

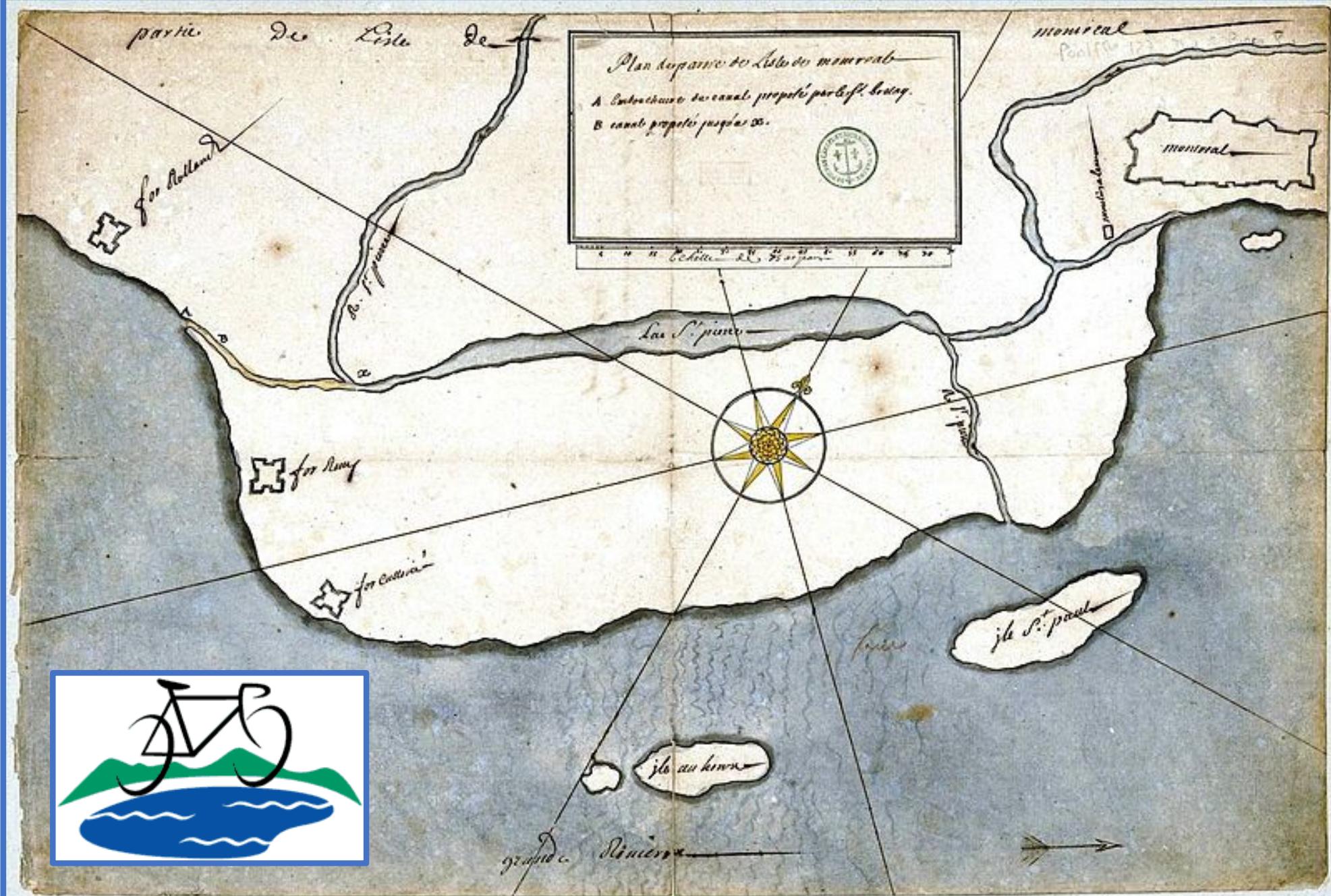
**OCPM CONSULTATION for
the NEW NATURE PARK in the TURCOT YARDS**

**Presentation by LOUISE CHENEVERT,
For**

BALLADE de la RIVERE - ST PIERRE - RIVER RIDE

November 20th, 2018

BALLADE de la RIVIERE - ST PIERRE - RIVER RIDE



Mission : Enhance the hydrology legacy of the Island of Montreal. We use the longest island river as a way to link the natural green spaces of Mount Royal, Meadowbrook and the St Jacques escarpment.

The Ride : Travelling by bicycle is an innovated approach to understanding the island's geography by creating an immersive experience. During the ride we travel through time and space discovering the importance of water to the First Nation people's survival, navigation and trade, as well as sustain the biodiversity of faunic and floric life. We look at the historical role of the river in the establishment of the City as well as the Country through the fur trade. Followed by the industrial age where Otter Lake was drained into the Lachine Canal and the St Pierre River was buried in sewers. We discuss the legacy of putting rivers in sewers and the engineering nightmare we have inherited. The large infrastructure projects of the past centuries have changed the landscape of the island and fragmented green spaces. Along our journey we stimulate discussions on the environmental impacts and the present day dilemmas.

Goals: To create a team of professionals as cartographers, urban planners, engineers, ecologists and educators. To envision innovative and integrated solutions to include water in our urban environment through '*Daylighting*' rivers thus by enhancing the value of green spaces, increasing biodiversity and creating wildlife corridors.

- To improve storm water management by creating blue alley and garden projects to avoid future flooding.
- To create connection for pedestrians and cyclists.
- To reduce heat islands thus improving the overall well being of citizens by creating healthy urban communities.

*St PIERRE RIVER on
MEADOWBROOK in the
WINTER*

Photo taken by: Louise Chenevert



Louise Chenevert

Tsi Tetsionitiotiakon watershed map LAKES & RIVERS on the ISLAND of MONTREAL



Many of the **45** rivers and **10** lakes on the island would have been canoe passable and thus formed a fabric for agriculture, communication and trade.

INDIGENE COMMUNITY <https://sites.google.com/site/indigenecommunity/homes/5-tiohtiake-Mohawk-placenames>

Montreal ordered to bury or divert last remnant of St-Pierre River

MARIAN SCOTT, MONTREAL GAZETTE Updated: July 10, 2018



JO ANN COLWATER LES ANS DE MEADOWBROOK
Little St. Pierre River winds through the Meadowbrook Golf Course.



COURTESY OF POINTE À CALLIÈRE MUSEUM
Montreal 1701: Illustration by Francis Back shows the Little St. Pierre River flowing inland past Pointe à Callière.

1. MEADOWBROOK GOLF COURSE

On this west end green space flows the last remnant of the Little St. Pierre River, once a spirited stream that rambled from the slopes of Mount Royal to Côte St. Luc, Ville St. Pierre, St. Henri and Verdun, with tributaries to Pointe à Callière in Old Montreal and Angrignon Park in LaSalle.

2. LAC ST. PIERRE

Later called Lac à la Loure (Otter Lake), this lake had become a marsh by the mid-19th century. Swampy conditions caused no end of problems when it became a railway yard in for the Grand Trunk Railway at the turn of the 20th century.

3. THE GLEN

Several Westmount streams converged into one at the Glen and tumbled down the hill. In St. Henri, a mill and tanneries clustered along the stream, which was joined by the St. Pierre River.

4. BURNSIDE

Fur trader James McGill named his country estate, Burnside, after the burn — the Scottish word for stream — that ran across it. McGill bequeathed his farm and fortune to McGill University, where the name of Burnside Hall recalls the former stream.



COURTESY OF JACQUES NADÉAU
William Collector at Pointe à Callière museum.

5. WILLIAM COLLECTOR

An engineering feat when it was built between 1832-38, this stone sewer diverted part of the St. Pierre River.

