

POLICY ON THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL HABITATS OF MONTRÉAL

RESULTS TO DATE AND CURRENT PRIORITIES

MAY 2006





Policy implementation a qualified success

Justifiably proud of its rich industrial past and status as metropolis, Montréal undertook to stem the annual loss of 75 hectares of woodland through the adoption of the **Policy on the Protection and Enhancement of Natural Habitats** in December 2004. In so doing, the City of Montréal became the first municipality in Québec to commit to compliance with the Québec Strategy on Protected Areas by seeking to protect 8% of the aggregate island area under City jurisdiction.

After only one year in force, the Policy has begun to produce results. We have succeeded in determining the most significant components of our natural heritage and in ensuring that real estate developers make proper allowance for natural heritage considerations.

After a ten-year moratorium on green space acquisition enacted by the Montréal Urban Community, the challenge of saving woodlots of high ecological value—oftentime at the eleventh hour—was no less than colossal. But we have succeeded hands down. In addition to successfully preserving a wealth of ecologically significant habitats, we have also managed to call a halt, if only in the short term, to the destruction of habitats under threat across the island. Protection under the Policy is, however, intended to be of long term impact. For now, suffice it to say that it is ‘mission accomplished’ for 110 hectares of land and that action already under way will make it possible to ensure the sustainability of several hundred additional hectares.

The most significant contribution of the Policy lies in the pragmatic approach to sustainable development. Natural habitats generate added value and enhance the quality of the living environment for new residents, thereby spurring the City’s power of attraction and reducing urban sprawl north and south of the island.

As one might expect, given the history of development in Montréal, the sectors having preserved their biodiversity are located mainly in the outlying areas of the island. However, municipal resource teams have undertaken to draw up a strategy for greening the city, with particular emphasis on the districts situated in the central core. This strategy will be designed to complement not only the Policy on the Protection and Enhancement of Natural Habitats and the Tree Policy, but also the City’s network of large parks and the blue network. By seeking to combine efforts, the aim is to provide citizens with nearby places where they can reconnect with nature and validate Montréal’s claim as a “green city”.



Gérald Tremblay
Mayor of Montréal



Helen Fotopoulos

Mayor of the Borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the environment, parks, green and blue spaces, Mount Royal and the status of women

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gérald Tremblay'.

Gérald Tremblay

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Helen Fotopoulos'.

Helen Fotopoulos

CONSERVATION TARGETS

Under the Policy on the Protection and Enhancement of Natural Habitats, three sectors of intervention have been targeted for conservation owing to their ecological potential. They are as follows:

- › ecoterritories;
- › existing parks;
- › shoreline areas.

ECOTERRITORIES: 10 AREAS BOASTING ECOSYSTEMS OF INTEREST

Ecosystem viability is largely conditioned by size. Hence it is important to consolidate natural corridors providing for the movement of wildlife, dispersion of plant life and development designed to enhance citizen access to these areas. This explains the emphasis on sectors of high ecological value at least 15 hectares or more in area. Dubbed ecoterritories, these sectors number ten in total and have been included in the Montréal Master Plan. These vast tracts of urban land are home to important natural habitats and ripe for structured conservation efforts.

In 2005, the 11 conservation projects either ratified or in the process of being ratified were located in both the western (Île Bizard and Rivière-à-l'Orme ecoterritories) and eastern (East Island Greenbelt and De Montigny Stream Basin) sectors of the island. Together, these projects resulted in the protection of 110 hectares of natural habitats.



NOTION OF ECOTERRITORY

An ecoterritory, as defined under the Policy, is an area of significant biodiversity. Montréal's ten territories boast broadly defined boundaries, are ripe with conservation potential and provide citizens with the opportunity of enjoying closer contact with nature. Each of the ecoterritories has gradually acquired notoriety. This newfound notion now appears and is recognized in several borough chapters of the Master Plan of the City of Montréal. In addition, the Agglomeration Council recently bestowed upon the ecoterritories the status of 'heritage areas of collective interest'.





ISLAND SHORELINES: POTENTIAL NOW BETTER UNDERSTOOD

The shoreline areas of the Island of Montréal, as well as several offshore islands and inland waterways, constitute a sector of intervention of considerable interest from the standpoint of biodiversity. In 2005, two studies were conducted: one to assess the value of shoreline sites and the other to take an inventory of legislation and regulations pertaining to these areas.

In the wake of these analyses, some 134 km of shoreline were identified as having conservation potential. However, if officials are to be able to properly prioritize conservation action, it is necessary to ensure an enhanced meshing of municipal, provincial and federal regulations governing these shoreline areas.

EXISTING PARKS

As in the case of the shoreline areas, this sector of intervention was also the object of a study into conservation potential in 2005. To identify areas incorporating natural habitats of interest, a characterization study of 59 parks—a mix of large and smaller more local parks—was carried out. The team now has a general portrait of the components of each park in terms of vegetation, wildlife, topographical characteristics and usage. Overall findings made it possible to pinpoint several hundred hectares of parkland in need of ecological enhancement.

Of the three sectors of intervention, the ecoterritory sector was clearly favoured in 2005 given the urgent nature of action required during the first year of Policy enforcement.

