



**BOARD OF EDUCATION
SD NO. 40 (NEW WESTMINSTER)
Education Policy and Planning Committee**

Tuesday, September 11, 2018 – 7:30 pm

Lord Kelvin Elementary School

Location: 1010 Hamilton Street, New Westminster

AGENDA

The New Westminster School District recognizes and acknowledges the

unceded territories we live, we learn, we play and we do our work.

Item

Modification to this document is not permitted without prior

February

Caroline Manders

From: Caroline Manders
Sent: Wednesday, August 8, 2018 10:40 AM
To: Trustees
Cc: Karim Hachlaf; Maryam Naser; Kim Morris
Subject: Invitation to Richard McBride Elementary Welcome Back Picnic September 14th

Caroline Manders
Executive Assistant, Board of Education

New
Westminster
Schools



NEWSLETTER • **WINTER 2013**

“我就是想让你知道，你不是唯一一个被我爱着的人。”

For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (310) 206-6500 or via email at mhwang@ucla.edu.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Figure 1. A 1000 bp sequence of the *luciferase* gene from *Galleria mellonella* (green) and *Acyrthosiphon pisum* (blue). The two genes share 85% sequence identity. The *luciferase* gene contains a poly-A tail (red), a poly-G tail (blue), and a poly-T tail (green).

Figure 1. The effect of the number of hidden neurons on the performance of the proposed model.

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For more information about the study, please contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (319) 356-4000 or email at mhwang@uiowa.edu.

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Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The light source (laser) emits light at a wavelength of $\lambda = 532$ nm. The beam splitter (BS) splits the beam into two paths. The first path contains a lens (L₁) and a polarizer (P₁). The second path contains a lens (L₂) and a polarizer (P₂). The two paths converge at a point where they are imaged by a camera (C). The camera captures the interference pattern.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup for the measurement of the absorption coefficient of the C_2 molecule.

Figure 1. A scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of species per genus (n) and the number of genera per species (m). The x-axis represents n and the y-axis represents m . Data points are colored by the number of species per genus (n): green for $n < 10$, blue for $10 \leq n < 20$, and red for $n \geq 20$.

Figure 1. A scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of clusters (k) and the average silhouette width for the K-Means clustering algorithm applied to the Iris dataset. The x-axis represents the number of clusters (k) from 1 to 8. The y-axis represents the average silhouette width from -0.1 to 1.0. The data points are colored by the cluster they belong to: red for cluster 1, green for cluster 2, blue for cluster 3, and black for cluster 4. The silhouette width generally increases as the number of clusters increases, reaching a peak at $k=3$ before decreasing.

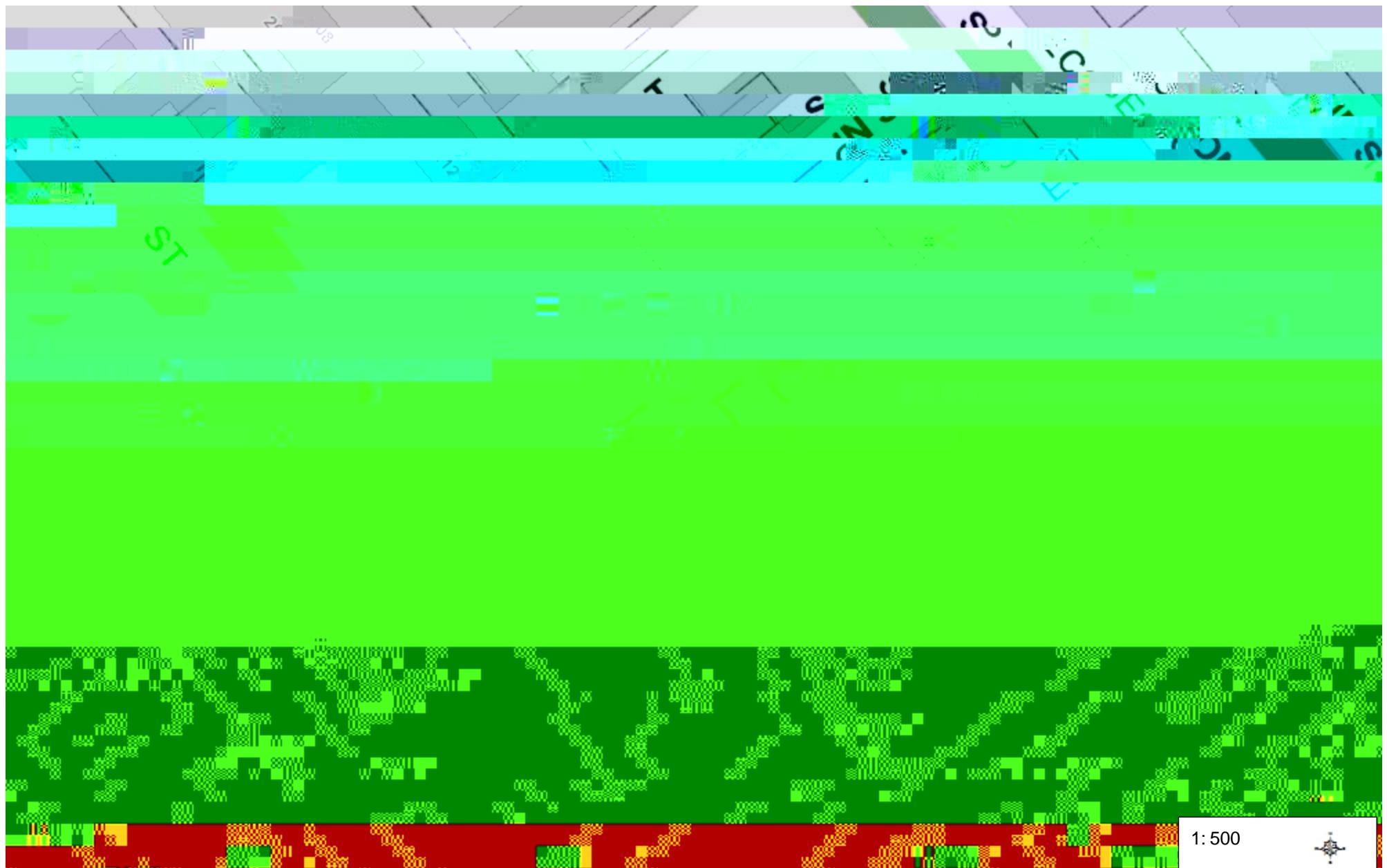
For more information about the study, please contact Dr. John Smith at (555) 123-4567 or via email at john.smith@researchinstitute.org.