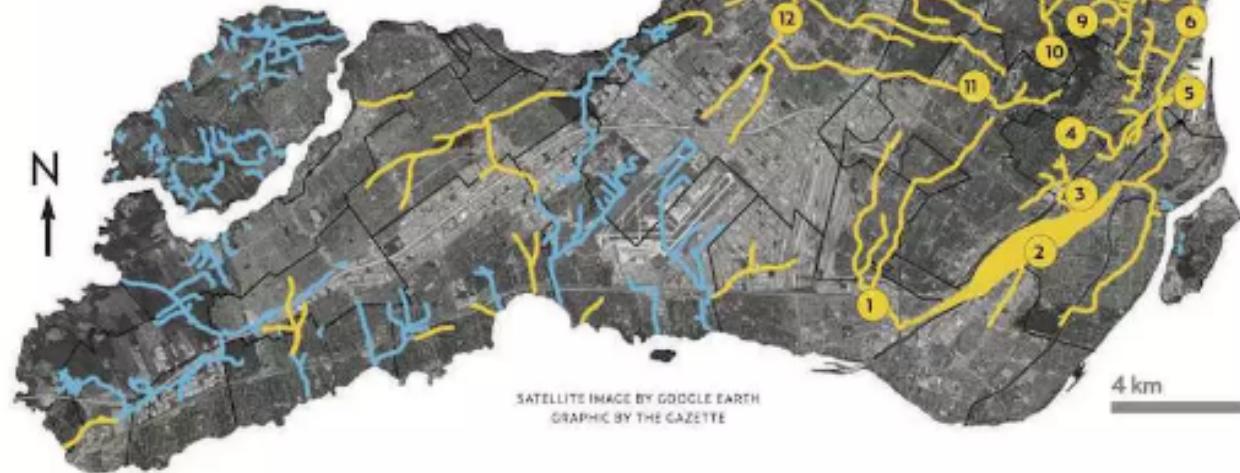
MONTRÉAL ISLAND'S WATERWAYS

BLUE: Existing waterways

Source: Réseau de suivi du milieu aquatique, Montréal

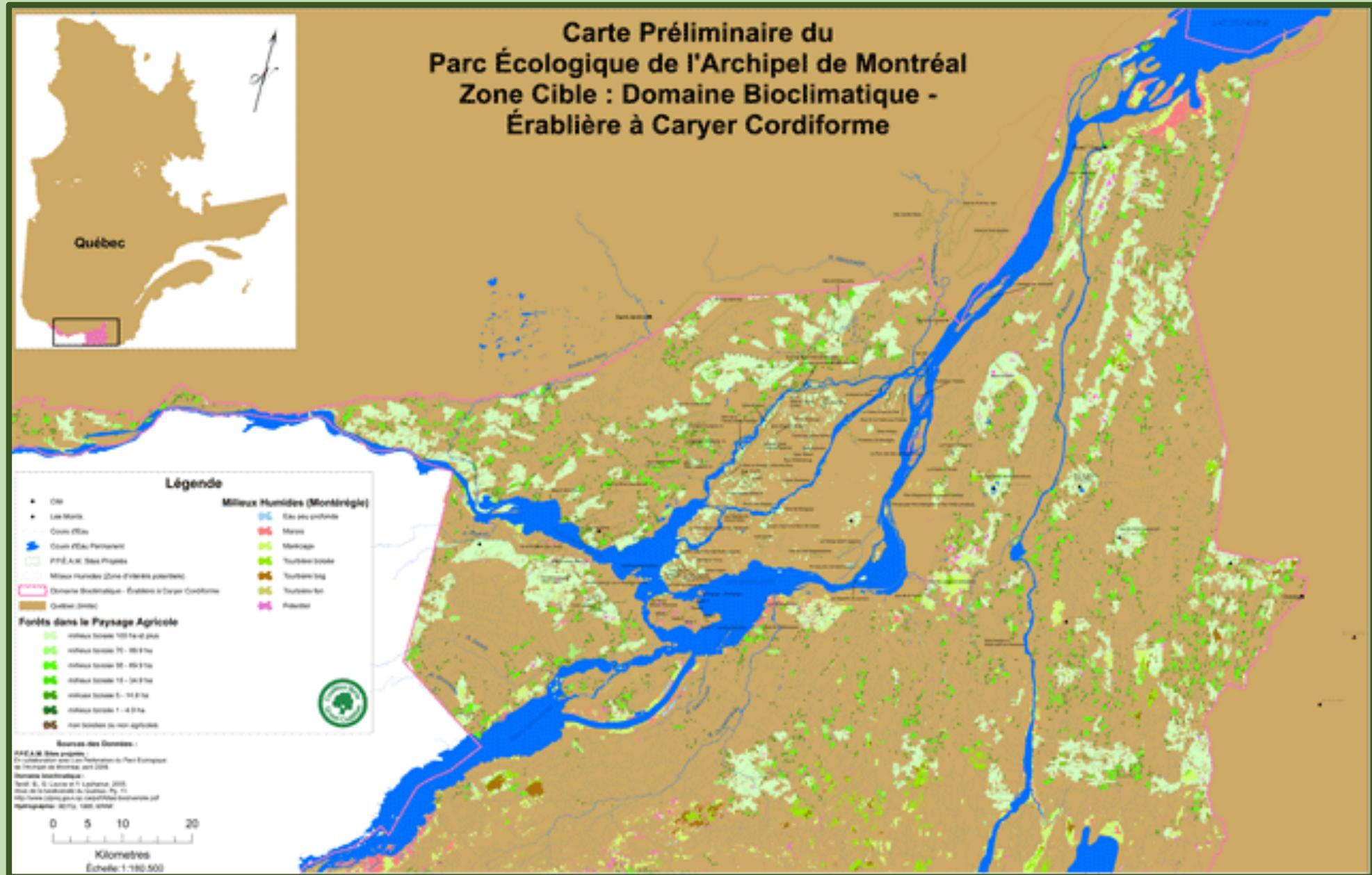
ORANGE: Rivers and streams that have been diverted underground.

Source: City of Montreal (1958) and
Montreal Daily Herald (1925)



Parc Écologique de l'Archipel de Montréal

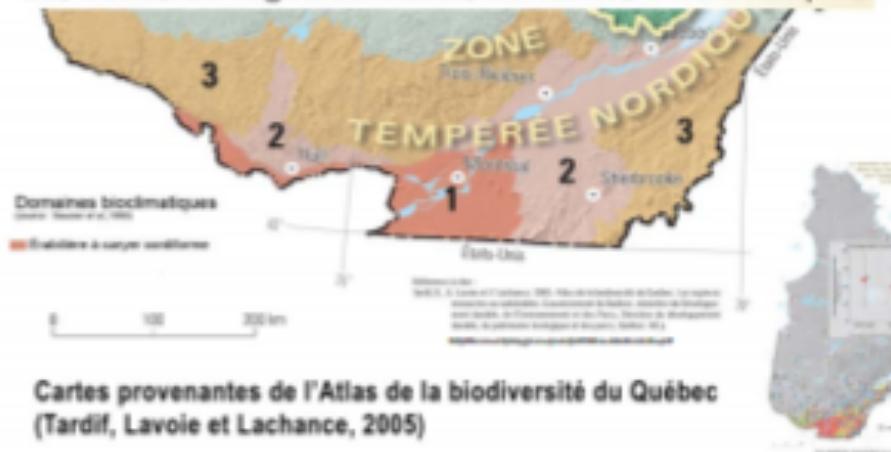
<http://www.greencoalitionverte.ca/parc/PPEAM%20cartes.htm> <http://ceintureverte.org/>



La zone d'intervention pour le projet du Parc écologique de l'archipel de Montréal est située dans le domaine bioclimatique de l'érablière à caryer cordiforme, dans le sud-ouest du Québec. C'est dans ce domaine que la concentration des espèces en péril est la plus haute !



Les zones de végétation et les domaines bioclimatiques



Cartes provenant de l'Atlas de la biodiversité du Québec (Tardif, Lavoie et Lachance, 2005)

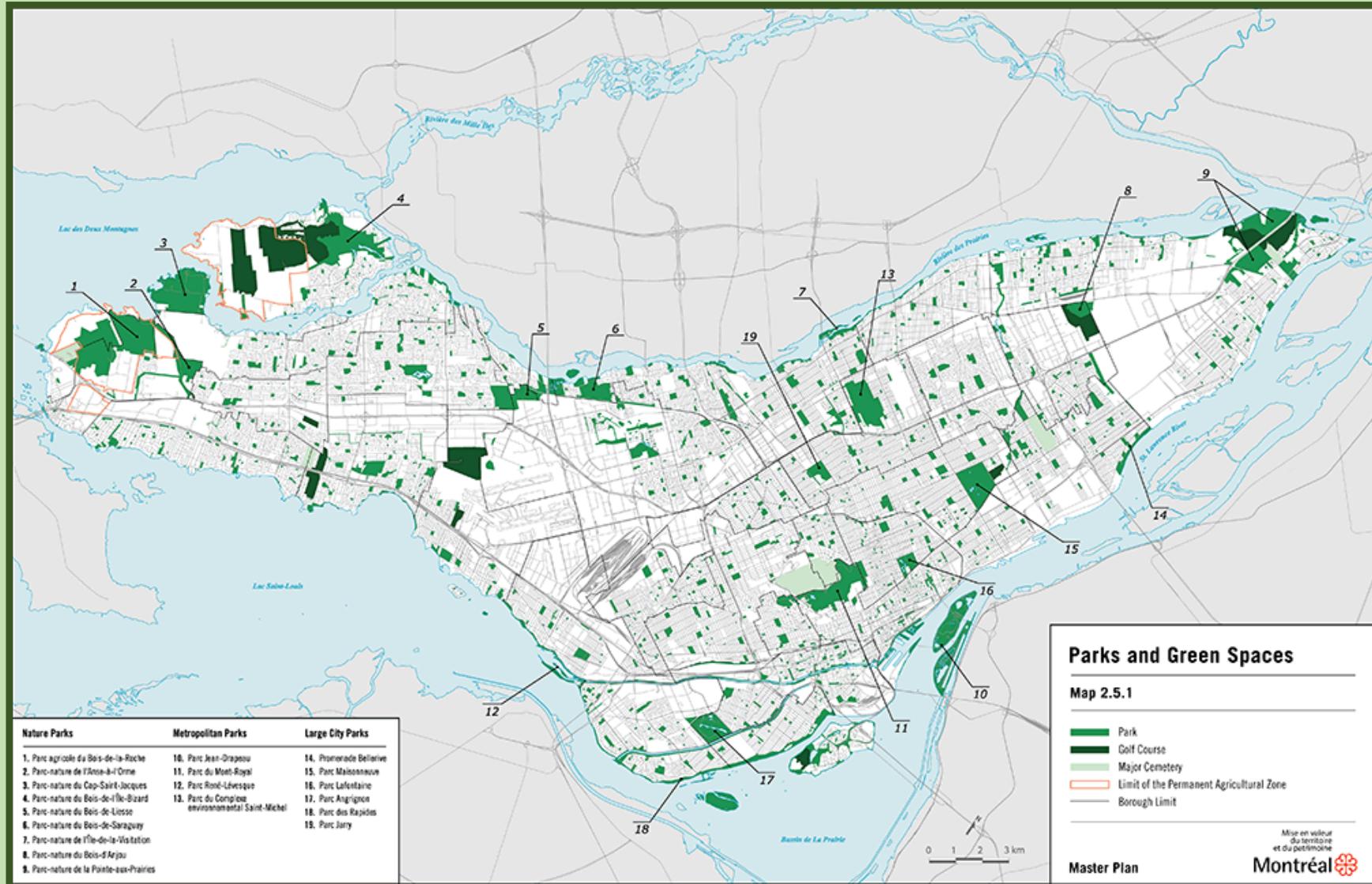


The Montreal Archipelago has the greatest BIODIVERSITY. And also has the highest concentration of species at RISK in the whole of Quebec.