RESULTS TO DATE

URGENCY OF ACTION REQUIRED

The Policy, as adopted, provides the wherewithal for intervening upstream well ahead of the tabling of development projects before municipal authorities. However, initial action to preserve natural habitats under threat oftentimes took the form of eleventh hour emergency intervention. Once projects had advanced to a certain stage, arbitration efforts proved particularly taxing.

Although much remains to be done, the situation has evolved in a clearly more favourable direction in the months following inception of the Policy, and the concerted planning approach is proven increasingly effective.

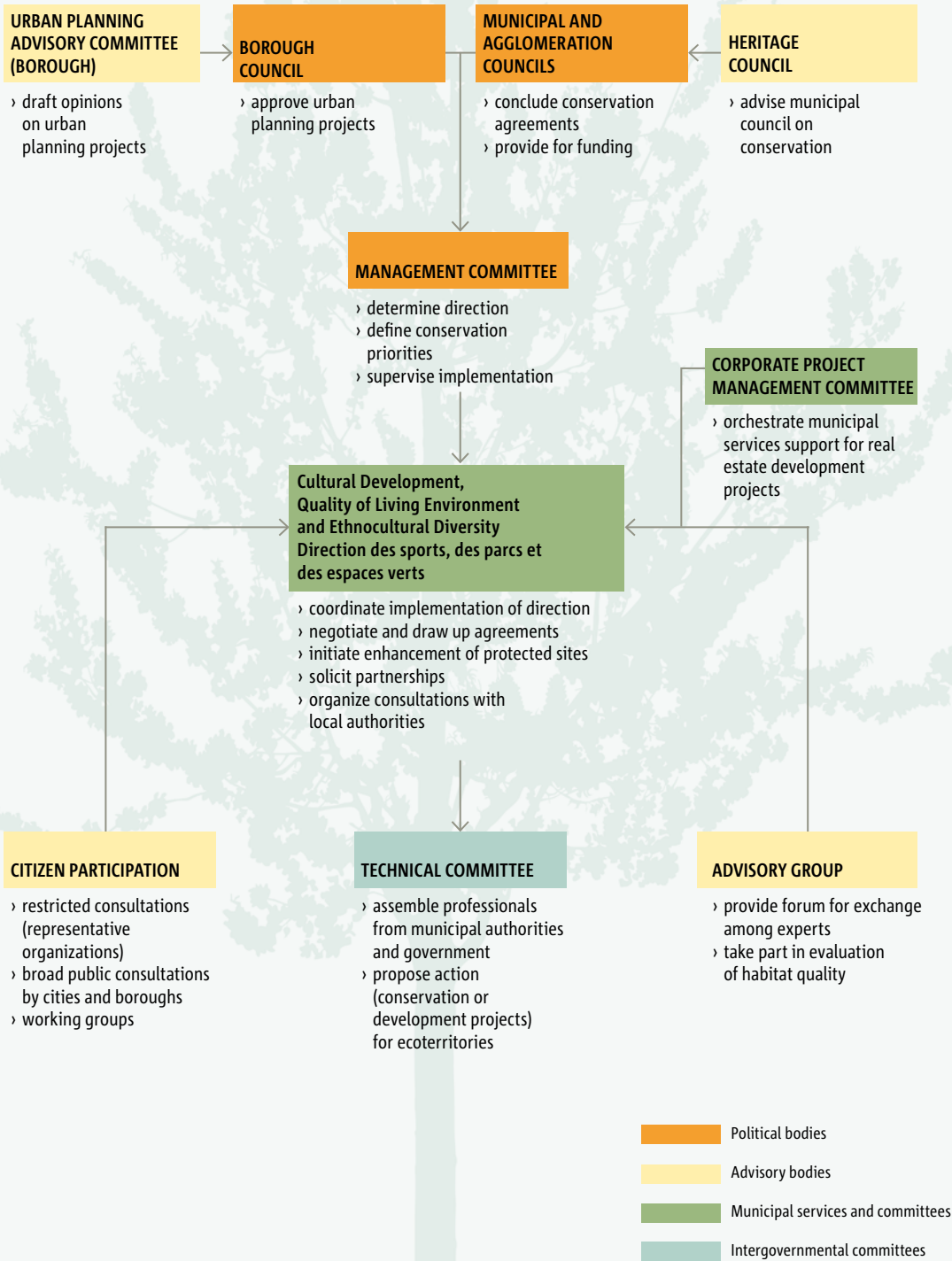
HARMONIZATION OF MUNICIPAL INTERVENTION

As the ecoterritories are now recognized entities and appear as such in the Master Plan, municipal stakeholders involved in park and urban development affairs from across the island were quick to realize the advantages associated with examining each of the ecoterritories individually, agreeing upon overall direction and then providing for concerted action in the field. Technical committees were set up in the ecoterritories where the pressures of impending development were being felt the most and representatives from the provincial ministries of environment and transport were called in whenever needed. These privileged platforms for exchange by all public authorities implicated in matters of urban development have resulted in the harmonization and enhanced coordination of municipal intervention.

