

Ville de Montréal
Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough

MASTER PLAN FOR CULTURAL, SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

FINAL REPORT

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NOTE

Extracts of documents identified by an asterisk (*) were only published in French and have been translated in this document for the purpose of understanding.

INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE OF THE APPROACH

This master plan for cultural, sports and recreation facilities in Pierrefonds-Roxboro has been developed using technical analysis and strategic thinking about the future of cultural, sports and recreation facilities of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro.

The borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro was created through territorial redistribution in 2004 following municipal demergers, amalgamating the former municipalities of Pierrefonds and Roxboro. Since January 1, 2006, it is one of the 19 boroughs of the Ville de Montréal and has a population of over 68,410 residents (2011). Located at the northwest end of the city, the borough includes the former town of Roxboro to the east, with a surface area of 2.07 km², and the former city of Pierrefonds to the west, with an area of 24.9 km².

Essentially a residential community, the borough is characterized by low density land occupation, featuring mostly detached single-family homes. Commercial shopping for everyday consumer needs is located along the main arteries, such as des Sources Boulevard, Saint-Jean Boulevard, Saint-Charles Boulevard and Gouin Boulevard West. Industrial presence is limited in the borough and is found mainly along Autoroute 13, south of the railway tracks.

Featuring an impressive green space heritage, the borough is also graced with three nature parks (Cap-Saint-Jacques, Anse-à-l'Orme and Bois-de-Liesse), and many parks that dot the shore along the Rivière des Prairies over a distance of 29.5 kilometres.

With these strengths, the Borough wants to undertake serious reflection about its future and to provide a network of parks and green spaces as well as high-quality cultural, sports and recreational facilities that fully meet the current and future needs of the population.

The Culture, Sports, Recreation and Social Development department (CSLDS) of the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough has recently adopted a Strategic Plan for planning and intervention in the areas of culture, sports, recreation and social development. This approach has allowed the administrative team to reflect on the vision for the future that it wishes to put in place for the different areas of intervention.

The principal objective of this master plan is to provide a reference tool for stakeholders to enable them to plan, over a horizon of 10 years, priority interventions to achieve consolidation, renovation, rationalization, or development of new cultural, sports and recreation equipment or facilities within the Borough responsibilities. Development of such a master plan will ensure the relevance and effectiveness of decisions in a context of limited financial resources, in which a substantial population increase on the territory is anticipated in the coming years.

The process advocated by the CSLDS department will be inclusive, notably including round-table work groups and discussion workshops composed of department employees, key local stakeholders and representatives of the general public.

1.2 THE WORKING COMMITTEE AND CONSULTATION

A working committee was formed within the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, bringing together stakeholders responsible for leisure, culture, sport, recreation, parks and urban planning.

Following review of the relevant documentation, site visits and a series of meetings with Borough officials and representatives of the cultural, sports, and recreation sectors, meetings were held on April 18 and 19, 2012 with the working committee. The purpose of these meetings was to:

- Define the current status of facilities (cultural, sports) and programming
- Define known needs and issues
- Explain current and future projects

Subsequently, a workshop bringing together some forty people was held on May 23, 2012. This meeting, dealing with the supply and needs for cultural, sporting and recreational activities, included elected officials, municipal administrators and various community representatives. Section 3.5 of this document outlines the perceptions of current and future needs arising from this workshop.

Finally, a similar workshop was held June 11, 2012 with stakeholders involved in the development of a civic center. This meeting brought together 34 people, including municipal officials, representatives of sporting, recreational and community groups, and elected officials. In section 3.5 of this document is a summary of expectations expressed regarding the proposed civic center.

1.3 FOUNDATIONS OF THE MASTER PLAN

Before addressing the situation in Pierrefonds-Roxboro, it is appropriate to describe the role of municipalities in matters of culture, sports, leisure and recreation and community services as well as municipal commitments in this regard.

1.3.1 Public responsibility with respect to leisure and recreation

For the provision of leisure, we refer to the policy statement developed by the Quebec Municipal Recreation Association (AQLM) in 2000: "Leisure, community and quality of life, a leisure policy in Quebec." *

Since 1979, the Quebec government White Paper on leisure has charged local public bodies with the primary responsibility for leisure, placing the citizen at the heart of any policy considered in this regard. This position is maintained in the 1997 framework of government intervention in the field of recreation and sport.

The AQLM policy statement is in the same tradition and focuses more precisely on the three principles underlying the development of public recreation:

- The citizen is and should be the key player in his/her leisure.
- Supervision of leisure should be carried out at the level closest to the citizen, that is to say the local community.
- The quality of life of citizens is based on pooling of all resources available to the community.

According to the AQLM these three principles guiding municipalities in the deployment of the recreational services are based on the following considerations:

- Leisure is a right, as set out in Article 24 of the Universal Charter of Human Rights since 1948 and registered as a fundamental right in the same way as the right to a decent and fair wage, to health, safety, education, culture, and so on. *
- Recreation and leisure organized within a society is increasingly regarded as a reliable indicator of the quality of life that a community can offer its members.*
- Citizens, individually or in groups, are and must be the primary agents of their leisure, its definition and the decisions affecting it. *
- For public use, the supply of municipal services must be accessible to all and based on knowledge of the needs, tastes and aspirations of the people to whom it is addressed, in a context of fair and equitable allocation of collective resources. *
- Public recreation is a valid and effective instrument of voluntary participation in community life. Public recreation, encouraging citizen participation, provides ideal venues for uptake, expression and creation. *
- Due to its particular characteristics, the local community must assume primary responsibility for the provision of public leisure services. *
- Networking and coordination among resources aims to increase opportunities and improve efficiency, by reducing the constraints and barriers to user participation. *

The AQLM policy statement confirms the municipality in its leading role supplying recreational services in its territory, and pursuing the goal of improving quality of life for and by citizens. The municipality, within its available resources, must first and foremost ensure accessibility for all the benefits of leisure and ensure this accessibility in terms of social contribution to the consolidation and development of the community.

This position certainly does not preclude the use of partners to supply services. However, the municipality must remain the primary sponsor with respect to the public nature of the offering and ensure supervision and follow-up action in relation to the objectives pursued.

In the same vein, the principles outlined in the cultural policy of Quebec indicate that:

- Culture is an essential asset and the cultural dimension is necessary for life in society, along with the social and economic dimensions. *
- Creative autonomy and freedom of expression are fundamental values of a democratic society. *
- The State must promote access to culture for the largest possible number of citizens. *
- The State, in cooperation with its partners, should support and develop the cultural dimension of society. *

It is in this spirit that municipalities have been invited to establish or specify their own cultural objectives in the interests of their residents but also to be open to new partnership possibilities.

1.3.2 Responsibility and municipal commitments with respect to culture

The Montréal Charter of Rights and Responsibilities (2005) recognizes the common values shared by Montrealers. It states the commitment of the City from the point of view of cultural life. Among these commitments, Articles 19 and 20 state:

"ARTICLE 19 Rights and Responsibilities

Citizens have cultural rights and participate with the Montréal administration in a joint effort to ensure the continued enjoyment of such rights. They contribute to this effort by performing activities consistent with the commitments stated in this chapter.

ARTICLE 20 Commitments

To foster the cultural rights of citizens, Montréal is committed to:

- a) Taking appropriate measures to preserve, protect and present the cultural and cultural heritage and to promote the dissemination of knowledge and information that highlight this heritage;
- b) Maintaining geographic and economic access to its cultural and artistic centres and fostering their use;
- c) Promoting creative endeavours;
- d) Supporting the development and diversity of cultural practices;
- e) Fostering the development of and promoting its public library system as a venue for knowledge and information."

In August 2005, the Ville de Montréal adopted the document *Montreal, Cultural Metropolis - Cultural Development Policy of the Ville de Montréal from 2005 to 2015*. The *Action Plan*, which promotes "broader access to culture, investment in cultural infrastructure, more diversified funding for arts and culture [...]", was introduced at the end of 2008. Follow-up of actions and measures of Cultural Development Policy were then incorporated into this document.

In this cultural development policy, the Ville de Montréal's mission is to "provide citizens, visitors and businesses with quality services at the lowest cost and promote the uniqueness of Montreal and its successful development. The City recognizes access to culture as "a right of its citizens". It seeks in particular "a true democratization of culture not only through the enrichment of cultural offerings, but also through constant action, targeted to demand and taking on the role of cultural mediation". Libraries are especially identified as a "transmission tool" to "promote a culture of learning, but also acting as the gateway to first encounters with culture in all its forms." Thus, since 2008, "for the next few years, the strategic goals established for libraries are:

- To ensure access to quality service for the population of Montreal;
- To increase readership and library use among youth 17 years and under;
- To increase the use of libraries as a tool for social integration and development;
- To strengthen the role of libraries as a living environment;
- To contribute to making Montreal a center for reading and learning.

The City will therefore undertake a remediation plan to upgrade its libraries, which will include notably [...], increased opening hours, computer networking, as well as upgrading, expansion or construction of some buildings." *

In addition, reinforcement of the role as a third-generation space is fundamental to the library of the XXIst century and the Pierrefonds project. The concept of third-generation library is defined as follows: These locations act as "social facilitators" and help counter solitude or boredom. One can go spontaneously with assurance of being in good company, surrounded by regulars. The environment is marked by simplicity, putting people at ease, inviting them to take ownership of the place readily. Third-generation places offer comfortable and cozy surroundings, in which individuals want to stay longer than in commercial establishments that encourage rapid transition of customers from one store to another. The third-generation site is dedicated to the social life of the community, and relates to spaces where people can meet and exchange informally.

It is a neutral space, conducive to an informal exchange among all members of the community, providing meeting and networking opportunities other than those available in the private or professional spheres. These spaces act as a social leveller where individuals are all on the same footing. Conversation and sharing good times with others are the main attraction of the place. In line with these practices, the atmosphere is usually joyful and lively, marked by curiosity, openness and respect for others. The liveliness of the third-generation space resembles a large playground. Accessibility is also a major characteristic: extended hours and appropriate location make it easily approachable."¹

With regard to cultural leisure activities, "the City is committed to supporting cultural leisure activities and amateur participation, by:

- a) Strongly encouraging the contribution of professional artists and acknowledged experts in projects with citizens ;

¹ Mathilde Servet, Les bibliothèques troisième lieu, une nouvelle génération d'établissements culturels, avril 2010

- b) Developing programs to support cultural leisure events that promote the full wealth of expression in the heritage of Montreal;
- c) Creating a fund for upgrading and development of infrastructure for cultural leisure."

At the same time, the City will work with schools to improve cultural services available to young people and the opportunity to use school facilities, in spite of the challenges to forming partnerships with school boards or schools.

Regarding cultural facilities, the City states that "even if the cultural sector is first and foremost concerned with content, it is still necessary to ensure that designers, artists and craftsmen can work in places that highlight their talents and encourage citizens to participate in this celebration of creation. [...]."

On artists' studios, "the City will, in close collaboration with the boroughs and other partners, develop an action plan and tools to allow intervention to consolidate and develop workshops for artists and artisans, with or without living space [...], in particular by promoting the ownership access for artists."

In 2010, the Standing Committee of Council on cultural development and quality of life presented recommendations to the City Council in the context of adoption of the Montreal Action Plan 2010-2014 for the cultural access network (ACCÈS CULTURE). These recommendations include:

- "That the Ville de Montréal ask the Culture and Heritage Department to work in collaboration with private broadcasters, particularly in regard to information supplied to youth and school children, while pursuing the goal of increasing participation of young audiences;
- The Ville de Montréal invites the Culture and Heritage Department to explore recognition and investment to support disabled artists [...] and provide public access to these works;
- The Ville de Montréal encourages the Culture and Heritage Department to prominently feature emerging artists [...];
- The Ville de Montréal and its boroughs determine together the means of equitably achieving the objectives [...] "in the construction and upgrading cultural facilities of the ACCÈS CULTURE network."

Finally, it is important to address culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development as stipulated by *Agenda 21C de la culture*. The main pillars are:

- "Culture is the bearer of meaning, identity, values and roots;
- Culture is a vector of democracy, intercultural dialogue and social cohesion;
- Culture is a catalyst for creativity, economic development and wealth creation;
- Culture is a structural element for planning and development of territories." *

Each of the Montreal boroughs considers a "cultural district" in the development of its territory. Indeed, "In summary, the project for cultural districts aims to strengthen existing cultural offerings and stimulate development in the Montreal area.

This structuring project will be inclusive and decentralized. In general, a cultural district can be defined as a specific space having a concentration of cultural activities and services that generate synergies and dynamics of development.

A cultural district includes not only the artistic dimensions, but also heritage, architectural, natural and ethno-cultural, scientific and commercial elements. The concept of cultural district often dovetails with a commitment to urban revitalization and cultural planning. "

To this end, a cultural center is planned in the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough. This is the "civic and cultural heart near the Pierrefonds Library. A willingness to provide the borough with a cultural performance hall, create events, display public art installations." ²

A cultural district near the commuter train station in the borough is also foreseen. It would include cultural activities, services and support activities, such as restaurants, etc.

1.3.3 Responsibility and municipal commitments with respect to sports

The Ville de Montréal has adopted in recent years several policies and commitments which play an important role in the area of sports and sporting practice, including the draft Municipal Action Plan for Seniors (2012), Municipal Policy of universal accessibility (2011), the Montreal Declaration on regional sport (2010), etc.

In 2010, the "Declaration on regional sport, collaboration to benefit our youth³ [...] recognizes the essential role of sport in the overall development of persons [...]" and guides municipal action regarding the needs of young people to enable them to flourish. Among the conditions essential for the optimal development of young athletes are included:

- "The support of parents, community and policy makers", including having access to all facilities, regardless of their place of residence; *
- "Access for young athletes to quality sports facilities," which presupposes cooperation between the boroughs to ensure availability of regional services, renovation of sports facilities and construction of new facilities that require significant investments; *
- "Access for young athletes to dynamic and well organized regional sports clubs and sporting organizations" including the right to be supported equally regardless of sporting territory; *
- "Access for young athletes to an adequate pool of sports participants and qualified coaches" considering that young people have the right to access a wide variety of sports regardless of their sporting territory; *
- "Access for young athletes to a network of organized and well distributed sports competitions including an introduction to competition in facilities located near their residence." *

² Ville de Montréal, Document d'orientation présenté devant la Commission sur la culture, le patrimoine et les sports, Direction de la culture et du patrimoine, *Les quartiers culturels*, Septembre 2011.

³ Ville de Montréal, *Déclaration sur le sport régional, la collaboration au bénéfice de nos jeunes*, Adopté par le conseil municipal du 25 octobre 2010.

In this context, the City and Boroughs undertake to:

- "Recognize regional sport as part of their service offerings;
- Allocate hours for training and competitions in regional sports facilities;
- Achieve and maintain a master plan for sports facilities for each district and the city. [...]"

The City is also committed to "continue the implementation of financial support measures for the benefit of boroughs, for the renovation and construction of sports facilities which serve regional sport".

From a more general point of view, in 2011, the *Office de consultation publique* in Montreal asked the party responsible for the Montréal Charter of Rights and Responsibilities (2005) to include the promotion of a physically active lifestyle among obligations of the City.

Articles 21 and 22 relating to Recreation, physical activity and sport state:

"ARTICLE 21 Rights and Responsibilities

Citizens have rights to recreation, physical activities and sports and participation with the Montréal administration, in a joint effort to ensure the continued enjoyment of these rights. They contribute to this effort by performing activities consistent with the commitments stated in this chapter, such as through the appropriate use of community facilities

ARTICLE 22 Commitments

To foster the rights of citizens to recreation, physical activities and sports, Montréal is committed to:

- a) Supporting a range of services to meet the public's evolving needs;
- b) Developing high quality parks and facilities for recreational, physical and sports activities that are fairly apportioned in view of the community's evolving needs;
- c) Promoting access to activities and facilities."

The Ville de Montréal is currently developing an overall action plan for physical activity, sport and mobility (*cadre d'intervention global en matière d'activité physique, de sport et de mobilité*⁴) to allow the population to adopt a physically active lifestyle. The objective is to promote and develop physical activity, sport and active mobility.

As part of the preparation of this document, physical activities are defined according to their frequency, duration and intensity. In addition to common physical activities (daily activities) and active transportation, the City also considers the practice of leisure activity (spontaneous activity in free or regular practice, alone or in groups, with or without supervision). The Ville de Montréal also recognizes the practice of "sport for all", i.e. different levels of sport.

⁴ Ville de Montréal, *Montréal physiquement active*, Document de consultation, Automne 2012.

The main directions and points for consideration are:

- Increased participation: incentives and programs designed to encourage citizens to be more active. It is also stated that the most popular physical activities are practiced freely and that the population prefers an organizational framework and flexible hours;
- More favourable urban environments: public spaces play an important role in improving living environments. Some of these spaces can promote physical activity and sport and they are required for this purpose;
- A willingness to work together: the Ville de Montréal cannot be the only party to promote physical activity. It is important to question how to mobilize the resources and strengths of the Montreal community for citizens to further enjoy the benefits of sport and physical activity.

In 2013, the Ville de Montréal will adopt the Montreal Development Plan, developed with an integrated perspective that will address municipal objectives in environment, transportation, community development, cultural, economic and social matters over a 20 year planning horizon.

1.3.4 Municipal commitments with respect to recreation and leisure space and living environment

In 2004, the Ville de Montréal adopted a Policy for the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. As part of the implementation of this policy, the City intervenes in large territories. The three major objectives are as follows:

- "Maximize biodiversity and increase aggregate hectarage of protected natural habitats in Montréal;
- Ensure the sustainability of natural habitats in existing City parks and promote the consolidation and viability of park ecosystems;
- Foster enhanced integration of ecosystems and natural landscapes in built-up areas."

A Policy Review for protection and development of natural environments (*Un bilan de la Politique de protection et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels*⁵) reported new directions for 2009 to 2011. Notable among them was "to ensure the development of protected natural areas", in order to make natural environments accessible to urban populations.

One of the issues identified in the Urban Plan of the Ville de Montréal, which came into force in December 2004, was to "Improve the quality of current living environments" and more specifically in the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough, "consolidation and development of quality living environments, diversified, attractive and complete. Ten criteria were established in the Charter of Montreal living environments (*charte des milieux de vie Montréalais*) in relation to the quality of living environments." Of particular note among them:

- "A quality of life and urban environment ensuring the safety, well-being and tranquility of residents and promoting individual fulfillment and social harmony;

⁵ Source : Ville de Montréal, *Bilan 07 + 08, Politique de protection et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels*, Décembre 2009.