ISLAND of MONTRAL GREEN SPACE MAP

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/pls/portal/docs/page/plan_urbanisme_fr/MEDIA/IMAGES/PUBLIC/2_5_1_en.gif



4% to a promise of 10% = in SURFACE AREA (2D) – ECOSYSTEMS are (3D)
Therefore LOSSES of 90+% x squared (3D)

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS of TREES as they GROW

Example: SUGAR MAPLE '*Acer saccharum*' <http://www.treebenefits.com/calculator/>

Diameter in inches	CO2 sequestered In pounds	STORM WATER intercepted In GALLONS	KW HOURS
2	27	74	4
4	89	356	13
8	195	663	37
16	502	1,763	98
32	1,011	4,626	163
48	1,461	7,694	213

ORIGINAL TERRITORIES

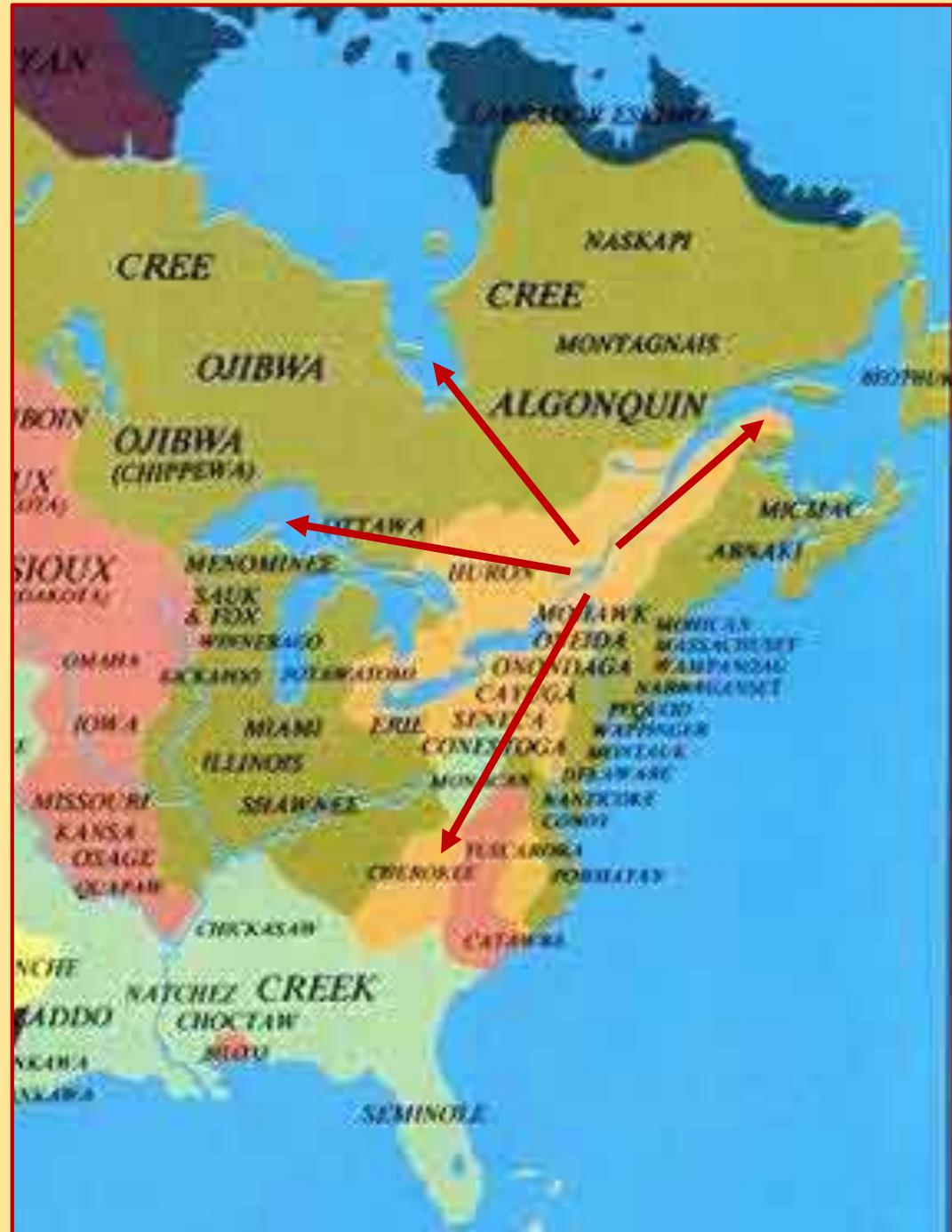


17 RESERVES in QUEBEC



ORIGINAL 'TURTLE ISLAND' (North American) IROQUOIAN TRADE ROUTES:

- 1,000 kilometer radius
- West to the great Lakes
- North to James Bay
- East to the Maritimes
- South to the Carolinas



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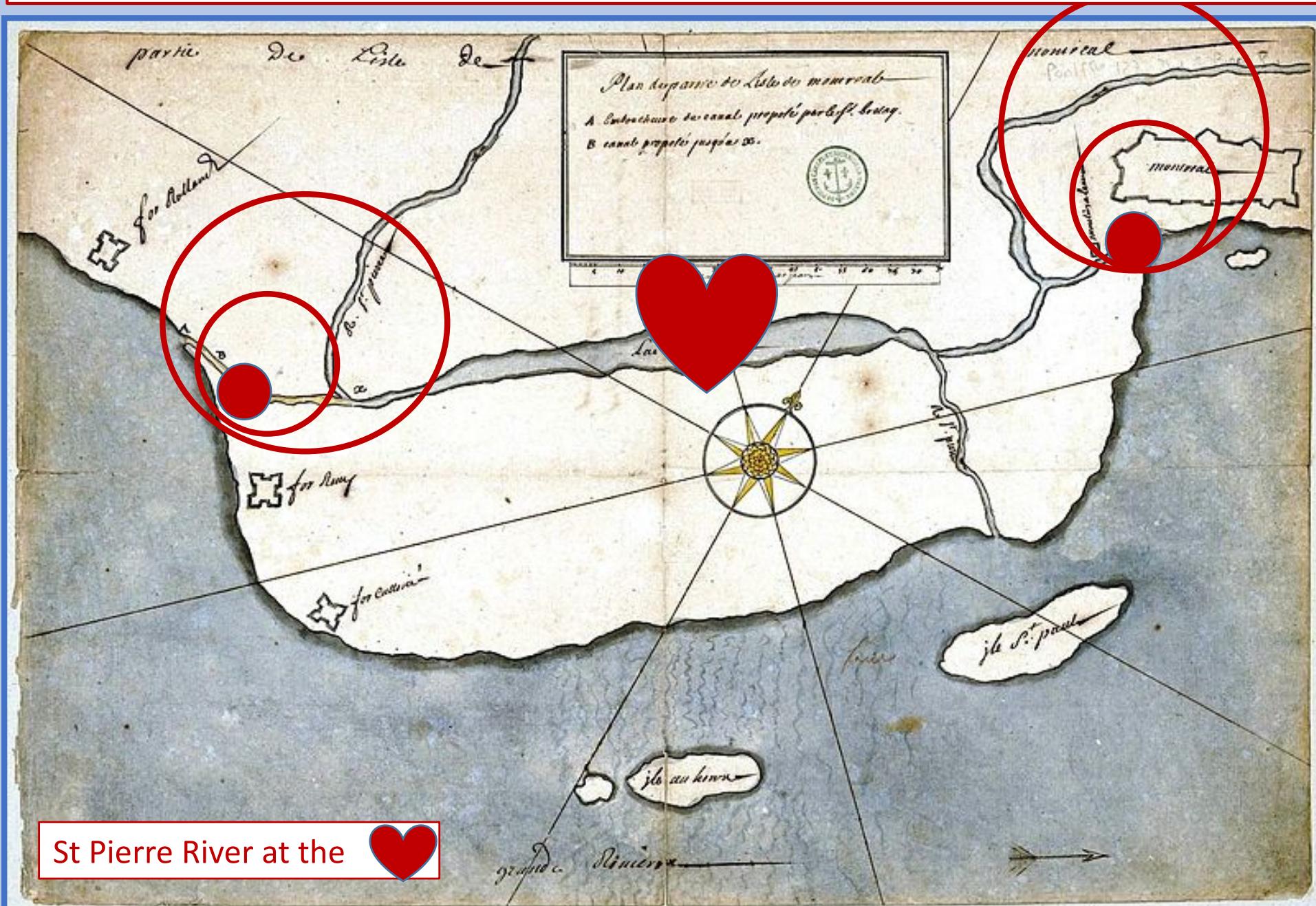
St Pierre River at the