On the occasion of the creation of a new municipal agglomeration in January 2006, the ecoterritories were recognized as 'facilities of collective interest' under the terms of applicable provincial law. Henceforth, decisions relating to the protection of the natural habitats found in the ecoterritories must be approved by the Agglomeration Council.

As in the case of the boroughs which make up the City of Montréal, the reincorporated municipalities will be required to cooperate, through the technical committees, in addressing protection issues and challenges specific to the ecoterritories.

Role of authorities in implementing the Policy





CONCERTED PLANNING

Efforts to coordinate municipal and government intervention have led to the implementation of a process of concerted planning which involves public authorities, land owners and developers alike.

CONCERTED PLANNING

The concerted planning process seeks to explore together with developers potential convergence of interests as an addition tool to be used within the scope of the regulatory framework and acquisition budget considerations. The object is to create a context which reconciles conservation concerns with urban development. Groups of stakeholders educate themselves with regard to their respective realities, identify the problem to be resolved and explore the various possibilities with a view to forging a consensus. The challenge lies in inventing a quality living environment comprising *financially viable* development projects which can be integrated into *ecologically viable* conservation projects. By meshing functional and financial objectives with ecological objectives, it becomes possible to examine issues more objectively and work out unanticipated solutions.

SEARCH FOR BROAD-BASED CONSENSUS

To provide citizens with a voice in matters of conservation, it was imperative to provide for consultation mechanisms. Based on the ecological potential of each ecoterritory, landscape architects and biologists undertook to draw up concept development plans which provided an insight into what the future held for each ecoterritory. First tabled before organizations involved at the ecoterritory level, the concept development plans were presented to citizens, subsequent to amendment, in open public consultation sessions organized in conjunction with the boroughs.

In 2005, two concept development plans were drawn up, one for the Île Bizard ecoterritory (Please see illustration on Île Bizard concept development plan) and the other for the East Island greenbelt. Both involved public consultations which made it possible to identify citizen concerns and foster future community participation in enhancing the local living environment. It will come as no surprise to learn that these public forums sometimes brought to light diametrically opposed viewpoints by individuals advocating absolute protection and others touting the merits of interference-free development. Over and above allowing for the expression of divergent opinions, these public consultations served to achieve consensus.

Consultation forums were also organized with groups interesting in monitoring project development at the agglomeration level. Various representatives assumed an advisory role and were instrumental in perfecting the qualitative evaluation of areas to be prioritized for conservation.



DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF POLICY ENFORCEMENT, TOTAL PROTECTED TRACTS OF LAND INCREASED BY 110 HECTARES IN AREA. SOME 60% OF THESE SPACES WERE PROTECTED WITHOUT THE NEED OF AN ACQUISITION BUDGET. AS EACH PROJECT REQUIRED THE DRAFTING AND RATIFYING OF AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE, SOME OF THE AGREEMENTS ARE STILL IN THE RATIFICATION PROCESS. THE REMAINING 40% OF THE SPACES HAD TO BE ACQUIRED TO ENSURE PROTECTION, RESULTING IN EXPENDITURES OF APPROXIMATELY \$9 MILLION. HAD IT BEEN NECESSARY TO ACQUIRE THE ENTIRE 110 HECTARES OUTRIGHT, THE COST WOULD RISE TO CLOSE TO \$20 MILLION. ONE CAN THUS READILY APPRECIATE THE UNDENIABLE ADVANTAGE OF CONCERTED PLANNING IN SEEKING TO PROTECT THE ISLAND'S NATURAL HABITATS.

A photograph of a forest pond with tall trees and their reflections in the water. Overlaid on the image are several autumn leaves in shades of orange and yellow. On the left side, there are white silhouettes of a large bird's head and neck, and at the bottom right, a white silhouette of a duck.

PROTECTED AREAS

Protected areas and action in 2005

ecoterritories

■ Zero loss of important natural habitats since adoption of Policy; additional 110 hectares protected

shorelines

■ Identification and inventory of 134 km of shoreline of ecological interest; additional 200 to 300 hectares deemed to demonstrate protection potential

parks

■ Characterization of habitats of ecological interest in 59 large and local parks; additional 300 to 500 hectares deemed to demonstrate protection potential