- Parks and public spaces that enrich the quality of the urban environment, allowing access to green spaces and natural areas and meeting the needs of all age groups in promoting sports activities, relaxation and the outdoors.**

Family Policy "Growing in Montreal" (*Pour grandir à Montréal*), adopted in 2008, defines its objective to "consolidate and develop the quality of life for families in Montreal, taking into account local characteristics." Among the challenges to be met: "the challenge of consolidating our facilities and introducing a family approach to recreation, culture, sport, parks and green spaces". More specifically, "despite the quality of our recreation and sports programs, we note the heavy deficit of investment in our facilities: many will have to be shut down if we do not reinvest in the short term. It is necessary to repair, rejuvenate and consolidate our cultural, recreational and sports facilities. We must continue our efforts to improve parks and green spaces, so that they can fulfill the needs for contact with nature, meeting places and participation in activities that are so often expressed by the public. [...] " *

Along these lines, the Action Plan 2008-2012 on Family Policy, corporate actions chapter, describes the priorities that must be implemented over this period, as well as additional measures along the major policy lines of the plan. The following objectives are included:

- A green space or a park within walking distance, clean, well maintained and safe;
- Community facilities in good condition, located nearby, where my family can move, play, relax, imagine and learn, with easy access to all municipal information;
- A green city, clearly oriented towards sustainable development, with nature in the city found in large parks and protected natural environments.

1.4 CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document is designed to report the results of the overall approach to the task. It is composed of five distinct sections:

- Portrait of the environment.
- Current cultural, sports and recreation facilities.
- Diagnosis.
- Vision, challenges and directions.
- Action plan.
- Concept of integration and network implementation.

PORTRAIT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

2 PORTRAIT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This section presents the Pierrefonds-Roxboro borough and its surrounding environment, particularly in relation to the needs for cultural, sporting and recreational activities. Similarly, the population, its needs and viewpoints are analyzed taking into account the major known determinants in leisure and cultural practice, as well as general trends in the field.

With respect to the statistical tables that follow, please note that the data are drawn from both the 2006 and 2011 Statistics Canada census information.

Various data is drawn from other sources, including the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough, the Statistical Institute of Quebec, the Ville de Montréal, etc. Statistical data from these different sources were usually drawn from Statistics Canada census data by their respective authors.

2.1 PIERREFONDS-ROXBORO AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

Bordered by the Rivière-des-Prairies, the borough is made up of multiple neighbourhoods occupying a total area of 27km², with each having its own identity and characteristics. The population of the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough was 68,410 inhabitants in 2011 (Statistics Canada, 2011).

The territory is mainly devoted to residential use. It includes facilities and services adapted for a diverse population, including two colleges, two secondary schools and 14 primary schools, four private indoor arenas, six private outdoor pools, two libraries, three community centers and three theatres located in premises of the Lester B. Pearson School Board or private colleges.

The business structure is geared primarily towards serving the daily needs of the local population. Shops are primarily located along major arteries. Options and opportunities for industrial and commercial growth remain limited or even marginal.

The territory is divided naturally into three entities with different characteristics, the East sector, the Center sector and the West sector.

- The **East** provides an interesting living environment featuring proximity to large open spaces and tranquility. The presence of several large urban facilities and key basic services, in conjunction with its good accessibility (Highway A-13, commuter train, Gouin Boulevard West) provide promising potential for home renovation. Access to many local shops located on Gouin Boulevard, in Roxboro and on des Sources Boulevard offers a significant quality of life for citizens, who benefit from the proximity of businesses for daily activities. There are also organized events available at À-Ma-Baie Park chalet and at the Roxboro library (William G. Boll). However, this is the area with the highest index of deprivation in the borough.
- The **Center** area is characterized by its excellent location and direct links with the heart of suburban West Island located at the intersection of Highway A-40 and Saint-Jean Boulevard. The majority of the major municipal buildings and facilities are also located in this sector, including the Borough Hall, cultural center, a community center, arena, Pierrefonds library and fire station. Despite a high concentration of single-family homes, more than two thirds of multi-story buildings (5 floors or more) are found in this sector.

- The **West** sector is strongly residential and more endowed with green space. This part of the borough reflects to some extent the evolution of residential development of the last two or three decades. Large neighbourhood parks, eco-territories, nature parks and a community center are available to citizens. Businesses along Pierrefonds, Gouin and Saint-Charles Boulevards and Antoine-Faucon Street also meet the commercial needs of this area.

Pierrefonds and Gouin Boulevards connect the different sections of the borough along its East-West axis. However, few continuous links cross the territory from east to west. Access to the highway network including the A-40 is provided by four major arteries: des Sources, Saint-Jean, Saint-Charles and Sunnybrooke Boulevards. The borough is also crossed by the Jacques-Bizard Boulevard and Highway A-13, on the far eastern side of the territory. In addition, the anticipated completion of an urban boulevard in the right of way of the future Autoroute A-440 will open up an important sector of the western district, and will stimulate the development of a major residential project there. Indeed, the borough still has a large area of undeveloped land in the west of its territory, covering nearly 318 hectares. This space is targeted for residential development totalling some 6,000 housing units in a project integrating preservation and enhancement of the natural environment.

The territory of Pierrefonds-Roxboro benefits from natural environments serving the metropolitan area, including the Bois-de-Liesse, Anse à l'Orme and Cap-Saint-Jacques nature parks representing 535 hectares of natural and recreational areas. The Rapides du Cheval Blanc eco-territory, including Roxboro Island, and the Rivière à l'Orme eco-forest corridor are also counted among these environments. The population benefits as well from numerous parks and green spaces covering 116 hectares spread over the whole territory.

We must also note that large urban development projects are underway in Pierrefonds-Roxboro, as follows:

- **Pierrefonds West.** Located at the western end of the borough, between Gouin Boulevard West and the south boundary of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, the Pierrefonds West project covers an area of over 360 hectares and plans the development of a new sustainable neighbourhood with construction of nearly 6,000 new homes and a commercial center as well as the creation of an urban boulevard between Gouin Boulevard and Highway A-40 in the right of way reserved for the A-440. The Pierrefonds West project also aims to create a conservation park of more than 180 hectares. Specifically, creation of this park is designed to conserve the eco-territory of the Rivière à l'Orme forest corridor. This addition to the already protected territory will create an ecological and recreational corridor between Angel Wood, located in Beaconsfield, the Bois-de-la-Roche agricultural park and the Cap-Saint-Jacques nature park.

The draft of the specific Urban Planning Program (PPU⁶), for the Pierrefonds West sector is underway. The draft version makes provision for several neighbourhood parks and two municipal parks, as well as a conservation project for the Rivière à l'Orme eco-territory corridor. We also find in this sector a conservation area for three streams (Lauzon, A and O'Connell) and two marshes (Lauzon and 90). A green trail network will link several of these parks. Many multi-use trails in the same green bands will improve the routing for cyclists and pedestrians, both in summer and winter.

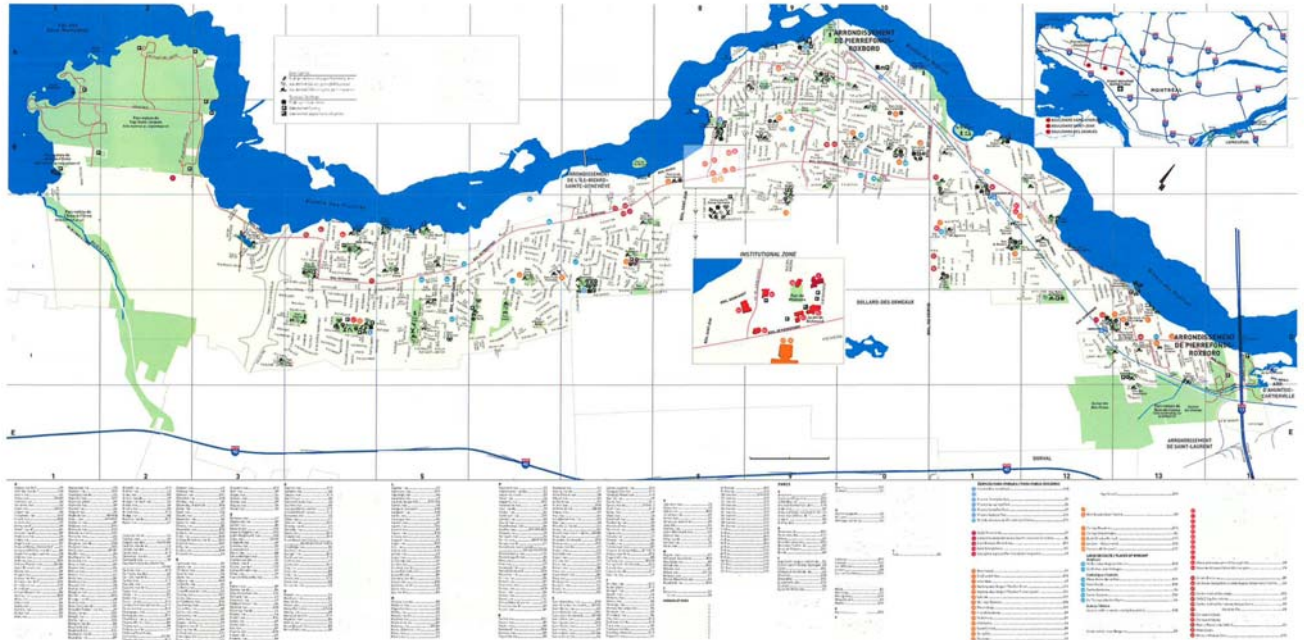
One of the strategic orientations pursued by the PPU is to "ensure the sustainability of natural habitats and enhance the landscape potential of the sector as a vector of its development". In addition, the expansion of the Anse à l'Orme nature park demonstrates strong potential for "unique natural capital".

⁶ Ville de Montréal, *Projet de programme particulier d'urbanisme Secteur de Pierrefonds-Ouest*, Version préliminaire, janvier 2012.

- **Pierrefonds Boulevard.** The project is an extension of Pierrefonds Boulevard to the west of Chateau-Pierrefonds Avenue, following the pace of urban development to support the Pierrefonds West residential development and the northern part of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue.
- **Highway 440.** This project involves the construction of a boulevard in the right-of-way of the future A-440 highway that will connect Pierrefonds Boulevard and Antoine-Faucon Street, as well as the redevelopment of the chemin Sainte-Marie / Anse à l'Orme interchange.
- **Extension of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard to Highway 40.** This project will connect Pierrefonds Boulevard and Highway 40, creating a full interchange with the highway and connecting to Stillview Street to the south.

Considering the evolution, history and recent demographics of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, we can now determine some of the concerns related to recreational services, such as accessibility in different parts of the borough, growth of demand, equity and harmonization of services, and enhancement of heritage potential of the territory. These issues will be discussed in more depth in this document..

FIGURE 1 *Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough*



2.2 A BRIEF HISTORY

The borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is composed of the merger of the former municipalities of Pierrefonds and Roxboro. We present here some historical milestones for each of these entities.

- **Pierrefonds.** The history of the former City of Pierrefonds dates back to 1741 when the parish of Sainte-Geneviève was founded. At that time it encompassed the areas we now know as the cities of Pierrefonds, L'Île-Bizard, Sainte-Geneviève, Roxboro and Dollard-des-Ormeaux. In 1904, following several redefinitions of its territory, the town of Sainte-Geneviève was divided into two new villages: Sainte-Geneviève and Sainte-Geneviève de Pierrefonds, the name Pierrefonds appearing for the first time. At the heart of the dispute which caused this separation was famous lawyer Joseph-Adolphe Chauret. In 1902, he built a seigneurial domain in the style of the commune of Pierrefonds in the Oise region of France. He named his home Château Pierrefonds, whence came, apparently, the name of the future city. In 1935, the two villages reverted to the single village of Sainte-Geneviève. The name Pierrefonds disappeared until December 18, 1958 when the balance of the territory of the former parish of Sainte-Geneviève became the City of Pierrefonds. The region was predominantly agricultural until 1953, when residential developments began to replace farmland. From the time of its incorporation, the city experienced steady population growth. The early 1960s was the period of most rapid increase, with a tripling of its population.
- **Roxboro.** In 1914, the Town of Roxboro separated from the municipality of the parish of Sainte-Geneviève and was incorporated as an individual municipality. After the establishment of the municipality, John P. Mullarkey, an entrepreneur from New York, along with the Canadian Northern Quebec Railroad Company began to dig a tunnel under Mount Royal. Advertising from this period vaunts the desirable location of land available for residential construction, but development did not begin until after the Second World War.

2.3 POPULATION AND ITS POTENTIAL NEEDS

The needs analysis of the population with respect to cultural, sporting and recreational activities is based on a variety of dimensions, including a socio-demographic profile. Considered on its own, this profile provides little information other than quantitative and statistical data. However, it becomes interesting to analyze taking into account the known determinants of leisure practice and societal trends affecting demand. These determinants and trends have been validated in many studies on leisure behaviour in general or in particular areas, such as culture and sport. Each time, the results show the same correlation between certain socioeconomic and sociocultural dimensions and usage patterns.

2.3.1 Sociodemographic determinants and trends affecting demand

These are the main sociodemographic determinants that are relevant in the present context, elements which are included in the socio-demographic portrait presented later.

- **Level of education.** This indicator is probably the most significant determinant of recreational activity: that the more educated a person is, the more recreational practice is large and diverse. In contrast, those with less education present an overall profile of less substantial, less diversified and less participatory practice. Thus, university graduates are most active. Persons with more education are statistically those who enjoy a higher income, a dimension that positively influences practice frequency and diversity. It may also be noted that more educated people are more conscious of benefits derived from adopting a healthy and active lifestyle. They have

fewer adverse health behaviours (smoking, poor diet, physical inactivity) and are more likely to introduce new activities or new sports within their range of activities.

- **Income.** The proportion of discretionary income that can be accorded to the practice of leisure is obviously a function of household income. Given the arbitrary and non-essential character of expenditure related to leisure, households with the highest incomes are those who take part in more leisure activities involving high costs, especially sports activities. Statistics Canada has established, by means of a survey entitled *Sport in Canada, 2005* that only 43% of children in households with incomes below \$40,000 were active in sports, compared to 63% of children in households with incomes greater than \$80,000. The economic situation is a key determinant of physical activity and sport as it is closely associated with the dimensions of availability or financial, physical, psychological and social constraints.
- **Ethnocultural composition.** According to the study by Statistics Canada, persons born in Canada are more likely to participate in sports than those born outside the country. Recent immigrants show a lower participation rate, 27% in 2005, nearly three points less than for Canadian-born. However, those who arrived in Canada before 1990 were even much less likely to participate in sports, with a participation rate of only 19%.
- **Gender and age** are two dimensions known to have a significant impact on the practice of physical and sporting activities. More specifically, the work of Kino-Québec (2005) shows that:
 - Physical activity (including sports and outdoors) is higher in children and that this practice tends to decrease with age.
 - Men practice more physical activity on a regular basis.
 - Adolescence is a particularly vulnerable period for "dropping out" of the practice of sport and physical activity, both among boys and girls.
 - More than two adults in five aged 18 years and over include little or no physical activity in their leisure time.
 - Note in particular that older persons and young retirees are more active during the day. They go out less in the evening, partly because of some concerns related to safety and due to different lifestyle.
- **The key role of the family.** Families play a dual role as a medium for the acquisition of habits of cultural consumption among children and clients with special needs, in regard to regular cultural outings for the family. Similarly, household composition plays an important role in the adoption of a physically active lifestyle. Interest in physical activity and sport develops first within the family network. It has been observed that:
 - Children of active parents are more likely to adopt an active lifestyle throughout their lives.
 - Family size, including the number of children, may have a significant impact on accessibility of practice. Registration and participation fees for activities, the purchase of equipment, activity schedules, practice locations (distance and travel time) and so on, are all variables that may be constraints and hinder the participation of family members, or alternatively encourage it when the environment has advantages that promote practice for families.
 - Children from single-parent families do not practice less physical activity and sports than children from two-parent families.
 - Married women with children have the least time to spend on their leisure and, consequently, for the practice of physical and sporting activities.

- **Solitude.** Persons living alone are generally less active in their leisure time than people sharing their homes with one or more people. However, a growing number of people are living alone, particularly the elderly. They are more likely to stay at home and have passive leisure activities. Conversely, the presence of another person at home can be a motivator to get out and move.

In addition to the socioeconomic profile of the population, it is important to take into account societal trends that affect the practice of leisure. In this regard, we note the following elements.

- **Increasing diversity in patterns of leisure consumption.** Today's society is marked by increasing diversity in all its dimensions: family, work, values, beliefs, lifestyles, etc. This diversity has a direct impact on recreational activity, which is now more segmented and specialized, but also more spontaneous and less organized. Supply side, there has been a diversification of the field, amplification of opportunities and modes of participation in culture and leisure. There is a growing diversity in the types of consumer and cultural practices, a diversification of forms of participation and a multiplication of experiences.
- **Growing quest for quality of life.** Increased sensitivity to the quality of life, the environment and health, resulting in awareness and increasingly high demands from the population. Governments and municipal governments are expected to act responsibly and diligently with regard to issues of health, sustainable development, social cohesion etc. The population increasingly demands to be consulted and listened to about decisions that may affect their quality of life. Along the same lines, users seek functional sports facilities, synthetic playing surfaces, a dynamic use of space, etc. Leisure is perceived primarily as a rewarding and enjoyable experience and a pleasant environment contributes to the quality of this experience.
- **The growing influence of new information technologies.** Increasingly, new information technologies determine the role, such as in library operations. Customers want high-quality multimedia, interactive and user friendly on-site and remote IT services.
- **Fragmentation of free time.** There is growing recognition that not everyone is available and wants to practice recreational activities from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., Monday to Friday or between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturday. Self-employment, shift work, retirement and early retirement, custody of children and other elements help to rearrange periods of free time and by the same token, the demand for availability of programs and facilities.
- **Social divisions in access to culture.** A significant portion of the population, estimated at about one-third and frequently composed of older, less educated and poorer, develop a more limited range of leisure practices.

2.3.2 General characteristics

The following table shows the general characteristics of the territory's population. The table presents the following facts :

- Population growth in the borough was 5.2% from 2006 to 2011 and 7.3% from 2001 to 2006, exceptional rates in comparison with those of the City and Agglomeration of Montreal. Of the 19 boroughs in the City, Pierrefonds-Roxboro experienced the 4th strongest growth rate after Saint-Laurent, Ville-Marie and Saint-Léonard;
- The average density for the entire area remains lower than that of the Ville de Montréal and the Agglomeration

TABLE 1

Population, variation and occupation density, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal, Agglomeration of Montreal and province of Québec⁷

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro	Ville de Montréal	Agglomeration of Montréal	Québec
Population 2011	68 410	1 649 519	1 886 481	7 903 001
Variation of population 2006-2011	5,2%	1,8%	1,7 %	4,7%
Population 2006	65 041	1 620 693	1 854 442	7 546 131
Variation of population 2001-2006	7,3%	2,3%	2,3%	4,3%
Occupation Density 2011 (res / km ²)	2 528,1	4 517,,2	3 779,8	3 779,1

Thus, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is experiencing significant population growth that may have a direct effect on the demand for sporting, cultural and leisure activities.