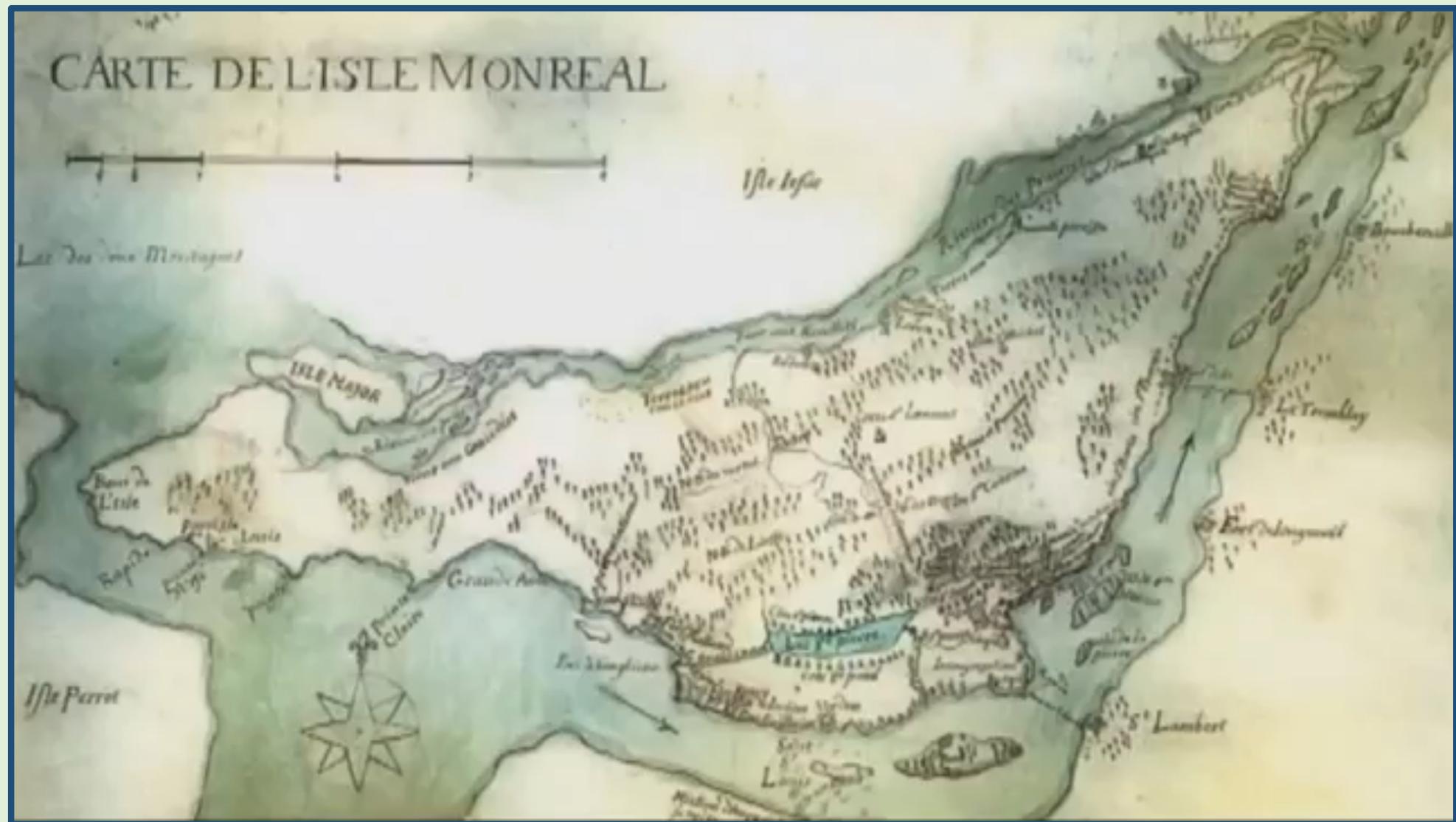
HISTORICAL SIMULTANEOUS DEVELOPMENT of the 2 POLES VILLE MARIE & LACHINE



HISTORICAL SIMULTANEOUS DEVELOPMENT of the 2 POLES REGIME FRANCAISE – FUR TRADE – INDUSTRIAL PERIOD of LACHINE CANAL



Sous Turcot, un ancien lac pose un défi aux ingénieurs, Radio Canada, Publié le vendredi 21 avril 2017
<https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1028997/sous-turcot-ancien-lac-complique-travail-ingenieurs-st-pierre-loutre-construction-nouvel-echangeur-defis>



partie de Lise de f

for Rolland

1

for Remy

for California



Plan de governo do Estado do Paraná
A. Entrada com o seu canal propriedade da Faz. Bragança
B. canal propriedade jusqu'à 20.



Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Las S' pines —



monical —

PUBLISHER

Montreal

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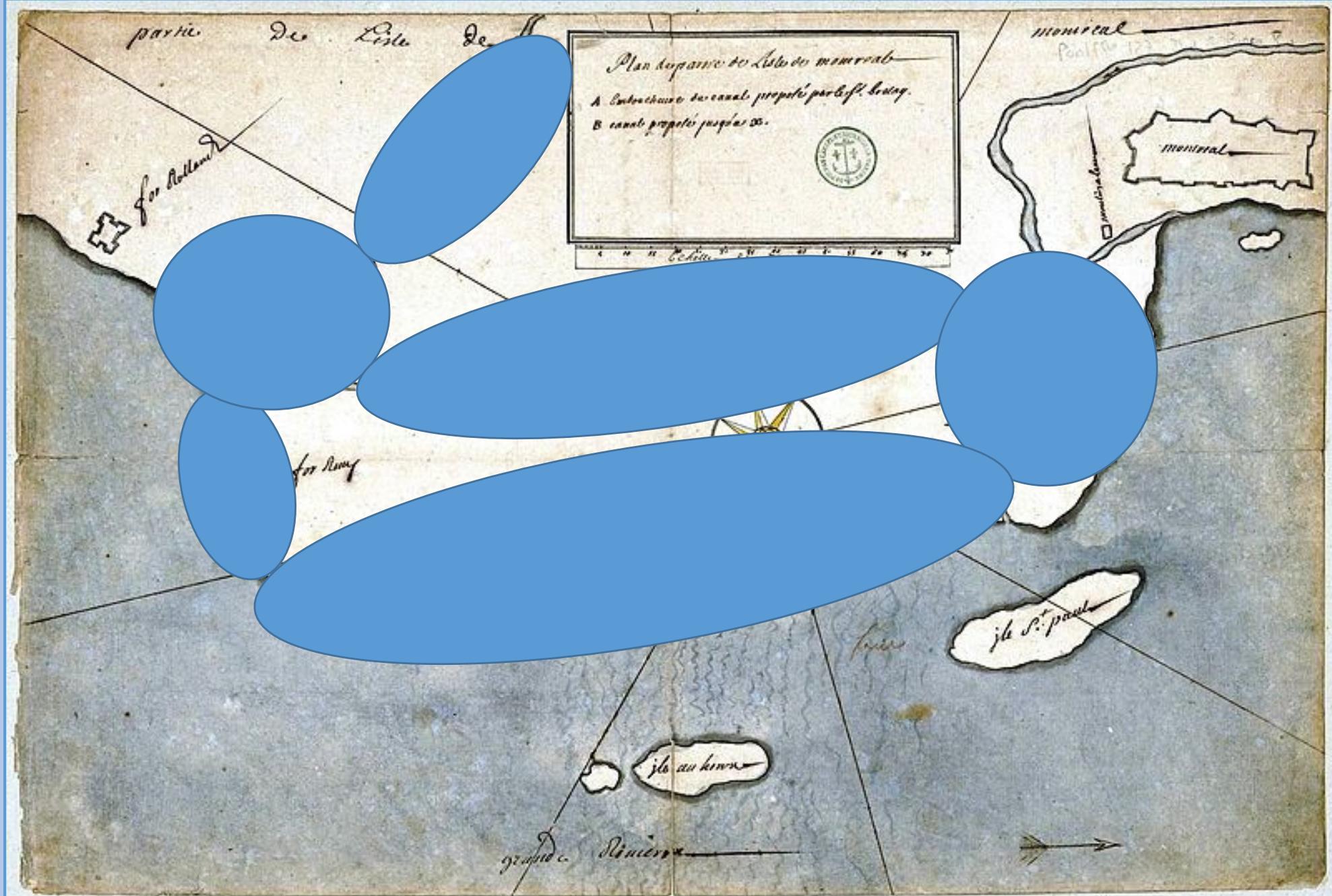
je S. paul

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grapho. Steinera.



St PIERRE RIVER WATERSHED & FLOOD ZONES

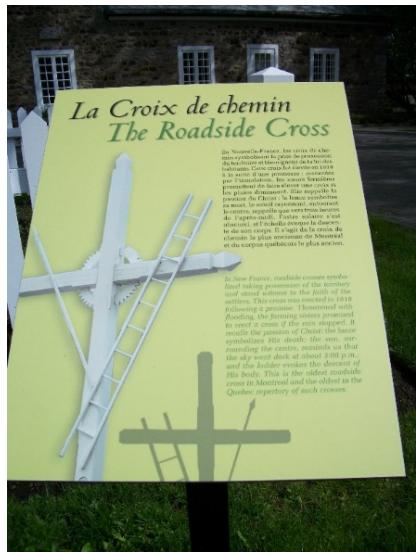


PERPETUAL FLOODING through the growth of the city.
We have a **COLLECTIVE AMNESIA** an other thing I wish to bring to the surface of
our memories and future actions



<http://ocpm.qc.ca/fr/consultation-publique/voies-dacces-au-parc-mont-royal>

INNONDATION / FLOOD : Maison st GABRIEL 1818



Roadside Cross

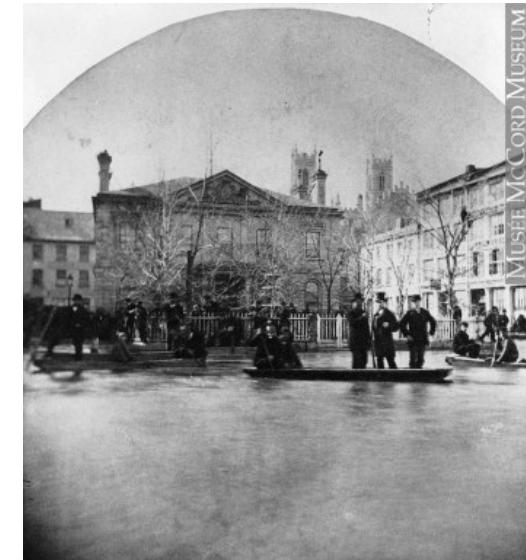
En Nouvelle-France, les croix de chemin symbolisent la prise de possession du territoire et témoignent de la foi des habitants. Cette croix fut élevée en 1818 à la suite d'une promesse : menacées par l'inondation, les sœurs termières promettent de faire élever une croix si les pluies diminuent. Elle rappelle la passion du Christ : la lance symbolise sa mort, le soleil rayonnant, entourant le centre, rappelle que vers trois heures de l'après-midi, l'astre solaire s'est obscurci, et l'échelle évoque la descente de son corps. Il s'agit de la croix de chemin la plus ancienne de Montréal et du corpus québécois le plus ancien.

obscurci, et l'échelle évoque la descente de son corps. Il s'agit de la croix de chemin la plus ancienne de Montréal et du corpus québécois le plus ancien.

