square feet

Venture is a public / private partnership and requires significant private investment to make it a reality.

Research, Education and Innovation

Goals

- Maintain and enhance research and education programs at Riverview.
- Develop Riverview Lands as a sustainable community using best practices and leading by example.

Concept

1. **Research and Education are clustered at Riverview**
2. **Community innovation thrives at Riverview**

1. Mental Health Research and Education are clustered at Riverview

The Forensic Psychiatric Services and Riverview Hospital have a long history of collaboration and cooperation with academic institutions in B.C., particularly with UBC and SFU. The research undertaken at Riverview is internationally recognized. It is important to continue and enhance the research programs at Riverview and not lose them to other centres throughout the province.

SFU's strategic direction is towards expanding its research and teaching presence in the health sciences field. While SFU currently has no plans to develop a School of Medicine, it believes that there exists a critical lack of knowledge around such important issues as community health, wellness, rehabilitative medicine, early childhood development and the economic models of health care delivery.¹³

There exists a dramatic potential to increase the dollar volume of research supported by federal government granting agencies and private industry. Increasing the volume of research spending, attracting leading edge research associates and expanding the breadth of research, not only benefits academic institutions, but also significantly benefits the regional economy.

The following services are envisioned on Riverview:

- a. The provincial mental health and addictions research and education centre which forms the nucleus for the many other research activities at Riverview.¹⁴
- b. Existing relationships with the Forensic Institute, SFU and UBC are maintained and enhanced.
- c. SFU Center for Advanced Education in Graduate Teaching and Research in Forensic Psychology. Utilizing research facilities at Riverview and on the main Burnaby campus, this school would be the focal point for graduate teaching and research in forensic psychology.
- d. Expanded health sciences research, public health and preventative medicine research by SFU;
- e. Institute for Health Research and Education, Gerontology and Early Childhood Development.

Operating Concept

Located in

- New facility as required by province
- Preserves **Henry Esson Young Building (HEY) (1958)**
- Preserves **Unit 5 – Research Institute (1946)**

Collaboration required by provincial government, UBC, SFU and other educational institutes.

¹³ SFU Report to the City of Coquitlam, Riverview Lands Task Force, January 2005

¹⁴ PHSA Specialized Mental Health Program Strategic Plan April 15, 2004

2. Community Innovation

Centre for Sustainable Communities

Many of the social and environmental problems associated with the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption of modern society are manifested at the community level. Communities are where we live and work, and therefore, where the impacts of our collective decisions about matters that affect our land, air and water become obvious.

The Centre for Sustainable Communities is envisioned to be made up of organizations and businesses focused on sustainable practices, best practices and applying those best practices for the betterment of our community, businesses and the world. Partnering with organizations in the region such as UBC, SFU and the GVRD, the Centre would focus on:

- Research conducted on best practices;
- Workshops and toolkits to show businesses and organizations that reducing their impact on the environment can enhance overall efficiency and effectiveness;
- Networks formed to align business and government practices with processes that support a sustainable world; and
- Showcasing sustainability on the Riverview Lands past, present and future, which currently include organically – friendly practices.

Centre for Social Innovation and Dialogue

The non-profit sector is uniquely qualified to foster innovation at the community level thanks to its in-depth knowledge of the community and its capacity to mobilize volunteer and professional resources. They can help develop social capital and a shared sense of citizenship, thereby contributing to social learning and innovation.¹⁵

The importance of collaboration and partnerships; and learning and neutral space – the opportunity and means to bring people together and the time to share knowledge and information and work together on finding creative solutions to problems was seen as critical at the Roundtable on the Future of Social Innovation held in Ottawa in August 2004.¹⁶

The Centre for Social Innovation and Dialogue is envisioned to:

- foster citizenship within our communities;
- present the best ideas in non profit management, philanthropy and corporate citizenship. Find out what works and what doesn't and how to strengthen social impact;
- assist non profit groups to collaborate and share ideas and common services by:
 - creating a neutral space that facilitates community dialogue and knowledge dissemination; and
 - providing a facility where continuous learning and improvement and knowledge sharing and transfer occur daily.

Operating Concept

Preserves **Fernwood Lodge (1938)**

Square footage – 16,700

Operated by Non Profit Society partnering with organizations in the region who focuses on sustainability best practices

Operating Concept

Preserves **Cottages 2 and 3 opened in 1922** as the Boy's Industrial School for juvenile delinquents

Operated by Non Profit Society

¹⁵ Canadian Policy Research Networks "The Future of Social Innovation in Canada", November 2004

¹⁶ Canadian Policy Research Networks "The Future of Social Innovation in Canada", November 2004

Botanical Heritage and Overall Ecology of the Lands

Goals

- Develop the full potential of the arboretum as a major tourist attraction by expanding into a complete Botanical Garden and Horticultural Education Centre.
- Preserve and enhance natural habitat areas and streams.
- Restore former wetlands.
- Develop more formal links with nearby greenspaces (e.g. Riverview Forest Park and Colony Farm Regional Park).

Concept

The Riverview Lands are protected in their entirety. The heritage significance of the site which lies partly in its being a symbol of an important era in the botanical history of B.C., is recognized and celebrated in the creation of a Provincial Botanical Garden. The age, history and setting of the Riverview Lands give the site unlimited potential as a Horticultural Centre.

The grounds will be the living museum which will form an integral part of the Museum of Museums at **Centre Lawn**.

We have here a unique and beautiful creation that is the legacy and gift of previous generations. We want to take this botanical creation and use it for education, for therapy and for the mental health of the people of BC and Canada. This is our vision.

*Bill Browne, Founding
President
Riverview Horticultural
Centre Society*

1. Arboretum, Horticultural School and Provincial Botanical Garden

An arboretum is often described as a living museum. The significance of an arboretum depends on its age, history and setting as well as the health and variety of its plant collection. The trees at Riverview are the most majestic of the ones that grow in arboreta in Canada and the U.S. northwest.

The trees of the Riverview Lands are unique in Western Canada and the Pacific Northwest. They are considered by some to be the best collection of trees in Canada. The value of the individual trees is estimated at over \$50 million. However the age, variety and condition of the collection as a whole, make it worth much more.

Over 1,800 trees of 163 species have been identified and described in a detailed inventory of the heritage trees. Without proper maintenance and renewal, the collection will deteriorate.

The word arboretum is defined as a place where trees and shrubs are collected, labelled and grown for research or study. The arboretum at Riverview was established in 1910, beginning with the area in front of West Lawn. A botanical garden was also begun at that time on the site. Then in 1916 the botanical garden plants were transported to the Point Grey site of UBC. Until the late 1960's an extensive nursery was maintained on the Riverview Lands. Until the early 1980's the arboretum was carefully tended.

The Riverview Horticultural Centre Society has been working to raise the profile and educational opportunities of the trees.¹⁷

Operating Concept

Preserves **Administrative Building**

- Opened **1935** as Nurses Home
- Botanical Garden Centre – 18,450 square feet

Preserves **Henry Esson Young**

- Opened **1958** with Tower expansion in **1959**
- 80,473 square feet provides classroom space

Operated by Non Profit Society

Botanical Heritage and Overall Ecology of the Lands

The existence of an arboretum central to the Lower Mainland with the significance of the one at Riverview presents a tremendous opportunity.¹⁸ The arboretum and cemetery are a living museum and will be an integral part of the Museum of Museums.

Included within the arboretum concept will be:

- Provincial Botanical Garden;
- Heritage seed depository and nursery;
- Garden space for horticultural societies in conjunction with Colony Farms;
- Training and research facilities and demonstration areas.