⁷ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011.
Statistics Canada: census 2011, 2006.

2.3.3 Gender and age

The following table shows the population distribution by age and sex in 2011

TABLE 2
Population by age and sex, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal, Montreal Agglomeration and Québec⁸

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro		Ville de Montréal		Agglomeration of Montréal		Québec	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Total Population	68 410	100%	1 649 519	100%	1 886 481	100%	7 903 001	100%
Male Population	33 035	48,3%	799 880	48,5%	913 165	48,4%	3 875 860	49,0%
Female Population	35 370	51,7%	849 640	51,5%	973 315	51,6%	4 027 140	51,0%
0-14 years	12 790	18,7%	247 975	15,0%	287 635	15,2%	1 258 620	15,9%
15-29 years	13 320	19,5%	346 395	21,0%	390 100	20,7%	1 471 830	18,6%
30-44 years	13 585	19,9%	377 875	22,9%	417 110	22,1%	1 550 475	19,6%
45-59 years	16 030	23,4%	337 750	20,5%	391 645	20,8%	1 851 550	23,4%
60-74 years	8 460	12,4%	213 155	12,9%	250 525	13,3%	1 207 795	15,3%
75 years and over	4 225	6,2%	126 375	7,7%	149 455	7,9%	562 720	7,1%

The table above allows us to note the following facts :

- Overall, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro has slightly more women than men. This trend, to a variable extent, is identical to that of the City and Agglomeration of Montreal;
- The number of young people aged 0 to 14 years is found in significant proportion (18.7%) compared with the average for the Ville de Montréal (15%), for the Agglomeration of Montreal (15.2%) and also for Quebec (15.9%). The correlation between this age group and that of the 30-44 year olds is lower than the average, the latter group being the parents of the first;
- The proportion of 45-59 year olds is higher than the City and the Agglomeration of Montreal, while the proportion of people aged 60 to 74 years and 75 years and older is lower than the average for Montreal and Quebec;
- The societal phenomenon of population aging is present in Pierrefonds-Roxboro but to a lesser extent than for the Ville de Montréal. More than 38% of the population is under 30 years old, compared to 35.9% for the Agglomeration of Montreal.

These tables clearly show that the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is a young borough, characterized by the presence of families with children at home and that the population therefore presents a profile of participation in sports, cultural and recreation. The aging of the population is less marked than elsewhere on the island. The clientele of the borough, younger and more physically active, is the ideal target group for sport.

⁸ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011.
Statistique Canada: recensements 2011, 2006

2.3.4 Families and households

The family is an important factor in the adoption of an active sports and culture lifestyle.

The following table shows the composition of families in the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro. These data are compared to those of the Ville de Montréal, the Agglomeration of Montreal and Quebec.

TABLE 3
Family composition, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal Agglomeration of Montreal and Québec⁹

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro		Ville de Montréal		Agglomeration of Montréal		Québec	
Total families	18 850		410 035		475 095		2 203 630	
Total – families with spouse	15 515		321 420		377 050		1 838 120	
Without children at home	2 215		65 975		78 695		930 390	
With children at home	13 300	100%	255 445	100 %	298 355	100%	907 725	100%
1 child	3 430	34,5%	71 040	42,6%	82 180	41%	368 350	40,6%
2 children	4 585	46,1%	66 250	39,7%	81 495	40,7%	382 005	42,1%
3 children and over	1 935	19,4%	29 535	17,7%	36 630	18,3%	157 370	17,3%
Total – Single-parent families	3 345	100%	88 615	100%	98 050	100%	365 515	100%
1 child	1 885	56,4%	56 730	64%	62 230	63,5%	227 670	62,3%
2 children	1 025	30,6%	23 295	26,3%	26 200	26,7%	105 145	28,8%
3 children and over	415	12,4%	8 590	9,7%	6 610	6,7%	32 710	8,9%

⁹ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011.
Statistics Canada: census 2011, 2006

We note the following facts concerning families :

- The borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro has 18,850 families of which 82.3% are composed of a couple with or without children. Couples with children make up 64.1% of families with spouses;
- Single-parent families represent a proportion of 17.7% of all families, a lower rate than the City and Agglomeration of Montreal but slightly higher than the provincial average;
- The number of families increased by 3.5% between 2006 and 2011. Among these, families with children showed an increase of 5.8% against a decline of 1.4% for childless families;
- In both types of families with children (with spouses or single-parents), there are more families with two children in comparison to the Ville de Montréal, the Agglomeration or Quebec;
- In addition, 19% of the children are under 6 years of age.

In comparison with other socio-demographic variables, the household profile has an impact on the practice of culture, sports and leisure, with regard to the types of activities and use of locations. The presence of another person in the household or child is a motivator to engage in activities.

The situation of households in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is presented in the following table

TABLE 4
Household composition, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal, Montreal Agglomeration and Québec ¹⁰

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro		Ville de Montréal		Agglomeration of Montréal		Québec	
Total number of households	24 895	100%	759 950	100%	849 440	100%	3 395 345	100%
1 person	5 985	24%	309 220	40,7%	332 715	39,2%	1 094 410	32,2%
2 persons	6 975	28%	230 240	30,3%	257 360	30,3%	1 181 240	34,8%
3 persons	4 345	17,5%	102 625	13,5%	116 630	13,7%	496 140	14,6%
4-5 persons	6 625	26,6%	104 170	13,7%	126 505	14,9%	563 635	16,6%
6 persons or more	935	3,8%	13 685	1,8%	16 235	1,9%	59 920	1,8%
Average number of persons per household	2,7		2,1		2,2		2,3	

¹⁰ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011.
Statistics Canada: census 2011, 2006.

From this data, we may conclude that :

- Households consisting of only one person account for 24% of the population of all households, a proportion much lower than the comparison data set;
- Households with 3 or 4-5 people are present at rates higher than the average for the City and Agglomeration of Montreal and Quebec. This finding must be considered in relation to the composition of families and the number of children per family, as shown in the previous table.

This table completes the study of the population distribution by age and confirms the predominance of family households in the borough, clients particularly responsive to the availability and practice of certain sports, cultural or leisure activities. There is however, in Pierrefonds-Roxboro as elsewhere, a gradual decline in household size. An increasing number of people are living alone, particularly the elderly.

2.3.5 Visible minorities and languages

The following tables show data about visible minorities, mother tongue and language most often spoken at home in the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, compared to the Ville de Montréal, Agglomeration and all Quebec.

Note that the data included on visible minorities are from the 2006 census, those of 2011 being not yet available at the time of writing this document.

TABLE 5
Visible minorities, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal Agglomeration of Montreal and Quebec ¹¹

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro			Ville de Montréal			Agglomeration of Montréal			Québec		
Total population	65 041	100%		1 620 693	100%		1 854 442	100%		7 435 900	100%	
Total population of visible minorities¹²	18 430	28,3%	100%	412 535	25,5%	100%	453 615	24,5%	100%	654 355	8,8%	100%
Black	5 760		31,3%	122 415		29,7%	129 205		28,5%	188 070		28,7%
Arab	2 890		15,7%	68 035		16,5%	73 895		16,3%	109 020		16,7%
South-Asian	4 280		23,2%	50 910		12,3%	59 560		13,1%	72 850		11,1%
Latin-American	940		5,1%	53 695		13,0%	56 240		12,4%	89 510		13,7%
Chinese	1 595		8,7%	49 950		12,1%	54 225		12,0%	79 825		12,2%
South-east Asian	645		3,5%	30 585		7,4%	32 355		7,1%	50 460		7,7%
Filipino	815		4,4%	16 935		4,1%	20 690		4,6%	24 200		3,7%
West Asian	655		3,6%	8 080		2,0%	9 885		2,2%	16 120		2,5%
Korean	65		0,4%	2 530		0,6%	3 525		0,8%	5 310		0,8%
Japanese	85		0,5%	1 710		0,4%	2 130		0,5%	3 535		0,5%
Others	195		1,1%	2 240		0,5%	2 385		0,5%	15 465		2,4%
Not a visible minority	46 611	71,7%		1 208 158	74,5%		1 400 827	75,5%		6 781 550	91,2%	

¹¹ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2006.
Statistique Canada: recensement 2006.

¹² Under the Labour Equity laws (Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi), visible minorities are « persons, other than aboriginals, who are not of the white race or who do not have white skin ».

TABLE 6

Mother tongues, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal, Montreal Agglomeration and Québec ¹³

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro		Ville de Montréal		Agglomeration of Montréal		Québec	
Total population	68 410	100%	1 649 519	100%	1 886 481	100%	7 903 001	100%
English only	20 950	30,6%	206 210	12,5%	309 885	16,4%	599 225	7,6%
French only	19 240	28,1%	818 970	49,6%	874 435	46,4%	6 102 210	77,2%
English and French	1 280	1,9%	17 425	1,1%	76 265	4,0%	64 800	0,8%
Other language(s)	26 940	39,4%	606 914	36,8%	625 896	33,2%	1 136 766	14,4%

TABLE 7

Language most often spoken at home, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal, Montreal Agglomeration and Québec ¹⁴

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro		Ville de Montréal		Agglomeration of Montréal		Québec	
Total population	68 410	100%	1 649 519	100%	1 886 481	100%	7 903 001	100%
English	28 475	41,6%	298 955	18,1%	435 675	23,1%	767 415	9,7%
French	19 255	28,1%	886 075	53,7%	936 870	49,7%	6 249 080	79,1%
Non-official languages	13 620	19,9%	319 955	19,4%	352 040	18,7%	554 400	7,0%
English and French	1 315	1,9%	22 840	1,4%	27 670	1,5%	30 610	0,4%
French and non-official languages	635	0,9%	58 005	3,5%	59 940	3,2%	21 860	0,3%
English and non-official languages	400	0,6%	26 025	1,6%	31 595	1,7%	24 795	0,3%
French and English and non-official languages	35	0,1%	16 095	1,0%	18 410	1,0%	965	0,0%

¹³ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011. Statistics Canada: census 2011, 2006.

¹⁴ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011. Statistics Canada: census 2011, 2006.

From this data we may conclude that :

- Members of visible minorities represented 28.1% of the population of the borough in 2006, a proportion much higher than that of Quebec;
- In 2006, in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, nearly one third of members of visible minorities (31.3%) are black, slightly higher than in Quebec (28.7%);
- Nearly 40% of the population (39.4%) has a mother tongue that is a language other than English or French, which is a higher proportion than comparative data: 36.8% for the Ville de Montréal, 33.2% for the Agglomeration of Montreal and 14.4% for Quebec as a whole;
- In 2011, nearly one in five people speak a language at home other than French or English, a proportion similar to that of the City and the Agglomeration of Montreal but almost three times that of Quebec;
- In 2011, the language spoken most often at home is English (41.6%) compared to less than a third who speak French;
- In terms of knowledge of official languages, 66.1% of the population is bilingual.

These data highlight the presence of fairly strong representation of visible minorities and non-Francophones in the population of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro. It will be important for the borough to ensure representativity of activities offered to residents according to these characteristics.

2.3.6 Education

Education is one of the most significant determinants including development of habits and cultural practice.

The following table shows the highest level of educational attainment in the population aged 15 and over in the territory of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, compared to the Ville de Montréal, Agglomeration and all Quebec.

Note, however, that this data is from the 2006 census, that of 2011 being not yet available at the time of writing this document.

TABLE 8

Education level of the population 15 years and over, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal Agglomeration of Montreal and Quebec ¹⁵

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro		Ville de Montréal		Agglomeration of Montréal		Québec	
Total population 15 years and over	51 305	100%	1 343 395	100%	1 531 825	100%	6 184 490	100%
No certificate, diploma or grade	8 135	15,9%	306 180	22,8	328 830	21,5	1 547 875	25,0%
High school diploma or equivalent	13 190	25,7%	285 345	21,2	326 185	21,3	1 377 585	22,3%
Apprentice or trade school certificate or diploma	5 005	9,8%	142 530	10,6	154 380	10,1	945 965	15,3%
College level certificate or diploma (C.E.G.E.P.)	9 870	19,2%	202 715	15,1	233 680	15,3	992 365	16,0%
University certificate or diploma	15 105	29,4%	406 625	30,3%	488 750	31,9%	1 320 690	21,4%

These data demonstrate that:

- Nearly 16% of the population has no certificate, diploma or degree, which is lower than the provincial average (25%). Nearly a quarter of the population has a high school diploma or equivalent, which is higher than the provincial average or the average for the City or Agglomeration
- The proportion of the population holding a trades certificate or diploma trades is lower in the borough, with 9.8%, than the Quebec average (15.3%). However, it is relatively comparable with the Ville de Montréal and the Agglomeration;
- People with a university degree represent 29.4% of the population which is relatively similar to the City or the Agglomeration of Montreal but strongly higher than the average for the province.

This table shows that the population of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is relatively educated and is therefore likely to participate in some cultural activities such as the use of libraries

¹⁵ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011.
Statistics Canada: census 2011, 2006.

2.3.7 Economic Indicators

The economic situation is a key determinant of participation in activities as it is closely associated with the dimensions of availability or financial, physical, psychological and social constraints. The following table provides information on some economic indicators of the population of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro. The low income threshold is defined as "income levels under which it is estimated that families or unattached individuals are expected to spend 20 percentage points more than average on food, shelter and clothing."

Note, however, that this data is from the 2006 census, that of 2011 being not yet available at the time of writing this document.

TABLE 9

*Unemployment rate, average household income, persons and families living under low-income threshold, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Ville de Montréal Agglomeration of Montreal and Quebec*¹⁶

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro	Ville de Montréal	Agglomeration of Montréal	Québec
Unemployment rate	6,8 %	9,1 %	8,7 %	7 %
Average annual household income	69 567 \$	51 842 \$	57 792 \$	46 419 \$
Households living under the low-income threshold (2005)	16,9%	31,2%	29%	17,2%

The table shows the following facts:

- In 2006, the unemployment rate was lower in the borough than in the whole of Quebec;
- In 2005, the average annual income of households in the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro was \$13,000 higher than the provincial average;
- The percentage of households living below the low income threshold is lower than the provincial average but nevertheless constitutes a significant proportion of the borough population.

It appears that, in general, the financial position of the clear majority of residents of the borough is not a significant constraint to participation in sports, cultural or leisure activities. It must noted, however, that almost two households out of 10 live below the low income threshold¹⁷ and it is likely that these people have little or no way to engage in such activities.

¹⁶ Ville de Montréal, Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal, recensement 2011.
Statistics Canada: census 2011, 2006.

¹⁷Low income: Income level below which it is estimated that a family spends at least 20% more of its income than the average family on food, shelter and clothing (which reduces income available for other expenses such as health, education, transport and leisure. thresholds are computed income families and communities of different sizes. (Statistics Canada)

2.3.8 Deprivation Index

The deprivation index¹⁸ of the Ville de Montréal has been developed according to two dimensions: one for material deprivation and another for social deprivation. Three variables were taken into account for each of these dimensions including:

- To measure material deprivation: the average household income, the unemployment rate and the percentage of people with no high school diploma;
- To measure social deprivation¹⁹: the percentage of single-parent families, the percentage of persons living alone and the percentage of persons separated, divorced or widowed.

Several deprived areas are observed on the territory of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, as shown on the map below. Major concentrations of deprived areas are located along des Sources, Jacques-Bizard and Saint-Charles Boulevards. There is also a disadvantaged area along Château - Pierrefonds Avenue. These areas are underprivileged at both the social and material level or on the material level only. In the east sector, there is also a disadvantaged pocket located along Gouin Boulevard West to the Bois-de-Liesse nature park. Located in this sector is the Cloverdale Village housing co-op, which includes 766 units²⁰, households of low and modest incomes and including about fifty different ethnic communities, with a population of approximately 3400 residents. It is the largest housing cooperative in Quebec and one of the largest in Canada.

It should further be noted that a general deprivation index is also calculated for schools and reflects more or less favourable levels of socio-economic conditions for families with children under 18 years. The variables used for the calculation of this index are: the percentage of low-income families, the percentage of families in which the mother does not have a high school diploma or equivalent, and the percentage of single-parent families headed by a woman. Three categories of schools are distinguished: non-disadvantaged schools, disadvantaged schools and very underprivileged schools. In the territory of the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough, primary school Harfang-des-Neiges (Pavillon Pierre Lauzon), located in the east sector on Pierre-Lauzon Street, is considered disadvantaged. While the Perce-Neige school and the Pavilion Gouin of the Harfang-des-Neiges school are not identified as disadvantaged, they are in the same area and have the same characteristics as the Pavillon Pierre Lauzon of Harfang-des-Neiges school.

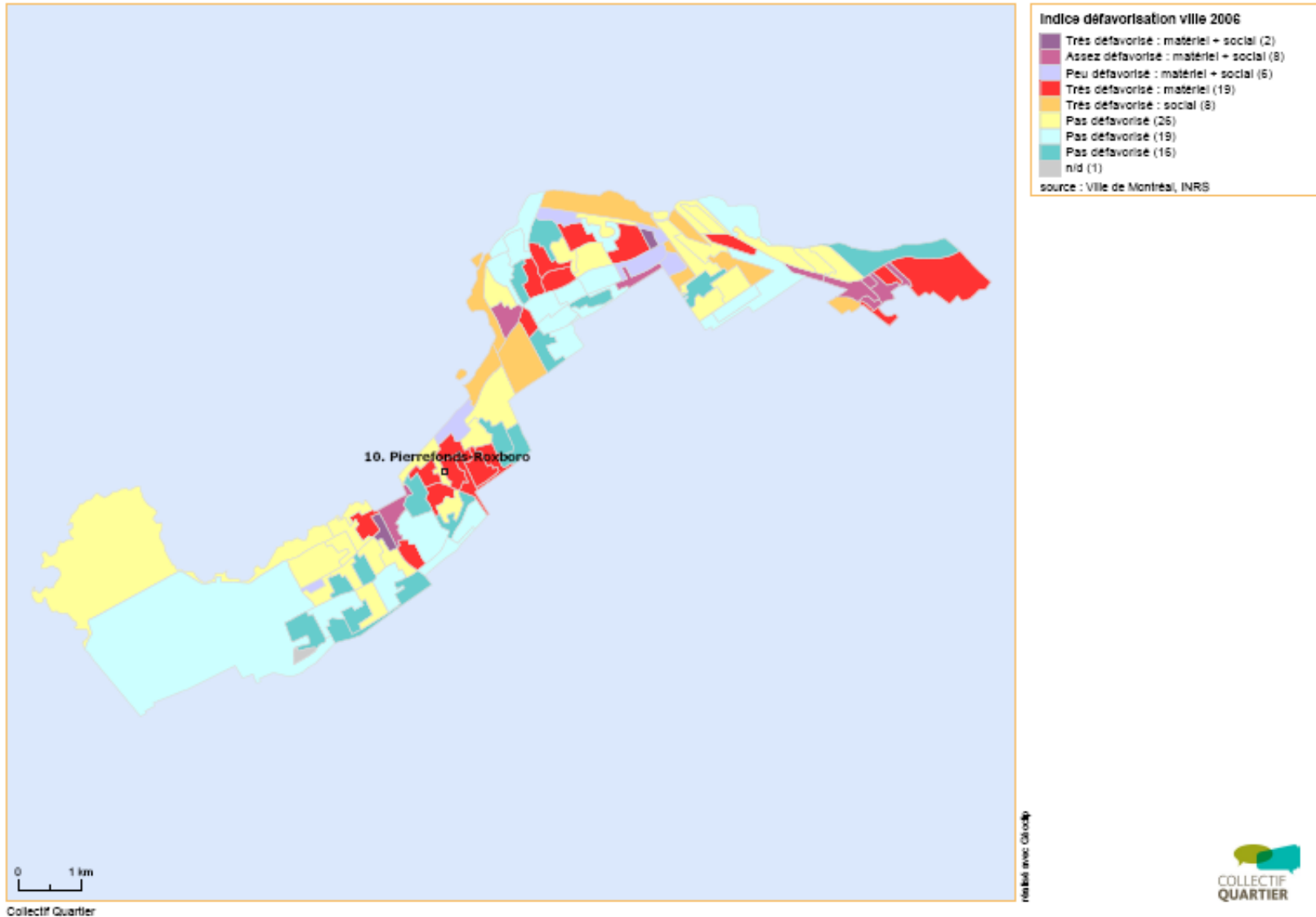
¹⁸ Sources: http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=8258,90427994&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL et Indice de la défavorisation de la Ville de Montréal, 2006, Guy Bédard.