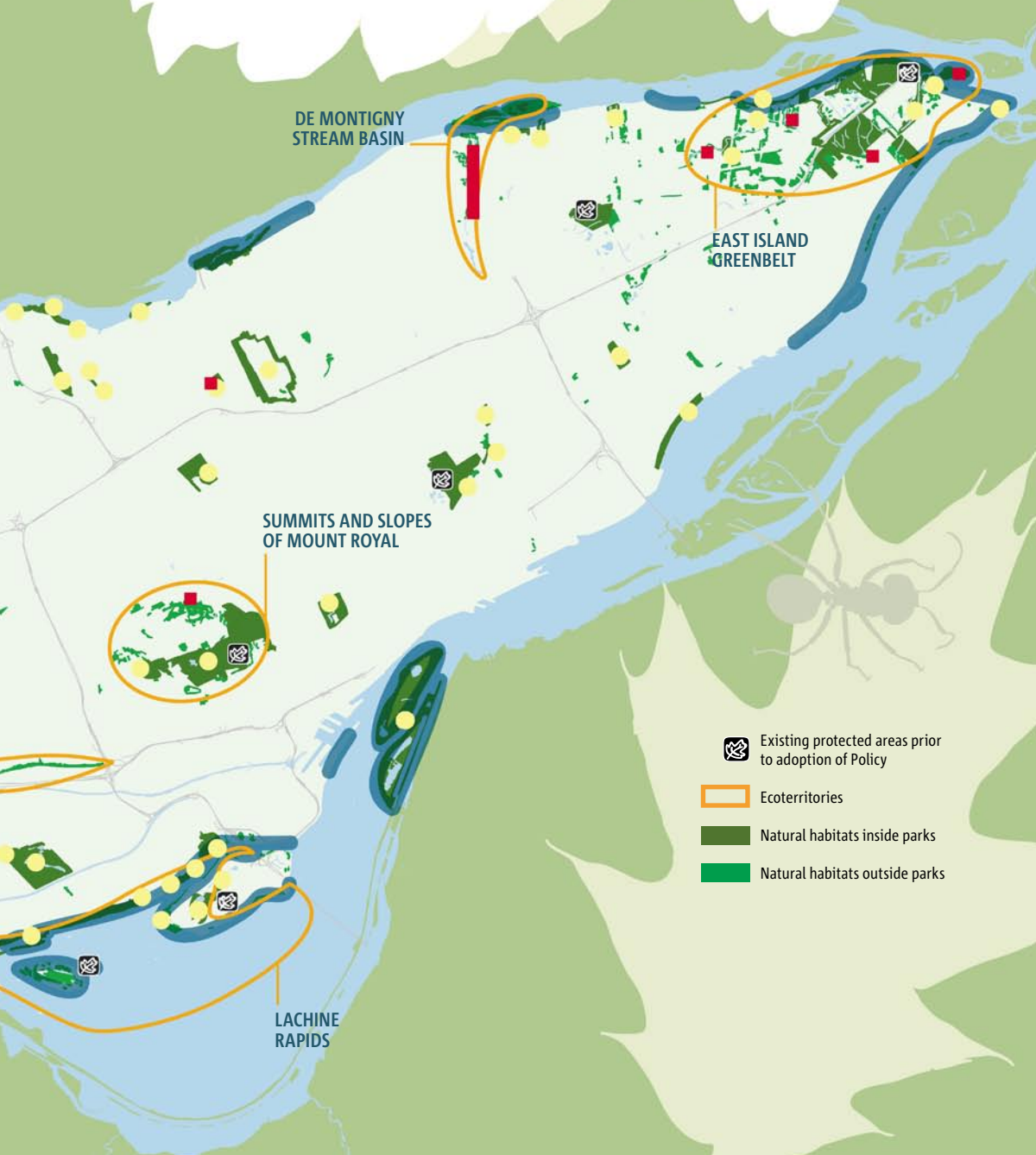
Objective of Policy on Protection and Enhancement of Natural Habitats

3000 hectares, which is to say 6%
of land sites on Island of Montréal

1672 ha
PROTECTED TO DATE

1328 ha
TO BE PROTECTED

3 000 ha



SENNEVILLE WOODS ECOFOREST

Wooded area adjacent to the Morgan Arboretum

13 ha

A site located to the south of the Morgan Arboretum was recently acquired by Mount Royal Cemetery. As a result of the zoning change arising out of this acquisition, 13 ha of woods located on cemetery land were rezoned as a conservation area. The area is home to stands of mature oak and beech, and includes marshland which provides reproduction habitat for amphibians and waterfowl. One can only hope that the newly reincorporated City of Senneville will reflect the rezoning initiative in local municipal regulations.



RIVIÈRE-À-L'ORME ECOFORREST CORRIDOR

Angell Woods buffer zone

3.6 ha

This residential development occupies an area adjacent to Angell Woods located to the east. Of significant ecological value owing to the quality of the forest cover, Angell Woods have earned recognition as an exceptional forest ecosystem (EFE).

An agreement entered into with the developer made it possible to limit the area available for construction, freeing up a 3.6 hectare conservation area which will serve as a buffer zone for the neighbouring woods, while providing habitat for area wildlife. This particularly innovative agreement provides for financial contributions by the developer as work on the housing development progresses, the aim being to ensure the protection of Angell Woods. To date, an amount of some \$1.5 million has been turned over to the Angell Woods Protection Association.



ÎLE BIZARD ECOFOREST CORRIDOR

Escarpment south of park

5.8 ha

In the instance of this West Island corridor, the priority was to consolidate Bois-de-l'île-Bizard Nature Park which was made possible through two projects:

This site, located in the vicinity of Bois-de-l'île-Bizard Nature Park, had been slated in its entirety for a housing development project to be known as Val des Bois. A tract of land 5.8 ha in area was acquired to protect the natural landscape, mature stands of sugar maples and neighbouring nature park wetlands.



