OFFICE
DE CONSULTATION PUBLIQUE
DE MONTRÉAL

REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR THE MOUNT ROYAL PEEL ENTRANCE AND CLAIRIÈRE AREAS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT

NOVEMBER 27, 2007

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DE MONTRÉAL

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Montréal, November 27, 2007

Mr. Gérald Tremblay, Mayor
Mr. Frank Zampino, President of the Executive Committee
Ville de Montréal
275 Notre-Dame Street East
Montréal (Québec) H2Y 1C6

Subject: Public consultation report on the redevelopment projects for the Mount Royal Peel entrance and Clairière areas

Dear Sirs:

I am pleased to submit herewith the report of the Office de consultation publique pertaining to the redevelopment projects for the Mount Royal Peel entrance and Clairière areas.

Some 200 people participated in the information sessions and consultation activities held by the OCPM.

The proposed redevelopment of the ***Clairière*** and ***Peel entrance*** received almost unanimous support from participants. The concept of making the ***Peel entrance*** a key entrance and destination, with signs beginning downtown, was also largely approved. However, the great majority of participants clearly indicated that the redevelopments should be in keeping with the primary goal of preserving the natural aspects of Parc du Mont-Royal and conserving its natural capital. The furniture and materials used should not overpower the surrounding nature, and should blend in with it perfectly.

…/2

The ecological revitalization and ecological water and wildlife management measures, such as protecting the ecological corridor, received strong approval.

Numerous suggestions were made, notably regarding waste management, materials used in the redevelopment of the playground and picnic areas, the interpretation path, artistic interventions, and accessibility of the ***Peel entrance*** to pedestrians. The commissioners refer to them in their report. However, it is important to remember that information made available to public consultation participants dealt with two development concepts, not final versions of the projects. Therefore, participants indicated only their preferred development orientations, and we cannot assume that they will support the final projects.

The Office will make this report public on December 11, 2007, unless you would like it to do so at an earlier date. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or comments regarding the above.

Sincerely,

Louise Roy,
President

c.c.: Mrs. Hélène Fotopulos, Member of the Executive Committee responsible for Mount Royal

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Introduction

The Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville would like to draw public attention to two redevelopment projects on Mount Royal. The work is necessary, according to the developer, owing to the state of deterioration of the spaces in question. The ***Clairière*** is located near Lac des Castors. It holds a children's playground and a picnic area, both widely used by Montrealers. The ***Peel entrance*** is the only access to the park from downtown. The developer plans to make it a key entrance, and to rehabilitate its infrastructures and surrounding natural environment.

In accordance with the agreement put forward by the Table de concertation sur le Mont-Royal, the organization bringing together all institutional and community partners in the drawing up and implementation of the next Mount Royal development plan, the Office de consultation publique de Montréal and the Direction agreed to work together to establish a consultation process in keeping both with the nature of the projects to be submitted to the public and the issues they raise.

Many public information initiatives were undertaken. In keeping with usual Office procedures, all relevant documentation was posted on the OCPM Web site. In addition, 15,000 flyers were distributed to neighbouring residents and users of both areas, announcements were broadcast on electronic billboards in the Metro, and information panels were installed in the park at the site of the proposed redevelopments. Two information days, September 16 and 23, were organized on site in the ***Clairière***, and an information session on the ***Peel entrance*** was held on September 20 at the premises of the Office. Lastly, the Office held a discussion group with park users to further explain the issues, and an on-line questionnaire was used to gather opinions.

The operations directed by the commissioners led to the reception of 112 questionnaires on the redevelopment of the playground and picnic areas, and 45 on the ***Peel entrance***. Moreover, the ***Peel entrance*** was the subject of one brief and two letters of comment. It should be noted that groups and organizations concerned with the future of Mount Royal were directly solicited. None of them filed briefs within the framework of the present consultations.

This report contains two chapters. The first presents the context of the projects and a brief summary of the redevelopment proposals for the two areas. The second offers both a review of the consultation participants' comments, and the commissioners' analysis. The information pertaining to the mandate and documentation filed can be found in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.

1. The project

1.1 Context

Mount Royal is the first in the Monteregian Chain, a series of hills crossing and dotting the St. Lawrence valley. The forest established there is dominated by red oak at the summits and sugar maple on the slopes and dips. Although reduced in size and altered by urbanization and human intervention, it is home to over 80 species of trees and shrubs and some 700 species of plants, as well as over 150 species of birds, or half the species found in Québec.

Mount Royal combines an important natural, geological, ecological, architectural and landscaping heritage. It dominates the island of Montréal, acting as a reference point and gathering place for Montrealers' activities since its inauguration in 1876. In 2005, the Québec government, recognizing the importance of protecting the mountain, created the natural and historic borough of Mont Royal.

The Parc du Mont-Royal, covering 190 hectares, occupies one Mount Royal's three summits. Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, it is the only major work outside of the United States by the man considered the father of landscape architecture in North America.

History of Parc du Mont-Royal and areas targeted for redevelopment

The creation of Parc du Mont-Royal was the result of a trend of public opinion calling for the mountain's protection and enhancement, an objective supported by the Montréal gentry. In 1872, these pressured led to the purchase, by the City of Montréal, of the land to be protected and enhanced. In 1874, Frederick Law Olmsted was hired to design the park, which was inaugurated in 1876. Since that time, interventions more or less in keeping with the planning and orientations suggested by Olmsted have been carried out in the park, throughout its 131 years of existence.

The Peel entrance

The ***Peel entrance***, the main access to Parc du Mont-Royal from its southern flank and from downtown, was developed when the park was first established. Originally designed to provide calèche and pedestrian access to the summit, it is criss-crossed by a gravel road, the Serpentin, leading from Des Pins Avenue to Olmsted Road. Very few changes have been made to this section of the park since its creation.

In the 1940s, the column in memory of Simon McTavish was taken down and replaced with a more modest stone. During the '60s, a pedestrian path and stairs were added at the centre of the Serpentin.

The Clairière

Located at the heart of Mount Royal, the ***Clairière*** could be considered the mountain's cradle. It originally formed a pan at the centre of which was a small depression where water gathered to form a swamp. The Clairière, prior to the expropriations leading to the creation of the park in 1872, was part of the property of Hosea Bonen Smith, where he operated a farm comprising a vast prairie edged, to the south and west, by woods. A road led to the owner's house, which has been preserved (Smith house) and now holds the offices of the group Les Amis de la Montagne, an exhibition centre, a souvenir boutique, and a small café.