The arboretum, Botanical Garden and passive recreational uses must be complementary. It is also important to preserve and enhance the natural habitat areas and streams, including:

- Restoration of Finnie's Garden, and enhancement as a naturescape model;
- Protection of watercourses, wildlife habitat and corridors;
- Restoration of former wetlands;
- Cemetery which will also form part of the Living Museum;
- Protection of Heritage landscape – particularly the stone walls built by patients and the stonework, terraces and pond found in Finnie's Garden and throughout;
- Protection and enhancement of the rich diversity of trees wherever they are located throughout the entire site;
- Connections with Riverview Forest, Colony Farms and Mundy Park, as part of the green links trail system;
- Passive recreational values – walking, nature viewing, cycling.

Heritage, Arts and Cultural Services

Goals

- Create a world class destination in which the Museum of Museums showcases the region's history, heritage and culture and where the Riverview Institute of the Arts is an attraction and a destination for arts and cultural courses, workshops, exhibits and events for Lower Mainland residents, and the growing cultural tourism demographic.
- Preserve heritage artifacts, including Centre Lawn, in the City, the region and the Province.
- Create a sanctuary/ retreat environment where creativity and innovation are encouraged and celebrated at Riverview.
- Encourage, promote and nurture the creative spirit of BC's residents and visitors.
- Create a one-stop shop for the film and animation industry in B.C. including large sound stage facilities and complementary businesses such as pre and post production, offices, and an Animation Centre.
- Develop a private/ public collaboration to further B.C. reputation and growth in these industries.



Concept

Riverview is a destination location as it has developed a concentration of tourism products which attract a significant number of tourists. These include:

1. **A Provincial Museum of Museums, including the Arboretum as a living museum;**
2. **The Riverview Institute of the Arts;**
3. **A vibrant film, animation and movie industry at Crease Movie Studios.**

This mix of services is viewed as vital to the future development of Coquitlam's tourism industry. This area is virtually unknown as a tourist destination as it does not yet have a concentration of tourism products or "famous" attractions that are compelling enough or unique enough to attract a significant number of tourists¹⁹. The NorthEast Sector Tourism Strategic Report recognized that the greatest strengths of the region were its culture and heritage within a natural environment and close proximity to Vancouver.

1. Provincial Museum of Museums

The Riverview Museum of Museums will house a collection of significant B.C. artifacts and history. It will be a mosaic of museums committed to connecting us to our heritage, history and culture and promoting an understanding of the uniqueness of BC.

These individual collections will be part of a large museum complex and will form a group of museums and research centres focused on the region's natural history, heritage and archives.

¹⁹ North East Sector, Tourism Strategic Plan, 2002, page i

Heritage, Arts and Cultural Services

1. Provincial Museum of Museums (continued)

The Museum includes a historical timeline of Riverview Hospital and Lands, with the arboretum and cemetery as a Living Museum. The preservation of heritage artifacts is of increasing importance to the City of Coquitlam²⁰. This concept supports the Mayors Heritage Task Force which favoured a museum site on Riverview Lands. It also enables the preservation of the history around Riverview and mental health history in B.C.

The following exhibits form the core of the Museum:

1. Teamster's Transportation Museum - \$1.2 - \$1.5 million estimated value
2. Society for the Preservation of Antique Radios of Canada - \$1 million estimate
3. Riverview Hospital Historical Society Museum and National Museum of Medicine
4. Interpretation/Information Centre for Riverview Heritage Trees and Botanical Garden History
5. War Museum (a branch of Ottawa's National Museum)

The museum will house priceless collections that have been collected by individuals and associations that are currently stored away in less than ideal and safe conditions. Other significant exhibits include:

- First Nations Heritage Museum
- Tri City Arts and Craft Museum
- Historical Arms Collectors Museum
- Fashion Through the Ages Museum
- Film/ TV Production and Industry Museum
- Police and Firefighters Museum
- Interactive Museum for Children
- BC Motorsports Hall of Fame
- Sports Museum
- Coquitlam Hall of Fame

Appendix D provides a more extensive list of possible exhibits.

Complementing these permanent exhibits will be space to accommodate travelling exhibits from museums, nationally and internationally. It is also envisioned to include a restoration workshop area as well as a 1950's style diner.

Operating Concept

Preserves Centre Lawn at Riverview

- Opened **1924**, excellent heritage value
- Square Footage – 119,000 square feet

Estimated traffic – 5,000 year 1 with 100,000 by year 10

Revenue Sources

- admissions,
- participating societies/collectors plus the movie theatre
- government grants
- Benevolent funding and sponsorships

Economic spinoff to the local economy conservatively estimated at \$15 million over 10 years

²⁰ City of Coquitlam Mayor's Heritage Task Force, Caring For the Past to Preserve the Future, 2003, page 2

Heritage, Arts and Cultural Services

2. Riverview Institute of the Arts

The Riverview Institute of the Arts encourages, promotes and nurtures arts and culture, and cultural tourism. Situated throughout the Riverview site, are a number of artistic ventures and attractions, including visual arts, performing arts and filmmaking.

Riverview Institute of the Arts will be modeled after the Sundance Institute, created in 1969 near Park City, Utah. Sundance's original vision was environmental conservation and artistic experimentation. After years of experimentation and refinement, Sundance now includes the Sundance Institute with stunning natural scenery, and tasteful accommodation combining to make it dynamically unique. Sundance is a process as well as a place.²¹ It is that unique blend that we envisage Riverview Institute of the Arts will create and sustain.

The Riverview Institute of the Arts meets the local demand for more studio, rehearsal and performance space. Local theatrical, dance, music companies and arts and cultural groups will also create synergies by clustering on the site, helping to animate the Riverview lands.

The following is envisioned on Riverview:

Visual and Literary Arts

1. Artists' studios and galleries where residents and visiting visual artists (painters, sculptors, fibre artists, photographers, etc.) work in a retreat setting or in partnership, exhibit their work, conduct master classes, workshops, seminars;
2. Writers' cottages where literary artists (novelists, poets, scriptwriters, etc) can come and stay to focus on specific projects and carry them to completion in the inspiring Riverview Lands. They could also hold master classes and workshops;
3. Festivals, outdoor concerts and arts & crafts markets throughout the spring, fall and summer, both local and international – a strong draw for cultural tourists; and
4. Woodworking and metalworking shops operate as a manufacturing business and studio, where artists and the public can work on and view projects. Classes are held throughout the year;

Performing Arts

5. Teaching and performance of music, dance and live theatre. The outdoor amphitheatre on the hill is the site of weekly summertime performances.

Operating Concept – Preserves

Centre Lawn (1924) - houses exhibitions and art displays, theatre

Industrial Building (1963) – Woodworking and metalworking studio and display

Cottages 106 - 114 (1918 – 1940)– Writers and artist cottages and boutiques

Roadside, Leaside, Brookside (1949) – Hostel and residence for visiting artists, performers, writers and tourists

HEY (1958)– classrooms, auditorium, offices

Valleyview Auditorium and Chapel (1959)– Small stage with some wing space for performing arts

Amphitheatre (new)– outdoor performances and concerts

²¹ History of Robert Redford's Sundance Resort – www.sundanceresort.com

Heritage, Arts and Cultural Services

3. Crease Movie Studios

Vancouver is the third largest film and movie production centre in North America. Riverview is already a well-known and treasured filming destination with filming currently taking place in the old Crease Building and adjoining cafeteria building. Access to other buildings and the grounds is currently limited. Riverview is the most filmed location in Canada.

