KEITH BALDREY: VOTERS SPLIT ON ELECTORAL REFORM AS DEADLINE NEARS PAGE 8









Clockwise from left: Construction of the Lions Gate Bridge, circa 1938. PHOTO SUPPLIED WEST VANCOUVER ARCHIVES Painting contractors at work below the bridge towers in 2005, the year Lions Gate was designated a national historic site by the federal government, and officially proclaimed a Canadian engineering landmark. FILE PHOTO MIKE WAKEFIELD At the official opening of Lions Gate in 1938, West Vancouver Reeve Joseph Leyland and Vancouver Mayor George Miller stand on the bridge with a reporter from CKWX and a group of children. PHOTO SUPPLIED WEST VANCOUVER ARCHIVES A cruise ship passes through the First Narrows in this 1991 image. FILE PHOTO STUART DAVIS

Lions Gate opens to autos 80 years ago today

Bridge to the future

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Eighty years ago Vancouverites first walked across a new span from Stanley Park to West Vancouver – a bridge that was to be the entrance to Greater Vancouver, like another famous bridge in California. The Lions Gate Bridge opened to pedestrians on Nov. 12, 1938, and to cars two days later.

West Vancouver archives show articles going back to 1926 that describe the construction of the bridge, initially called the "First Narrows Bridge." The West Van News, in a front-page article on May 14, 1926, declared that "Lion's Gate" was a better name as the entrance to Greater Vancouver.

"(First Narrows) is not a distinctive name for the entrance to a channel nor is it an euphonious one," declared the West Van News.

The article goes on to cite the name of the "Golden Gate Bridge" in San Francisco, how it is known worldwide as the entrance to the "Golden State of California." Using the name "Lion's Gate" would "do more

to advertise the attractions of Greater Vancouver than the continued use of so common and kindergarten a name as 'First Narrows.'

The bridge was built by the Guinness family to encourage people to move to their newly acquired British Pacific Properties, 4,000 acres of prime real estate that they purchased for \$75,000 with a promise to build amenities to go with the homes planned for West Vancouver, BPP spent \$6 million building the bridge, \$102 million in today's dollars.

Geoff Croll, the current president of BPP, said the Lions Gate Bridge transformed North Vancouver and West Vancouver from "sleepy little cottage communities" to what they are today, thanks to the foresight of a local engineer and entrepreneur, Alfred James Towle Taylor.

What I find fascinating is the vision of A.J. Taylor who really pushed that project forward," Croll said. "He was a visionary who really saw the potential of what that bridge could do."

This was especially impressive, given there was no money from any level of government, significant public



A painter walks the dable of Lions Gate Bridge above Stanley Park in this 1991 image. FILE PHOTO STUART DAVIS

opposition and stalling from the federal government.

"I find the persistence and drive of A.J. Taylor to make that happen - when a lot of other people would have given up or walked away from it – it's a real testament to his vision that it went through," Croll said.

Croll said he's impressed at the ingenuity of the bridge design and points out it was used as a model for building

other bridges.

"As an engineer, I marvel at how quickly they built it - at the time it was the longest span of the British Empire," Croll said, adding that they needed to use new technology, a new design and new ways of construction to build the bridge. Later, similar bridges were built throughout the world.

"It was a feat, not just for our company but I think for

the entire region," he said.

But for Croll, it's not just the engineering aspect of the bridge that impresses him.

"The esthetics of the bridge, something about how it's like a gateway to the harbour. ... There's an emotional impact there, not just a technical," Croll said.

For Expo 86, the Guinness family donated lights that illuminate the bridge at night, nicknamed Gracie's Necklace after MP Grace McCarthy, who co-ordinated the gift.

There was talk already in 1914 of building a bridge, but in 1926, this talk got serious and funds were put aside to build it. However, the citizens of Vancouver in a plebiscite that year rejected the idea of a

bridge and it was put on ice. Opposition to the bridge partly stemmed from the fact the access point would be Stanley Park, which meant a road through the pristine

green space. However, on Sept. 19, 1930, there was a shipping accident that knocked the Second Narrows Bridge out of com-

mission for four years. Opposition to the plans for a new bridge at First Narrows quickly dissipated when the

Second Narrows connection was gone.