ÎLE BIZARD
ECOFORREST CORRIDOR

Unique maple woodlot
north of park

6.5 ha

This particular sugar maple woodlot includes a significant proportion of black maples, an island rarity, and thus merited recognition as an exceptional forest ecosystem (EFE). The woodlot is also home to several species of rare plants. To the woodlot were added three lots and a conservation servitude for a total protected area of 6.5 ha. This acquisition made it possible to consolidate and expand Bois-de-l'île-Bizard Nature Park, while more adequately protecting the park's wetland areas.



MOUNT ROYAL SUMMITS

Saint-Jean-Baptiste Woods

10 ha

Saint-Jean-Baptiste woods form a part of Notre-Dame-des-Neiges cemetery, one of four cemeteries located on the slopes of Mount Royal. Under the terms of an agreement entered into with cemetery officials, a portion of Saint-Jean-Baptiste woods situated on the north slope of the mountain is now subject to a 20-year conservation servitude. During this period, the City of Montréal had committed to ecologically managing the woods which feature a distinctive stand of red oaks of ever increasing rarity on the Island of Montréal.



EAST ISLAND GREENBELT

Green link to Faubourg Pointe-aux-Prairies

33.6 ha

This project provides an interesting example of how a development project can be integrated into a natural habitat protection initiative. The 44 hectares upon which development is to take place includes a stream that empties into the river, as well as wetland habitat home to a diversity of wildlife. To protect these site components, the City of Montréal proposed that the developer increase the density of the housing project in an operation which involved an exchange of lots and the acquisition of a tract of land 9.6 ha in area. As a result, the greenbelts running alongside the stream will be broadened to 30 m, the marshland areas will be preserved and a wetland area will be created along the Rivière des Prairies shoreline. As the protected area is located next to a right of way owned by Hydro-Québec, some 24 ha has been slated for ecological management.

To enhance site potential, infrastructure work to be coordinated by Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles borough authorities will be undertaken in 2007. Gouin Boulevard will be rerouted away from the shoreline, thereby creating a green link with Cageux Park to the west and Pointe-aux-Prairies Nature Park to the east. Also in 2007, a development project will provide for the creation of a diversion stream in power line corridor.



EAST ISLAND GREENBELT

14 ha

Bonfoin Island

Situated at the confluence of Rivière des Prairies and the St Lawrence River, Bonfoin Island was acquired by the City in 2005 jointly with the Nature Conservancy. Some 14 ha in area, half of which is taken up by a floodplain, the island attracts several species of migratory waterfowl and offers nesting habitat for the latter; the shallows around provide spawning grounds for various species of fish. In addition, island flora and fauna include a number of rarities. It is therefore not surprising that it has been designated as a nature reserve by the Government of Québec. Following acquisition of the island under a pro-indiviso ownership agreement, Bonfoin Island is guaranteed lasting protection, and will be integrated into Pointe-aux-Prairies Nature Park.



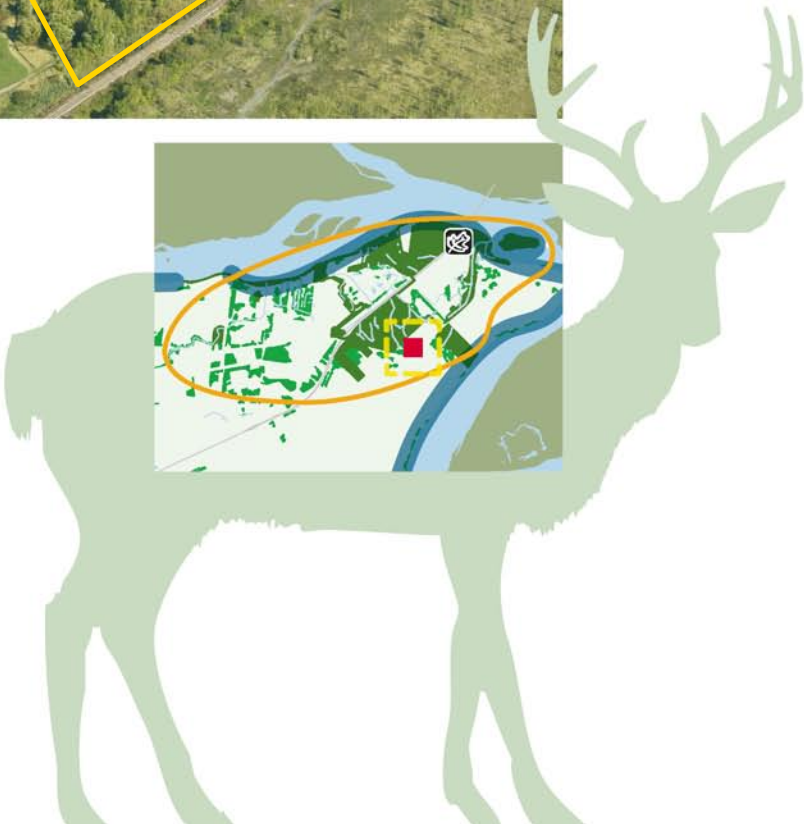
EAST ISLAND GREENBELT

New access to Pointe-aux-Prairies Nature Park

6 ha

Canadian National Railways owned lots totalling 3.4 ha in one particular areas of the Borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles. These lots adjoined unused municipal land in the vicinity of the Heritage Woods sector of Pointe-aux-Prairies Nature Park. The group of lots includes a wetland area of significant value and unimproved land of ecological interest frequented by white-tailed deer. In acquiring these lots from the railway, the City was able to consolidate the nature park and open up a window onto Sherbrooke Street.