The Clairière is one of eight sectors identified by Olmsted. According to the plans of the American architect, it was to retain its country character, serving as a mountain meadow. However, at the city's request, Olmsted included a reservoir. He situated it at the lowest point of the site, and opted for a decidedly anthropogenic shape. It was not built until about 1930, according to plans by architect Frederick Gage Todd, an Olmsted student. Beaver Lake, in the organic fluid form we know today, occupies the site earmarked for the reservoir in Olmsted's plans.

Around 1954, following redevelopment proposals for the park submitted by New York landscape architects Clarke & Rapuano, automobile access to the Clairière was provided with the construction of Remembrance Road and its cloverleaf crossing, and the Camilien-Houde thoroughfare. Tennis courts were built on the site of today's playground. A service pavilion, designed by architects Hazen Sise and Guy Desbarats, was constructed near Beaver Lake between 1955 and 1958. Around 1964, the tennis courts were replaced by a playground designed by André Lafontaine of the City of Montréal's parks department.

1.2 Redevelopment proposals

The proposals submitted by the Direction des Parcs are briefly described below.

Picnic area and playground

The Clairière, easily accessible by automobile, is much used for games, relaxation, picnics, and the children's playground area.

An analysis of the situation revealed numerous irritants in that section of the park, such as lack of signage, the presence of 163 trees considered dangerous, shrubs that are gradually cutting off the visual and physical link between the picnic area and the large grassy slope, and inconvenient, inadequate receptacles for trash and barbecue ashes. As to the playground, there have been numerous requests to change equipment that is dated and severely damaged.

The intervention program aims to restore the playground, giving it a more modern appearance. It also seeks to re-establish consistency among the landscapes of Olmsted's design in the Clairière, taking into account the area's biodiversity, to review the signage and furniture; and, lastly, to redesign access and circulation roads.

With regard to the playground, the proposal consists in setting up new facilities, including several modules for children ages 3 to 5 and 5 to 12, water games, an interpretation path, and benches and facilities, such as drinking fountains and trash receptacles. The plan also calls for landscaping of the path and green spaces. The area is to be divided into salamander shaped sections, nestling modern play equipment for children.

The proposal for the picnic area includes the addition of picnic tables, some moveable and some fixed. There would also be new facilities to manage trash and barbecue ashes. The paths would be redone and their courses altered.

Plant management is also proposed, including several cutting, pruning and reforestation operations to various ends. The area is to be made safer, and invasive species are to be eliminated. The plan also calls for the creation of new views onto Lac aux Castors from Olmsted Road, and new lookouts onto the city from the Clairière. Proposed plantings will, among other things, form an ecological corridor along part of the periphery of the Clairière.

The Peel entrance

The evaluation of the ***Peel entrance*** area brought to light several problems, including: the absence of signage; the lack of general awareness of its existence, specifically in the Peel axis; and the excessive windings of the path's courses. Furthermore, there are constructions in poor condition (stairs, walls of the Allan Memorial, support wall of the McTavish monument), as well as 418 trees dangerous to users and nine species of invasive plants harmful to the wildlife and biodiversity, including Norway maple.

The rehabilitation was designed to preserve Olmsted's work, while adopting a contemporary environmentalist approach. The Direction des grands parcs proposes a variety of operations, including the rehabilitation of the Serpentin and access stairs, run-off-water management, the creation of new wetlands, the development of the entrance as a meeting place, and the installation of an artistic work commemorating the John Lennon song "Give Peace a Chance," written in Montréal. Lastly, interventions are planned f, and, lastly, interventions at the level of the forest and trees, including the elimination of Norway maple and the reforestation of degraded areas.

2. Consultation results and analysis of the Office

In this chapter, the commissioners present both the results of the consultation and their analysis of it, taking into information provided by the Direction and the Groupe Cardinal-Hardy on reactions expressed by participants in the various consultation activities.

As the Direction submitted only development concepts for public consultation, several aspects of the projects remain unclear in terms of form and location. For example, the size and location of the water games in the ***Clairière*** playground have yet to be defined. The design of the furniture for the picnic area is not yet known, and the final route of the paths is undetermined. For the ***Peel entrance***, only a vague outline has been provided of the proposed esplanade and artistic work. In that context, the citizens' comments and opinions dealt only with the underlying development principles and proposed orientations. Therefore, we cannot assume that they will support the final project.

2.1 Major consensus

The two projects are in keeping with the effort to rehabilitate Parc du Mont-Royal, in the wake of the 1992 redevelopment plan,[1] at which time the rehabilitation of the areas in question was identified as a priority.

Almost unanimous support for the projects

The commissioners note that consultation participants approve the proposed projects almost unanimously. In fact, 89% of respondents to the Office Internet survey are strongly in favour or in favour of the redevelopment project for the playground and picnic area, and 81% support the ***Peel entrance*** *project.*

The respondents indicated that the redevelopment has been long awaited. Many parents underscored the benefit of adding water games. Another participant approved the proposed renovations, stating that they will make the ***Clairière*** worthy of the "site's popularity and value." The opinions expressed in the discussion group were along the same vein. According to park users, the current facilities are obsolete, and renovating them will modernize the space dedicated to the playground and picnic area.

In general, respondents are particularly happy that the rehabilitation will make the Peel entrance "decent," owing notably to repairs to the dirt road and stairs, which are in poor condition. According to one respondent, the rehabilitation demonstrates to visitors "our values" and Montrealers' dedication to preserving the "jewel" that is the Parc du Mont-Royal.

The commissioners observed that much of the equipment was severely damaged, especially the stairs and some of the gutters at the ***Peel entrance***. The worrisome invasion by

[1] Ville de Montréal, Plan de mise en valeur du Mont-Royal, 1992

ecologically problematic species, such as buckthorn, and the presence of many sick and dead trees near the playground and picnic area confirm the importance of going ahead with the projects.

The commissioners believe that the rehabilitation of the playground, picnic area and ***Peel entrance*** *will fill a great many needs, and found consultation participants to be of the same mind.*

However, they are concerned about the issue of long-term financing for infrastructure maintenance, and about the fact that the preservation of the natural capital and biodiversity was not addressed in the 1992 redevelopment plan, at the Sommet de Montréal, or in discussions concerning the projects submitted for consultation.