In New France, roadside crosses symbolized taking possession of the territory and stood witness to the faith of the settlers. This cross was erected in 1818 following a promise. Threatened with flooding, the farming sisters promised to erect a cross if the rain stopped. It recalls the passion of Christ: the lance symbolizes His death; the sun, surrounding the centre, reminds us that the sky went dark at about 3:00 p.m.; and the ladder evokes the descent of His body. This is the oldest roadside cross in Montreal and the oldest in the Quebec repertory of such crosses.



Inondation, rue Saint-Paul, Montréal, QC, **1869**



Inondation de la place
Royale, Montréal, QC, **1869**

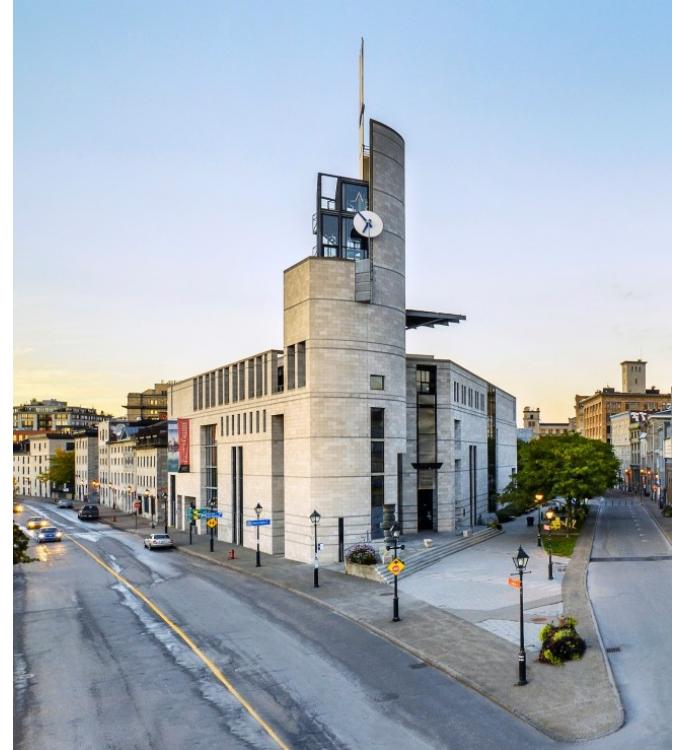
Vue en direction est vers la Douane, rue
Foundling, Montréal, QC, vers **1869**, copie
réalisée vers 1895



Inondations et débâcles à Montréal en photos, 1865-1888

Publié par [VICKY LAPOINTE](#) le JANVIER 14, 2012

<https://tolkien2008.wordpress.com/2012/01/14/inondations-et-debacles-a-montreal-en-photos-1865-1888/>



édifice de la Royal Insurance Company **1865**

La
Commission
du Havre

**from insurance to
custom house to
Musee Pointe-à-Callière**



Rue de l'Eglise, Verdun 1904



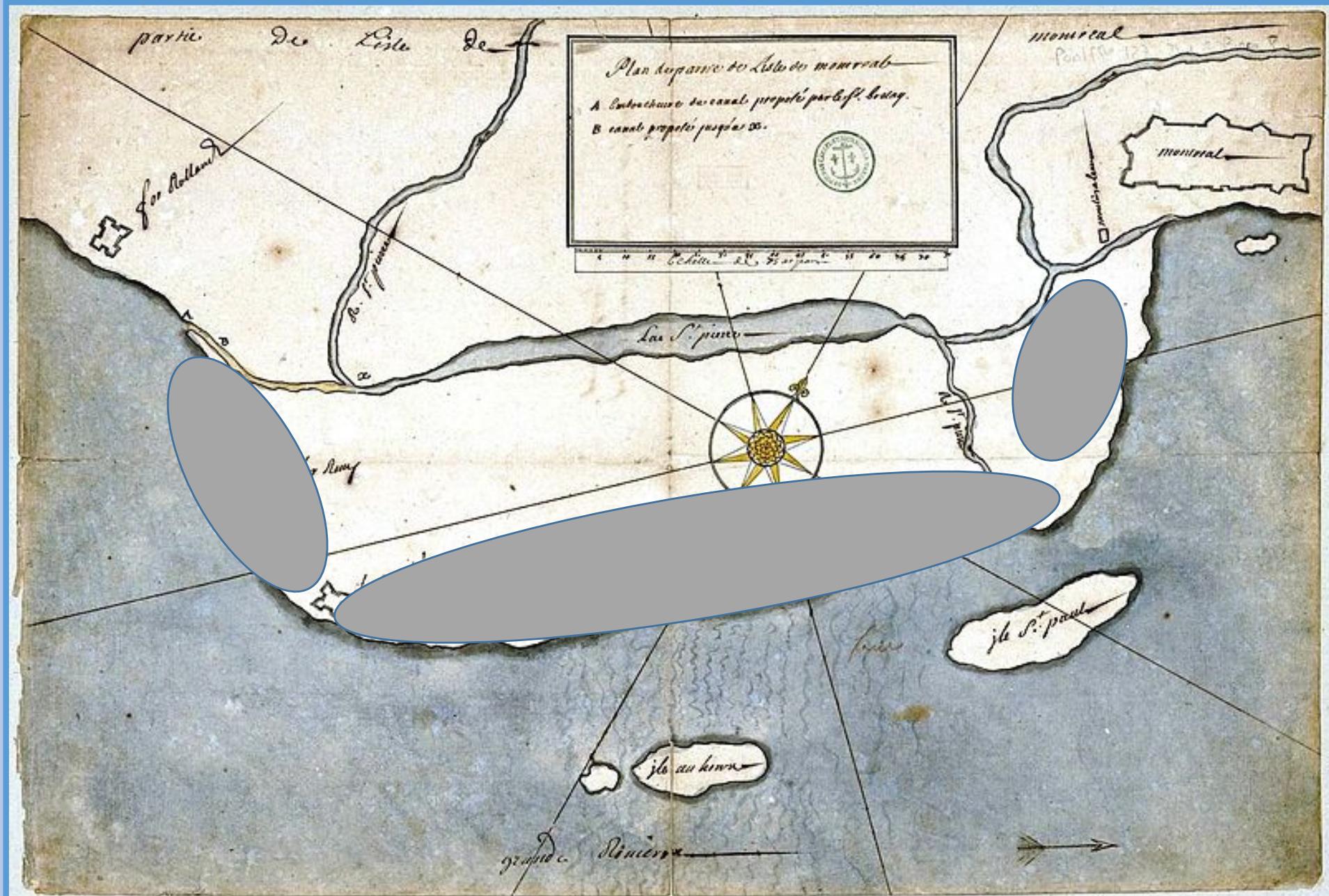
Inondation de la propriété Asylum, vue vers le Nord-Ouest. **12 avril 1922.** Archives de la Ville de Montréal.

VM117-Y-1P1321. <https://www.facebook.com/ArchivesMontreal/photos/pbc.10154524443849543/10154524438209543/?type=3&theater>

The Protestant Asylum opened in 1890 till 1965 when it was changed to the **Douglas Hospital**



SHORELINES which have been landfilled by the LARGE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS:
Lachine Canal – AQUADUCT – ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY



MÉTAMORPHOSE DE LA COUR TURCOT 10 éléments à connaître sur le projet du nouveau parc-nature Août 2018

http://ocpm.qc.ca/sites/ocpm.qc.ca/files/pdf/P98/3.1_parc-nature_courturcot.pdf page 2



Arial photos like these are deceiving. The area appears enormous .
The area allotted for a Nature Park is only **30 ha**

URBAN vs NATURE PARKS

Table 1: Municipal Park comparisons

Parc Rene Levesque	14 ha
Park Turcot	30 ha
Parc Nature Ile de la Visitation	32 ha
Parc Lafontaine	34 ha
Parc Jarry	35 ha

Table 2: Nature & Grand Parc comparaisons

		x-c ski	Snow shoe	walk	TOTAL
Parc Nature Turcot	30 ha				
Golf Meadowbrook	57 ha				
GM 'Bottom 9' Lachine sector	23 ha				
GM 'Top 9' st Luc sector	34 ha				
Grand Parc Angrignon	97 ha	10.4 km	2.7 km	?	13.1 + kms
Parc Nature Bois de Liesse	159 ha	17 km	9.6 km	4 km	30.6 kms
Parc Nature Mont Royal	200 ha	16.2 km	3 km	8.3 km	27.5 kms
Morgan Arboretum forested reserve	245 ha	14.6 km	7 km	3 km	24.6 + kms
Parc Nature Cap st Jacques	316 ha	28 km	5 km	7 km	40 kms

URBAN PARK (2D) vs NATURE PARK (3D)



JARRY PARK

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jarry_Park_Stadium#/media/File:Jarry_Park_Montreal_1971.jpg