The film industry has a high level of spending and concentrated need for labour thus creating significant economic impact. B.C. had a record year in 2003 with total film and television production reaching \$1.4 billion. Growth in B.C. has resulted in an ever increasing demand for studio space, particularly very large space. B.C. is adequately served by warehouse style stages but purpose built studio space appears to be at a premium, particularly for the long periods required for Features and Series.

The animation industry is another growth industry that is complementary to the film industry. Demand for space, shortage of labour and adequate training and education have been identified as constraints to future growth in B.C.²²

The following is envisioned on Riverview:

Crease Movie Studio is the flagship of filmmaking, video and multimedia production activities in the area. With production offices and post-production facilities on site, the Crease Studio is home to many films, television series, documentaries and other productions thus meeting the demand for large scale studio complexes with one stop services for producers. Set in the serene and peaceful Riverview, Crease Movie Studios will have access not only to the 471,000 square feet of dedicated studio and services but also to stunning landscapes, grounds and heritage buildings set in the 244 acres at Riverview.

The business of studio space is driven by a need for capacity usage generated from a sequence of short-term tenancies. This business model can have difficulty attracting large amounts of development debt or equity financing, consequently, few commercial studio development projects have been completed. The Riverview Lands provide a unique opportunity to attract the more lucrative productions requiring high technical standards together with the benefits of one-stop shopping.

The **Crease Movie Studio** and **Animation Centre** and its supporting services require collaboration between the provincial and local government and the industry itself. Management of the facility as well as private investment will be required to make this concept a reality.

Operating Concept

Crease (1934) with approximately 91,000 square feet of ready made set

Central Supply Building (1954) with 71,000 square feet houses to house a large scale studio complex with storage, warehouse etc.

Crease Cafeteria (1942) with 16,000 square feet houses production offices

West Lawn (1913) with 170,000 square feet is the Animation Studio where animators and educators come together to innovate and share space

Pennington Hall (1951) operates as a restaurant and entertainment centre, complete with bowling lanes.

North Lawn (1955) with 123,000 square feet has full scale pre and post production house with offices space both permanent and temporary

East Lawn (1930) at 361,000 square feet operates as a Wellness Centre



²² A Study of the Economic Impact, Labour and Training Needs of the B.C. Animation Production Industry, 2001

Buildings Preserved as part of Concept Plan

Mental Health and Wellness

Building	Date	Sq Ft	Recommended Use	Operating Model
	New?		Tertiary mental health services	Provincial Government
	New?		Specialized medicine and science beds	Provincial Government
	New?		Mental health research and education centre	Provincial Government
Unit 5	1946	20,301	Research Institute	Educational Institute
East Lawn	1930	361,058	Alternative Medicine and Treatment Centre	Private investment
Cottages	1918 - 40	various		Society, private

Heritage, Arts and Culture

Building	Date	Sq Ft	Recommended Use	Operating Model
Centre Lawn	1924	118,997	Museum of Museums	Society
Industrial Building	1963	46,266	Woodworking and metalworking studio and display	Society
Roadside	1949	20,977	Hostel and residences	Society
Leeside	1949	19,030	Hostel and residences	Society
Brookside	1949	19,844	Hostel and residences	Society
Henry Esson Young	1958	80,476	Classrooms, Auditorium, offices, conferences	Society, private
Tudor Cottage 1	1922	9,285	Arts related services and offices	Society
Auditorium	1965	3,999	Small stage and chapel, weddings	Society
Amphitheatre	NEW		Outdoor performances and concerts	Society
Crease Unit	1934	90,994	Movie Studio	Private
Crease Cafeteria	1942	16,665	Production offices	Private
Central Supply	1954	72,287	Movie sets, Movie Parking and Garage	Private
West Lawn	1913	170,382	Animation Studio	Private
North Lawn	1955	123,151	Pre and Post Production	Private
Pennington Hall	1951	33,814	Restaurant and entertainment	Private

Natural Botanical Heritage and Ecology

Arboretum/grounds	1913		Maintain and enhance	City
Administration	1935	18,450	Botanical Garden Centre	Society
Fernwood Lodge	1938	16,700	Centre for Sustainable Communities	Society
Tudor Cottages 2/3	1922	11,200	Centre for Social Innovation and Dialogue	
Cemetery			Cemetery, Historical display	City

Financing and Phasing

This Plan is ambitious. The capital investment required to realize this Plan is over \$115 million just for the renovation and upgrade of West Lawn, Centre Lawn and East Lawn.

The mix of services and location of buildings recommended attempts to maximize the potential for private investment and benevolent funding. The following services, if attempted, should be done so in a public / private partnership:

- Wellness Centre and treatment facility (East Lawn)
- Animation Centre (West Lawn)
- Entertainment Centre (Pennington Hall)
- Crease Studios
 - Crease and Crease Cafeteria
 - Production Centre (North Lawn)
 - Garage and studio (Central Supply Building)

Collaboration between the Province and the City is essential to moving this Plan forward and in developing and managing the site. The site should be governed as one and kept in public ownership.

It is hoped that this report will in some way influence and contribute to future decisions concerning the Riverview Lands

Recommended Next Steps

This Plan is a conceptual plan only. The level of detail contained can only provide guidance toward the **vision**. Detailed planning is required. Each building and each service requires a detailed Business Plan before moving forward on each initiative.

In order to move this Plan forward it would require:

- Endorsement by City of Coquitlam Council and the Province of B.C.;
- A transition plan which looked at ownership, governance, cost sharing and detailed phasing;
- Financial forecasts with high level capital and site operating requirements;
- A Business Plan for each service recommended which includes at a minimum:
 - proposed operating model, financial projections, governance model and marketing plan; partnership model as most models are dependent on a high level of cooperation with stakeholders – public, private and community based;
 - demand study; and
 - potential funding relationships with the provincial, regional and local governments.

Riverview Task Force Members

The following individuals are members of the Riverview Task Force and the groups that they are associated with:

1. Councillor Mae Reid, Chair
2. Councillor Fin Donnelly, Vice-Chair
3. Konni Bernaschek, *Coquitlam Heritage Society*
4. Fern Bouvier, *Place des Arts*
Freeman of the City of Coquitlam
5. Clara Brolese, *North East Coquitlam Ratepayers Association*
6. Fred Carey, *Society for the Preservation of Antique Radio in Canada*
7. Helen Daniels, *ArtsConnect*
8. Don Gillespie, *Burke Mountain Naturalists*
9. Sue Habberger, *Riverview Horticultural Centre Society*
10. Ray Jennings, *Simon Fraser University*
11. Norman Lynch, *Teamsters Museum*
12. Dan Mattinson, *Coastal Sound Music*
13. Bill Naisby, *Citizen Representative*
14. Kathy Nelson, *Riverview Hospital Historical Society*
15. Esfandiar Pournadeali, *Iranian Community Association of BC*
16. Anna Tremere, *Riverview Hospital Historical Society*



No Aerial Photography Currently Available

No Aerial Photography Currently Available

Riverview Lands - Watercourses

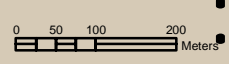
- LEGEND**
- Boundary of Riverview Lands
 - Existing Watercourse
 - Contour (2 metre elevations)
 - Dyke
 - Wet Area

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Riverview Lands SHIM Inventory was carried out in August of 2002 with the addition of some data collection days in the field during December of 2002. Not all the data collected throughout the project is identified on this map, as this map is an attempt to summarize the major features collected during the inventory connection phase. The SHIM inventory data collection and mapping was carried out by Omni-Tech Environmental Services, coordinated by the City of Coquitlam. For additional data or information on this project please contact the City of Coquitlam Parks Department at 604-927-3546.