Given the cultural, symbolic, and urbanistic importance of Parc du Mont-Royal, its value in terms of tourism, and the costs resulting from lack of regular maintenance, it is important to ensure that funds are available for proper maintenance. Many other major North American parks are also revitalizing and diversifying their sources of financing.[2]

The commissioners recommend that the city of Montréal and its partners examine the problem of long-term financing for the maintenance of Parc du Mont-Royal to ensure that the quality of the infrastructures and ecological capital remains intact.

Conserving the natural environment, a largely dominant goal

The majority of participants in the consultations would like Parc du Mont-Royal to be protected and enhanced as a "natural" environment. Montrealers adhere to the vision of a space showcasing "its natural beauty," as proposed by Mount Royal architect F.L. Olmsted (Doc. 3.4.7).

According to 95% of respondents, the redevelopment of the ***Clairière*** should respect Olmsted's principles as well as the area's country character. The naturalization of part of the ***Clairière*** to create an ecological corridor received the approval of 91% of respondents. The ecological rehabilitation of the two areas and the establishment of an ecological corridor and creation of wetlands around the ***Peel entrance*** are the most popular aspects of the projects.

This observation is supported by results of the survey conducted with visitors for the Bureau du Mont-Royal. In fact, "nature in the city" is the park's quality most appreciated by users.[3]

A recreational role

[2] DBSF-Bureau du Mont Royal, 2006, Étude prospective du parc du Mont-Royal en comparaison avec quatre grands parcs canadiens et américains.
[3] Impact Recherche-Bureau du Mont Royal, Clientèle du Parc du Mont-Royal et Parc Jeanne-Mance, 2006.

Within the framework of the present consultation, citizens suggested the addition of infrastructures and activities likely to promote interest in the park and its use by various groups, particularly in the ***Clairière***. For example, one discussion group participant suggested animated activities for students, sports activities to combat obesity in young people, the use of the space for festivals, and the rental of certain areas for private parties and weddings. Others suggested the construction of an "agora," a venue for cultural activities, and a terrace café, as well as the addition of picnic areas and spaces for outdoor sports.

These are not new expectations. The were discussed at the hearings on the first Mount Royal redevelopment plan[4] and in the debates punctuating the history of all city parks, particularly those of Olmsted's design.[5]

The commissioners note that to remain true to the will of the people, the redevelopment projects and the incorporation of new infrastructures and activities should respect Mount Royal's vocation as a nature park.

2.2 The Clairière

The redevelopment project for the ***Clairière*** involves a variety of operations, such as silvicultural interventions and the addition of picnic equipment and play modules, raising certain issues addressed hereunder.

2.2.1 Ecological capital management

The ecological revitalization of the ***Clairière,*** owing to the creation of a "plant corridor" along its periphery, received strong support in the Internet survey. Approximately 90% of respondents said that they were strongly in favour or in favour of the endeavour. Many neighbouring residents would like this plant corridor to be dense enough to also serve as a buffer zone between residences and the ***Clairière***.

The idea of protecting the park's biodiversity received general support in group discussions. The increase in wooded area was favourably perceived and, consequently, the idea of opening up viewpoints was viewed with mistrust, if not outright hostility. According to participants, "there is no problem" if all that is required is the pruning of a few branches, but they made it clear that "cutting down trees" to "create lookouts" is unacceptable. They pointed out that viewpoints are already available to users within a short distance.

The commissioners believe that people will react with concern when cutting and pruning operations begin in the playground and picnic area. The consultation on the rehabilitation of

[4] Bureau de Consultation de Montréal, 1990, L'avenir de la montagne. Plan préliminaire de mise en valeur du mont Royal.

[5] (Doc 3.4.7; Prospect Park http://www.prospectpark.org/; Central Park http://www.centralparknyc.org/site/PageServer; D. E. Taylor, Central Park as a model for social control, Journal of Leisure Research, 1999

the picnic area and playground did not provide a full explanation as to why these operations are necessary. Moreover, the latter will be highly visible in the ***Clairière*** area.

It is also interesting to note that when Internet survey respondents were informed of the reasons for cutting down trees, they readily agreed with them. The Internet survey on the rehabilitation of the ***Peel entrance*** included a direct question on cutting down Norway maples in favour of sugar maples. A large majority supported the idea.

The commissioners strongly recommend that the Direction establish avenues of communication to make people aware of the reasons for the tree and shrub cutting operations, before proceeding with the work.

2.2.2 New waste management equipment and furniture

Among respondents to the Internet survey, 78% believe that it is extremely or very important to have recycling bins in the picnic area. Several comments were made to that effect. For example, one woman was happy that there would "finally" be recycling receptacles, while another thought that this "modernization" was the most interesting aspect of the project.

In the commissioners' opinion, recycling seems well received and should be implemented in the ***Clairière*** *area.*

Furthermore, a great majority of participants believe that drinking fountains, benches and bicycle racks should be added in the area, and that proper signage should be installed. The equipment in the ***Clairière***, such as the benches and trash cans, is outdated and ill-assorted. The Direction has undertaken to develop a set of appropriate furniture that is not only functional and durable, but also attractive.[6]

The areas' rehabilitation provides an opportunity to install new furniture designed to be architecturally compatible with the site's vocation and with other furniture throughout the park.

2.2.3 Equipment in the picnic area

The Internet survey revealed that 48% of respondents support the proposed installation of *fixed* picnic tables near the playground.

The opinions expressed by discussion group participants explain the reaction of the majority, which was opposed to the proposal. Moveable tables were deemed preferable for meeting the needs of various groups. Everyone agreed that facilities should be available on a "first come, first served" basis, rather than a reservation system, which is considered too restrictive. Along the same lines, the idea of banning barbecues or requiring a permit for their use was rejected.

[6] Document 2.8

To make barbecue use safer, the installation of proper containers for ashes was approved by discussion group participants, who suggested that community barbecues be set up together in a "safe" place. In their opinion, this would promote socializing, social integration and group meetings.

The results of the consultation show that the picnic area is seen as a place for "free expression" and "spontaneity," where people and families can gather on a moment's notice for meetings or activities. This is much appreciated.

With that in mind, the commissioners believe that the free use of barbecues and moveable tables in the picnic area could be maintained. The Direction should examine the possibility of installing barbecues to accommodate families that don't have their own.