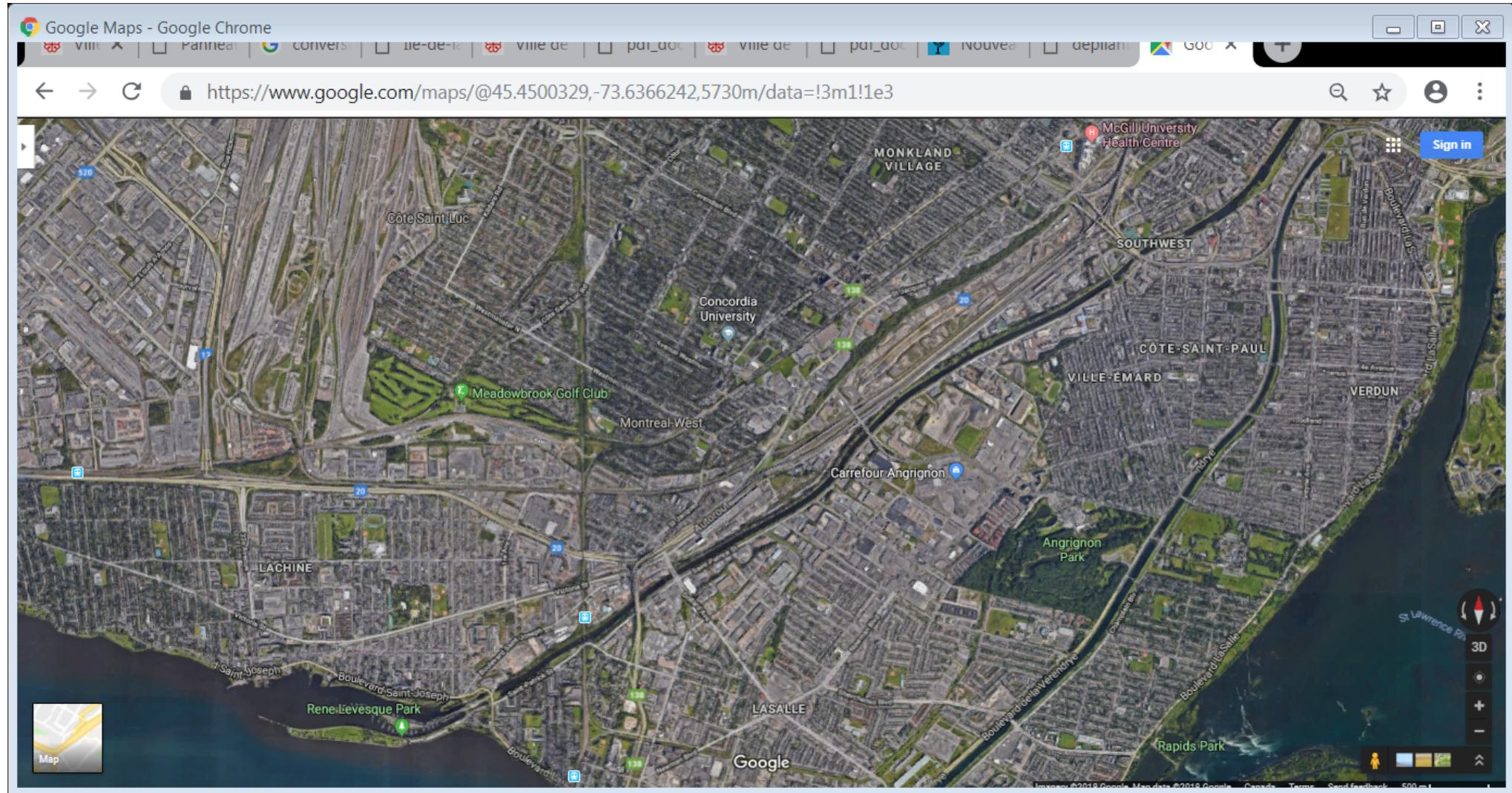


BOIS de LIESSE

https://www.tripadvisor.ca/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g155032-d155263-i116477447-Bois_de_Liesse_Nature_Park-Montreal_Quebec.html

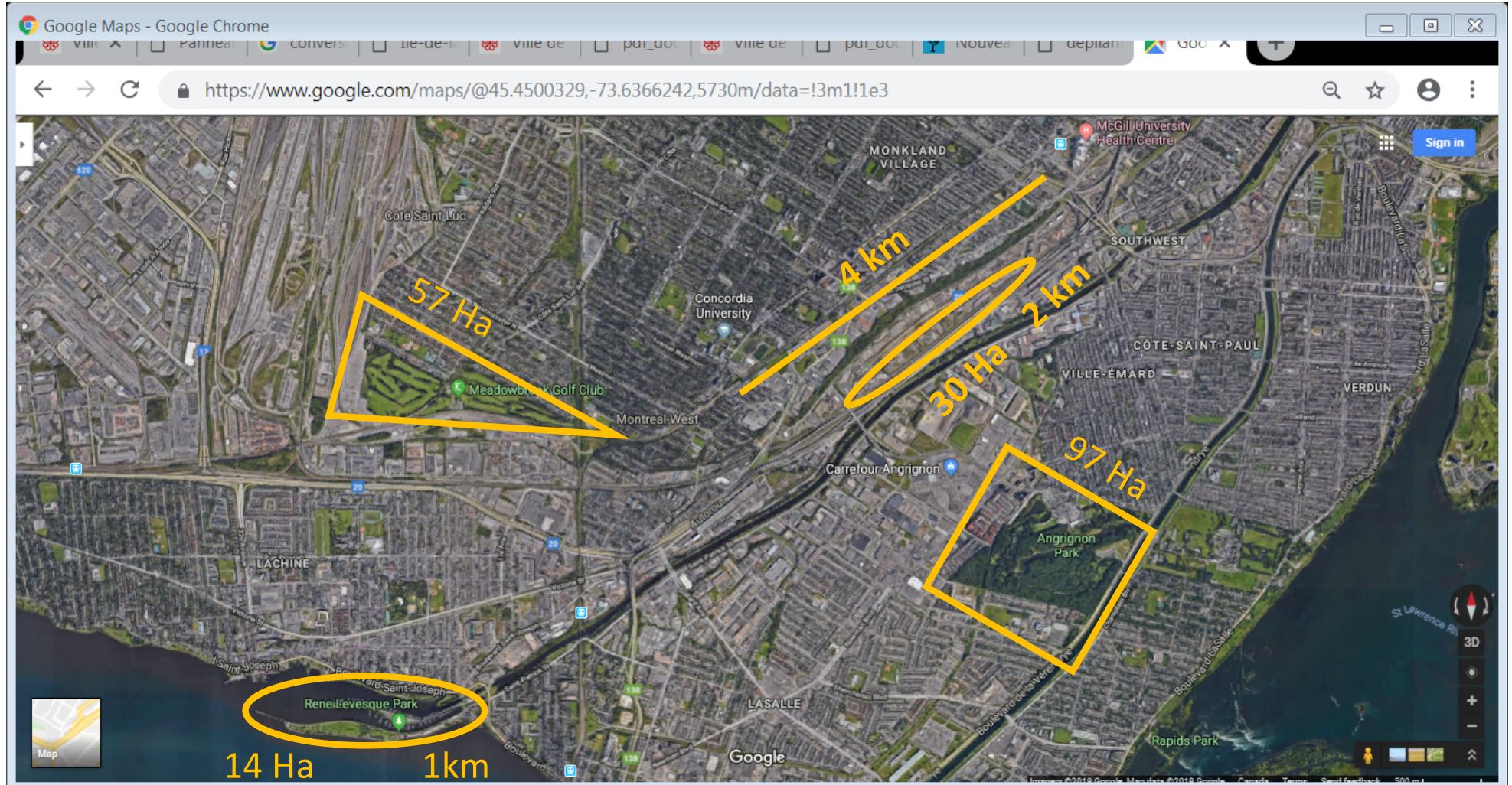
Topographical MAP of the South West of the Island of MONTREAL

<https://www.google.com/maps/@45.4500329,-73.6366242,5730m/data=!3m1!1e3>



DIMENSION COMPARISON of ADJACENT GREEN SPACES

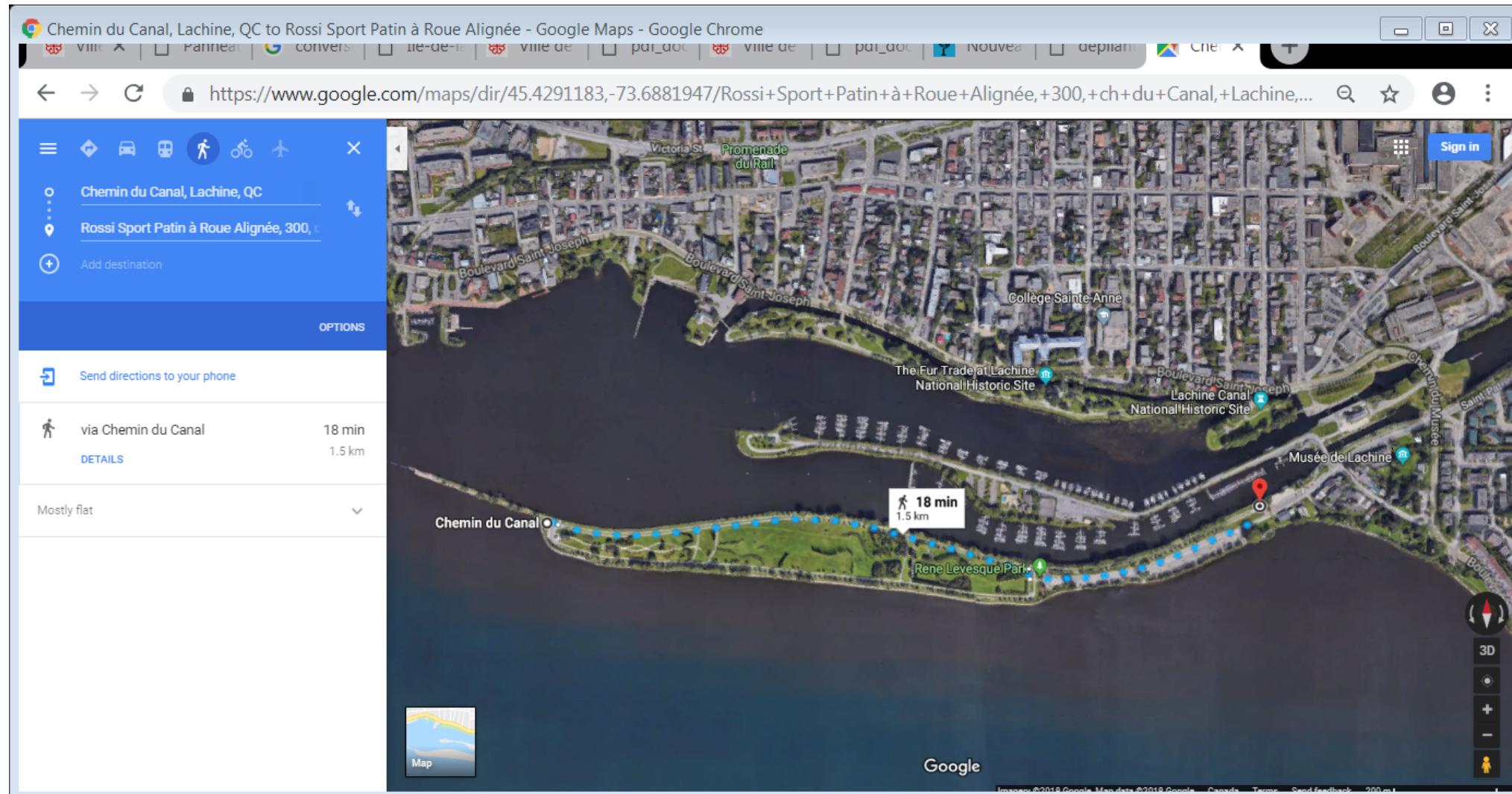
<https://www.google.com/maps/@45.4500329,-73.6366242,5730m/data=!3m1!1e3>