Figure 10. A scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of clusters (n) and the average error rate (\bar{e}) for the proposed method. The x-axis represents the number of clusters (n) from 1 to 100, and the y-axis represents the average error rate (\bar{e}) from 0.0 to 0.2. The data points show a clear downward trend, indicating that the error rate decreases as the number of clusters increases.

Figure 1. A scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of clusters (k) and the average silhouette width for each cluster. The x-axis represents the number of clusters (k) from 1 to 10. The y-axis represents the average silhouette width from -0.1 to 1.0. The data points show a general upward trend, indicating that increasing the number of clusters leads to better separation between the data points.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The top panel shows the optical field distribution of the pump beam (green) and the probe beam (red) focused onto the sample surface. The bottom panel shows the corresponding electron energy loss spectrum (EELFS) showing oscillations between the pump and probe pulses.

207/209 St. Patrick Street



0.0 0 0.01 0.0 Kilometers

NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_10N
CNW GIS Services

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

Property Heritage Value Assessment

207-209 St. Patrick Street

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Heritage Value Assessment Study of the Special Limited Category!

Photographs of Two Primary Elevations

fa•ade elevation (south)

side elevation (east)

Heritage Merit Checklist

values	criteria	score	comments
(LZ[OL[PJ /P ZMVK PU[LNYHS LHTWSL VM_P[ZPVY PU[LNYHS [V [OL 9PWS HYJOP[LJ[\YHS Z[`SL HUK VYMWUHT O[Z[VYPJ OV\ZL WSHU JH[ML^ LHTWSLZ VM [OPZ Z[`SOLSKHI` [OL J\YYLU[V^ULYZ :L 'LHY JVUZ[Y\J[PVU [LJOUPX\L PU 8\LLU»Z 7HYR			
(LZ[OL[PJ /P ZVU[YP]\[PVU [V JVOLZP]L Z[YLL[ZJHWL HUK VY OHZ SHUKTHYR HUK VY MLH[\YLZ \U\Z\HS TH[LYPHS VY H KPZ[PUN\PZOPUN MLH[\YL			

Summary

The house at 207-209 St. Patrick Street has moderate aesthetic and historic heritage value and it contributes to the streetscape of the Queen's Park neighbourhood.

Historic Background

Historic name ¶ U H

Construction date ¶

:V\YJL! :P[L +L]LSVWTLU[9LWVY[*P[` VM 5L^ >LZ[TPUZ[LY

Original owner ¶ 9 * 6URLSZ

:V\YJL! :P[L +L]LSVWTLU[9LWVY[*P[` VM 5L^ >LZ[TPUZ[LY

Builder ¶ U H

Architect n/a

Early residents at the subject house BUV[L HKKYLZZU[P:Z \U[PS D
! 9H` * 5VSH 6URLSZ ¶ Z\WLYPU[LUKLU[H[>LZ[LYU 7H
! >PSSPHT 3 ,,[H 3 4HYY ¶ ÄYZ[VIJLY H[;*(
! -YLKLYPJRW 6 OYLUL , 7YPVY ¶ ZOPWWLY H[>LZ[LYU 7S`
:V\YJL! /PZ[VYPJ *P[` +PYLJ[VYPLZ =HUJV\]LY 7\ISPJ 3PIYHY`

Archival Photographs

5VUL MV\UK (WHNL MYVT H OPZ[VYPJ OV\ZL WSHU JH[HSVNL
7SHU PZ OLSK I` [OL J\YYLU[V^ULYZ HUK PZ SPRLS` [OL KLZP
I\PS[:V\YJL HUK KH[L \URUV^U