2.2.4 Development of the playground

Although the Salamander animal theme received the support of the majority (76%) of survey respondents and discussion group participants, some expressed reservations or concerns regarding a few elements proposed for the playground.

In the Internet survey, the majority (76% of participants) approved the choice of the Salamander as a pattern to organize the playground. However, some users consider the synthetic surface too discordant with the area's natural character. Some participants in the discussion group were also concerned about the use of a synthetic surface. In their eyes, the lower maintenance costs do not justify the use of that type of material. They don't want to see a "McDonald Park" in Parc du Mont-Royal." Moreover, a few of the people surveyed and some discussion group participants would like the play modules to blend in with the surroundings and suggested that those with bright colours be rejected. The use of more natural materials, such as wood and stone, was proposed.

In its proposal, the Direction indicates that the modules should meet multiple security standards. The use of equipment made in Canada, entirely constructed of metal, is mandatory. The proposal calls for a better integration of the playground into the surrounding nature[7] by using tree trunks, which are not considered play equipment.

The results of the consultation confirm that the development of the playground should be designed to integrate the elements with the surrounding nature.

[7] Projet de l'aire de jeux et de pique-nique Document 3.2.1

2.2.5 Introduction of an interpretation path in the playground

The Direction and the Société pour un monde digne des enfants propose the addition to the playground of a path on children's rights, in the form of "interpretation stations throughout the playground."[8]

In the on-line survey, there was no question dealing specifically with the addition of an interpretation path on children's rights to the playground. The comments of discussion group participants on that aspect of the project were very limited, although the interpretation path on children's rights was well received. One participant suggested that other signs be installed, addressing social themes, such as intercultural relations and social integration. However, another participant feared that this would open the way to requests for commemorative, educational, cultural or advertising installations. She was also concerned that the equipment would overpower the landscape's natural character.

The commissioners believe that the interpretation path should respect the area's recreational and country character. They feel that this addition may pave the way for other requests for commemorative, educational or cultural installations in Parc du Mont-Royal.

2.3 The Peel entrance

As the ***Peel entrance*** has remained almost untouched since the park's inauguration, its redevelopment is an important event, generating a number comments. In fact, the only brief filed in the consultation dealt with this project.

2.3.1 Creating a key entrance

To make the ***Peel entrance*** a key access to Parc du Mont-Royal from downtown Montréal, the Direction proposes the construction of a "major entranceway from the Peel Street axis, as proposed by Olmsted but not built at the time."[9] In addition to larger stairs, the creation of an esplanade and integration of an imposing work of art are planned to distinguish the ***Peel entrance*** from its urban setting. The additions would also make the ***Peel entrance*** a destination in itself. The proposed installation of a peace-themed work of art stems from the Sommet de Montréal. A contest was held to select the artistic concept from among many different proposals. However, the project provides very few details concerning the importance of the planned work of art and esplanade.

The idea of making the Peel entrance a key access to the park received very strong support. In the Internet survey, 88% of respondents were in favour of it. A large majority (81%) would also like the entrance to be announced starting downtown .

One participant spoke of the benefits of having "majestic, spectacular gates." In his brief, Mr. Donovan King proposed the addition in the park, facing Peel Street, of a majestic

[8] Projet de l'aire de jeux et de pique-nique Document 3.2.1, p.29
[9] Projet de ***l'entrée Peel*** Document 3.2.1, p.32

stairway punctuated with rock formations typical of Parc du Mont-Royal. The stairs would lead directly to a path bordering the current wall of the Institut Allan Mémorial.

The majority of respondents (57%) agree to the addition of "an artistic endeavour with a peace theme," while 43% were against it. The few comments written by those opposed to the intervention lead us to believe that they reject the very principle of the thing. They believe that it would be "incompatible" with the area's "natural" character. Someone added that the city has already commemorated the peace theme at Parc Jarry. According to another respondent, a work of art of this type would be more appropriate on Parc Avenue, where a more spectacular entrance including "monuments and fountains" could be built.

A very large majority (84 %) of people surveyed also approved the objective of making the ***Peel entrance*** a destination, a place for relaxation rather than a simple transition area on the way to the summit. To improve user comfort, survey respondents suggested adding benches, trash and recycling receptacles, and drinking fountains.

*The commissioners believe that the results of the consultation clearly indicate a consensus for making the **Peel entrance** a key access to the park and a destination in itself. However, the lack of information regarding the configuration of the esplanade and artistic endeavour prevents the commissioners from making any pronouncements as to their qualities.*

2.3.2 Ecological management of plant life and water

The developer would like to take advantage of the redevelopment of the ***Peel entrance*** to address several problems regarding ecological management of the plant life and water. Many species of invasive plants have been found. Some areas have been stripped bare by pedestrian use. There are several unofficial entrances to the park. Lastly, run-off water management facilities are severely damaged, and the resultant uncontrolled build-up of water is destroying the paths. A number of operations have been planned to solve those problems. A silvicultural and arboricultural program has been designed to stop the spread of Norway maple. Run-off-water management work will be undertaken, and wetlands with variable hydroperiodicity will also be used to control surface waters. Moreover, the problem of people trampling off designated paths will be solved by building stairs, reforesting and reseeding deteriorated areas, and closing off private entrances to the park. Some of the stairs will be built on piles to promote development of plant and animal life.

The survey results available on the Office Web site show almost unanimous approval of ecological management measures submitted for consultation. Ninety-three per cent of participants supported the creation of wetlands, 92% were in favour of using run-off waters to create points of interest, 81% agreed with the cutting down of Norway maples, and 91% supported the planting of sugar maples.

Specific comments added to the Internet survey responses were along the same vein. The proposal to use run-off waters to create wetlands was qualified as “brilliant.” According to another respondent, this was a “remarkable” aspect of the project. To a neighbouring Redpath Crescent resident who has to deal with the overflow from existing storm drains, which he finds poorly designed and maintained, the installation of a line ditch is good news.”

The construction of stairs on piles is also seen as a good thing in terms of supporting plant and animal life. It is hoped that this initiative will help to channel users who take shortcuts to enter or cross the park.

The commissioners note that a large majority of people agree with the proposed measures to protect the area’s biodiversity, and to manage run-off water through the creation of wetlands, among other things. However, they believe that these interventions should be preceded by awareness-raising initiatives on biodiversity protection, in view of users’ anticipated reactions to the cutting down of trees.