Parc Rene Levesque – Meadowbrook – Falaise St Jacques – Turcot Yards – Parc Angrignon

Rossi Sports to western point = 1.5 kilometers

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/45.4291183,-73.6881947/Rossi+Sport+Patin%C3%A0+Roue+Align%C3%A9e,+300,+ch+du+Canal,+Lachine,+QC+H8S+4G2/@45.4302627,-73.682702,1322m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m9!4m8!1m0!1m5!1m1!1s0x4cc916becad26e63:0xf9f2d180e83297af!2m2!1d-73.6703869!2d45.4294147!3e2>



Parc René-Lévesque



Ouvert entre 6 h et 23 h
Renouvellement : 311

Tout individu est tenu de respecter l'ensemble des règlements municipaux sous peine d'amende.
Pour connaître les détails : ville.montreal.qc.ca/grandparcs

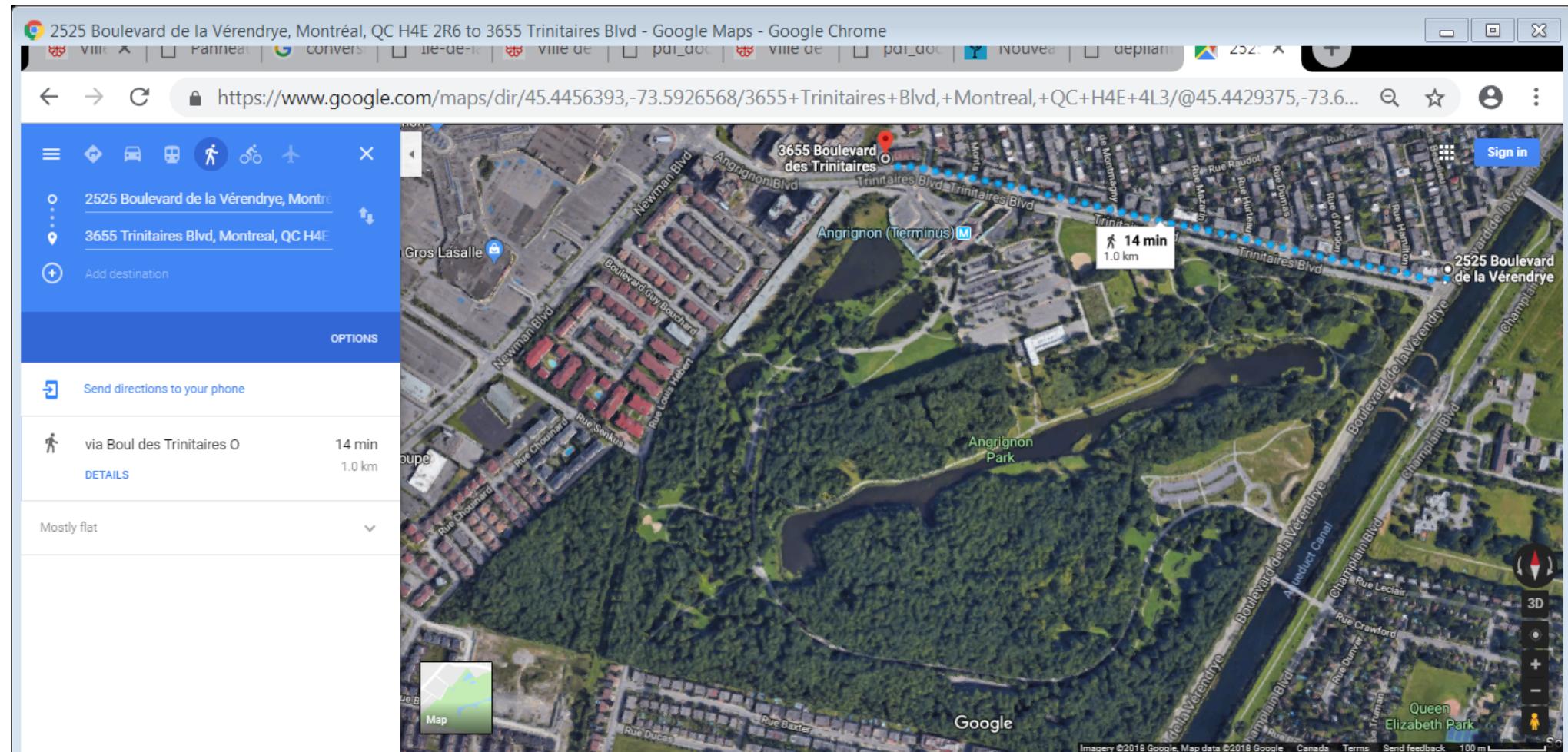
ville.montreal.qc.ca/grandparcs
museedelachine.com



Parc René-Lévesque 140,000 sq meters = 14 Hectares
2 km long = 4km Bike & walk
Main area of PARK is 1 km long x2 = circumference
Parking +/- 0.5 km long

ANGRIGNON PARK 1 KM x 1 Km square

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/45.4456393,-73.5926568/3655+Trinitaires+Blvd,+Montreal,+QC+H4E+4L3/@45.4429375,-73.6075315,1118m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m8!1m0!1m5!1m1!1s0x4cc910e15db852ff:0x8d4efee9a64280d2!2m2!1d-73.6054302!2d45.4473721!3e2>



PARC ANGRIGNON

97 Hectares

Lac: 1 Km long



PARC NATURE dans la Cour TURCOT yard NATURE PARK

MÉTAMORPHOSE DE LA COUR TURCOT 10 éléments à connaître sur le projet du nouveau parc-nature Août 2018

http://ocpm.qc.ca/sites/ocpm.qc.ca/files/pdf/P98/3.1_parcs-nature_courturcot.pdf page 1

ocpm.qc.ca/parc-nature

ocpm.qc.ca

Plan proposé



SCALE PARK COMPARISONS

Parc Rene Levesque



Parc Turcot



Angrignon Lake

Parc Angrignon

PROPOSED NATURE PARK DESIGN

SIZE AVAILABILITY for each of the 3 ZONES - if equally distributed :

CHOICE 1

- ✓ 33% = 10 Ha FOREST
- ✓ 33% = 10 Ha AQUATIC
- ✓ 33% = 10 Ha Wild FLOWER FIELD

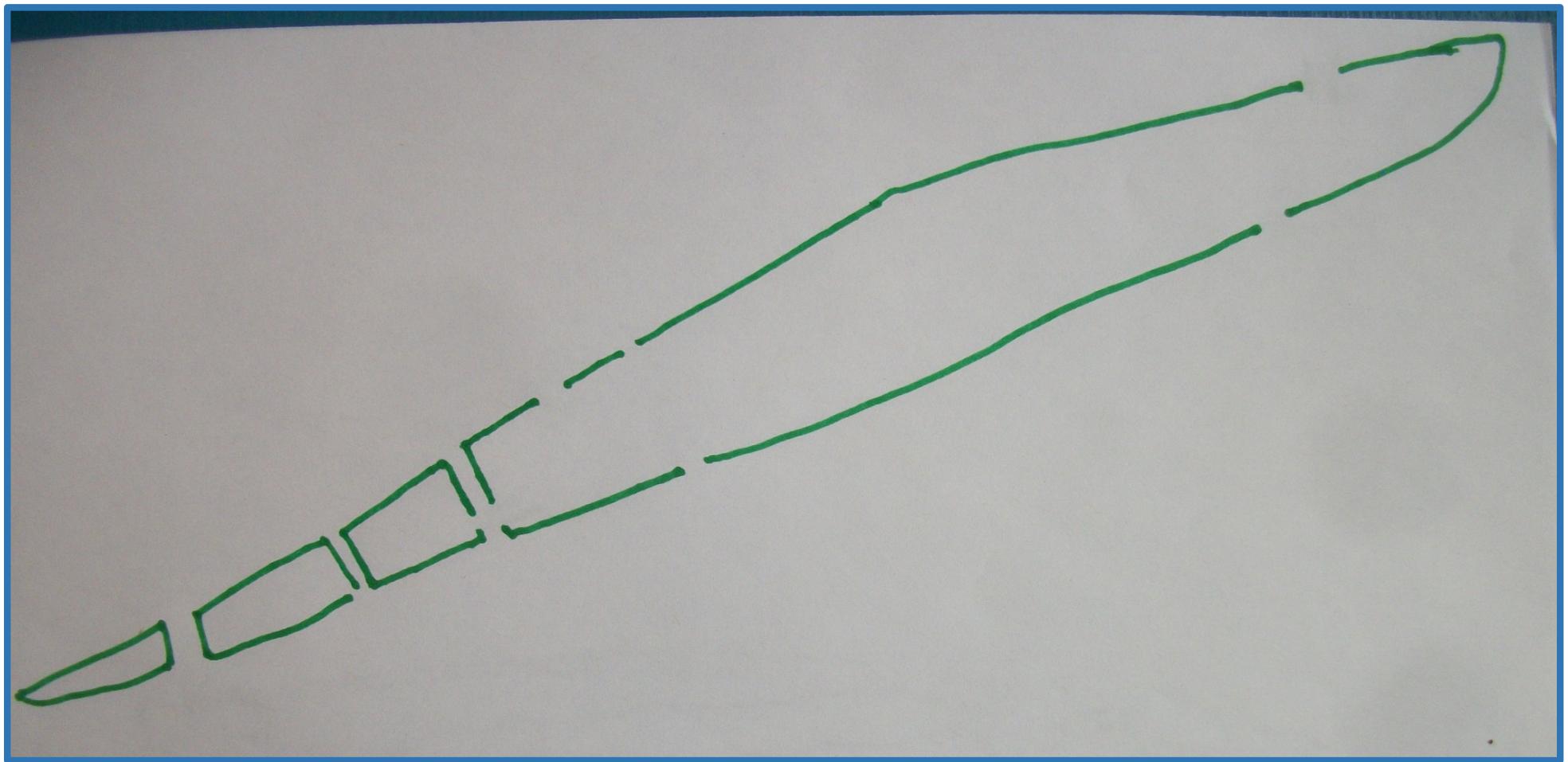
CHOICE 2 (equivalent of)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1 Rene Levesque Park | 14Ha |
| 1 Agrignon Lake | 10 Ha |
| 1 Rene Levesque Park | 14 Ha |
| Bike and walking paths | 5 Ha |