¹⁹ Social deprivation is a concept which reflects certain characteristics of social organization, such as isolation, social cohesion and cooperation.

²⁰ Source: National Committee for Housing Research, Cloverdale Village Housing Cooperative, Groupe CDH, power point presentation, Spring Meeting 2010.

FIGURE 2
Deprivation Index for the Ville de Montréal

Indice de défavorisation de la Ville de Montréal



2.3.9 Population projections

As described above, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro has grown significantly in the last decade. To get an idea of what the future might hold, population projections in the Montreal Transport Plan (*Plan de Transport de Montreal*) were consulted, presented here with projections by district.

The projections in the Montreal Transport Plan are based on the growth sought by the municipal administration, that is, the residential development objective indicated in the Master Urban Plan. The metropolitan region anticipates growth of 15,000 new households per year. The Ville de Montréal expects to receive 45% of this growth, based on the midpoint of the planning range in the urban plan. At the end of the period 2001-2021, Montreal should expect to accommodate approximately 135,000 new households. Assuming these objectives are attained, the Transportation Plan anticipates that the population of the City will increase by 9.3% between 2001 and 2021 to reach 1,981,000 inhabitants.

As a guide, the table below shows the projected growth by 2021 according to the various agencies for the Ville de Montréal.

TABLE 10
Comparison population forecasts, City of Montréal²¹

Organization	Remarks	2001	2021	Growth rate 2001-2021
Urban Master Plan	Scenario 40% of new households	1 813 000	1 949 000	7,6%
	Scenario 50% of new households	1 813 000	1 996 000	10,1%
MTQ	Adjusted	1 813 000	1 915 000	5,6%
ISQ (CMM)	Original numbers	1 853 000	2 082 000	12,4%
	Statistics Canada numbers	1 813 000	2 037 000	12,4%
Ville de Montréal – Transportation Plan	Scenario 45% of new households	1 813 000	1 981 000	9,3%

The Montreal Transport Plan suggests a population distribution within boroughs. The method for distributing new households is estimated based on the capacity of each borough to accommodate new residents. According to this distribution method, areas in the West Island, including Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough, are those which are expected to show the strongest growth.

The population predictions point to growth in the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, particularly in the west sector, where the residential development project will bring some 6,000 additional housing units, representing a potential of more than 16,000 new residents. The number of households is projected at 29,500 with the population reaching nearly 80,000 persons (2.7 persons per household). This projection seems fairly conservative considering the potential of the 6000 additional housing units in the western sector, with the number of households in 2011 already reaching 24,895.

²¹ Transportation Plan Team, Ville de Montréal Group, STM, Tecsubt and CIMA: Montreal Transportation Plan, portrait and diagnosis, Technical Note 2: Scenario of population growth and employment, September 2005 (revised version).

2.4 KEY POINTS

From this portrait of the environment, we highlight the following points:

- **A real disparity in the needs and resources in the different sectors of the borough.** The Pierrefonds-Roxboro of today is in some ways an amalgam of historically distinct sectors, arranged in a linear configuration that does not favour easy accessibility to facilities and leisure sites. For the different sectors of the borough, it is to be expected that activity needs will be expressed differently, and that the resources in place will be dissimilar in quality and scope.
- **Natural environmental assets and landscape as a vehicle for community development and sense of belonging.** Graced with the presence of the Rivière des Prairies and outstanding natural green spaces, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro has a unique natural capital that it should put to good use to create a commitment to the territory.
- **Relatively high demand for facilities and activities.** With a community of relatively young, educated and affluent families, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is inevitably faced with a demand for facilities and leisure activities that is relatively high in the Montreal context.
- **Opportunities associated with urban growth.** The scale of urban development expected in the western part of the borough will provide conditions conducive to developing the supply of recreational equipment and facilities in this part of the district.
- **Influential presence of families regarding services and facilities.** The steady stream of new residents has already had an influence, and will continue to do so, especially the arrival of families with children. The growth of families with young children will create particular demands in terms of leisure activities.
- **Increasing impact of the senior population.** Although less substantial than in other areas, the phenomenon of the increasing presence of seniors and active young retirees has a significant impact on the demand for quality sports, recreational and cultural facilities available during the day.
- **Challenge of adapting equipment and recreation programs.** A more diversified lifestyle (self-employment, shared child custody, non-traditional schedule, etc.) and the fragmentation of free time accentuate the demand for facilities available daytime and evening or for free practice (private facility) in a context where citizens are more conscious of the quality of facilities and their availability.
- **Presence of minority populations with potential integration challenges.** The Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is home to many members of ethnic communities, clients who may have difficulty integrating in the host community and have special needs in terms of facilities and recreation programs.
- **A poor and isolated population segment.** Overall, the population of the district is affluent. But there are some pockets where the population is underprivileged and isolated. Less inclined to practice a sport or cultural activity, this population has specific needs to be met in terms of accessibility to cultural, sporting and recreational activities.

3 CURRENT CULTURAL, SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The existing facilities are divided into three categories:

- Cultural and community facilities such as libraries, community centers and other community spaces including meeting rooms, gymnasiums and other multipurpose rooms in public or private buildings that can be used by various organizations;
- Spaces and sports equipment, including indoor and outdoor sports facilities, municipal or private;
- Spaces and recreational facilities, including parks and green spaces, as well as waterfront installations.

The data for the facility condition index or required repairs comes from the Ville de Montréal document *Updated data investment deficit* (DSTI) dated July 4, 2012 (SIGI database, June 26, 2012). Some information is also taken from the *Directory of cultural, sports and leisure facilities* of the Ville de Montréal and meetings held with various municipal stakeholders.

As a guideline, and where available, comparisons were made between the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and three other Montreal boroughs. These districts were chosen based on to their similarity to the borough, in terms of having waterfront along Rivière des Prairies and location in the periphery of the Island of Montreal. Therefore, the boroughs of Ahuntsic-Cartierville, Montreal-Nord and Rivière des Prairies – Pointe-aux-Trembles were selected. A ratio determined by the number of fields or facilities per capita is proposed in order to compare their availability in relation to the number of residents.

3.1 CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY SECTOR

3.1.1 Libraries

There are two libraries in the territory:

- **Pierrefonds Library**, located in the central part of the territory, does not serve all citizens due to lack of space and easy accessibility. An expansion valued at \$18 million is expected within the next three years, a project which will implement a whole new way of delivering library services. The project, described in more detail later in this document, included in its original proposal a resource library at the Pierrefonds Library, offering the full range of services and "satellites" called Service points. These new developments would provide services to hard to reach populations and to underserved areas of the borough. The location of service points to ensure improved service in the east and in the west sectors remains to be determined.
- The **Roxboro Library, William G. Boll**, is located in Roxboro sector on Cartier Street, at the border with the City of Dollard-des-Ormeaux. Covering an area of 592 square meters, it is not easily accessible and requires significant renovation work. The facility condition index is estimated at 89.7% (last assessed in 2009) with repairs expected to cost \$1,114, 033. The vocation of the library, in the above context, is not clearly defined.

In its report released in November 2011, the Public Libraries Review Commission expresses a vision in which "a public library creates an inspiring life space for all members of the community and faithfully reflects their identity and evolution. Through committed staff, with both virtual and physical spaces, it establishes and maintains conditions and environment conducive to learning throughout life, with full and free access to information and works of imagination, to the development and preservation of local culture, the practice of leisure and culture, the establishment of a public place open to all. It helps to revitalize the community, to stimulate the development potential of individuals and the community and to build a more just and free democratic society".²²

Insofar as public libraries are the principal municipal cultural facilities and symbolize the commitment of the Borough to their tri-partite mission of information, education and dissemination of culture among citizens (UNESCO, 1994) it is necessary to review the adequacy of services offered compared to the needs of residents. To accomplish this, we rely on the standards of the Association for the Advancement of Documentation Sciences and Technology presented in the table below. Indicators specified in the table correspond to the "good" service level for a city of 50,000 - 99,999 inhabitants.

The facilities currently offered by the library, in terms of staff, librarians and surface area do not offer a "good" level of service to the population of the borough. However, once the new library is built, with the exception of the number of employees, the service could be qualified "good" for borough residents.

²² ASTED, Bibliothèque d'aujourd'hui, lignes directrices pour les bibliothèques publiques du Québec, novembre 2011.

TABLE 11
Indicators of access to public library resources^{23 24}

Library	Employees*		Librarians		Newspaper and magazine subscriptions		Books per capita		Weekly opening hours (h)		Area of premises (m ²)	
	Nb	Norm	Nb	Norm	Nb	Norm	Nb	Norm	Nb	Norm	Nb	Norm
Pierrefonds	20,96	-	4,08	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	1 649,8	
Roxboro William G. Boll	2,64	-	1,33	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	526,0	
Present Total	23,6	35	5,41	7	355	308	3,38	3	54-66	65	2 175,8	2987 - 5612
New Pierrefonds Library	30,34	-	7,5	-	TBD	-	TBD	-	66	-	3 967,0	-
Total new Pierrefonds Library and Roxboro William G. Boll	32,98	35	8,83	7	TBD	308	TBD	3	54-66	65	4 493	2987 - 5612

*Excluding janitors

²³ Source : Division Culture, bibliothèque et développement social, 30 janvier 2013.

²⁴ The norms are rounded up to the next number.

3.1.2 Cultural Facilities

Culture does not necessarily involve only dissemination and therefore requires varied equipment and facilities that can be inside or outdoors. The following sub-section describes the various cultural facilities in Pierrefonds-Roxboro.

The Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro owns two cultural venues:

- **Pierrefonds Cultural Centre.** The cultural centre has a room that serves both as a multipurpose hall rented for receptions and also as a theatre. This arrangement requires man-hours and recurring charges. Also, the size of the hall (capacity 200 persons) and the absence of a professional fixed stage limit its availability for performances. The Pierrefonds Cultural Centre also has an amateur exhibit room located in the basement of the building. Two rooms used for storage, mechanical or meeting purposes are sometimes used as a music or exhibition hall due to lack of space. A music room and two exhibition rooms are also available. In addition, there are 4 multipurpose rooms.
- **The East Community Centre.** The East Community Centre can accommodate 150 people seated in the main room. The high demand for use by community groups, in addition to rentals for private functions, limits the availability of this room.

The following table shows the facilities condition index and the estimated cost of repairs and renovations to the venues mentioned above.

Table 12
Investment deficit²⁵

	Slight deterioration (\$)	Minor or moderate damage (\$)	Significant deterioration (\$)	Grand total (\$) (year of valuation)	Facilities condition index
Pierrefonds Cultural Centre	52 246	368 749	0	420 995 (2010)	9,1%
East Community Centre	0	22 533	41 064	63 597 (2011)	2,1%

In addition, the Borough is served by a number of non-municipal facilities:

- **College Beaubois**, located in the east, has a 320-seat auditorium. Currently, it is used by the Borough to supply some of the cultural activities offered. However, this option is limited since school programming takes precedence over cultural programming.
- **The auditorium of Pierrefonds Comprehensive High School** can accommodate up to 640 people but it is in need of renovation. The City paid for the stage equipment but the room is poorly maintained. Unfortunately, while this room is very well adapted to cultural dissemination, it is used mostly as an emergency solution given its condition. Moreover, the ancillary areas (ticket booths, dressing rooms, waiting areas) are deficient, dirty or absent. Currently, performances by the *Grands explorateurs* are held here and are much appreciated by certain audiences (300-400 people per performance). Finally, the agreement with the school really must be improved.

²⁵ Source : Ville de Montréal, DSTI, Déficit d'investissement, mise à jour 4 juillet 2012, base de données SIGI 26 juin 2012

- **Riverdale High School** also has an auditorium seating 520 people, which can be attractive but also requires work.
- The *Salle Pauline-Julien* is a hall with a regional focus in Sainte-Geneviève, which hosts professional cultural programming specifically addressed to a Francophone clientele;
- **Charlemagne College cafeteria** offers a potential for use for an auditorium (stage).

The Access Culture report ²⁶ specifies that "due to the lack of adequate infrastructure, the availability of performances in the performing arts is very low and below the metropolitan network average (0.2 shows /1000 res. vs 1.3 /1000 res.). For such activities, the participation rate of the population is also below the average for the network (3 /100 res. vs 28 /100 res.) This can be partly explained by the fact that the population of the borough is a major part of clientele of Salle Pauline-Julien (24%)".

It must be noted that the Salle Pauline-Julien has a regional focus and is not used by the Borough. Also, that of the 69,000 borough residents, there are about 500 to 600²⁷ who attend performances at Salle Pauline-Julien. The ethnic and English communities, who represent a large percentage of the borough population do not attend. Thus, the presence of the Salle Pauline Julien would not appear to really have such a strong impact on attendance at events in the borough. In addition, over the years, no agreement or partnership has been developed between the Borough and Salle Pauline-Julien. The mission of the Salle Pauline-Julien is the dissemination of artistic disciplines in the region. In fact, this hall is not used by the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro but rather by the Borough of L'Île-Bizard-Sainte-Geneviève: "Since the borough does not have a professional level performance hall, 73% of shows are devoted to live music, supplemented by performances in song, drama and variety. These are intended for the general public with an important focus on young people and school children. In its programming choices, the borough pays particular attention to the Anglophone community. In addition, all communications are distributed in both the English and French languages. The borough offers mixed pricing for entertainment activities. There are both paid and free shows at the Cultural Center. For these reasons, no exhibition space is available."

As well, neither audience development nor cultural mediation has been identified. No residency project with cultural organizations has been implemented.

The total expenditure dedicated to cultural dissemination of \$246,948 represents a per capita cost of \$3.80. This expenditure is much lower than the average for the *Accès culture* network which is \$ 6.60 / res. Furthermore, the share of the borough's net allocation dedicated to cultural dissemination in relation to its total budget is within the network average (0.71% vs. 0.8%). "(Access-culture, 2009)

²⁶ Source : Ville de Montréal, Art Expert, Access culture, *diagnosis of the municipal cultural diffusion*, Appendices, September 2009.

²⁷ Source : Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Culture, libraries and social development Division, January 2013.

At the school level, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is one of the only boroughs to not have a school cultural committee. The lack of professional venues with enough seats and the lack of funding make it difficult to implement this offer. Also, the geography of the territory consistently requires transportation for students, resulting in significant costs that schools struggle to assume. Since May 2012, professional performers are available in the area. However, with the hall being of non professional standard, there are many difficulties and challenges to attract artists and interactive exhibits that might attract school groups and young audiences.

With respect to audience development activities, the Borough states that these can not be implemented for the reasons cited above. Cultural mediation activities have however been conducted since early 2012, although few locations are available for these activities. Projects to have cultural organizations in residence are not easy to achieve. As a result, the borough suffers a serious loss by the lack of accessible locations for artists to take up residence that would allow significant encounters between the community and performers, as well as significant economic benefits, related to the presence of artists in a territory. In addition, the heritage and scientific aspects of intervention inherent in the culture do not currently exist due to the lack of facilities for activities in these areas. Perspectives established in the *Accès culture* report indicate that "the lack of venues and professional level exposure severely limits the action of the public broadcaster to fulfill its mandate. A new theatre would focus the programming of the borough with an offer complementary to the Salle Pauline-Julien, while promoting the development of an audience. Increased financial resources are also necessary to allow the development of a multidisciplinary program and development of projects for incubation and cultural mediation".

The following table presents a comparison of cultural indicators in the different districts.

TABLE 13
Comparison of cultural indicators in different boroughs²⁸

	Pierrefonds-Roxboro	Ahuntsic-Cartierville	Montréal-Nord	Rivière des Prairies-Pointe-aux-Trembles	Réseau Accès culture ²⁹
Public performances per 1000 residents	0,2	0,9	0,9	1,9	1,3
Exhibitions	0,0*	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,11
Cultural spending per capita	3,80 \$	2,86 \$	4,41 \$	8,42 \$	6,60 \$
Number of seats per 1000 residents	0	12	8	24	45
Number of professional seats per 1000 residents	0	5	3	9	32
Number of professional exhibit sites used by Accès culture	0	1	1	1	15

*Since May 2012, the Borough does have an exhibition space.

The Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough is one among 5 boroughs along with Ahuntsic-Cartierville to offer a lower than average number of performances. Since May 2012, the borough now has a showroom. Three boroughs on the Island of Montreal, including Pierrefonds-Roxboro, do not have any theatre for professional performances. In addition, six boroughs, including Pierrefonds-Roxboro do not have professional exhibition halls. Thus, the resources invested, the capacity of the rooms and productions costs influence the quality of activities offered in the boroughs.

3.1.3 Multipurpose activity rooms

Municipally owned multipurpose rooms are available at East Community Centre, at the West Community centre, the Pierrefonds Cultural Centre and Marcel Morin Community Centre. Community halls are highly sought by all organizations. There is a community room available in the St. Anthony Chalet and another in the East Community Centre.

The park chalets also offer multipurpose activity rooms; these can be found at Alexander Park Chalet, Brook Park Chalet, À-Ma-Baie Park Chalet (which has 2) and Munro Park Chalet.

In addition, the Grier Park Chalet has a meeting room.

It is difficult to gain access to rooms in schools, since school use is prioritized. Similarly in the Pierrefonds *Sportplex 4 Glaces*, private management of the facility restricts use of the different rooms.