2.4.3 Accessibility and security

A few participants pointed out the difficulties related to accessing the site: difficult, if not dangerous, crossing at Des Pins Avenue; absence of practical drop-off points for cars and buses; absence of nearby parking; Peel Street slope difficult for people who are not in shape and for seniors. They would like to see better signage, and one participant suggested a shuttle from downtown to the entrance, or even to the top.

Furthermore, the lights at Des Pins Avenue allow pedestrians only a very short time to cross, and they have to contend with automobiles entering the Allan Memorial. It is also dangerous for pedestrians to cross in front of the William Osler stairway. The proposed widening of the sidewalk on Des Pins Avenue, in front of the park, will undoubtedly improve the situation.

The commissioners suggest that the Direction review, with traffic and public transportation officials, measures that could be implemented to make pedestrians and public transit users more comfortable, and thereby promote use of the ***Peel entrance.***

A few users would like the Direction to take measures to improve overall security: clearer demarcation along the Serpentin and Olmsted Road of spaces reserved for cyclists and pedestrians; additional lighting; and introduction of "alarm buttons," like those on McGill Campus.

The commissioners suggest that the Direction examine the feasibility and benefit of measures to increase security and allay users' concerns regarding overall security in the park.

2.4.5 Rehabilitation of the Simon McTavish tomb

Mr. Donavan King underscored the historic importance of Simon McTavish and pointed out that his tomb would be buried around the base of the existing commemorative monument (In Memory of D. King). The plans call for the vestiges of the Peel reservoir and the base of the McTavish monument to be enhanced in a future phase of the rehabilitation project. There is already a municipal program to finance the restoration of the Simon McTavish tomb, which could be put to good use.[10]

The Direction should ensure that concerns regarding the enhancement of the Simon McTavish tomb are transmitted to the appropriate department.

[10] Mr. M. Devoy and Mrs. H. Fotopulos, information meeting, September 20, 2007

Conclusion

The redevelopment proposals for the ***Clairière*** and ***Peel entrance*** received almost unanimous support from participants in the public consultations organized by the Office. The large majority of them indicated in their responses and comments that the redevelopments must respect the primary goal of preserving the natural character of Parc du Mont-Royal and conserving its natural capital. All furniture and materials should blend in perfectly with the surrounding nature, and not overpower it.

The ecological revitalization and ecological water and wildlife management measures, like the protection of the ecological corridor, were widely approved. In that respect, it is important to underscore people's resistance to the cutting down of trees as an example of their wishes that the surrounding nature be left untouched. To ensure support for the silvicultural and arboricultural operations planned by the Direction, the commissioners recommend the establishment of awareness-raising initiatives to help users understand the importance of those interventions.

Overall, participants considered the rehabilitations necessary, and a high percentage of them supported the idea of making the ***Peel entrance*** a key access point as well as a destination in itself.

Numerous suggestions were made concerning waste management, the materials to be used in the redevelopment of the playground and picnic area, the interpretation path, the artistic work, and the accessibility of the ***Peel entrance*** to pedestrians. The commissioners refer to them in their report. However, it is important to remember that the information made available to public consultation participants dealt with two development concepts rather than final versions of the projects. The participants could therefore only indicate their preferred development orientations.

Signed in Montréal on November 27, 2007

Commission Chair

Commissioner

Appendix 1 – Information pertaining to the mandate

The mandate

The Office de consultation publique de Montréal received from Montréal's City Council the mandate to consult citizens, in accordance with Resolution CE07 1224 of August 8, 2007.

The public consultation

Between September 5 and 20, 2007, 15,000 flyers were distributed to surrounding residents and users of the two areas of the park to be redeveloped, in the quadrangle formed by Côte-des-Neiges, Du Parc, Sherbrooke and Des Pins.

Announcements were broadcast on electronic billboards in the metro between the weeks of September 10 and 24, 2007, with 504 weekly spots the weeks of September 10 and 24, and 1008 the week of September 17.

In addition to the publication of all relevant documents on the Office Web site, an Internet survey was available to those wishing to express their opinions on the individual projects.

Some nine information panels announcing the consultation were posted in Parc du Mont-Royal from September 17 to October 5.

Two days of meetings with park users were held around the picnic area on September 16 and 23. Furthermore, an information session on the ***Peel entrance*** was held on September 20 at the premises of the Office.

Lastly, a discussion meeting (focus group) was held at the offices of the organization Promis, at 333 Côte-Sainte-Catherine, on October 11, 2007. About a dozen people attended.

The commission and its team

Ms. Louise Roy, President
Ms. Judy Gold, Commissioner
Mr. Antoine Moreau, Analyst

Mr. Luc Doray, Secretary-General
Mr. Alexis Musanganya, Webmaster
Mr. Eric Major, Research and Documentation Assistant
Ms. Sylvie Trudel and Ms. Anik Pouliot, responsible for logistics
Mr. Gabriel Lemonde-Labrecque, information session reception

Mr. Jimmy Paquet-Cormier, coordination of Parc du Mont-Royal information session
Mr. Guy Legendre, sound recording
Ms. Lise Maisonneuve, steno typist
Ms. Anne-Louise Raymond, transcriber

Spokespersons and resource people

Groupe Cardinal Hardy
Ms. Isabelle Giasson, landscape architect, project manager

Mr. Denis Marcil, forest engineer

For the city of Montréal: Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville

Mr. Daniel Chartier, landscape architect, project manager
Mr. Michel Devoy, director, Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville
Ms. Wendy Graham, landscape architect, project manager

Citizens who attended the thematic information sessions and discussion group

Ms. Natasha Abovaccar
Ms. Fatema Akhter
Mr. François Bérard
Ms. Jasmine Bliss
Mr. Ilham Bouyaleh
Mr. Dinu Bumbaru
Ms. Isabelle Côté
Ms. Adrienne Danais
Mr. Jacques Doray
Mr. Juan Jime Fernandez
Mr. Jean-Sébastien Fiset
Mr Antoine Gonthier
Mr. Moussa Guene
Ms. Sylvie Guilbault
Mr. Donavan King
Mr. Frank Kruzick
Mr. Olivier Lapierre
Ms. Alissa Lauriault
Ms. Florence Leyssiavor
Ms. Ines Monreal
Mr. Pierre Ramet
Mr. Jean-Pierre Ricardo
Mr. Mike Rocco
Mr. Cesar Torres
Ms. Danabekarn Savithri
Mr. Michael Shafter
Mr. Marc-Antoine Vallée
Ms. Patricia Wuill
Ms. Myrna Zogheir

Appendix 2 - List of documentation - Clairière

A - Aire de jeux et de pique-nique

1. Projet

1.1. Dépliant sur le projet du Parc du Mont-Royal – Aire de jeux et de pique-nique

1.2. English flyer

2. Démarche de consultation (Documents insérés dans le cartable # 1)

2.1. Sommaire décisionnel – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle / Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville, Division des projets, Projets de partenariat et de développement (n° dossier 1071246021).