Source of Orthophoto: City of Coquitlam 2003

Note: Watercourses identified on map represent existing above ground watercourses and portions may have been dry at the time of survey.





Report

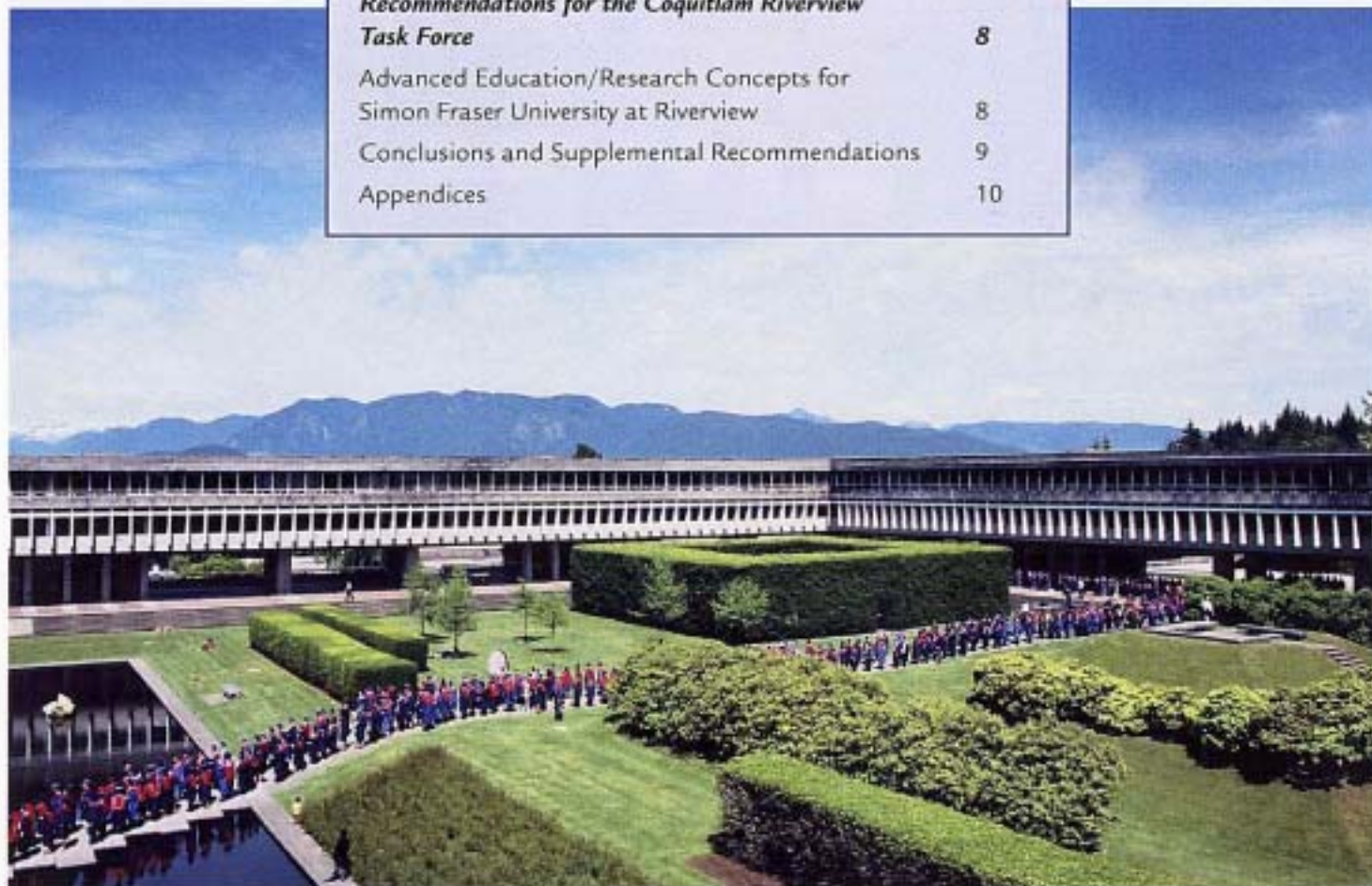
**To the City Of Coquitlam:
Riverview Lands Task Force**
January 2005



**SIMON FRASER
UNIVERSITY**

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS REPORT

Dr. Michael Stevenson, President & Vice Chancellor,
Simon Fraser University
Dr. Hal Weinberg, Director, Research Ethics,
Simon Fraser University
Dr. Dan Weeks, Chair, Psychology Department,
Simon Fraser University
Wilf Hurd, Director, Government Relations,
Simon Fraser University

ENCLOSURES:

"Research & Education Programs at Forensic Psychiatric Services & Riverview Hospital: A Tradition of Collaboration with SFU", April 13, 2004.

"Filling the Gaps in Education for Health: SFU's New Faculty of Health Sciences—A presentation by Dr. Michael Stevenson to the Westminster Medical Association's Cam Coady Awards of Distinction Dinner, October 15, 2004.

■ PREFACE

Simon Fraser University is keenly interested in the issues around the closure of the Riverview Hospital and the development and land-use decisions on the Riverview site.

We believe that it is important for the communities around Burnaby Mountain, particularly citizens in the City of Coquitlam, to have direct input into the decisions of the provincial government.

SFU wishes to commend the City of Coquitlam for appointing a Task Force to gather feedback from all stakeholders and members of the public. We are pleased to be asked to contribute our ideas and we hope that the final recommendations of the Task Force will be of invaluable assistance to both the City and to the Province of British Columbia as the two levels of government move forward.

SFU has reviewed the statement of principles established for the Task Force. We believe they form a basis for a balanced, holistic approach to the redevelopment of the Riverview lands. By achieving this balance between ecological preservation, health and wellness, teaching and research, and community development, the eventual outcome will achieve widespread community support and provide an opportunity to create something that is unique in North America.

Simon Fraser University has a long history of research and educational collaboration with Riverview Hospital and the Forensic Psychiatric Services. With this report we are enclosing a document compiled by the Provincial Health Services Authority, which provides an extensive background on this collaboration. We believe that an important body of research and teaching already exists, and that we should all strive to retain these programs in the region.

■ OUR ACTIVITIES TO DATE

When SFU learned that the Provincial Health Services Authority had launched a stakeholders review process on the redevelopment of the Riverview lands we took immediate steps to become engaged and to consider our potential involvement in the future redevelopment of the Riverview lands.

This is a synopsis of our meetings/activities over the past year.

JANUARY 2004: Meeting with His Worship Mayor Jon Kingsbury, City of Coquitlam. The Mayor raised the issue of the Riverview lands redevelopment with us, and urged SFU to become involved in the stakeholder review process.

Dr. Michael Stevenson and Dr. Warren Gill also held separate meetings with His Worship, Mayor Joe Trasolini (City of Port Moody); His Worship, Mayor Derek Corrigan (City of Burnaby); and His Worship, Mayor Wayne Wright (City of New Westminster).

MARCH 2004: SFU hosted representatives of the Provincial Health Services Authority at a luncheon to discuss the redevelopment of the Riverview lands. Given the history of collaboration between SFU and Riverview, and our concern about the loss of this important research and teaching activity in the region, we were seeking assurances that SFU would have some ability to participate in the stakeholders review.

Attending this luncheon were Lynda Cranston, President & CEO of the Provincial Health Authority; Leslie Arnold, President, Mental Health, PHSA; and Val Embree, Director of Health Planning, PHSA.