²⁸ Source : Ville de Montréal, Art-Expert, Accès culture, Diagnostic du réseau municipal de diffusion culturelle, Annexes, septembre 2009.

²⁹ The Accès Culture network comprises 24 municipal sponsors of the performing arts and visual arts. Present in the 19 boroughs of the Island of Montreal, municipal sponsors offer Montrealers a multidisciplinary program of professional performances.

The following table shows a comparison of the number of multipurpose activity rooms in different boroughs.

TABLE 14
Comparison of multipurpose activity rooms in different boroughs³⁰

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro Pop : 68 410		Borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville Pop : 126 891		Borough of Montréal-Nord Pop : 83 868		Borough of Rivière des Prairies- Pointe-aux-Trembles Pop : 106 437	
	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita
Total number of multipurpose activity rooms	26	2 631	61	2 080	50	1 677	62	1 717
Number of municipally owned multipurpose activity rooms	18	3 800	34	3 732	44	1 906	53	2 008

The residents of the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough are worse off in terms of number of multipurpose rooms per capita than the districts used for comparison. This state of affairs creates a weakness in provision of physical sites to practice various activities but also affects the diversity of different activities offered.

3.1.4 Offices and areas reserved for organizations

The Borough makes premises available to certain organizations. Note that one of the actions called for in the *Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development*³¹ aims to put in place a Policy for recognition and support of organizations. This type of policy ensures continuous, diversified and balanced service to meet the needs of citizens, to recognize organizations as partners while accompanying and supporting them.

³⁰ Source population : Ville de Montréal, *Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal*, Recensement de 2011.
Source : Ville de Montréal, Liste des équipements.

³¹ Arrondissement de Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Plan stratégique de développement durable, Un futur durable, janvier 2012, action 31-L – Encourager l'engagement communautaire.

3.2 SPORTS SECTOR

Some of the information in this section comes from the Ville de Montréal *Profil des terrains de sports, Bilan de l'inventaire 2005* as well as the *Liste des espaces par arrondissement et installation* published March 29, 2012. The map of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro was also used.

The eastern and western portions of the territory defined in this section are delineated by Saint-Jean Boulevard.

3.2.1 Sports fields

3.2.1.1 Soccer / football fields

With this sport becoming ever more popular, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is not immune to the growing need for soccer facilities. In 2010, 3000 young people from the borough were enrolled in soccer³². Associations also have to refuse hundreds of registrations due to lack of available fields. The demand is particularly strong in the western sector. However, there was a significant decrease in registrations of 10% observed in 2012.

The Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro offers 38 soccer fields, of which 13 locations are designated exclusively for teams of 11 players, as shown in the following table. There are 22 fields in the western sector compared to 16 in the eastern part.

Most of the fields have a natural grass surface. One field in the territory has a synthetic surface: Grier Park is largely devoted to soccer elite and there is also a new chalet for the exclusive use of the Soccer Association with an office, a room and locker room reserved for soccer.

Seven fields are illuminated to allow play in the evening.

Some schools also have soccer fields, including Beechwood School, Riverdale High School (Sources), École Perce-neige, École Saint-Gérard and Terry Fox School.

Some fields are overused, which affects the quality of the playing surface. The current availability does not meet the needs, such that many players go to play in the Île-Bizard-Sainte-Geneviève Borough. Conversely, some fields, due to their location or accessibility are underutilized, as is the case in À-Ma-Baie Park and at École Perce-neige. Similarly, the demand is such in Deauville Park that there is a spillover into the Chateau Pierrefonds Park. However, this site is slated for the construction of a school by the Marguerite-Bourgeoys School Board, which would open the possibility of losing the fields.

Note also that some fields are used for both soccer and football.

At the George Springate Sports Centre, it would be possible to install synthetic fields by transforming one or both of the two existing natural turf fields. Since the soccer club refuses registrations in some years, the Borough questions whether the conversion of a natural field to synthetic could help increase enrolment, especially as the shared use of these fields for football causes deterioration from the beginning of the season.

³² Source : Ville de Montréal, Arrondissement Pierrefonds-Roxboro, *Vivre à Pierrefonds-Roxboro*, revue municipale, Octobre 2010, vol.5, n4.

Overuse of fields and their use for different sports increases the relevance of installing synthetic surfaces, particularly for soccer.

The following table shows the soccer fields in different sectors.

TABLE 15
Soccer fields, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number of fields	Type of soccer	Ownership	Lighting	Type of field	Seating Capacity	Used for other sport
West Sector							
Alexander Park	1	11-a-side soccer	Borough	Yes	Natural	-	Football
Deauville Park	6	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	Borough	No	Natural	-	-
Château-Pierrefonds Park	3	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	Borough	No	Natural	-	-
Duval Park	2	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	Borough	N	Natural	-	-
Grier Park	3	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	Borough	Yes	Synthetic	160	-
Greendale School park	6	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	School Board and Borough	No	Natural	-	-
École Saint-Gérard park	1	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	School Board	-	-	-	-
East Sector							
Georges Springate Sports Centre	2	11-a-side soccer	School Board	Yes	Natural	200 (1)	-
À-Ma-Baie Park	1	11-a-side soccer	Borough	Yes	Natural	-	Football
Rive-Boisée Park	1	11-a-side soccer	Borough	Yes	Natural	100 (1)	-
Roxboro Park	1	11-a-side soccer	Borough	Yes	Natural	-	-
Boisé de Roxboro Park	3	11-a-side soccer (2) 7-a-side soccer or mini soccer (1)	Borough	No	Natural with 1 drained and irrigated	-	-
Terry-Fox School park	1	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	-	-	-	-	-
École du Grand Chêne park	1	11-a-side soccer	-	-	-	-	-
École du Perce-Neige park	1	11-a-side soccer	School Board	-	-	-	-
Riverdale School park	2	11-a-side soccer	School Board	Yes	Natural	-	-
Victor-P. -Gray Park	3	7-a-side soccer or mini soccer	-	No	Natural	-	-

3.2.1.2 Football

Football fields are fields with appropriate equipment for the practice of Canadian football and American football.

Three football fields are located on the territory of the borough including 2 that are concentrated in the eastern sector. The facilities available for football are unbalanced since the western sector is served by a single field with limited spectator capacity (90 versus 600 in the east).

Also available are:

- junior football fields at Riverdale School park and at Alexander Park;
- a minor football field Alexander Park.

All the fields are lit, allowing play in the evening and in the autumn, and all have bleachers. All the playing surfaces are natural turf.

The following table shows the football fields by sector in the Borough.

TABLE 16
Football fields, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number of fields	Surface Type	Lighting	Seating capacity
West Sector				
Alexander Park	1	Natural drained and irrigated	Yes	90
East Sector				
Georges Springate Sports Centre	1	Natural	Yes	250
Riverdale School park	1	Natural	Yes	350

3.2.1.3 Ballparks

Ballparks are fields with appropriate equipment for ball sports such as baseball and softball.

Of the 13 ballparks identified, 5 are illuminated. In the eastern sector, there are no ballparks east of des Sources Boulevard. All of these fields are located in the central sector. Brook Park is mostly dedicated to baseball and softball. Currently, the mini-field at Anderson Park is not used.

Most fields are clay or red shale. Surfaces of red shale or clay are preferable to those of modified clay as they present a soft surface better suited to sliding to the plate and easy maintenance.

In terms of seating capacity, several fields have bleachers.

An office for baseball (baseball Pierrefonds) is located in Brook Park Chalet while junior elite baseball is played at the George Springate Sports Centre.

The following table shows the ballparks in the sectors of the borough.

TABLE 17
Ballparks, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number of sites	Surface Type	Lighting	Seating capacity
West Sector				
Alexander Park	2	Red shale and natural	Yes	140
Grier Park	1	Red shale	Yes	100
Thorndale Park	1	Clay	No	-
East Sector				
Georges Springate Sports Centre	1	Red shale	Yes	275
Anderson Park	1 (mini)	Clay	No	-
Aragon Park	1 1 (mini)	Clay	No	-
Brook Park	4	Red shale (1) Modified Clay (1) Clay (2)	Yes (2)	200 (2)
Terry-Fox School park	1	Natural	No	

3.2.1.4 Tennis

Tennis courts are installations with adequate facilities for playing tennis.

There are 30 outdoor tennis courts on the territory of the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough, with 10 of them in the western sector. There is an imbalance in the availability of courts between the two sectors of the territory. In addition, some sites are located in neighbourhood parks and are little used. This is particularly the case for the tennis court located in Parkinson Park (in the east), an unlit court and poorly located in the configuration of the park.

The characteristics of most of the courts are similar. In fact, 25 lots are asphalt or asphalt coated with acrylic paint, compared with five clay courts. All courts, except for 3 in the eastern sector are illuminated.

None of the courts has bleachers.

The following table shows the tennis courts in different sectors of the borough.

TABLE 18
Tennis courts, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number of sites	Type of surface	Lighting
----------	-----------------	-----------------	----------

West Sector			
Alexander Park	2	Acrylic paint	Yes
Duval Park	2	Acrylic paint	Yes
Grier Park	4	Acrylic paint	Yes
Hillcrest Park	1	Asphalt	Yes
Greendale School park	1	Acrylic paint	Yes
East Sector			
Georges Springate Sports Centre	6	Acrylic paint	Yes
Aragon Park	2	Acrylic paint	No
Brook Park	2	Acrylic paint	Yes
À-Ma-Baie Park	2	Acrylic paint	Yes
Roxboro Park	5	Clay	Yes
Munro Park	2	Acrylic paint	Yes
Parkinson Park	1	Asphalt	No

3.2.1.5 Multi-sports surfaces

Multi-sports surfaces are multipurpose spaces that encompass a range of sporting activities that can sometimes use the same surface. Among those identified are basketball and volleyball.

In the borough, we mainly find basketball courts. Only one volleyball court is available. Twelve basketball courts are available of which 8 are in the eastern sector.

These surfaces are mostly covered with asphalt or asphalt and acrylic paint.

A new volleyball court is planned in the redevelopment of Pierrefonds Marina Park.

The practice of rugby is served by school facilities.

The following table shows the multi-sports surfaces in the different sectors of the borough.

TABLE 19
Multi-sports surfaces, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number of sites	Type of sport	Lighting	Type of surface	Seating capacity
West Sector					
Alexander Park	2	Basketball	Yes	Acrylic paint	-
Grier Park	1	Basketball	Yes	Acrylic paint	-
Greendale School park	1	Basketball	No	Acrylic paint	-
East Sector					
Aragon Park	1	Basketball	-	-	-
Cloverdale Park	2	Basketball	No	Acrylic paint	60 (2)
Belvedere Park	1	Basketball	No	Asphalt	-
Jean-Brillant Park	1	Basketball	Yes	Asphalt	-
Parkinson Park	1	Basketball	No	Asphalt	-
Victor-P.-Gray Park	1	Volleyball	No	Sand + grass	-
École du Grand-Chêne park	1	Basketball	-	-	-

3.2.1.6 Athletics

There is an obsolete 400-metre asphalt rubber running track at the George Springate Sports Centre. Rubber better cushions the shock felt by runners. The track has a capacity of 250 spectators. It should also be noted that the 400-metre track offers the option of including a soccer or football field in the center of the oval.

A gravel athletics track is also available at Rive-Boisée Park. Riverdale School Park also offers an athletics track.

A new training circuit with a multi-purpose trail will be built in Yuile Park for free physical activity. There are plans to build a similar facility in Pierrefonds Marina .

The more formal athletic activities are currently served by schools (PCHS, Riverdale and College Charlemagne).

3.2.1.7 Cricket / bocce / petanque / lawn bowling

There are 6 courts available to play games like petanque, bocce, and lawn bowling in the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough. More than three-quarters of the courts available are located in the eastern sector of the territory.

The Borough has a lawn bowling club, with its office in the Munro Park chalet.

The following table presents the bocce courts and lawn bowling greens in the different sectors of the borough.

TABLE 20

Lawn bowling greens, bocce and petanque courts, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number of sites	Type of activities
West Sector		
Grier Park	2	Bocce court Petanque court
East Sector		
Rive-Boisée Park	1	Bocce court Petanque court
Louise-Deschênes Park	1	Bocce court Petanque court
Munro Park	1	Lawn bowling green
Olympia Park	1	Bocce court Petanque court

3.2.2 Aquatic activities

The Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough has no indoor pool on its territory. Since the Borough does not offer these services, the population moves outside of the territory for water sports. Residents go to Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Pointe-Claire, or elsewhere to fill this need. This generates costs and travel time to be able to participate in aquatic sports.

There are 6 outdoor swimming pools, of which 4 are in the eastern sector. The following table lists the outdoor pools ³³ in the borough. All these pools are privately owned (NPO: non-profit organizations). Residents also have access to the Sainte-Geneviève pool, which is open to the public.

As well, the population has access to the beach at Cap St-Jacques.

The following table portrays the outdoor pools in the borough.

³³ Ville de Montréal, Direction des sports, Plan directeur des équipements aquatiques – Portrait des arrondissements, Septembre 2012.

TABLE 21
Outdoor pools, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Property	Year of construction	Lifespan (years)	Area in square meters
West Sector				
Valleycrest Pool	NPO	1974	37	3785
Thorndale Pool	NPO	n.d	-	464
East Sector				
Versailles Pool	NPO *	1964	47	247
Briarwood Pool	NPO	1960	51	300
Rive-Boisée Pool	NPO	1964	47	190
Roxboro Pool	NPO	1986	25	116

*Only the chalet belongs to the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro.

The average age of outdoor swimming pool aquatic facilities is 41 years.

Five wading pools are accessible to the public in the territory of the borough. The following table presents the specificities of each of the wading pools. All except the one at Roxboro Park are paired with an outdoor pool.

The following table portrays the outdoor wading pools in the borough.

TABLE 22
Outdoor wading pools, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Property	Year of construction	Area in square meters
West Sector			
Valleycrest Pool	NPO	1974	16
Thorndale Pool	NPO	n.d	15
East Sector			
Versailles Pool	NPO / Borough	1964	35
Briarwood Pool	NPO	1960	16
Rive-Boisée Pool	NPO	1964	10

Finally, a water park has been newly developed in Ceres Park and one other is planned in the redevelopment of the marina

A report³⁴ outlining the state of the pools was carried out, dated February 2012,. The following table briefly describes the findings on each of them and the work needed in the coming years to maintain the condition of the pool basin and respond to the demand for an operating life of 20 years.

The following table shows the status of outdoor pools in the borough.

³⁴ Riopel + Associés Architectes, Nacev Consultants Inc., *Rapport de mise aux normes de six (6) piscines extérieures*, Ville de Montréal, Arrondissement de Pierrefonds-Roxboro, 29 février 2012.

TABLE 23
Condition of outdoor pools, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Pool	Work
Valleycrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The basin is on the verge of reaching the end of its useful life. Nevertheless, the complete reconstruction of the basin in the short/medium term future would be the preferred solution (work valued at ± \$400,000); - Further to the engineering findings, the water change rate of the pool and wading pool do not meet the minimum regulations and/or recommendations (work valued at ± \$100,000); - For the locker room associated with the pool and wading pool to meet the minimum regulations and comply with universal accessibility standards, it would be necessary to build an addition or an extension to the existing building to have the facilities comply with current standards (work valued at ± \$100,000).
Thorndale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At first glance, the status of the pool and wading pool seems satisfactory. With regular maintenance, the pool can continue to be operational. Notwithstanding, some upgrading work is required (work valued at ± \$80,000); - Further to the engineering findings, the water change rate of the pool and wading pool do not meet the minimum regulations and/or recommendations (work valued at ± \$280,000); - For the locker room associated with the pool and wading pool to meet the minimum regulations and comply with universal accessibility standards, it would be necessary to build an addition to the existing building to have the facilities comply with current standards (work valued at ± \$100,000).
Versailles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The basin is on the verge of reaching the end of its useful life. Nevertheless, the complete reconstruction of the basin in the near term future would be the preferred solution (work valued at ± \$400,000); - Further to the engineering findings, the water change rate of the pool and wading pool do not meet the minimum regulations and/or recommendations (work valued at ± \$88,000); - For the locker room associated with the pool and wading pool to meet the minimum regulations and comply with universal accessibility standards, it would be necessary to build an addition or an extension to the existing building to have the facilities comply with current standards (work valued at ± \$60,000).
Briarwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete reconstruction of the pool basin, wading pool and pool deck in the near term future would be the preferred solution (work valued at ± \$450,000); - Further to the engineering findings, the water change rate of the pool and wading pool do not meet the minimum regulations and/or recommendations (work valued at ± \$180,000); - For the locker room associated with the pool and wading pool to meet the minimum regulations and comply with universal accessibility standards, it would be necessary to build an addition to the existing building to have the facilities comply with current standards (work valued at ± \$100,000).
Rive-Boisée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete reconstruction of the pool basin, wading pool and pool deck in the near term future would be the preferred solution (work valued at ± \$450,000); - Further to the engineering findings, the water change rate of the pool and wading pool do not meet the minimum regulations and/or recommendations (work valued at ± \$135,000); - For the locker room associated with the pool and wading pool to meet the minimum regulations and comply with universal accessibility standards, it would be necessary to build a new building to have the facilities comply with current standards (work valued at ± \$150,000)

Pool	Work
Roxboro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With regular maintenance, the pool can continue to be operational. Notwithstanding, some upgrading work is required (work valued at ± \$40,000); - Further to the engineering findings, the water change rate of the pool and wading pool do not meet the minimum regulations and/or recommendations (work valued at ± \$135,000); - For the locker room associated with the pool and wading pool to meet the minimum regulations and comply with universal accessibility standards, it would be necessary to build a new building to have the facilities comply with current standards (work valued at ± \$150,000)

The report stresses that for all pools that "in the context of upgrading the pool and its associated facilities, it goes without saying that the rules and recommendations for water quality should be implemented as soon as possible. This applies also for those relating to sanitary facilities, which must also be taken into account for the continuation of pool activities. To respect the quantity of equipment required, the number of bathers and users must be reviewed based on the more restrictive number of either the pool capacity or the sanitary facilities in place. In addition, some facility deficiencies, such as the marking on the pool deck and in the pool basin are elements of user safety and should ideally be corrected before re-opening the facilities. Finally, recommendations for clearances and universal accessibility should be implemented during renovation of existing buildings. "

The current stock of outdoor aquatic facilities is aging and is not municipal property, which creates major problems for infrastructure maintenance as shown in the table above.

The number of members in the six pools for the 2011 season was 2,273³⁵, which is equivalent to a coverage of about 3.3% of the population (based on 68,500 persons). However, this information does not distinguish between residents and non-residents. Indeed, the Valleycrest and Thorndale pools are located near the municipalities of Dollard-Des-Ormeaux and Kirkland. Some households in these two communities attend these pools. Therefore, the present aquatic facilities are serving approximately 2.5% of the population of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro.