2.2. Extrait authentique du procès-verbal d'une séance du Comité exécutif (Résolution du Conseil exécutif – n° dossier CE07 1224).

2.3. Intervention – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle – Bureau de la directrice adjointe (n° dossier 1071246021).

2.4. Intervention – Office de consultation publique de Montréal – Direction (n° dossier 1071246021)

2.5. Recommandation – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle – Bureau de la directrice adjointe (n° dossier 1071246021).

2.6. Sommaire décisionnel – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle / Direction des sports / des parcs et des espaces verts, Division du développement des partenariats et des projets, Projets de partenariat et du développement (n° dossier 1061246001).

2.7. *Appel d'offres de services professionnels – Termes de référence – Parc du Mont-Royal – Secteur du lac aux castors – Phase 2 Réaménagement de l'aire de jeux et de l'aire de pique-nique*, Direction des sports, des parcs et des espaces verts, Division du développement des partenariats et des projets mai 2006.

2.8. Questions de la commission transmise le 19 octobre 2007 suivies des réponses du Service des parcs.

3. Documentation déposée par le promoteur (Documents insérés dans le cartable # 1)

3.1. Liste des documents du promoteur

3.2. Documents des promoteurs

3.2.1. Réaménagement des aires de jeux et de pique-nique, cahier des critères et plan d'aménagement, Groupe Cardinal Hardy pour la Direction des Parcs et espaces verts et de la nature en ville, Ville de Montréal, 2007.

3.2.2. Caractéristiques forestières et rapport de gestion paysagère, Denis Marcil, pour la Ville de Montréal, 2007.

3.2.3. Extrait des termes de référence, Appel d'offres pour des services professionnels, Aménagement des aires de jeux et de pique-nique, Direction des parcs, des espaces verts et de la nature en ville, mars 2006 (extrait pour consultation publique / sept. 2007).

3.3. Documents de référence

3.3.1. Plan d'ensemble et plan d'aménagement, Cahiers des critères de design, Aménagement d'une patinoire réfrigérée et des abords du Lac aux Castors, Parc du Mont-Royal, Groupe Cardinal Hardy, Ville de Montréal, 2004.

3.3.2. Analyse paysagère et propositions d'aménagement préliminaire, Parc du Mont-Royal, secteur Remembrance : Accès et sentiers du pole d'accueil du Lac-aux-Castors, Vlan Paysages mai 2007.

3.3.3. Liste des Normes et exigences reliées à l'équipement de jeux / Ville de Montréal, 2007

3.3.4. Projet de parcours sur les droits de l'enfant, Société digne des enfants, août 2007

3.3.5. Extraits du document Amorce d'un plan directeur du secteur de la Clairière (Glades), document de travail, Chartier Daniel, 2001, Ville de Montréal, version 2008

3.3.6. Résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies sur les droits de l'enfant, octobre 2002.

3.4. Documentation connexe (bibliographie, documents et références communs aux deux projets)

3.4.1. Plan directeur de mise en valeur du mont Royal / Ville de Montréal, DEC 1992.

3.4.2. Plan préliminaire de mise en valeur du mont Royal / Ville de Montréal, 1990.

3.4.3. L'avenir du mont Royal, Commission des biens culturels du Québec, 2002

3.4.4. Les valeurs et les patrimoines du mont Royal : objectifs de conservation et de mise en valeur et principes d'intervention, document de travail, Ministère de la Culture et Communications du Québec, mars 2005.

3.4.5. Étude sur les espaces verts et sur les potentiels de verdissement des espaces gris de l'Arrondissement historique et naturel du Mont-Royal, Céline Paradis, 2006.

3.4.6. L'approche de protection / Présentation à la Table de concertation du Mont-Royal / Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville, Ville de Montréal, le 15 mai 2007. (Attention : document tiré à part)

3.4.7. La place du mont Royal dans l'œuvre de Frederick Law Olmsted, Document de travail préliminaire, préparé par Dr. Charles E. Beveridge et traduit par Hélène Thibodeau, collaboration de Daniel Chartier, Wendy Graham, Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville. Ville de Montréal, 2007.

3.4.8. État de situation sur les bois de l'arrondissement historique et naturel du mont Royal, Claude Thiffault, Direction régionale de Montréal, Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec, Juin 2003

3.4.9. Charte de Burra, Icomos, déc. 1999.

3.4.10. Déclaration de la NAOP, National Association of Olmsted Parcs / septembre 2002 (versions anglaise et française)

3.4.11. Cartes

3.4.11.1. Évolution des bois sur le mont Royal / Ville de Montréal

3.4.11.2. Inventaire de la végétation 2006 / Ville de Montréal

3.4.11.3. Carte parc du mont royal ski / www.lemontroyal.qc.ca

3.4.11.4. Carte des trois sommets le mont Royal/ www.lemontroyal.qc.ca

3.4.11.5. Plan d'Olmsted, 1881.

3.4.11.6. Le mont Royal et ses limites

3.4.11.7. Parc du Mont-Royal, Secteur du Lac des Castors – Étude de potentiel archéologique – Zones archéologiques préhistoriques, Ethnoscop, [s.d.]

3.4.11.8. Composantes du réseau écologique, mai 2007

4. Documentation générale (les documents en rouge sont disponibles sur Internet ou sur demande auprès du documentaliste de l'OCPM)

4.1. Liens utiles

4.1.1. Plan d'urbanisme, Ville de Montréal,

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=2761,3096652&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.2. Document de travail pour le Sommet et Charte du Mont Royal, 2002.

http://www.lemontroyal.qc.ca/lesdossiers/2.html

4.1.3. Politique de patrimoine, Ville de Montréal, 2005.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=2240,2894283&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.4. Politique de protection et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels/ Ville de Montréal, 2004.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=174,1181440&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.5. Politique de l'arbre / Ville de Montréal, 2005.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_dad=portal&_pageid=174,247620&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.6. Stratégie de développement durable/ Ville de Montréal / 2005.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=736,4731559&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.7. L'avenir du mont Royal, Commission des biens culturels du Québec, 2002,
http://www.cbcq.gouv.qc.ca/grand_dossiers/mont_royal/index.html

4.1.8. Les valeurs et les patrimoines du mont Royal : objectifs de conservation et de mise en valeur et principes d'intervention, document de travail, Ministère de la Culture et Communications du Québec, mars 2005.