SFU participants included: Dr. Michael Stevenson, President & Vice Chancellor; Dr. Warren Gill, Vice-President, University Relations; Dr. Bruce Clayman, Vice-President, Research; Dr. David MacLean, Director of the Institute for Health Research and Education; Dr. Dan Weeks, Chair of the Psychology Department; Dr. Colin Jones, Chair of the Chemistry Department; Dr. Mario Pinto, Physics Department Head; and Dr. Hal Weinberg, Director of Research Ethics. Researchers also joined us: Allen Thornton, Wendy Thornton, and Ivan Torres who are involved in clinical case study work.

Dr. Dan Weeks and Dr. Hal Weinberg agreed to monitor and become involved in the Riverview lands redevelopment stakeholders review process.

MAY 2004: SFU hosted a caucus meeting of Northeast Sector Government MLA's at the Diamond University Centre. Attending the meeting were: the Hon. Christy Clark, formerly Minister of Children & Families, Deputy Premier and MLA, Port Moody-Westwood; Harry Bloy, MLA, Burquitlam, Karn Manhas, MLA, Port Coquitlam, Richard Stewart, MLA, Coquitlam-Maillardville and Ken Stewart, MLA, Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows.

The issue of the Riverview redevelopment was on the table as one of the agenda items, and Dr. Dan Weeks and Dr. Hal Weinberg made a presentation on the important nature of the research and teaching collaboration between SFU and Riverview.

They also outlined ways in which SFU might be involved at the Riverview lands site. Several options were discussed. It was generally agreed that some form of post-secondary use at the graduate level, as well as applied research, were worthy considerations for the strategic plan around the redevelopment of the Riverview lands.

We believe that based on our discussion at this meeting the Provincial Government is committed to a full consultation with all affected parties before a final recommendation is delivered to government.

JUNE 2004: SFU hosted the Hon. Susan Brice, formerly the Minister of State for Mental Health, and Mr. Harry Bloy, MLA, Burquitlam, for a tour/discussion of the collaborative teaching and research work.

The Minister met with SFU's Vice-President, Research, and visited the East Annex at SFU where the Riverview casework is currently being conducted. SFU stressed the important nature of this work and urged the Minister to help support our efforts to keep this activity in the region.

NOVEMBER 2004: SFU's President Dr. Michael Stevenson, Dr. Warren Gill, Vice President of University Relations and Dr. Hal Weinberg, Director of Research Ethics, met with members of Coquitlam's Riverview Task Force, which included City Manager Warren Jones and Councillors Mae Reid and Fin Donnelly. SFU agreed to submit a report to the Task Force before its January deadline, which will confirm our interest in being involved in the long-term development of the Riverview lands from a teaching and research standpoint.

■ ABOUT SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Simon Fraser University was established in 1965 during a time of dramatic social change. It was a time when institutions and traditions were tested by deep questioning, radical imagination and creativity.

SFU captured the vibrant spirit of those formative years and gave new definition to the idea of university. Hierarchy was tempered by openness, inclusion and a profound commitment to academic freedom. Like the explorer whose name the university bears, SFU prized adventure and discovery.

Nearly 40 years later, Simon Fraser University, with its main campus situated atop picturesque Burnaby Mountain in the heart of the BC Lower Mainland, is recognized as one of Canada's leading comprehensive universities. It has been ranked 5 times as the #1 comprehensive University in MacLean's rankings.

This ranking can be attributed, in part, to its innovative undergraduate programs, and outstanding graduate programs. With an enrolment of more than 23,000 students, SFU is making a rich contribution to both the economy and the intellectual environment in BC and Canada.

The Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue, located in downtown Vancouver, welcomes local, national and international meetings of government, business and community organizations in a setting custom designed to facilitate dialogue on matters of urgent public importance.

SFU's newest campus, SFU Surrey, serves students in one of Canada's fastest growing cities and regions. With its emphasis on interactive arts, management of technology and e-learning, the SFU Surrey campus is at the leading edge of both teaching and research.

SFU is proposing to relocate its celebrated School for the Contemporary Arts to the historic Woodward's development in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. It will be part of the dramatic transformation proposed for this disadvantaged part of the city.

SFU's commitment to generating knowledge is matched by a commitment to its practical application. SFU is the leading university in Canada in patent applications and spin-off companies established per dollar invested in research.

SFU will celebrate its 40th anniversary in 2005. Through the "Reaching New Heights" capital campaign and in celebration of the 40th anniversary, SFU is preparing for its next 40 years.

■ SFU STUDENT POPULATION

Although Simon Fraser University is a major provincial institution, which attracts students from around British Columbia, across Canada and around the world, it remains extremely popular with high school students who graduate within the immediate region.

In the Fall Semester of 2003, for example, a total of 8,961 students who listed residences in the Burnaby, New Westminster, Tri-Cities region, were enrolled at SFU. This represents more than 41 percent of the total student population. Vancouver, with 4,426 SFU students and Surrey with 2,158, were next largest blocks of SFU students.

Many of the students from SFU continue to live and work in the Tri-Cities region after graduation, and make a significant contribution to the economy and the vibrancy of these communities.

Looking at future enrolment trends, although the student enrolment numbers will undoubtedly increase in Surrey as a result of the opening of a new campus at Central City, it is anticipated that the Burnaby-New

Westminster-Tri Cities region will continue to have the largest cohort of students attending SFU at the main Burnaby Mountain campus.

■ THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY ON THE GREATER VANCOUVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Based on data from Simon Fraser University's fiscal year ending March 31, 2000, SFU had the following direct and indirect impact on the Greater Vancouver Regional District:

DIRECT IMPACT

Spending in the GVRD attributable to SFU's presence is estimated to be \$228 million, consisting of the following:

SFU expenditures on goods & services	\$37,425,329
Expenditures by SFU's faculty & staff	\$83,301,846
Expenditures by students	\$106,603,600
Expenditures by visitors	\$747,545
TOTAL	\$228,078,321

As an employer, SFU provides approximately 3,087 full-time equivalent jobs in the GVRD.

INDIRECT IMPACT

SFU's indirect economic impact is determined by applying multipliers to SFU's initial direct spending and direct employment. The purpose of multipliers is to measure the secondary income and employment generated by SFU's initial direct spending.

The concept of a multiplier is derived from the common sense idea that spending initiates an economic chain reaction of further spending, production, income and employment.

An income multiplier of 0.49 is applied to SFU's initial direct spending to estimate SFU's secondary income effects within the GVRD. An employment multiplier of 0.62 is applied to SFU's estimated full-time equivalent employment to estimate the additional jobs created by SFU's direct expenditures. Based on the application of these two multipliers, SFU is responsible for:

- Indirect spending of \$112 million in the GVRD
- Indirect creation of 1,914 jobs in the GVRD

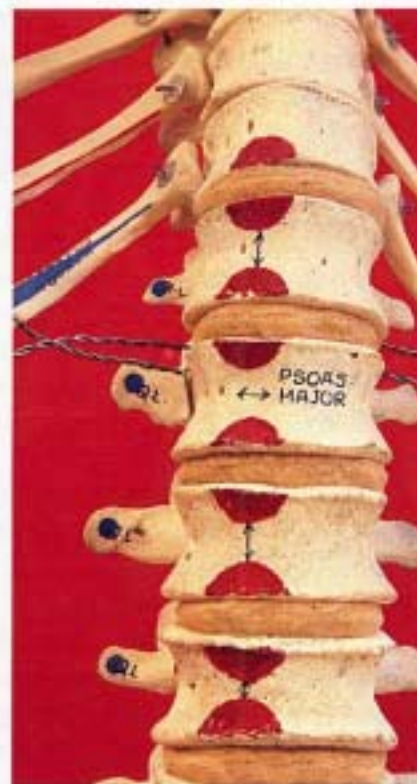
(Please see Appendices for detailed spreadsheets.)