In June 1930, the First Narrows Bridge Co. was formed out of two companies. But Taylor didn't have enough capital to build the bridge, so he approached the Guinness family. A deal was made that the Guinness family would buy 4,000 acres in West Vancouver for \$75,000 and they formed the British Pacific Properties.

A plebescite on Dec. 13, 1933 in Vancouver finally gave a green light to the project.

Everything was in place to build the bridge, except the federal permit. The prime minister of the day, R.B. Bennett, was asking for a span of 1,800 although the plan was for a

457-metre span. Federal assent was given on April 29, 1936 after Bennett's Conservative government was defeated and even more political intrigues within the Liberal

government. Seventeen years after the bridge was built, it was bought by the province and the tolls were removed. Croll pointed out that the bridge was in

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New Seymour suspension bridge nearing completion

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Deep in the Seymour River valley, the rattle of an impact drill echoes off the canyon walls. Crews are installing some of the final deck planks on the North Shore's newest suspension bridge.

Metro Vancouver invited the media for sneak peek of the bridge in its final weeks of construction on Friday.

Hikers, mountain bikers and equestrians should be able to resume crossing the bridge by mid-December, according to Metro Vancouver.

"I think Metro Vancouver staff and myself are extremely excited to get this bridge back open. It's been a long time and we're going to be using it as much as the public to do maintenance and things on the other side. It's going to be good," said Mike Mayers, division manager of watershed operations and protection for Metro Vancouver.

In December 2014, a rock slide choked off the



The new suspension bridge at Fisherman's Trail as it looks from the eastern shore of Seymour River on Friday.
PHOTO MIKE WAKEFIELD

Seymour River, temporarily swamping the original Twin Bridges and making the span structurally unstable.

Mayers said he is expecting trail users of all kinds will be glad to have their bridge back. "During the week we'd see hundreds of people during the day. On a weekend, maybe up to a thousand. I would expect when it first opens, we're going to see a real rush of people to get back to their regular routine, and also to see the third suspension bridge on the North Shore. We've got one on every major river now."

Surespan contractors have been at work in the 73-metre long, 2.5-metre wide suspension bridge since May.

Mayers said it is coming in on its \$2-million budget. Even after the bridge itself is complete, Metro crews will still have to rebuild some of the trail connections that were lost to flooding on the east side of the river.

Metro hasn't quite settled yet on what the name for the new bridge will be.

For a time, it was going by the working title of Fisherman's Trail Bridge but Mayers said they are now leaning toward calling it the Seymour Suspension Bridge, in keeping with its cousins across the Capilano River and Lynn Creek.



British Pacific Properties established a vital connection between Vancouver and the North Shore by constructing the Lions Gate Bridge. PHOTO SUPPLIED **WEST VANCOUVER ARCHIVES**

Cypress Village envisioned as a complete community

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good shape when it was handed over to the province because the tolls were used for maintenance.

By 1998, it was in rough shape, but the province decided, instead of rebuilding the bridge, to refurbish it.

The Lions Gate Bridge was transformative for the North Shore, and benefited many others, not just BPP, Croll said.

"As far as I can tell, we are the only developer on the North Shore that put any money into infrastructure like that and every other developer who's come since has had the full benefit of that bridge being there," Croll said. "We certainly did more than what was required of us as a

land developer."

BPP has been planning its next vision – the Cypress Village development in the Upper Lands, a complete community where residents can live, work and play, Croll said, 12 minutes from the beach and 12 minutes from the ski slopes with a private transit service.

This, he believes, is the vision that's needed to wean the region off singleoccupancy cars and fight the gridlock.

"If we do this right, we can show the region that this is a way forward," he said. "We call this village our bridge to the future. We think what the Lions Gate Bridge was to the 1930s, the Cypress Village can be to West Vancouver in 2018."





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