4.1.9. Décret concernant la déclaration de l'arrondissement historique et naturel du mont Royal, Ministère de la Culture, Communications et Condition féminine, 2005.
http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=2046

4.1.10. L'arrondissement historique et naturel du Mont-Royal, un statut national, une protection juridique, Ministère de la Culture, Communications et Condition féminine, 2007.
http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=2039

4.1.11. Site du Bureau du Mont-Royal
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=1676,2442177&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

5. Transcriptions

6. Lettres et mémos

6.1. Période de questions-réponses, site de l'aire de jeux et de pique-nique, le 16 septembre 2007 (14h00).

6.2. Période de questions-réponses, site de l'aire de jeux et de pique-nique, le 16 septembre 2007 (16h00).

6.3. Période de questions-réponses, site de l'aire de jeux et de pique-nique, le 23 septembre 2007 (11h00).

6.4. Transcription du groupe de discussion (*focus group*) tenu le 4 octobre 2007 aux bureaux de l'OCPM (11h00)

7. Compilation des résultats

7.1. Commentaires extraits des questionnaires – Site de l'aire de jeux et pique-nique, 11 octobre 2007

Appendix 2 - List of documentation - Peel entrance

B - Entrée Peel

1. Projet

1.1. Dépliant sur le projet du Parc du Mont-Royal – Aménagement de ***l'entrée Peel***

1.2. English flyer

2. Démarche de consultation (Documents insérés dans le cartable # 1)

2.1. Sommaire décisionnel – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle / Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville, Division des projets, Projets de partenariat et de développement (n° dossier 1071246021).

2.2. Extrait authentique du procès-verbal d'une séance du Comité exécutif – Séance ordinaire du 8 août 2007 (Résolution du Conseil exécutif – n° dossier CE07 1224).

2.3. Intervention – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle – Bureau de la directrice adjointe (n° dossier 1071246021).

2.4. Intervention – Office de consultation publique de Montréal – Direction (n° dossier 1071246021)

2.5. Recommandation – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle – Bureau de la directrice adjointe (N° dossier 1071246021).

2.6. Sommaire décisionnel – Développement culturel / de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle / Direction des sports / des parcs et des espaces verts, Division du développement des partenariats et des projets, Projets de partenariat et du développement (n° dossier 1064168005).

3. Documentation déposée par le promoteur (Direction des parcs, des espaces verts et de la nature en ville) (Documents insérés dans le cartable # 1)

3.1. Liste des documents du promoteur

3.2. Documents du promoteur

3.2.1. L'entrée Peel, Parc du Mont-Royal, Plan d'ensemble et plan d'aménagement, critères de design, Groupe Cardinal Hardy, mai 2007.

3.2.2. Rapport final d'inventaire forestier et d'inspection de l'état des arbres, Réaménagement de ***l'entrée Peel***, Parc du Mont-Royal, Denis Marcil, pour la Ville de Montréal, 2007. (Attention : document tiré à part)

3.2.3. Addenda du 14 mars 2007 au rapport final d'inventaire forestier et d'inspection de l'état des arbres, Réaménagement de ***l'entrée Peel***, Parc du Mont-Royal, Denis Marcil, pour la Ville de Montréal, 2007. ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.2*

3.2.4. Addenda du 23 juillet 2007 au rapport final d'inventaire forestier et d'inspection de l'état des arbres, Réaménagement de ***l'entrée Peel***, Parc du Mont-Royal, Analyse comparative de l'évolution des surfaces terriers de l'érable à sucre et de l'érable de Norvège, Denis Marcil, pour la Ville de Montréal, 2007. ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.2*

3.2.5. Genivar, Rapport des conditions existantes en hydrologie et en écologie de ***l'entrée Peel*** du mont Royal, Rapport final, 2007. (Attention : document tiré à part)

3.2.5.1. Figure 1 – Zone d'étude primaire. ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.2. Figure 3A – Bassins versants et schémas d'écoulement des eaux de surface dans la zone élagie, Genivar, 2007 ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.3. Figure 3B – Bassins versants et schémas d'écoulement des eaux de surface dans la zone d'étude primaire, Genivar, 2007 ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.4. Figure 4 – Niveaux et regards dans la zone d'étude primaire, Genivar 2007☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.5. Figure 5 – Localisation des éléments de la faune, Genivar, 2007 ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.6. Figure 6 – Caractéristiques des habitats fauniques et occurrences animales, Genivar, 2007 ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.7. Synthèse des milieux naturels, Genivar 2007 ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.8. Annexe – Reportage photos des conditions existantes – Hydrologie ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.9. Annexe – Parc du Mont-Royal / Secteur de ***l'entrée Peel*** – Conditions existantes, Groupe Cardinal-Hardy ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.10. Annexe – Fiche de caractérisation du Mont-Royal, n° de segment 1 à 12, Genivar, octobre 2006 ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.11. Annexe – Fiche de caractérisation du Mont-Royal n° de segment 13 à 24, Genivar, octobre 2006 ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.12. Annexe – (carte) Schéma d'écoulement et des conditions existantes en hydrologie ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.13. Annexe – Méthode d'évaluation de la valeur écologique ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.5.14. Annexe – Mont-Royal – Érablière à sucre – ID 1 – Données générales ☞ *document intégré dans l'exemplaire papier 3.2.5*

3.2.6. Extrait des termes de référence, Appel d'offres pour des services professionnels, Réaménagement de ***l'entrée Peel***, Direction des parcs, des espaces verts et de la nature en ville, mars 2006.

3.3. Documents de référence

3.3.1. Études préliminaires des interfaces entre le parc du Mont-Royal et le centre-ville, étude de Claude Cormier architectes paysagistes pour la Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville, Ville de Montréal, 2006.

3.3.2. Des marches à suivre, Devis global d'Intervention, Williams, Asselin, Ackoui Architectes Paysagistes pour la Ville de Montréal, 1995. (Attention : document tiré à part)

3.3.3. Carte, Ville de Montréal, Bassin hydrologique Entrée Peel, Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en Ville. 2006.