CONCLUSION

In 2000, Simon Fraser University's total direct and indirect economic activity in the Greater Vancouver Regional District was \$340 million. Simon Fraser University was directly and indirectly responsible for the creation of 5,000 full-time equivalent jobs.

TABLE 1
SFU Students by Area of Residence
Fall 2003

City/District	Number	Percent
<i>BBY. NW & Tri-Cities</i>		
Burnaby	4,778	21.9%
Coquitlam	2,030	9.3%
Port Coq.	1,095	5.0%
Port Moody	488	2.2%
New West	570	2.6%
Subtotal	8,961	41.0%
<i>Other Areas</i>		
Vancouver	4,426	20.3%
Surrey	2,158	9.9%
North Van.	1,141	5.2%
Richmond	1,128	5.2%
Delta	522	2.4%
Langley	512	2.3%
Maple Ridge	389	1.8%
West Van.	247	1.1%
Abbotsford	244	1.1%
Chilliwack	95	0.4%
Pitt Meadows	86	0.4%
Mission	80	0.4%
White Rock	59	0.3%
Other	1,797	8.2%
Subtotal	12,884	59.0%
SFU Total	21,845	100.0%



■ SFU'S HEALTH SCIENCES: MANDATE AND VISION

Simon Fraser University has a long and respected history of health research and education. Two of the founding programs in this field were the Schools of Kinesiology and Gerontology. In fact, SFU was the first University in Canada to form a Kinesiology School back in 1970. The Gerontology Research Centre followed in 1982.

Other departments and schools across the university have also been active in health research:

- Psychology with a leading reputation in areas like clinical and forensic psychology
- Molecular biology, chemistry and biochemistry, with strengths in various fields of genetic research which includes bioinformatics, virology and immunology and drug design
- Engineering, with an emerging concentration in biomedical engineering
- Statistics, with a major concentration on biostatistics and epidemiology
- Social Sciences, with strengths in sociology, economics and public policy on health

In June of 1991 a Task Force on Applied Health Programs was established at SFU to advise the University on direction and strategies for developing core strengths in the health field. In 1994 the Task Force tabled a comprehensive report recommending a new entity to deliver a health studies program at the undergraduate and graduate level.

The four areas of recommended focus were:

- Human growth and development
- Health as health promotion and disease prevention
- Health, society and social policy, or socio-cultural aspects of health and healing
- Community health services management

After a long freeze in university funding in British Columbia in the 1990s, the restructuring of Federal resources around health research provided the impetus for the next major development at SFU.

In 2001 SFU formed the Institute for Health Research and Education with a mandate to promote interdisciplinary research across the broadest spectrum of health issues. One of the ultimate aims was the development of a graduate program in health studies.

Finally, the new Faculty of Health Sciences at SFU was formed in early 2004. Its mandate is to support research and develop teaching programs that bridge the issues of science, public policy and healthcare practice, with concentration on three shared objectives:

- The integration of social and natural sciences, outcomes analysis and policy
- The cross-sectoral nature of research questions and programs
- The adoption of multiple perspectives, modes of inquiry and levels of analysis

In accomplishing its mission, the Faculty of Health Sciences will integrate and promote our understanding of health and its biological and social determinants. It will also stress the need for strong collaboration and partnership in the wider community, building on SFU's long tradition of innovative and effective outreach.

At the undergraduate level SFU has developed several specialized interdisciplinary programs that cuts across departments, schools and programs in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. The Departments of Gerontology, Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology and Geography have a strong presence in health teaching and research.

The University is internationally renowned for teaching along with basic and applied research in the Faculties of Sciences and Applied Sciences, the Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, the School of Kinesiology and the Department of Biological Sciences. These disciplines enjoy a strong foundation of faculty infrastructure and biomedical research funding that is nationally competitive. Health research and teaching has become a focus in other academic units, including Chemistry, Communications, Computer Science, Engineering, Physics and Statistics.

The Faculty of Health Sciences will introduce three new graduate programs:

- A Master of Health Science in Population and Public Health (September 2005)
- A Master of Health Science in Global Health (September 2006)
- A Master of Health Science in Infectious Diseases (September 2007)
- An undergraduate program in Health Sciences (September 2006)

Population and public health will focus on the factors that influence health and disease, and on the development and implementation of policies that produce overall changes in public health.

Global Health will address the broad range of health, from the level of system support in individual communities and populations at large. It will recognize the impact of globalization on health and health systems.

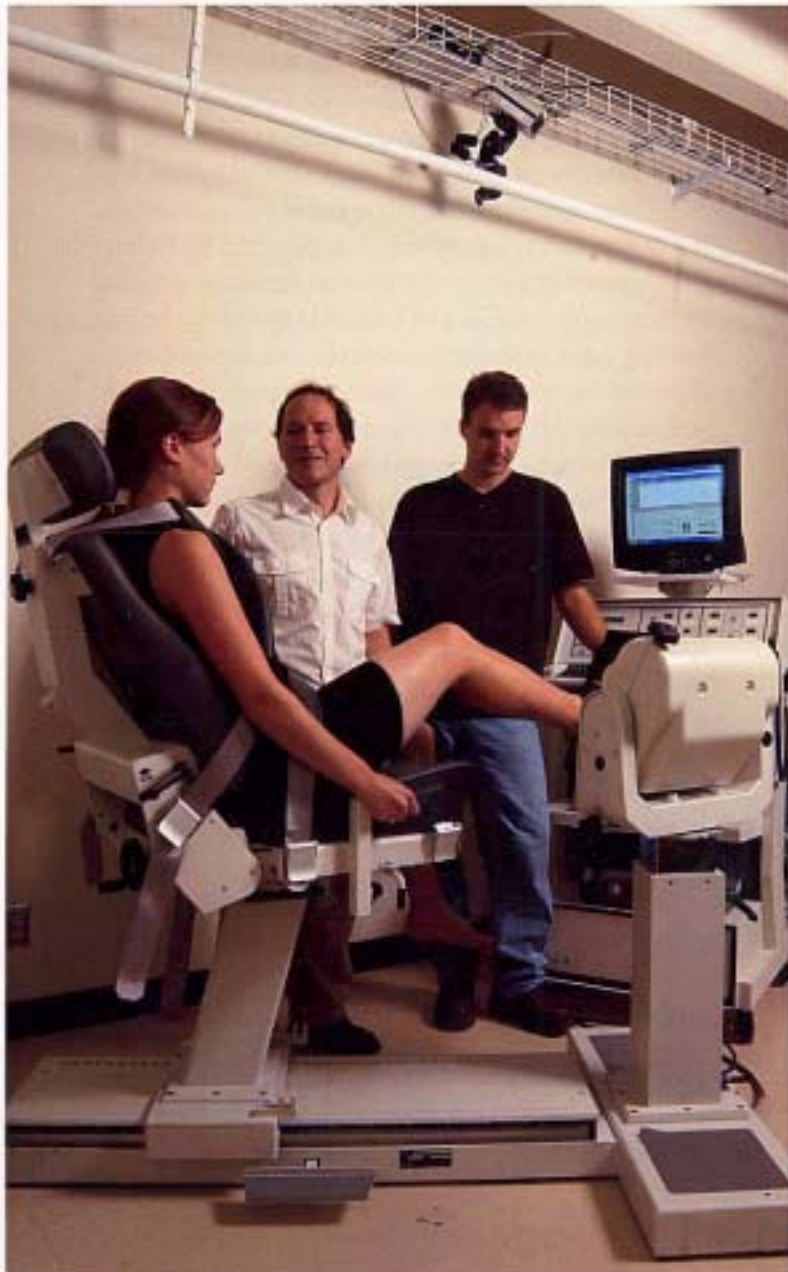
Infectious Diseases will focus on immunology and the development of new vaccines. Concerns about HIV, SARS, BSE and potential bio-terrorist agents have heightened the awareness of the both people and their governments.