According to the Aquatic Facilities Master Plan - Portrait of the boroughs (*Plan directeur des équipements aquatiques – Portrait des arrondissements*) (September 2012), "adjusted average annual supply³⁶ of access to bodies of water for Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough is 65 square meters per 10,000 population. This supply of indoor and outdoor aquatic facilities is well below the city average of 234 square meters per 10,000 residents. The supply of outdoor pools, however, is higher than the adjusted Montreal average of 59 square meters of water surface per 10,000 population. If we count only municipally owned water facilities, the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough has an average area of 9 square meters of water surfaces, compared to the Montreal average 137 square meters for 10,000 population. With respect to wading pools, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro has an average water surface of 11 square meters per 1000 young people. This area is less than the Montreal average for wading pools and water parks, valued at 210 square meters for 1000 young people."

³⁵ Source : Service Culture, sport, loisirs et développement social, janvier 2013.

³⁶ Supply calculated including opening of seasonal pools.

3.2.3 Gymnasiums

The current supply consists strictly of school gymnasiums. A total of 20 gyms have been identified on the territory, of which 13 are in the eastern sector. This sector also offers a wider variety of available room types, including one dance palaestra and a large field house for badminton or indoor volleyball. Some facilities, such as those at College Charlemagne are located completely at the west end of the territory.

The school gyms at Riverdale High School and PCHS are the sites for most of the current supply of sporting activities, such as badminton, soccer, basketball, volleyball. These gyms are used to full capacity and are available on weekday evenings and all day on weekends. Primary school gyms are too small for sports activities, but they accommodate groups such as Scouts, Cadets and recreational groups. While that they are sufficient in number, the budgets allotted and their ownership status limit their use.

The range of activities is dependent on the school schedules and availability of spaces, despite the partnership agreements in place. Over and above the fact that the time slots are insufficient, they also do not meet the new trends in the fragmentation of free time for the population. The Borough faces the challenge of making arrangements with two different school boards as well as other organizations (Charlemagne College, Collège Beaubois, etc.) on its territory. This greatly increases the difficulty of potential space availability, since the spokespersons for each group have their own policy for "facility sharing". In addition, the storage of materials and equipment presents a problem for school principals, with priority given to the needs of the school, not those of the borough.

Therefore, programming of indoor sports activities cannot be further developed, due to a lack of additional availability in school facilities.

The following table shows the location of the different gymnasiums and other indoor sports practice facilities.

TABLE 24
Gymnasiums and other indoor sports facilities, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Property	Type of room
West Sector		
Collège Charlemagne	Collège Charlemagne	- 2 gymnasiums
Greendale School	Lester-B.-Pearson School Board	- 1 gymnasium
Saint-Anthony School	-	- 1 gymnasium
Saint-Charles School	Lester-B.-Pearson School Board	- 1 gymnasium
École Saint-Gérard	Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys	- 1 gymnasium
Thorndale School	Lester-B.-Pearson School Board	- 1 gymnasium
East Sector		
Collège Beaubois	Collège Beaubois	- 1 gymnasium
Beechwood School	Lester-B.-Pearson School Board	- 1 gymnasium
École du Grand-Chêne	Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys	- 1 gymnasium
École du Harfang-des-Neiges	Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys	- 2 gymnasiums
École Lalande	Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys	- 1 gymnasium
École Murielle-Dumont	Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys	- 1 gymnasium
École du Perce-Neige	Commission scolaire Marguerite-Bourgeoys	- 1 gymnasium
Riverdale High School	Lester-B.-Pearson School Board	- 3 gymnasiums; - 1 performance hall – theatre - auditorium; - 6 classrooms.
Pierrefonds Comprehensive High School	Lester-B.-Pearson School Board	- 1 gymnasium; - 1 auditorium; - 1 palaestra for dance; - field house is used for badminton and volley-ball.
Terry-Fox School	Lester-B.-Pearson School Board	- 1 gymnasium

3.2.4 Ice Sports

3.2.4.1 Outdoor rinks

The borough has six outdoor rinks for free ice hockey play, as well as 7 ice rink surfaces for pleasure skating.

The western sector is better served both in terms of number of ice rinks as well as types of rinks, since it has the only permanent ice rink with boards. But there is demand for a permanent multifunctional outdoor rink in the eastern sector.

An ice skating trail was also built near the Borough Hall and has been a great success. This recreational rink is a great addition to the services for residents, offering a lighted ice surface with background music and wintry decorations. The location offers a public winter activity suitable for large groups of citizens.

Outdoor skating practice remains subject to seasonal and weather conditions.

The following table shows the type and distribution of outdoor rinks in the territory of the borough.

TABLE 25
Outdoor skating rinks, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number
West Sector	
Alexander Park	Pleasure skating rink
Grier Park	Pleasure skating rink
East Sector	
Brook Park	Pleasure skating rink
À-Ma-Baie Park	Permanent rink with boards
Rive-Boisée Park	Pleasure skating rink
Roxboro Park	Pleasure skating rink
Borough Hall	Pleasure skating rink

3.2.4.2 Indoor skating rinks

Currently, the District has an agreement with the *Sportplex 4 Glaces Pierrefonds*, for the use of two rinks to supply the services for ice sports, an agreement that expires in 2017. The Montreal arenas intervention plan (*Plan d'intervention sur les arénas de la Ville de Montréal*), a document produced by the central services of the Ville de Montréal, dated November 2009, recommended "to provide the Borough in the short-term with a municipal arena with two ice surfaces, additional to the current agreement, while maintaining the existing partnership to ensure an adequate response to all needs".

Located in the center of the borough, a little west of Saint-Jean Boulevard, the *Sportplex 4 Glaces Pierrefonds* does offer the opportunity to practice ice hockey, figure skating, free skating, ringette.

3.2.5 Other sports

Grier Park already has some equipment to implement a BMX site but a major overhaul and investments are needed to upgrade the site.

The skate park in the George Springate Sports Centre was dismantled. A redevelopment project is planned on another site in the borough.

3.2.6 Comparison of sports facilities

The following table provides a comparison of various sports facilities on the territory of Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough with those of other waterfront boroughs on the Island of Montreal. A distinction has been made between total facilities and those that are municipal property. The facilities do not all belong to the Borough and are often owned by school boards or other bodies, a situation that frequently leads to problems of accessibility in terms of times and spaces.

TABLE 26
Comparison of municipally owned sports facilities in different boroughs³⁷

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro Pop : 68 410				Borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville Pop : 126 891				Borough of Montréal-Nord Pop : 83 868				Borough of Rivière des Prairies- Pointe-aux-Trembles Pop : 106 437			
	Total		Municipal property		Total		Municipal property		Total		Municipal property		Total		Municipal property	
	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita
Soccer field (11 players) ¹	13	5 262	9	7 602	13	9 761	10	12 689	1	83 868	1	83 868	14	7 603	4	26 610
Mini-soccer (7 players)	23	2 974	15	4 561	22	5 768	15	8 460	2	41 934	2	41 934	35	3 041	21	5 065
Football field	4	17 103	3	22 804	1	126 891	0	0	0	83 868	0	0	1	106 437	0	0
Ballpark	16	4 276	14	4 887	19	6 678	18	7 050	12	6 989	12	6 989	14	7 603	13	8 188
Tennis court	30	2 280	29	2 359	32	3 965	32	3 965	22	3 812	22	3 812	22	4 838	14	7 603
Multisports field	14	4 886	12	5 701	8	15 861	4	31 723	9	9 319	7	11 981	12	8 870	6	17 740
Athletic track	4	17 103	3	22 804	2	63 446	0	0	2	41 934	1	83 868	1	106 437	0	0
Park with at least one pitch for pétanque, bocce, bowling green, etc.	6	11 402	6	11 402	13	9 761	13	9 761	8	10 484	8	10 484	-	-	-	-
Indoor pool	0	0	0	0	3	42 297	2	63 446	2	41 934	0	0	2	53 219	2	53 219
Outdoor pool	6	11 402	1	68 410	2	63 446	2	63 446	4	20 967	4	20 967	6	17 740	6	17 740
Outdoor wading pool	5	13 682	1	68 410	7	18 127	7	18 127	14	5 991	14	5 991	8	13 304	8	13 304

³⁷ Source population : Ville de Montréal, *Annuaire statistique de l'agglomération de Montréal*, Recensement de 2011.

Source sports facilities : Ville de Montréal, *Profil des terrains de sports*, Bilan de l'inventaire 2005.

Source aquatic facilities : Ville de Montréal, *Plan directeur des équipements aquatiques de Montréal*, Août 2012 et sites internet de la Ville de Montréal, Arrondissements d'Ahuntsic-Cartierville, de Montréal-Nord et de Rivière des Prairies-Pointe-aux-Trembles (décembre 2012).

Source gymnasiums : Ville de Montréal, Liste des équipements.

Other sources : Sites internet de la Ville de Montréal, Arrondissements d'Ahuntsic-Cartierville, de Montréal-Nord et de Rivière des Prairies-Pointe-aux-Trembles (décembre 2012).

	Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro Pop : 68 410				Borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville Pop : 126 891				Borough of Montréal-Nord Pop : 83 868				Borough of Rivière des Prairies- Pointe-aux-Trembles Pop : 106 437			
	Total		Municipal property		Total		Municipal property		Total		Municipal property		Total		Municipal property	
	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita	Nb	Per capita
Water game	1	68 410	1	68 410	8	15 861	8	15 861	0	0	0	0	6	17 740	6	17 740
Gymnasium and palaestra (dance)	20	3 420	0	0	6	21 148	2	63 446	7	11 981	0	0	7	15 205	2	53 219
Outdoor rink	6	11 402	6	11 402	12	10 574	12	10 574	5	16 774	5	16 774	12	8 870	12	8 870
Arena	1	68 410	0	0	3	42 297	3	42 297	3	27 956	3	27 956	3	35 479	3	35 479

(1) Note: some soccer fields are also used to play football.

The offer in terms of sports facilities per capita is very uneven within and between districts.

Overall, it appears that the supply of sports fields in Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough is comparable or better than other boroughs. The ratio of population to soccer fields, although not sufficient for demand, is better than in other districts³⁸. Nonetheless, there are few fields with a synthetic surface. The situation is similar for football, baseball, tennis, athletics and multisport fields, with greater or lesser differences depending on the type of sporting facilities available. It must be remembered, however, that many of the sports facilities in the borough are located on private sites or managed by organizations other than municipal (school board, etc.). This trend is also found to a greater or lesser degree in some of the boroughs compared.

In regard to water sports, the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough has no indoor pool, under private management or other, and few outdoor pools. Moreover, these pools are outdated and do not adequately meet standards. All the other boroughs have indoor pools (2 or 3 respectively). Only the Montreal-North Borough has no municipally owned indoor pool but it does however have two pools in the district that are available for residents. The situation is much the same for outdoor pools where the borough lacks municipally owned facilities.

This situation is repeated in the supply of ice sports facilities. There is no arena belonging to the Borough on the territory. In contrast, in each of the comparison boroughs, there are 3 arenas.

For gyms and gymnasiums, none is owned by the Borough. Only in the Montreal-North Borough is in this case. The other boroughs also have numerous multipurpose activity rooms or more specialized facilities such as rooms for combat sports, dojo, weight room, bodybuilding room, racquetball court, squash courts, dance hall, toddler room, etc.. The Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough has no such room, nor rooms specifically designated for particular sports.

Within the district, so there is a dichotomy between :

- Relative strength of facilities located in parks for recreation and leisure;
- A major weakness in the supply of facilities supporting organized sports.

NOTE THAT THE INVENTORY OF FIELDS FOR THE OTHER BOROUGH DATES FROM 2005.

3.3 RECREATION SECTOR

3.3.1 Parks and green spaces

The Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough has 76 parks (not including regional parks) and green spaces and 9 parks around schools. They can be described according to a typology that distinguishes four types of spaces:

- **Regional parks.** Regional parks, of which there are 5, include green spaces of regional importance, due to their expanse or heritage value. This category includes the Bois-de-Liesse, Anse-à-l'Orme and Cap-Saint-Jacques Nature Parks, the Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc eco-territory, and the Rivière-à-l'Orme eco-forest corridor. Note, however, that these parks are managed by the Ville de Montréal.
- **District parks.** Pierrefonds-Roxboro has 6 district parks covering nearly 23 hectares. These large parks accommodate major activities, such as regulation size sports equipment with lighting, bleachers, etc., as well as offering a socio-cultural dimension in a natural setting. A service building or chalet is present in this type of park. Grier Park is the largest, covering over 8 hectares.
- **Neighbourhood parks.** There are 44 neighbourhood parks in the area, for a total of nearly 58 hectares. These parks serve a radius of about 400 meters, are located in at the heart of a group of homes or blocks, are of limited area and are circumscribed by light traffic streets where children can travel safely. The neighbourhood parks would generally include games for children, a supervision area with seating, landscaping and a grassy area that is flat and versatile.
- **Green spaces and green islands.** There are about 25 green spaces and green islands in the borough, a total of more than 19 hectares. These green spaces are essentially ornamental and are of different sizes.

There is also a green space adjacent to the George Springate Sports Centre which fills the role of an urban park, with an area of 69,017 square meters.

The American standard for green space is 4 hectares of green space per 1000 inhabitants. In the case of the Pierrefonds West sector, with the expected future population of 16,000, the standard will be met since a minimum of 64 hectares would be required and plans call for 180 hectares of natural area conservation.

However, within the 4 hectares stated in the above standard, there must be a minimum of 1.5 hectares for sports-oriented parks, which means 24 hectares of sports parks for Pierrefonds West. However, only 10 hectares are planned for parks and recreational sporting purposes in the current project.

The following table shows the inventory of parks and green spaces in the territory of the borough.

TABLE 27
Inventory of parks and green spaces

Regional Parks		District Parks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parc-nature du Bois-de-Liesse • Parc-nature L'Anse-à-L'Orme • Parc-nature du Cap-Saint-Jacques • Éco-territoire des Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc • Corridor Écoforestier de la rivière à l'Orme 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parc Roxboro (14 903 m²) • Parc Alexander (36 297 m²) • Parc d'A-Ma-Baie (20 769 m²) • Parc Brook (47 914 m²) • Parc Grier (82 354 m²) • Parc de la Rive-Boisée (27 084 m²) 	
		Total : 229 321 m²	
Neighbourhood Parks			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parc Alphonse-Desjardins (306 m²) • Parc Anderson (6 600 m²) • Parc Aragon (14 698 m²) • Parc du Belvédère (6 965 m²) • Parc Bibeau (6 266 m²) • Parc Boisé de Roxboro (44 207m²) • Parc Cérès (14 419 m²) • Parc du Château-Pierrefonds (25 536 m²) • Parc Cloverdale (10 411 m²) • Parc des Coopérants (2 941 m²) • Parc Coursol (1 494 m²) • Parc Cyril-W.-McDonald (18 239 m²) • Parc Damase-Richer (3 005 m²) • Parc de Deauville (25 450 m²) • Parc Duval (76 856 m²) • Parc Edgar-Budge (7 500 m²) • Parc Fréchette (4 019 m²) • Parc Gravel (9 286 m²) • Parc Greendale (9 867 m²) • Parc Guillaume-Gamelin-Gaucher (3 985 m²) • Parc Hélène-Legault (7 570 m²) • Parc de l'Héritage-sur-le-Lac (31 326 m²) • Parc Hillcrest (4 319 m²) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parc Jean-Brillant (7 833 m²) • Parc Julie-Dauth (11 186 m²) • Parc Labrosse (1 447 m²) • Parc London (7 398 m²) • Parc Louise-Deschênes (5 134 m²) • Parc Monteray (2 012m²) • Parc Montgomery (2 032 m²) • Parc des Muguets (7 159 m²) • Parc Munro (5 468 m²) • Parc Olympia (27 892 m²) • Parc Paquin (10 513 m²) • Parc Parkinson (12 273 m²) • Parc Pierre-Elliott-Trudeau (3 768 m²) • Parc Rita-Marceau (2 184 m²) • Parc Saint-Charles (12 423 m²) • Parc Sainte-Suzanne (1 492 m²) • <i>Parc du Bureau</i> (2 407 m²) • Parc de Versailles (7 746 m²) • Parc Victor P. Gray (13 840 m²) • Parc Villeret (30 925 m²) • Parc Yuile (68 651 m²) 	
		Total 579 048 m²	
Green spaces / Green islands			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Parc de l'Achillée</i> (922 m²) • Parc des Anciens-Combattants (2 536 m²) • Parc de l'Anse-aux-Chênes (1 395 m²) • Parc des Arbres (43 702 m²) • Parc des Bénévoles (1 808m²) (fait partie du parc Roxboro) • Parc du Bois-des-Trottier (13 147 m²) • Parc Chestnut (2 269 m²) • Parc d'Esterel-Boisé (5 467 m²) • Parc Gouin (2 862 m²) • Parc Graham (23 184 m²) • Parc de l'Île de Roxboro (26 403 m²) • Parc Jacynthe-Fyfe (1 338 m²) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parc Lalande (1 284 m²) • Parc Léo-Marceau (8 102 m²) • Parc Ménard (1 660 m²) • Parc du Millénaire (9 099 m²) • Parc Monk (13 821 m²) • Parc Port de Plaisance de Pierrefonds (7 356 m²) • Parc de la Promenade-Lalande (2 169 m²) • Parc Raoul-Laurin (4 906 m²) • Parc des Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc (13 204 m²) • Parc des Rivières (1 005 m²) • Parc Saint-Barnabas (4 037 m²) • Parc William-Barrett (588 m²) • Jardin-de-Richmond (2 245 m²) • Place Anne-Marie-Edward (included in parc Grier) 	
		Total 192 701m²	

3.3.2 Playgrounds

In the territory of Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough, there are 98 playgrounds for children: 39 in the western sector and 59 in the east.

The vast majority of parks offer a playground for children 1-6 years and 7-12 years. Six parks offer only a playground for 7-2 year olds, thus limiting the age of the target audience. These are: Monteray, Gouin, Louise Deschênes, Montgomery, Roxboro and Victor P. Gray parks.

Dog exercise areas are available in at Brook Park and Grier Park.

The following table lists the playgrounds for the different sectors of the borough.