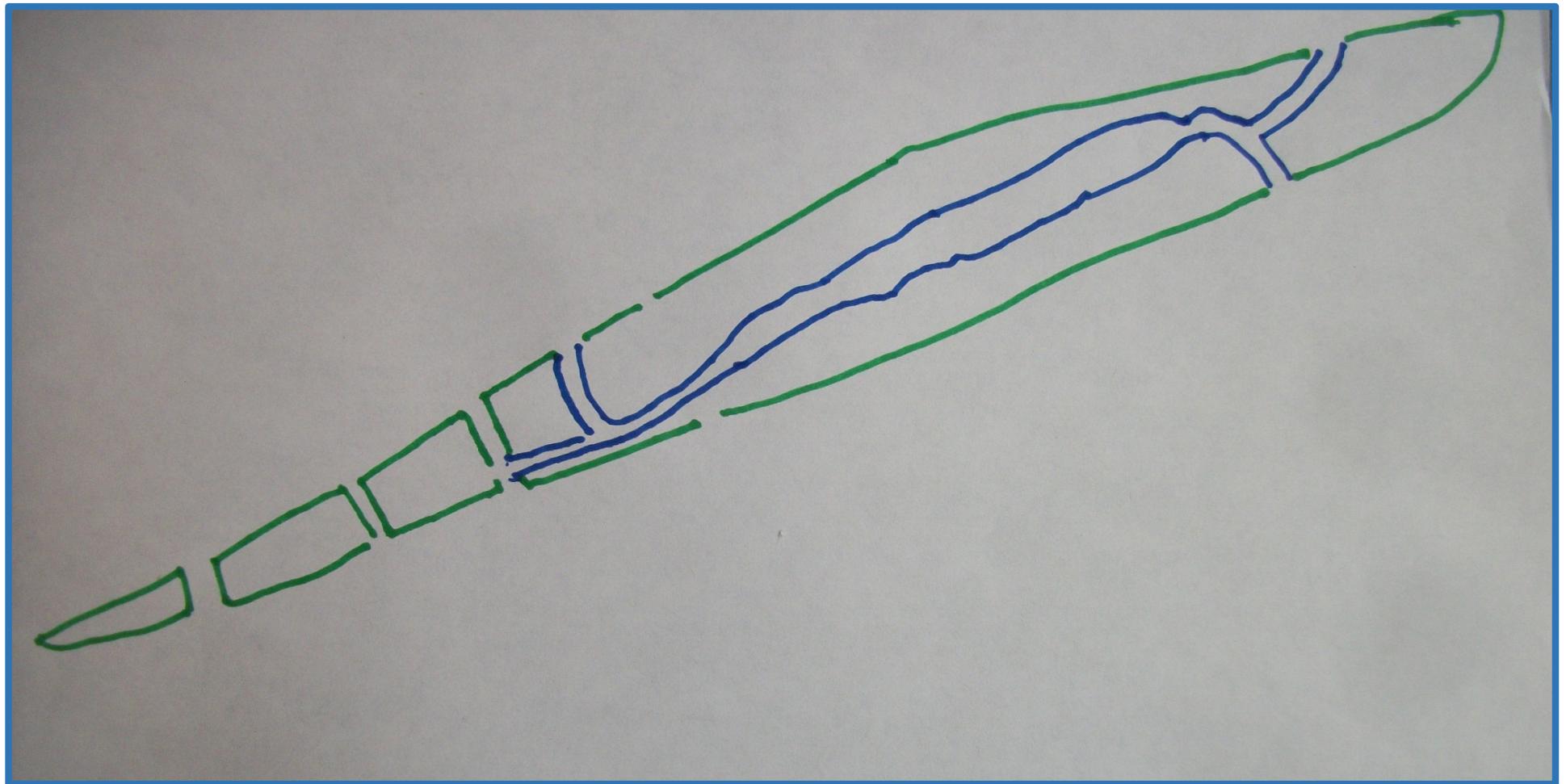
30 Hectares (75%)

43 Hectares (100%)

PROPOSED NATURE PARK DESIGN



**PROPOSED NATURE PARK DESIGN :
ADDING SCALE REPLICA OF ORIGINAL OTTER LAKE**



PROPOSED DESIGN : FIELD, FORESTS & WATER MANAGEMENT Areas added

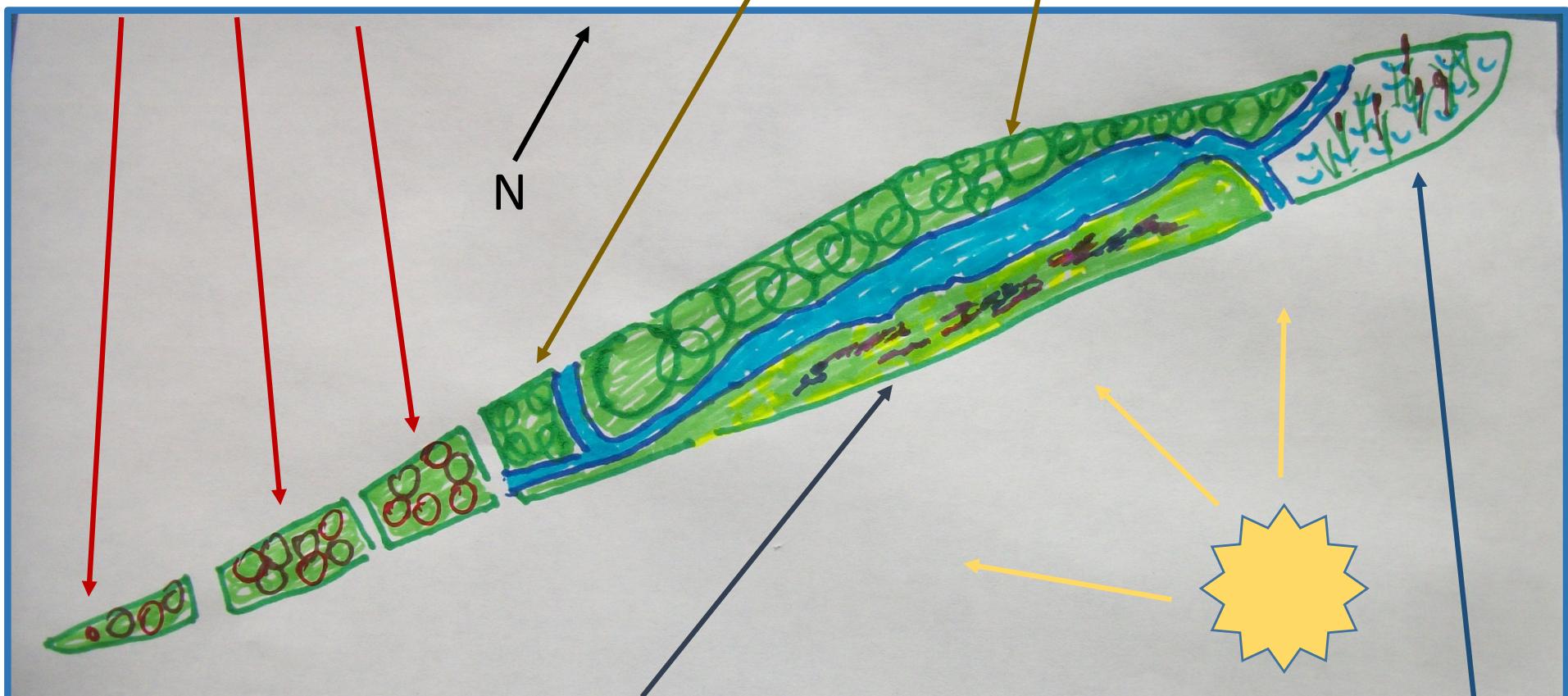
Food FOREST REPRESENTING

FIRST NATIONS' DIET:

Cherries, black walnut, bitternut

hickories, etc... spring flowers aid pollinators

Dense Hardwood Forest in the North to serve as a wind break & buffer from CP & 20



Wild FLOWER FIELD in the Sunny SOUTH (3 seasons):



Dandelions for bees in spring,
daisies, etc,,, in the summer
Asters, Golden rod in fall

RAIN WATER MANAGEMENT
Education area TO PREVENT
COLLECTIVE AMNESIA
(symbolized with cattails)