In the future, the Faculty of Health Science will focus on aging and chronic illness, capitalizing on SFU's renowned worldwide strengths in gerontology and kinesiology.

A complementary initiative in brain function and development will also dwell on neurodegenerative disorders, brain injuries, early childhood development and dementia, along with health and social policy. SFU recently secured a Leading Edge Chair in Neuroscience and Early Childhood Development, approved by the BC Leading Edge Chair Foundation.

Of course SFU's bold new initiatives in health sciences and research cannot be successful without active community partners and external health care providers along with health care professionals.

We look forward to working with partners such as the Ministry of Health, The Minister of State for Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Provincial Health Authorities and partners like the Riverview Hospital and BC Forensics, as well as British Columbia's experts in health services, planning and research.



Recommendations for the Coquitlam Riverview Task Force

■ ADVANCED EDUCATION/RESEARCH CONCEPTS FOR SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY AT RIVERVIEW

1. GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

The concept expanding the University's involvement in Forensic Psychology research would seek to build on the strengths of the collaborative research already in place between SFU, Riverview and Forensic Psychiatric Services.

Utilizing existing research facilities at Riverview and on the main Burnaby campus of Simon Fraser University, the school would be the focal point for graduate teaching and research.

As outlined in the background report submitted with our main report, "Research & Education Programs at Forensic Psychiatric Services & Riverview Hospital: A Tradition of Collaboration with SFU" the existing research program is internationally recognized. It is also extremely productive given its current size and scale.

There exists the dramatic potential to increase the dollar volume of research supported by federal government granting agencies and private industry. Increasing the volume of research spending, attracting leading-edge research associates and expanding the breadth of research, not only benefits academic institutions like SFU, it also makes a significant contribution to the economic future of the region.

Local governments and municipalities have long recognized the significance of research and development at research parks or other institutes within their boundaries. These activities bring tangible economic spin-offs and help diversify local economies.

From the teaching standpoint, Riverview and SFU already have a collaborative program through our Psychology Department. The hospital offers one-year psychology internships that are intended to prepare students for professional practice with adult patients in various specialized areas.

The idea of expanding and building on this legacy of research on the Riverview lands is one that needs further discussion with the Province, but is certainly worth serious consideration.

2. EXPANDED HEALTH SCIENCES RESEARCH, PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE

Simon Fraser University's goal is to provide institutional leadership in the areas of health awareness, health promotion and wellness. We believe there may be an opportunity on the Riverview site to develop research and teaching at the graduate level around the whole issue of community health and preventative health care.

The presence of the Riverview Hospital and the ongoing history of research collaboration between this institution and Simon Fraser University invite further examination and discussion about future. With expertise in such disciplines as biological sciences, health sciences and immunology, SFU is uniquely positioned both academically and within the region, to lead this discussion.

3. A POTENTIAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH RESEARCH & EDUCATION, GERONTOLOGY AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

As noted earlier, Simon Fraser University's strategic direction is towards expanding its research and teaching presence in the health sciences field. While the University has no plans to develop a School of Medicine, it believes that there exists a critical lack of knowledge around such important issues as community health, wellness, rehabilitative medicine, early childhood development and the economic models of health care delivery.

SFU has also partnered with the Down Syndrome Research Centre of BC to support an early childhood development neuroscience project. The knowledge gained from this non-invasive research into the brain activity of children diagnosed with down syndrome, will give us new insights into the disease and how the human brain develops.

Also, in 2005, SFU will begin construction on a new Health Sciences Centre, which will significantly increase the University's research and teaching capacity around health and wellness.

Given the collaborative work already going on between Riverview and SFU in forensic psychology and criminology, there exists an opportunity to broaden the activities at Riverview into new community health and wellness strategies for psychiatric patients, or people with cognitive impairments.

The option of bringing Riverview into this activity should be studied and carefully considered.



■ CONCLUSIONS AND SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Simon Fraser University supports the holistic approach to the redevelopment of the Riverview lands. We believe this can only be achieved through a preservation of the natural setting, linked to a component of healing and teaching. These are the founding visions of the Riverview setting, and should form the centerpiece of any redevelopment strategy.
2. We believe it is critically important for local governments and people of Coquitlam and surrounding communities to be consulted and involved in major decisions around the Riverview lands redevelopment. SFU supports the City of Coquitlam, the Mayor and Council, and other concerned citizens who have spearheaded the formation of this Task Force to gather input from local stakeholders and the public.
3. An impressive body of knowledge, teaching and research around mental health and forensic psychology has evolved over many years at the Riverview site. A considerable volume of this work has resulted from the collaboration between SFU and Riverview Hospital. It is vitally important that this work continues, and stays within the region.

4. With SFU's expansion of its health sciences activities, including wellness, community health, early childhood development, gerontology and the cost sustainability of our health care delivery models, there exists a considerable opportunity to deepen and strengthen the university's research collaboration with Riverview.
5. Simon Fraser University welcomes the opportunity to be involved in the Riverview redevelopment plan, with particular emphasis on teaching and research. In consultation with the Province of British Columbia, the Provincial Health Services Associations, the BC Buildings Corporation and the City of Coquitlam, we believe there is a compelling case to be made to include higher education and applied research as a vital part of the redevelopment.
6. SFU would like to continue to work with all stakeholders in refining its proposals for our involvement at the Riverview site. This would include the concept of a Graduate School of Forensic Psychology or an Institute for Advanced Studies.
7. The University looks forward to the final report from Coquitlam's Riverview Task Force and we welcome this opportunity to share our ideas and views with the City.

■ APPENDICES

Appendix I: Summary of Initial University-Related Spending by GVRD Municipality, 2000

Municipality	Faculty/Staff	Students	Visitors	University	Grand Total
Burnaby	\$18,770,867	\$25,175,920		\$4,768,907	\$48,715,694
Coquitlam	\$9,656,124	\$10,643,280		\$1,108,159	\$21,407,562
Delta	\$1,205,166	\$3,645,360		\$436,274	\$5,286,800
Langley	\$1,633,195	\$2,732,800		\$255,512	\$4,621,508
Maple Ridge	\$1,967,238	\$1,922,720		\$415,332	\$4,305,290
New Westminster	\$4,283,988	\$5,812,080		\$543,215	\$10,639,284
North Vancouver	\$5,970,910	\$5,846,240		\$2,402,191	\$14,219,341
Pitt Meadows	\$899,444	\$400,160		\$6,993	\$1,306,597
Port Coquitlam	\$5,406,547	\$4,850,720		\$355,026	\$10,612,292
Port Moody	\$5,116,441	\$2,669,360		\$221,710	\$8,007,511
Richmond	\$1,052,280	\$6,226,880		\$2,244,505	\$9,523,665
Surrey	\$3,961,232	\$9,569,680		\$2,182,429	\$15,713,341
Vancouver	\$20,280,269	\$25,151,520		\$21,923,663	\$67,355,452
West Vancouver	\$2,852,272	\$1,595,760		\$479,748	\$4,927,780
White Rock	\$245,873	\$361,120		\$81,664	\$688,657
Unspecified			\$747,545		\$747,545
TOTAL	\$83,301,846	\$106,603,600	\$747,545	\$37,425,329	\$228,078,321