TABLE 28
Playgrounds, Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro

Location	Number of playgrounds	Target users
West Sector		
Parc Alexander	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Bibeau	1	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Coursol	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Cyril-W.-Mcdonald	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc de Deauville	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc du Château-Pierrefonds	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Duval (rues Atlas et Desrosiers)	2 2	1-6 years and 7-12 years 1-6 years and 7-12 years
Parc Edgar-Budge	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Fréchette	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Greendale	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Grier	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Guillaume-Gamelin-Gaucher	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Hélène-Legault	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc de l'Héritage-sur-le-Lac	2	1-6 years 7-12 years

Location	Number of playgrounds	Target users
Parc Julie-Dauth	1	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Monteray	1	1-6 years
Parc Saint-Charles	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc-école Saint-Gérard	1	7-12 years
Parc Thorndale	1	7-12 years
Parc Villeret	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Yuile	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
East Sector		
Parc Alphonse-Desjardins	1	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Anderson	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Aragon	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc du Belvédère	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Brook	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc du Centre Sportif George Springate	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Cérés	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Cloverdale	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc d'À-Ma-Baie	1	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Damase-Richer	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc de la Rive-Boisé	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Roxboro	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc des Coopérants	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc des Muguets	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc du Boisé de Roxboro	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Gouin	1	7-12 years

Location	Number of playgrounds	Target users
Parc Gravel	1	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc-école Terry-Fox	1	7-12 years
Parc Jean Brillant	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Labrosse	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc London	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Louise-Deschênes	1	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Montgomery	1	7-12 years
Parc Olympia	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Paquin	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Parkinson	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Pierre-Elliott-Trudeau	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Rita-Marceau	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc rue du Sureau	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Sainte-Suzanne	1	7-12 years
Parc Versailles	2	1-6 years 7-12 years
Parc Victor-P.-Gray	1	1-6 years
Parc-école Murielle-Dumont	2	1-6 years 7-12 years

3.3.3 Bicycle paths

Figure 3 below³⁹ shows the bike paths in the territory of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro. An east-west link along Pierrefonds Boulevard connects the sectors of the borough by bicycle paths. There are also trails in the Cap St-Jacques nature park; however they can only be reached from Gouin Boulevard West. In addition, the area has a few bike lanes or designated trails. They are not always interconnected and do not guarantee the safety of users. The area located south of Pierrefonds Boulevard and west of Saint-Jean Boulevard is not served by any bike path or bicycle lane.

³⁹ Association Vélo-Québec, source : Ville de Montréal, 2010

FIGURE 3
Bicycle path network, Pierrefonds-Roxboro and surrounding area, 2010



Route verte: Green route; Piste cyclable : bicycle path; Bande cyclable : bicycle lane; Chaussée désignée : designated roadway

However, the Montreal Transportation Plan⁴⁰ foresees doubling the Montreal bike path network path over the next seven years, reaching a total of nearly 800 kilometres of trails. Meanwhile, Montreal also intends to make part of its bicycle path network available throughout the year.

⁴⁰ Ville de Montréal, *Plan de Transports*, 2007.

3.4 ONGOING PROJECTS

3.4.1 Redevelopment and expansion of the library ⁴¹

Pierrefonds Library is located at 13555 Pierrefonds Boulevard, at the corner of Richmond Street. The 30-year old building is at street level, on one floor and has a net usable area of 1649.8 square meters. Until the early 1990s, the library was able to meet the needs of the population. Small size and lack of space have since become significant problems and prevent the library from offering a quality service to the public. For example, common rooms, normally provided to accommodate activities, are most often used for storing books. The administrative area has been reduced to accommodate the teen section but this section contains no chairs or tables and occupies a corridor into which shelves of books have now been installed. The collection comprised 201,709 documents in December 2009 and cannot grow as it should due to lack of space. Over the last 5 years, "pruning" of documents has become more important than acquisitions. As early as 1995, the already problematic situation justified conducting a feasibility study for an expansion project.

The solutions proposed by the Borough to improve the functionality of the library are:

- expansion of the library,
- renovation of the existing library;
- establishment of a network of libraries throughout the borough.

Some of the key objectives are to:

- improve the supply and quality of services rendered to the public pertaining to library and culture, including a range of new services;
- solve current problems of congestion;
- upgrade the library to the average for Canadian libraries, according to identified needs;
- create a twenty-first century library, breaking with the image of the traditional library.

In this approach, the project involves redeveloping the current library and enlarging it by an area of 2,317.7 square meters gross area bringing its total gross to 3,967.5 square meters. Net area of the library will therefore encompass 2,938.9 square meters.

In addition, a basement with an area of 555.5 square meters gross or 411.5 square meters net, is also planned. A terrace adjacent to the future café, in addition to fulfilling its regular role for restaurant services, will occasionally host shows. The planned building would be certified LEED Gold level.

⁴¹ Source: Direction des stratégies et transactions immobilières - Service de la mise en valeur du territoire et du patrimoine, Programme fonctionnel et technique, agrandissement et réaménagement Bibliothèque de Pierrefonds (3029), Arrondissement de Pierrefonds-Roxboro, juin 2011.

The main features in the new Pierrefonds Library will include:

- Library – Great Hall
- Library – Adults Section
- Library – Teen Section
- Library – Children's Section
- Library – Toddlers Section
- Library – Genealogy Section + Locas funds
- Library – Multimedia Section
- Library – Meeting rooms (group work rooms, silent work room, multipurpose room, training room, multimedia games room)
- Basement - Administrative areas
- Basement - Storage spaces for the Borough

3.4.2 Revitalization of the Pierrefonds Marina

The concept for the Pierrefonds Marina provides for the construction of a chalet with services, including bathrooms, a multipurpose hall of approximately 96 square meters with a snack bar, an administrative office and a storage room.

Among the elements planned for outdoors:

- A large terrace adjoining the chalet;
- A multipurpose covered terrace area for outdoor activities;
- Water games at ground level, acting as a fountain near the terrace;
- Development of trails in the wooded areas, including a training circuit with fitness stations;
- Development of play areas for 0-5 years and 6-12 years in harmony with the natural environment;
- Development of a beach volleyball court;
- Construction of a boat ramp and marina, docks for 30 boats, a dock area for kayaks, and a boat rental service for craft such as kayaks, pedal boats or canoes;
- Host day camps with a nautical focus;
- Development of a skating pond and trails for skating in winter;
- Addition of bike racks;
- Creating a link between the Marina and Raoul-Laurin Park.

The development and enhancement of waterfront areas is also planned, for example by providing access to the water with a floating platform for fishing and observation, trails along the river (outside the shoreline buffer strip) and providing access to the river for pedestrians.

Parking for 13 vehicles with trailers and 23 cars, incorporating the principles of sustainable development into a green park, is also planned. Parking for trailers will be available on a temporary basis and will have fees. In addition, a project to create a Bixi bicycle link could be envisaged to connect the train station and an eventual cultural district.

3.4.3 Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc Nature Park

The Ville de Montréal and the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro announced in 2009 the creation of the Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc nature park, a linear park with regional scope which will eventually cover more than 40 hectares and will provide the public a window to the Rivière des Prairies. Three local waterfront parks, des Arbres Park, Île-Roxboro Park and Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc Park were incorporated into this nature park, which will be renovated to open it to the public. The following figure⁴², illustrates the project.

The Ville de Montréal has identified in its *Policy to protect and enhance natural environments* ten eco-territories that harbour ecosystems of interest and encompass minimum areas of 15 hectares.

The conservation and development objectives in relation to this sector are:

- "Maintain a viable ecosystem around a unique panoramic site on Rivière des Prairies that offers the potential for a regional park;
- Preserve the rich biodiversity of flora and fauna in the area while maximizing access to the riverbanks;
- Maintain a link between conservation areas and the three existing waterfront parks (des Arbres Park, Île-Roxboro Park and Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc Park)."

The eco-territory envisaged is characterized by young forest that is home to white-tailed deer and treed wetlands that constitute a breeding habitat, particularly for wood frogs and tree frogs. The project will connect two areas of high biological diversity: to the east the sector around Île-Roxboro Park and Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc Park; and to the west, the des Arbres Park.

The project is accessible by major highways including :

- Highway 13, nearby, which is the highway link serving the areas north of Montreal and the Island of Montreal;
- Pierrefonds Boulevard and Gouin Boulevard West, the main east-west axes;
- Des Sources Boulevard, serving the borough from north to south.

⁴² Source: http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=7377,94741671&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

FIGURE 4
Project for Rapides-du-Cheval-Blanc Nature Park



3.4.4 Civic Centre

Identified as a need in the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, the Civic Centre project aims to assemble civic functions, including municipal facilities, in the central sector around a community gathering place. Building such a civic center would include development of cultural, sporting and recreational activities by adding space and facilities to accommodate them.

The project implementation area is located near the Borough Hall and library to create a true civic center in the heart of the borough.

3.5 PERCEPTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

A working committee was formed within the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, made up of officials responsible for leisure, culture, sport, recreation, parks and urban planning.

Following the review of the documentation, site visits and a series of meetings with Borough officials and representatives of from the cultural, sports and recreation sectors, meetings were held with the working committee on April 18 and 19, 2012. The purpose of these meetings was to:

- Define the current offer in terms of facilities (cultural, sports and recreational) and programming;
- Identify needs and known issues;
- Elaborate on current or future projects.

Subsequently, a workshop bringing together nearly forty people was held on May 23, 2012. This meeting, also addressed the supply and needs for cultural, sporting and recreational activities, and included elected officials, municipal administration and various community representatives. Section 3.5 of the document presents the perception of current and future needs arising from this workshop.

A similar workshop was held June 11, 2012 with stakeholders involved in the development of a civic center. This meeting brought together 34 people, including municipal officials, representatives of sporting, recreational and community groups as well as elected officials. In section 3.5 of this document is a summary of expectations expressed regarding the proposed civic center.

Both workshops were conducted with the following stakeholders :

- Representatives of local organizations.
- Representatives of citizens.
- Institutional representatives.
- Representatives of the district (staff and elected officials).

In summary, to gather borough stakeholder perceptions and expectations concerning cultural, sports and recreational facilities, three meetings were held with representatives of the Department of Culture, Sports, Recreation and Social Development (DCSLDS) and two workshops were held. The discussions focused on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and constraints, aspirations about the current state of cultural, sports and recreational facilities in the borough, their future and means of action.

The three meetings with representatives of the DCSLDS addressed the situation experienced in all spheres (culture, sport and recreation) while the two workshops dealt with: 1) the condition of cultural, sports and recreational facilities in the borough, and 2) the development of a civic center.

We present here the elements of consensus emerging from these discussions.

3.5.1 Cultural, sports and recreation facilities

3.5.1.1 Overall plan

Strengths and opportunities :

- **Quality of life and territory:** Participants agree that the borough offers an attractive lifestyle for its population. The presence of the river and its banks, over 25 km in length and nature parks (even if they are not easily accessible) are considered a distinctive asset to rounding.
- **Social vitality:** The district has a relatively young population, with a high level of education and relative wealth, a situation perceived as conducive to taking in hand the future of the borough and a favourable factor for investment projects in municipal infrastructure.
- **Renewal in the DCSLDS** All participants view positively the addition of new professionals to the DCSLDS team. This renewal in the team coincides with the efforts that the borough wants to focus on improving the supply of facilities and services.

Weaknesses and constraints :

- **The supply of facilities:** Participants agree on the lack of facilities available to citizens of all ages. Moreover, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is one of the least well endowed boroughs in terms of cultural, sporting and recreational activities.
- **The range of services:** The offer of services in culture, sport and recreation is not very considerable in the borough. This can be partly explained by the lack of municipal property and facilities, resulting in little control over their availability.
- **The territory:** The borough is characterized by an elongated territory, with a length of over 25 km, but only 1 to 2 km wide, from east to west along Gouin and Pierrefonds Boulevards and the Rivière des Prairies. This unique configuration limits exchanges between various sectors of the borough given the large distances to travel. Instead, it promotes travel to facilities located to the south in Kirkland, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Pointe-Claire and Dorval. In addition, the area around the Borough Hall, library and Pierrefonds Cultural Centre holds great potential for development, in a huge lot belonging to the Borough that is vacant due to the removal of the old arena (the "patch").

Aspirations :

- **Supply of facilities:** The next few years will be devoted not only to upgrading existing facilities and consolidating the achievements, but to the development of cultural, sporting and recreational activities to achieve high quality levels and meet the demands of present and future clientele.
- **The range of services:** Participants felt that the provision of services in the fields of culture, sport and recreation should grow gradually as the supply of facilities improves and the borough takes charge of these facilities.

- **The territory:** Participants agreed that the offer of facilities and services must better cover the whole territory and increase the sense of belonging to the community. Development of facilities and services will be deployed in the form of networks and satellites.
- **Outreach and promotion:** Stakeholders wish to ensure that facilities and services be better developed, better known, better communicated.

3.5.1.2 Cultural facilities

Strengths and opportunities :

- **The dynamism of current players:** Despite the near absence of municipal facilities and services (apart from the new library expected to be built in 2015), the participants noted that the borough has a good pool of artists working in all disciplines and a number of events. Some initiatives are unique and reflect the sense of initiative and innovation of the cultural milieu.

Weaknesses and constraints :

- **Mobilization and coordination of stakeholders:** Some participants say they "regret inadequate municipal leadership" in cultural development and investment in facilities, some of which are poorly maintained, do not meet norms or are poorly suited to the activities that are held and could be held. Only the Pierrefonds Cultural Centre and Pierrefonds and Roxboro libraries serve the population as municipal facilities. The East and West Community Centres also act as cultural venues. In addition, scheduling of some activities (weddings, events) conflicts with the primary mission of the facility. Finally, the lack of communication and coordination between organizations and the exhaustion of volunteers who face growing constraints are perceived as significant problems.

Aspirations:

- **Support and promotion of cultural production:** Participants expressed a concerted wish that significant achievements in cultural intervention benefit from dynamic consolidation strategies, particularly in terms of support for organizations and stakeholders in the development, promotion and visibility of local initiatives and productions.
- **Development facilities:** The deployment of cultural facilities is also sought, including: 1) incubation and cultural mediation by means of venues, 2) the conversion or adaptation of buildings like the Roxboro library and the Pierrefonds-Roxboro and Sunnybrooke train stations; and 3) strengthening the supply of facilities in the center of the district, completing facilities in the East and in developing new facilities in the West to meet existing and future clients.

3.5.1.3 Sports facilities

Strengths and opportunities :

- **Achievements:** The solidarity of citizens and volunteers of the borough has allowed it to develop partnerships and to maximize the use of existing sports facilities on its territory. Most of the schools are used in municipal sports programming. Major facilities include: Pierrefonds Comprehensive High School (PCHS) for gyms and soccer fields, College Beaubois, and Riverdale High School. In addition, the privately owned *Sportplex 4 Glaces*, makes two ice surfaces available to the borough for its programming.

Weaknesses and constraints :

- **The supply of facilities:** Participants agree that the supply of municipal facilities is virtually absent and, therefore, that the only way to access sports facilities is to develop agreements with school and private partners. The main weaknesses of these partnerships include: lack of flexibility of time slots, accessibility constraints, and high cost of agreements, quality or inadequacy of facilities. Moreover, the lack of availability of facilities limits participation for many clients in soccer, aquatics, ice sports, etc..
- **The range of services:** The range of services in the field of sport is very limited in the borough. This is partly explained by the lack of municipally owned facilities and the resulting lack of control over their availability.

Aspirations :

- **Development of facilities:** Participants agree that the Borough should not only review its agreements with its partners, specifically with the *Sportplex 4 Glaces*, which is scheduled for renewal in 2015, but must also develop municipal facilities adequate for current and projected sporting activities.
- **Distribution of facilities:** According to the participants, the deployment of facilities must adopt a model that will cover all the territory of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, by concentrating major facilities in the center and developing the East and West sectors as secondary sports hubs in the current and proposed parks.

3.5.1.4 Recreation facilities

Strengths and opportunities:

- **The advantages of the living environment:** With a multitude of community and neighbourhood parks, large nature parks, a waterfront more than 25 km long along the Rivière des Prairies, the participants stressed the recreational potential that the territory offers its citizens. They consider that the recreational strengths of the borough are not well known and little exploited.

Weaknesses and constraints:

- **The territory:** Participants agreed that 1) the geographical layout of the territory forces liaison with various recreational facilities, 2) access to the shoreline and the Rivière des Prairies is limited by the lack of public waterfront properties; 3) parks are often overloaded with equipment and sometimes deficient in terms of maintenance and aquatic facilities.

Aspirations:

- **Development of a versatile network:** constraints related to the geographical layout of the territory of the borough suggest development of a comprehensive recreational network that connects the waterfront to the living environment by deploying a network of bicycle and pedestrian paths from east to west, linking the main cultural, sporting and recreational facilities and by ensuring access to the shore with construction of docks and river shuttles.
- **The shoreline environment:** All the consultation tables have expressed their concern that the Rivière des Prairies and the shoreline environment which so strongly mark the identity of the borough deserve sustained attention and adequate enhancement, that is to say, preserving the landscape qualities and developing public access to natural areas and recreation along the Rivière des Prairies.

- **Parks:** The participants agreed that quality of parks should be improved and that some parks (neighbourhood) must meet local needs, while others (district) must be versatile and complementary among themselves insofar as possible, to accommodate multipurpose activities.

3.5.2 Development of the civic centre

Strengths and opportunities :

- **Condition:** Participants agree that many factors favour the development of a civic center, including the lack of major municipal facilities in keeping with the size of the borough, the population growth in the coming years, and enthusiasm for physical activity, health and fitness.

Weaknesses and constraints :

- **Mobilization and coordination of stakeholders:** Some participants say they "regret a lack of municipal leadership" in terms of consultation, prioritization and investment in the development of a civic center.
- **Services:** All consultation tables have deplored the deficiencies in the supply of major facilities, such as a civic center including gyms, pools and ponds, and the inevitable flight of citizens seeking services in other nearby municipalities.

Aspirations :

- **Quality of life:** All participants associated the development of a civic center to improving the quality of life for citizens, a sense of belonging for borough residents and the identity of the borough.
- **Accessibility and versatility:** Participants agree that the time has come for the borough have a civic center serving multiple needs and accessible to all. True meeting point of the borough, the civic center is located in the central sector, in the large vacant municipal space located between Gouin and Pierrefonds Boulevards, bordered to the west by Rive-Boisée road.
- **Mobilization, involvement and innovation:** Given the absence of major facilities such as gyms and pools, the borough needs to mobilize the community around an innovative and user-friendly development project such as a civic center.
- **Development of supply:** According to participants, the success of the civic center depends on a major expansion of facilities offered. Within the next 4 to 7 years, many features and services must be provided, including: Pools and ponds, gyms, palaestra and athletic tracks, multipurpose rooms, training rooms, support services (child care, café, rest area, pro shop, etc.).

- **Outreach:** Overall the participants expressed the objective to ensure that the civic center will serve all parts of the borough. Complementary components would be located in the eastern and western sectors.
- **Leadership, the contribution of the private sector and promotion:** It is proposed that the civic center project be based on a strong, unifying and visionary leadership, conscious of the need to invest in the facility in order to attain the economic and social benefits. The contribution of the private sector and other partnerships are avenues to be explored.