3.3.4. Rapport sur l'ancien réservoir et le mur de pierre (Allen Mémorial), Aldabert W. Goraczko pour la Ville de Montréal, 2006 / vers. août 2007.

3.3.5. Rapport sur l'état du mur de pierre bordant le secteur de ***l'entrée Peel***, Aldabert W. Goraczko pour la Ville de Montréal, 2006 / vers. août 2007.

3.3.6. Calculs des volumes et débits d'eau de ruissellement, Rapport de travaux de drainage achevés, Aldabert W. Goraczko, ing., pour la Ville de Montréal, mai 1995. (Attention : document tiré à part)

3.3.7. Gestion des eaux de surface et des milieux humides sur le mont Royal, Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville, Service du développement culturel, de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle, Ville de Montréal, août 2007.

3.3.8. Aménagement des espaces publics de Montréal, Réservoir du mont Royal, MTLo4-2515, Extrait du rapport d'inventaires archéologiques, 2004, Ethnoscop pour la Ville de Montréal, sept. 2005

3.3.9. Covit / Parc du Mont-Royal, Intervention artistique, Linda Covit et Michèle Gauthier, le 16 avril, 2007

3.4. Documentation connexe (bibliographie, documents et références communs aux deux projets)

3.4.1. Plan directeur de mise en valeur du mont Royal / Ville de Montréal, DEC 1992.

3.4.2. Plan préliminaire de mise en valeur du mont Royal / Ville de Montréal, 1990.

3.4.3. L'avenir du mont Royal, Commission des biens culturels du Québec, 2002

3.4.4. Les valeurs et les patrimoines du mont Royal : objectifs de conservation et de mise en valeur et principes d'intervention, document de travail, Ministère de la Culture et Communications du Québec, mars 2005.

3.4.5. Étude sur les espaces verts et sur les potentiels de verdissement des espaces gris de l'Arrondissement historique et naturel du Mont-Royal, Céline Paradis, 2006.

3.4.6. L'approche de protection / Présentation à la Table de concertation du Mont-Royal / Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville, Ville de Montréal, le 15 mai 2007. (Attention : document tiré à part)

3.4.7. La place du mont Royal dans l'œuvre de Frederick Law Olmsted, Document de travail préliminaire, préparé par Dr. Charles E. Beveridge et traduit par Hélène Thibodeau, collaboration de Daniel Chartier, Wendy Graham, Direction des grands parcs et de la nature en ville. Ville de Montréal, 2007.

3.4.8. État de situation sur les bois de l'arrondissement historique et naturel du mont Royal, Claude Thiffault, Direction régionale de Montréal, Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec, Juin 2003

3.4.9. Charte de Burra, Icomos, déc. 1999.

3.4.10. Déclaration de la NAOP, National Association of Olmsted Parcs / septembre 2002 (versions anglaise et française)

3.4.11. Cartes

3.4.11.1. Évolution des bois sur le mont Royal / Ville de Montréal

3.4.11.2. Inventaire de la végétation 2006 / Ville de Montréal

3.4.11.3. Carte parc du mont royal ski / www.lemontroyal.qc.ca

3.4.11.4. Carte des trois sommets le mont Royal/ www.lemontroyal.qc.ca

3.4.11.5. Plan d'Olmsted, 1881.

3.4.11.6. Le mont Royal et ses limites

3.4.11.7. Composantes du réseau écologique, mai 2007

4. Documentation générale <u>(les documents sont disponibles sur Internet ou sur demande auprès du documentaliste de l'OCPM)</u>

4.1. Liens utiles

4.1.1. Plan d'urbanisme, Ville de Montréal,

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=2761,3096652&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.2. Document de travail pour le Sommet et Charte du Mont Royal, 2002.

http://www.lemontroyal.qc.ca/lesdossiers/2.html

4.1.3. Politique de patrimoine, Ville de Montréal, 2005.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=2240,2894283&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.4. Politique de protection et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels/ Ville de Montréal, 2004.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=174,1181440&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.5. Politique de l'arbre / Ville de Montréal, 2005.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_dad=portal&_pageid=174,247620&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.6. Stratégie de développement durable/ Ville de Montréal / 2005.

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=736,4731559&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4.1.7. L'avenir du mont Royal, Commission des biens culturels du Québec, 2002, http://www.cbcq.gouv.qc.ca/grand_dossiers/mont_royal/index.html

4.1.8. Les valeurs et les patrimoines du mont Royal : objectifs de conservation et de mise en valeur et principes d'intervention, document de travail, Ministère de la Culture et Communications du Québec, mars 2005.

4.1.9. Décret concernant la déclaration de l'arrondissement historique et naturel du mont Royal, Ministère de la Culture, Communications et Condition féminine, 2005. http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=2046

4.1.10. L'arrondissement historique et naturel du Mont-Royal, un statut national, une protection juridique, Ministère de la Culture, Communications et Condition féminine, 2007. http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=2039

4.1.11. Site du Bureau du Mont-Royal
http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=1676,2442177&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

5. Mémoires

5.1. Donovan King, *Proposals for improvements on Mount Royal : Peel Street entrance, 20 septembre 2007.*

6. Transcriptions

6.1. Transcription de la séance tenue le 20 septembre 2007 concernant l'aménagement de ***l'entrée Peel***.

7. Lettres et mémos

7.1. *Re : Mt.Royal project Peel and Pine avenue, S*yd. Moss, September 24th 2007.

7.2. *Lettre de M.* Gilles Bertrand concernant le projet de rénovation de la portion Peel du Parc du Mont Royal.

8. Compilation des résultats

8.1. Commentaires extraits des questionnaires – Site de ***l'entrée Peel***, 11 octobre 2007

Le mandat de l'Office de consultation publique de Montréal

L'Office de consultation publique de Montréal a été créé par l'article 75 de la *Charte de la ville de Montréal*. Il réalise des mandats de consultation publique relatifs aux différentes compétences de la ville, notamment sur les projets d'urbanisme et d'aménagement du territoire, ou sur tout projet désigné par le conseil municipal ou le comité exécutif.

Remerciements

La commission remercie les personnes et les organismes qui ont collaboré à ses travaux ainsi que le personnel de l'Office de consultation publique de Montréal qui a assuré le soutien nécessaire à la production de ce rapport.