A limited portion of the site will be earmarked for residential development, with the proceeds to be used to finance other conservation projects. The protected area represents the majority of the 6-hectare area.



EAST ISLAND GREENBELT

7 ha

Pinel Stream

Despite the stresses exerted upon this site, the stream and stream banks are deserving of protection owing to the ecological quality of the wetlands located in the area. The conservation agreement applies to an area of close to 7 ha. By linking the southern portion of the stream to an existing park and profiling the stream banks, Pinel Stream will be transformed into a linear park located in the close proximity to Rivière des Prairies.



DE MONTIGNY STREAM BASIN

De Montigny Stream Linear Park

9 ha

An area of 9 ha has been developed into a multipurpose 3.3 km trail designed to enhance the value of an inland stream unique to the Montréal landscape. This stream cascades over the bedrock in three separate sections and boasts bank areas rich in fossils. The stream is bordered in part by a mature stand of red oaks. The mix of unimproved land, stream and woodland creates a habitat of great biodiversity conducive, in particular, to birdlife.

Long unused, the land running alongside the stream was used for the erection of a power transmission line and it was Hydro-Québec which assumed the cost of developing the site. The City of Montréal nonetheless had to acquire five properties backing onto the stream and is currently in the process of acquiring a 1.66 ha wooded lot with a view to widening the protected greenbelt flanking the stream.