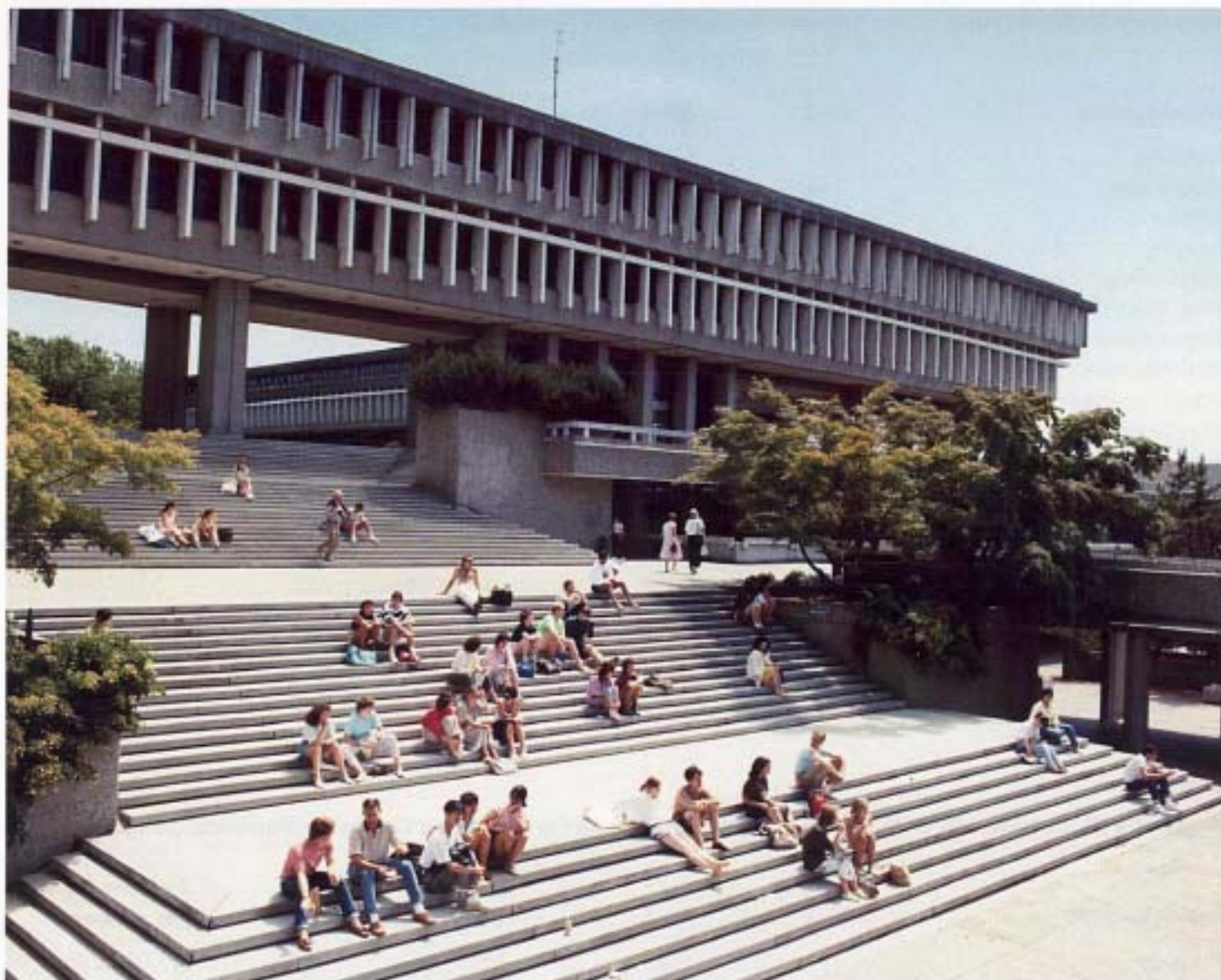


Appendix II: Calculation of Non-Academic Expenditures for Full-Time Undergraduate Students, 2000

Municipality	98-2	98-3	99-1	Total 1998/99	Assume \$4,880 per student
Burnaby	439	1,659	1,613	3,711	\$18,109,680
Coquitlam	194	824	704	1,722	\$8,403,360
Delta	66	316	266	648	\$3,162,240
Langley	58	237	204	499	\$2,435,120
Maple Ridge	24	170	133	327	\$1,595,760
New Westminster	118	450	385	953	\$4,650,640
North Vancouver	91	468	415	974	\$4,753,120
Pitt Meadows	6	29	35	70	\$341,600
Port Coquitlam	93	410	344	847	\$4,133,360
Port Moody	37	207	172	416	\$2,030,080
Richmond	150	560	470	1,180	\$5,758,400
Surrey	157	864	763	1,784	\$8,705,920
Vancouver	573	1,728	1,471	3,772	\$18,407,360
West Vancouver	35	132	112	279	\$1,361,520
White Rock	3	36	22	61	\$297,680
Total GVRD	2,044	8,090	7,109	17,243	\$84,145,840
Total Non-GVRD	211	974	602	1,787	
Total Full-Time Undergrads	2,255	9,064	7,711	19,030	

Appendix III: Calculation of Non-Academic Expenditures for Full-Time Graduate Students, 2000

Municipality	98-2	98-3	99-1	Total 1998/99	Assume \$4,880 per student
Burnaby	436	520	492	1,448	\$7,066,240
Coquitlam	138	161	160	459	\$2,239,920
Delta	31	35	33	99	\$483,120
Langley	22	19	20	61	\$297,680
Maple Ridge	19	23	25	67	\$326,960
New Westminster	70	81	87	238	\$1,161,440
North Vancouver	68	78	78	224	\$1,093,120
Pitt Meadows	4	4	4	12	\$58,560
Port Coquitlam	45	52	50	147	\$717,360
Port Moody	47	44	40	131	\$639,280
Richmond	29	33	34	96	\$468,480
Surrey	60	62	55	177	\$863,760
Vancouver	402	485	495	1,382	\$6,744,160
West Vancouver	13	17	18	48	\$234,240
White Rock	5	3	5	13	\$63,440
Total GVRD	1,389	1,617	1,596	4,602	\$22,457,760
Total Non-GVRD	330	358	347	1,035	
Total Full-Time Grad Students	1,719	1,975	1,943	5,637	



SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

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Provincial Museum of Museums

The following exhibits form the core of the Museum:

1. Teamster's Transportation Museum - \$1.2 - \$1.5 million estimated value
2. Society for the Preservation of Antique Radios of Canada - \$1 million estimate
3. Riverview Hospital Historical Society Museum and National Museum of Medicine
4. Interpretation/Information Centre for Riverview Heritage Trees and Botanical Garden History
5. War Museum (a branch of Ottawa's National Museum)
6. First Nations Heritage Museum
7. Tri City Arts and Craft Museum
8. Historical Arms Collectors Museum
9. Fashion Through the Ages Museum
10. Film/ TV Production and Industry Museum
11. Forestry Museum
12. BC/ Tri City Historical Museum
13. Police and Firefighters Museum
14. Archives and City of Coquitlam Heritage Museum
15. Classic and Custom Car Museum
16. Interactive Museum for Children
17. Doll and Toy Museum
18. Furniture Museum
19. Museum of Music
20. Kitchens Then and Now Museum
21. West Coast Architectural Museum
22. Bicycle and Motorcycle Museum
23. BC Motorsports Hall of Fame
24. Evolution of Computers Museum
25. Fisheries and Ocean Museum
26. Model Train Collectors Museum
27. Sports Museum
28. Museum of Chocolate
29. Coquitlam Hall of Fame