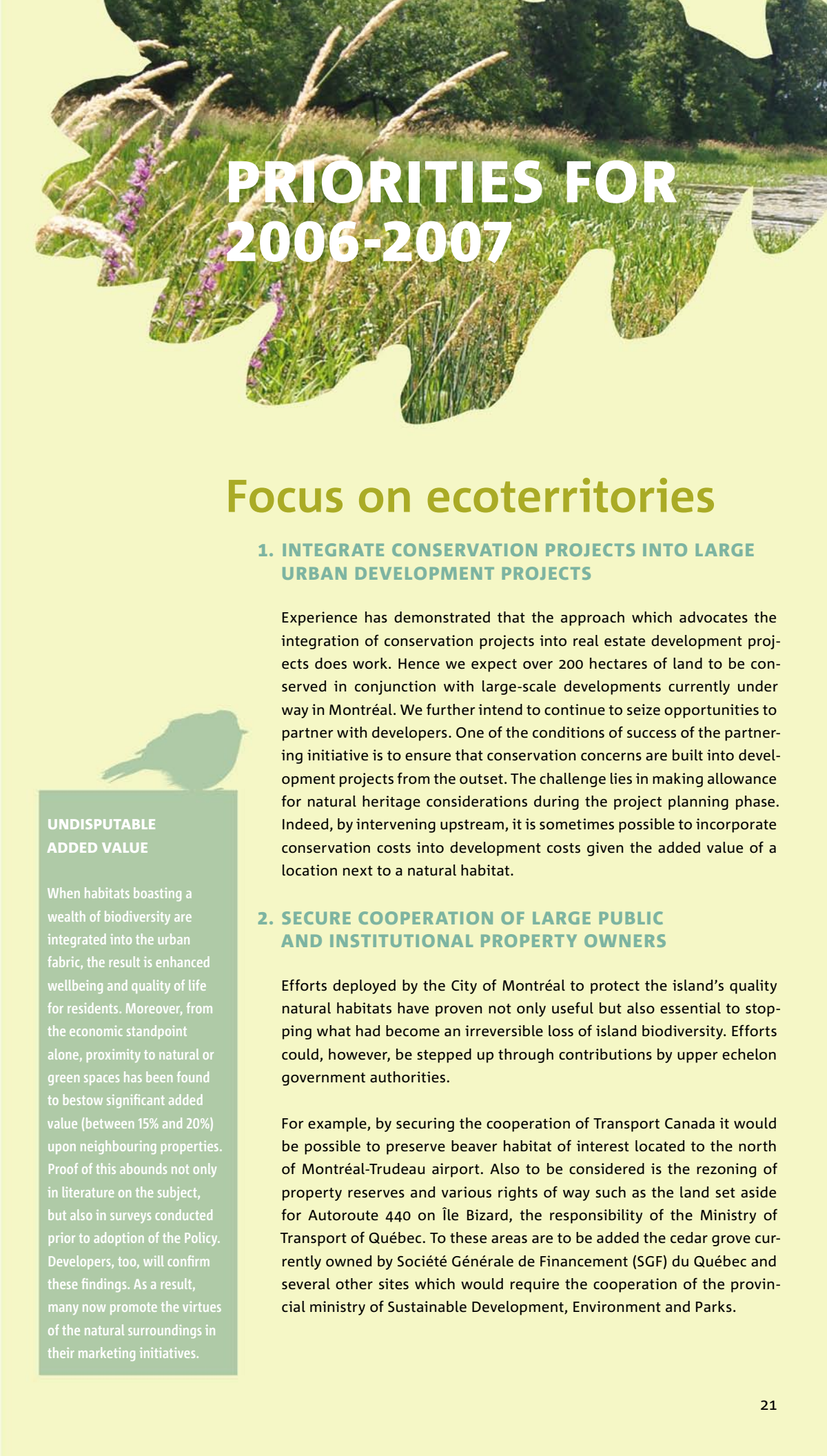
NATURAL HABITAT IN HEART OF MONTRÉAL

Boisé-de-Saint-Sulpice Park

1 ha

This project made it possible to add 1 ha to this 6 ha park by annexing unimproved land upon which student residences were to be built. The project was made possible through an exchange of land between owner Ahuntsic College and the City of Montréal. Although the park is surrounded by houses, this wooded area remains an important migratory stopover for a large number of birds, including two species of considerable rarity in Québec: the rufous-sided towhee and Cooper hawk.





PRIORITIES FOR 2006-2007

Focus on ecoterritories

1. INTEGRATE CONSERVATION PROJECTS INTO LARGE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Experience has demonstrated that the approach which advocates the integration of conservation projects into real estate development projects does work. Hence we expect over 200 hectares of land to be conserved in conjunction with large-scale developments currently under way in Montréal. We further intend to continue to seize opportunities to partner with developers. One of the conditions of success of the partnering initiative is to ensure that conservation concerns are built into development projects from the outset. The challenge lies in making allowance for natural heritage considerations during the project planning phase. Indeed, by intervening upstream, it is sometimes possible to incorporate conservation costs into development costs given the added value of a location next to a natural habitat.



UNDISPUTABLE ADDED VALUE

When habitats boasting a wealth of biodiversity are integrated into the urban fabric, the result is enhanced wellbeing and quality of life for residents. Moreover, from the economic standpoint alone, proximity to natural or green spaces has been found to bestow significant added value (between 15% and 20%) upon neighbouring properties. Proof of this abounds not only in literature on the subject, but also in surveys conducted prior to adoption of the Policy. Developers, too, will confirm these findings. As a result, many now promote the virtues of the natural surroundings in their marketing initiatives.

2. SECURE COOPERATION OF LARGE PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY OWNERS

Efforts deployed by the City of Montréal to protect the island's quality natural habitats have proven not only useful but also essential to stopping what had become an irreversible loss of island biodiversity. Efforts could, however, be stepped up through contributions by upper echelon government authorities.

For example, by securing the cooperation of Transport Canada it would be possible to preserve beaver habitat of interest located to the north of Montréal-Trudeau airport. Also to be considered is the rezoning of property reserves and various rights of way such as the land set aside for Autoroute 440 on Île Bizard, the responsibility of the Ministry of Transport of Québec. To these areas are to be added the cedar grove currently owned by Société Générale de Financement (SGF) du Québec and several other sites which would require the cooperation of the provincial ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks.



We have further deemed institutional properties of great value to be ripe with conservation potential. These properties include the Morgan Arboretum, owned by McGill University, and sundry tracts of land in the vicinity of Rivière-des-Prairies Hospital. As for the vast properties owned by religious communities, talks have been initiated with the Capuchins regarding Bois de la Réparation in the Borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles, and with the St Joseph’s Oratory Corporation regarding the slopes of Mount Royal.

Potential projects on public and institutional property alone represent over 400 ha of additional land which could be slated for conservation in the ecoterritories.

Overall, our objectives for the ecoterritories are ambitious. We ultimately hope that ecoterritory-based projects will help us achieve over half of the 1600 ha set out in the Policy. This will require the cooperation of all levels of government, if only with regard to the fate of government-owned properties of ecological value.

New challenges: diversify action

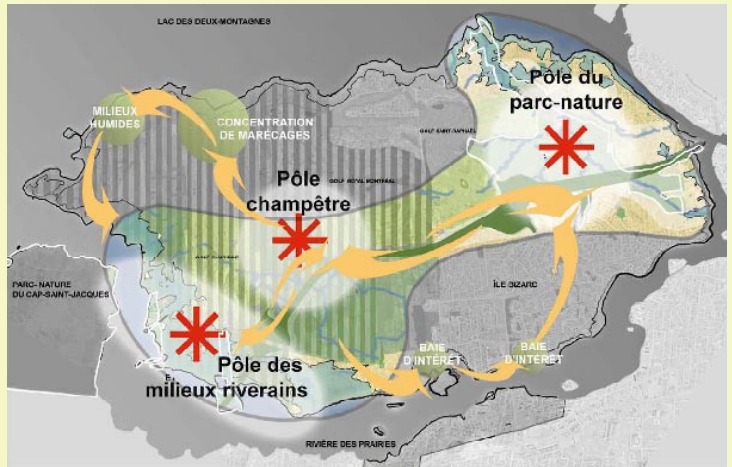
Although the ecoterritories remain the priority owing to more imminent development threats, island parks and shorelines are also included in the target figure of 6% in protected land sites. If we are to reach this target, the cooperation of all municipal authorities—central city, boroughs and reincorporated cities—is essential.

With respect to **shoreline areas**, the primary objective is to draft a general conservation project based on the 2005 inventory of 134 km of shoreline selected based on conservation potential. It is likely that this project will result in a revisiting of regulations pertaining to shoreline use without, however, impacting property rights. Hence it is important to ensure that conservation imperatives are brought into line with the legal framework. We believe some several hundred hectares to be of demonstrated potential in this sector of intervention.

Existing parks cover an area of 6000 ha on the Island of Montréal. Of this aggregate hectarage, only 1600 ha are being ecologically managed which is essential if we are to build up an inventory of protected natural habitats. Based on the inventory of areas deemed deserving of enhanced protection, we are targeting several hundred additional hectares of land located within our parks, including smaller local parks. It is now a matter of drafting ecological management guidelines in cooperation with the authorities responsible for these areas. Lastly, we must strive to provide these areas with special protection status within the scope of the park network.

Citizen participation

We intend to pursue dialogue with environmental organizations and citizen groups interested in the future of our natural habitats. To date, broad public consultation has been the method favoured for publicizing conservation projects. These meetings, organized together with the boroughs, spur citizen involvement in formulating a vision of the future of each ecoterritory, a vision which in each instance takes the form of a concept development plan. Efforts devoted to working together with target groups and citizens living in the vicinity of the ecoterritories, albeit appreciated, remain relatively isolated occurrences. In the year ahead, it is imperative that we draw up and implement an ongoing communications strategy to ensure that target groups and citizens alike are kept abreast of developments in the ecoterritories. We believe that a website should figure at the core of this strategy.



Concept development plan Île Bizard

With a view to moving beyond the sole dissemination of information and spawning greater community involvement, we must also evaluate the feasibility of and lay the groundwork for setting up a foundation. This foundation, independent of public authorities, could channel all manner of contributions and field initiatives relating to the protection and stewardship of the island's conservation areas.



Management and enhancement of protected sites

Over and above the protection of natural habitats lie issues of management and stewardship.

First, it is necessary to mark off the protected areas to limit encroachment and intrusion which could ultimately damage the habitats. A signage system is being devised to provide information on the ecological characteristics of each site and to encourage users to respect site integrity.

Once protected, natural habitats must be developed with a view to accommodating citizens. One of the primary objectives of the Policy is indeed to foster citizen contact with nature. In 2005, the De Montigny Stream Park was rendered accessible to the population. In 2006-2007, efforts will focus on developing the sector along the banks of Rivière des Prairies in the vicinity of the Faubourg Pointe-aux-Prairies housing complex.

Although providing access to natural habitats often requires transforming the latter into municipal parks, new models of stewardship must also be entertained. For example, the humanized landscape model remains to be explored for the western reaches of Île Bizard where a willingness has been expressed to enhance not only natural habitats but also agricultural land. A new form of stewardship is also being formulated for the protected marshland wedged between Montréal-Trudeau airport and the industrial park in the Borough of Saint-Laurent.

IN CONCLUSION

The budget associated with application of the Policy on the Protection and Enhancement of Natural Habitats is substantial and, to date, unequalled by towns and cities elsewhere in Québec. Despite this, recourse to the systematic acquisition of sites of interest and use of this means as a general lever for achieving Policy goals remain unrealistic. And although the new Master Plan of the City of Montréal provides measures specific to the ten ecoterritories, no regulatory framework could alone allow for the protection of the hundreds of hectares of land we seek to protect. The challenge is therefore to come up with alternate solutions.

When bolstered by a broadly shared willingness to protect these exceptional habitats, it becomes possible to reconcile interests which at first glance might appear to be opposed to one another, and to find common ground to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned. Only a year into Policy enforcement, already we have been able to safeguard 60% of areas targeted for protection without incurring additional expenditures for the City. As we look ahead to the future, we therefore advocate an approach designed to seek out convergence of interests while remaining loyal to the basic Policy objective of integrating viable ecosystems into the urban backdrop.

Management Committee

Helen Fotopulos, Mayoress of the Borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the environment, parks, green and blue spaces, Mount Royal and the status of women

Alan DeSousa, Mayor of the Borough of Saint-Laurent, member of the Executive Committee and responsible for *Montréal 2025*, as well as economic and sustainable development

Cosmo Maciocia, Mayor of Borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles, member of the Executive Committee and responsible for housing

André Lavallée, Mayor of the Borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, member of the Executive Committee and responsible for land use, urban development, architecture and public transit

Monique Worth, Mayoress of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and councillor appointed to liaise with the Executive Committee

Richard Bélanger, Mayor of the Borough of Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève and city councillor

coordination and writing

Direction des communications et des relations avec les citoyens in conjunction with Direction des sports, des parcs et des espaces verts, Service du développement culturel, de la qualité du milieu de vie et de la diversité ethnoculturelle.

revision (French)

Jocelyne Hébert

translation

Texpertise inc.

graphic design

Thomas design+communication

May 2006

ISBN 2-7647-0624-3



ville.montreal.qc.ca/milieuxnaturels