3.6 KEY POINTS

With regard to the current supply of facilities, we note the following key points:

- **Cultural offerings are particularly weak.** There exists no professional exhibition or entertainment hall within the territory of the borough, thus limiting the availability of cultural activities. The present libraries do not meet the needs of residents either from a physical point of view or in terms of range of activities and entertainment, etc.
- **A lack of cultural, sports and recreational facilities.** Although residents of the borough have access to some cultural, sports and recreation infrastructure, it appears that these are limited in number and in terms of accessibility. Several major facilities either do not exist or are too few in the territory to adequately meet demand, such as an indoor pool or arena (municipally owned) and related support equipment for these large facilities (rooms specifically designated for certain sports, gyms, etc.).
- **Facilities that do not belong to the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro.** In the final analysis, the borough owns very few cultural or sports facilities. Management, activities offered, public access, and maintenance are important issues.
- **Limited and non-diversified range of activities and sports.** The absence or lack of some equipment and facilities, the number of facilities not owned by the Borough, accessibility issues (time slots, location, etc.) associated with the various infrastructures result in limited supply and little diversity of activities and types of sports. Lacking sufficient available space or time slots, the Borough offers relatively "classic" sports and activities, and does not have the opportunity to develop and propose new activities. In addition, there are no facilities dedicated to organized minor sports.
- **Unequal distribution of facilities.** The configuration of the borough creates problems related to the availability of some equipment and facilities. The central area is relatively well served by different facilities. Disparities appear in the periphery, particularly in the western sector, which is generally less well served in terms of sports facilities. Note that this situation will worsen with the influx of new households expected in the area of Pierrefonds West. Bicycle paths are also unevenly distributed over the territory. Some sectors are not served or underserved.

DIAGNOSIS

4 DIAGNOSIS

We propose an analysis of the services provided by the facility infrastructure, equipment and programs, as presented above using the documentation available, along four parameters:

- **Relevance.** Match the supply with the needs of the population and various clientele.
- **Distribution.** Distribution on the territory of the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro in relation to the needs.
- **Accessibility.** Potential for clients to take advantage of the activities offered (physical accessibility, financial and scheduling issues).
- **Physical condition.** General condition of facilities in relation to needs.

This analysis will enable us to reach a diagnosis in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and constraints.

4.1 RELEVANCE

With regard to relevance, our observations are as follows:

- **Noticeable shortcomings in facilities.** The Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro has relatively few facilities: Two libraries, a cultural center and three community centers. The Borough also has several park chalets. Other facilities or premises used for community cultural activities or sports are shared (schools) and/or managed by private organizations (swimming pools and pool chalets). Some of the shortcomings are the absence of a fitness room, lack of drama facilities, no dedicated spaces for cultural production or cultural mediation, the presence of a single music room, as well as only one workshop space for cultural endeavours. We also note the absence of pools and arenas belonging to the borough. In the case of ice rinks, a report by the Ville de Montréal showed that despite agreements in place with *Sportplexe 4 Glaces Pierrefonds*, two more indoor rinks would be required to meet the needs of minor sports (hockey, figure skating, speed skating, ringette) in the borough.
- **An offer that is too traditional and stagnant.** The services offered for cultural, sports and physical activities cannot progress with existing indoor installations. Current partnerships and agreements only partially fulfill already established demand but cannot respond to the willingness to develop the borough. There is currently a large gap in the provision of service for cultural and physical activities. Development of this type of activity requires a permanent and stable location to establish loyalty among residents and to install the equipment and facilities. Multipurpose rooms belonging to the Borough are not readily available due to commercial rentals. Moreover, it would be advisable to develop sports other than those already offered, such as badminton and volleyball. There are several emerging sports that the Borough is not able to provide given the lack of permanent indoor installations available both at night and during the day.
- **Under-sized libraries.** The two libraries clearly lack space. This creates various functional problems that have been addressed to some extent with the means available. But the fact remains that libraries in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro are unable to adequately fulfill their mission of information, education and dissemination of culture in the present state of affairs. This problem will only become more acute, increasing rapidly along with the

rate of population growth, as well as the necessity to revise delivery of services, in light of the rapid evolution of digital communication tools. However, the planning process underway for library expansion and increase of service points is likely to fill this gap.

- **Limits on service quality imposed by shared facilities.** The primary clientele of several locations available for recreation activities is not municipal but the school population. This situation destabilizes a significant portion of cultural and sporting activities due to fragile partnerships and facility sharing agreements that may not be renewed, especially in the case of school enrolment growth. It also poses coordination problems for booking rooms, to ensure maintenance and suitable coexistence for activities practiced in adjacent rooms. This creates low flexibility for premises designated for cultural, sports and recreation activities.
- **Limits on service quality imposed by multifunctional facilities.** Other than a few facilities intended strictly for cultural activities, most of the activity and performance spaces are multifunctional. Versatility of facilities is generally an asset, but it does create problems for activities that require equipment storage or need a suitable environment (e.g. adequate acoustics). In terms of sports, the Borough has no real network of pools, arenas, permanent fitness rooms or gymnasiums for physical activity, capable of offering a full range of quality activities that are accessible and evenly distributed over the territory.
- **The shortcomings in green space and cycling links.** The Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is well served with a significant area of its territory dedicated to green spaces, notably in terms of regional parks and neighbourhood parks. In general, the district parks are insufficient in number and are too small. To fill this gap, neighbourhood parks have had to accommodate sports equipment and facilities. This results in a situation where several parks are over-equipped, and less accommodating for unscheduled leisure activities (trails, paths, areas for physical activities or outdoor concert, etc.). At the same time, access to these parks and green spaces by way of bike paths varies greatly.

4.2 DISTRIBUTION

With regard to distribution, two observations dominate:

- **Concentration of facilities at the centre.** The center of the borough is relatively well served with the Pierrefonds Library, Pierrefonds Cultural Centre and Marcel-Morin Community Centre. The east sector is served by the East Community Centre, which is not sufficient for the demand, and the Roxboro (William G. Boll) Library, which does not offer optimum service because of its location at the border of the borough. As for the west, it is relatively under served, considering the limited nature of the community center.
- **Proximity of green spaces is uneven.** Overall, the parks and green spaces are well distributed the borough. However, there are gaps in the local availability in some parts of the territory, both in the west and in the east, where the railway tracks restrict some residential sectors.

4.3 ACCESSIBILITY

With respect to accessibility, our findings are:

- **Remoteness of some installations.** The linear configuration of the borough creates a distance between the neighbourhoods that limits accessibility and participation in certain activities that are available only in one place. In addition, bicycle paths are not all connected and do not allow easy and safe access to equipment.
- **Universal accessibility incomplete.** The action plan for universal accessibility is being implemented.
- **Significant delays in the supply of cultural and sports facilities.** For both culture and sports, programming is limited by a lack of facilities. The lack of control over non-municipal installations also creates gaps in providing cultural and sports facilities, both for the number of sites and their quality. The overall supply has remained the same for several years despite the increasing needs of a growing population. Generally, outdoor sports facilities are located in district parks, some neighbourhood parks and some school parks. The Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro has managed to maintain and adapt its service level through agreements with private sector or school boards. The deficit in terms of facilities and resulting activities offered to citizens obliges some residents to meet their culture, sports and recreation needs in neighbouring towns or boroughs including Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Île-Bizard-Sainte-Geneviève, Pointe-Claire and Dorval. Such a situation appears unsustainable in the medium term. Our observations suggest that most important needs for municipally owned facilities are as follows :
 - Indoor and outdoor pools and water games, even taking into account the planned construction of three outdoor pools, one of which is underway in Grier Park (expected delivery 2014).
 - Indoor rinks.
 - Indoor multisport sites.
 - Specialized rooms for cultural production and dissemination activities, especially for the performing arts and visual arts.
 - Illuminated synthetic soccer fields for teams of 11 players and indoor facilities.
 - Football field with artificial turf and lighting.
 - Skateboard parks.
 - Fitness training circuits.
 - Satellite libraries.
- **Limited accessibility to the Rivière des Prairies.** Despite the fact that there are 18 parks with access to the Rivière des Prairies, access to the river for residents remains limited. Nature parks, including Cap-Saint-Jacques, provide access to the river and a beach, but the citizens of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro must pay for parking just as regional visitors do. The marina, located at Veterans Park and currently managed by a private operator, is part of a revitalization project with the addition of a playground, water games, service chalet, beach

volleyball and trails. In this project, a lot of almost 6,000 square meters was added to the Pierrefonds Marina, of which 10% is reserved for parks, thereby allowing access along the bank of about 170 meters. In addition, the development of cultural heritage, scientific activities along with sports and recreation will enhance the enjoyment of the riverside area. Acquisition of waterfront land and obtaining access servitudes could significantly improve the accessibility of citizens to the Rivière des Prairies.

4.4 PHYSICAL STATE

With respect to physical state, our findings are as follows:

- **Improper maintenance of shared facilities.** The notable lack of maintenance of some school facilities is significant. This is due both to the financial strictures of the institutions and the fact that maintenance programs are primarily designed to support of the institution's own activities.
- **Inadequate or obsolete equipment.** Most of the indoor spaces and large outdoor fields that form the bulk of the current offerings are overloaded or outdated. In addition to the significant need for investment as discussed in the analysis of obsolescence, the equipment offers little flexibility to meet current needs and to accommodate new clienteles and new activities:
 - Several outdoor pools are outdated or do not meet current standards, or respond to the expectations of citizens;
 - The soccer fields are used to full capacity. Overuse of land involves substantial expenditure in maintenance and repair of surfaces.

4.5 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Taking into account the foregoing, the table below shows the strengths and weaknesses of the recreational services offered by the borough with respect to facilities and equipment.

TABLE 29
Strengths and weaknesses of current equipment and facilities

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A natural and landscape • The presence of natural areas on a metropolitan scale • The proximity of the Rivière-des-Prairies along all areas of the borough • A relatively young and dynamic population • Strong population growth • Major residential projects with significant potential for households in the future • The preponderance of family households • Cultural and linguistic diversity • The presence of diverse communities • A relatively educated and affluent population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A linear territory • Disparity of needs and resources across sectors of the borough • Parks facilities over-equipped, overloaded and less accommodating • Universal accessibility not yet complete • The uneven distribution of facilities on the territory • Overuse of some facilities • Limited accessibility to the Rivière-des-Prairies • Obsolescence and /or absence of some types of facilities • Inadequate cultural, sports or recreational facilities • Cultural activities particularly weak • Limited sport and recreations activities, poorly diversified and mostly traditional • Presence of several underprivileged areas • Dependence of the Borough on the infrastructure of the public school system and private institutions • Presence of minority populations with potential challenges of integration • Inadequate response to the needs of citizens in cultural, sporting and recreational activities • Shared facilities in poor condition, obsolete and inadequate

4.6 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

Various planning exercises in recent years, including the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan of the CSLDS department, Family Policy, and the Sustainable Development Strategic Plan, have allowed the Borough to equip itself with orientation guidelines to correct deficiencies in the supply of recreational facilities. These guidelines and the resulting actions are expressed as follows in the Strategic Plan 2011-2013 of the CSLDS department.

- Develop new infrastructures adapted to the future needs of the population of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro. Actions:
 - Implement the project for renovation, expansion and construction of the Pierrefonds Library presented in the RAC program.
 - Conduct a feasibility study for the construction of a multipurpose sports complex.
 - Develop a draft plan for a multidisciplinary "square" to promote revitalization of the land located west of the Borough Hall.
 - Establish site development projects highlighting the natural environment of the borough and encouraging free participation in outdoor activities.
 - Provide the borough with a space to promote dissemination and exhibition of artistic creation.
 - Provide the borough with a heritage trail, public art, small outdoor stages, cultural accessories and tools scientific understanding of the environment (water, parks, green spaces, etc.).
 - Developing synthetic fields for soccer / football.
- Develop a program to upgrade existing infrastructure on the territory of the Pierrefonds-Roxboro Borough with the objective of consolidating current stock. Actions:
 - Integrate the concepts of universal accessibility in facilities improvement projects.
 - Upgrade facilities such as :
 - Roxboro Library William G. Boll;
 - Marcel-Morin Community Centre;
 - Pierrefonds Cultural Centre;
 - Roxboro Chalet;
 - outdoor sports fields;
 - playgrounds in parks;
 - Pierrefonds Marina, etc.

Opportunities and constraints affecting projects in the Borough, as well as the response to the weaknesses identified in this document, are set out in the following table:

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TABLE 30
Opportunities and constraints to improving the current supply

Opportunities	Constraints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of a critical mass of more than 68,000 residents • The planned development of Pierrefonds West sector, which will bring new demand related to some 6,000 new households • The socio-demographic characteristics of the population that favour a strong propensity to consumption of cultural, sporting and recreational activities • The presence of institutional buildings such as former schools, institutional and/or religious buildings, such as the former Ermitage Sainte-Croix purchased by the Ville de Montréal or the Mary Queen of Peace Church. • The implementation of cultural and sports projects (library and outdoor pools) as an impetus to improve cultural and sports activities offered within the territory • The presence of large vacant lots in the central sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges associated with population growth, marked by ethnic diversity and the variety of socio-economic profiles • Diversity of living environments located over 29 km • The configuration of the territory poses problems for physical accessibility and distribution of facilities • The scale of investment required to overcome the shortfall in provision of facilities and activities • The high rate of private ownership on the banks of the Rivière des Prairies

VISION, CHALLENGES AND DIRECTIONS

5 VISION, CHALLENGES AND DIRECTIONS

Taking into account the commitments of the City and the intentions expressed by the Borough in its planning documents, the vision statement of this master plan to 2025 is **to make the borough a living environment where the availability of cultural, sports and recreation services is a determining and distinguishing factor in the quality of life of citizens.**

Thus, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro must focus on three major challenges for the next decade :

- **Consolidation, upgrading, relocation and expansion of existing facilities and the current offer.** Consolidation of the existing facilities aims to ensure adequate coverage of residential areas with respect to cultural, sporting and recreational activities. In particular, optimization of the vocation of Roxboro Library, flexible use of school facilities and institutions, conversion of buildings (churches, abandoned or unused buildings, etc.) for cultural, sporting, recreational and community purposes, improved service and accessibility of facilities, consolidation of agreements and partnerships between facility owners and the Borough. This challenge also aims to improve, maintain and sustain the quality of existing facilities through recurring investments from municipal services operating budgets.
- **Specific investments in cultural, sports and recreational facilities and services.** Along with the challenge of consolidation, the Borough must develop and fund new infrastructure supporting cultural, sporting and recreational activities to maintain or enhance the reputation for quality of life in the borough and do some "catch up" in terms of opportunities in culture, sports and recreation. The Borough must meet the needs of its present and projected population, in particular by the establishment and development of new facilities that are more accessible, versatile and provide optimum coverage. This includes, for example, spaces for exhibitions, outdoor gatherings, dissemination of performing arts, gyms, specialized facilities, aquatic facilities and quality indoor sports surfaces that would be required in a relatively short time frame. However, the need to develop new infrastructure creates a major funding challenge due to the considerable sums to be invested.
- **Integration and networking of centers and cultural, sports and recreation links.** The Borough enjoys a prime location in Greater Montreal. A borough away from the center but close to all services, the lifestyle can be defined as being characteristic of the suburbs. The presence of large metropolitan parks and the Rivière des Prairies along length of the territory, of the future library, the Pierrefonds Marina and certain installations, constitute major advantages in the borough and deserve to be showcased. In order to integrate these rich features into the identity of the community and recognize them as such, borough residents must embrace and take ownership of these sites through cultural, sporting, recreational or community activities. This challenge is a unique opportunity to strengthen the sense of belonging for Borough citizens, to connect and more fully integrate the potential into the living environment and strengthen the image of the Borough.

In this context, the vision of the desired state of the Borough in 2025 is as follows :

The Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro is recognized as a community where cultural, sporting and recreational activities have a major impact on the lives of citizens and in community life.

5.1 STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

The three challenges identified above are reflected in many directions for the future. Resulting orientations and actions provide guidelines for the Borough interventions in cultural, sports and recreation development in the coming years.

The directions that have been defined are:

- Consolidation, upgrading, relocation and expansion of existing facilities and the current offer;
- Specific investments in cultural, sports and recreational facilities and services;
- Integration and networking of centers and cultural, sports and recreation links.

5.1.1 Consolidation, upgrading, relocation and expansion of existing facilities and services

To consolidate, upgrade, relocate and expand existing facilities and services, it is proposed:

- **Access privilege.** Provide "privileged" access to citizens of the Pierrefonds-Roxboro to the eco-territories and nature parks, by means of discounts.
- **Adopt a policy of recognition and support of organizations.** Adopt and implement a policy of recognition and support of organizations.
- **Development of picnic areas.** Construct picnic areas (table, etc.) along the Rivière des Prairies to promote appropriation of the sites by citizens.
- **Development and maintenance of soccer and football fields.** Develop new soccer and football artificial turf fields and continue to maintain existing natural turf fields.
- **Preparation and implementation of a comprehensive management plan for municipal facilities.** Provide the Borough with a comprehensive management plan for municipal cultural, sports and recreation installations and facilities, in order to establish priorities and actions for upgrading and improving obsolete, non-standard and poorly functioning facilities. Adopt ecological and environmental standards in the implementation of the management plan in the context of sustainable development.
- **Consolidation of partnership agreements.** Strengthen partnership agreements with school boards and private organizations to meet current and future needs, to optimize investments and promote the organization of more flexible services to meet the current shortcomings in the range of sports activities. Establish long-term use agreements for access to the school grounds used as parks to ensure sustainable municipal use.

- **Program development in waterfront parks.** Develop and organize activities, performances, entertainment in the waterfront parks.
- **Implementation of an investment program.** Implement an investment program for equipment and non-municipal facilities (gyms, pools, etc.) to correct identified shortcomings, repairs and innovations, with the contribution of the owners concerned.
- **Implementation of a program tailored to seniors, families and multi-generations.** In some venues offer a program of cultural, leisure and community animation activities tailored to seniors and to families, integrating some intergenerational activities in the range of offerings.
- **Implementation of universal accessibility policy.** Pursue the implementation of the policy to allow universal accessibility in all cultural, sports or recreational facilities that do not yet meet these standards.
- **Implementation of a preventive maintenance program for aquatic facilities.** Establish a preventive maintenance program for outdoor swimming pools, wading pools and municipal water games.
- **Implementation of a maintenance program for parks and green spaces.** Establish a maintenance program and maintenance team for parks, green spaces and outdoor activity sites to ensure safe and enjoyable participation in activities.
- **Implementation of appropriate tariff policy.** Adopt a policy to allow free access for seniors and families to certain facilities and some cultural, sports and recreational activities.
- **Amend the Pierrefonds West proposal.** Provide the minimum required area (hectares) for sport in parks and green spaces, as recommended by U.S. standards.
- **Negotiation with *Sportplex 4 Glaces Pierrefonds*.** Negotiate with *Sportplex 4 Glaces Pierrefonds* for maintenance and improvement of the current agreement.
- **Redefine the role of the Roxboro Library.** Redefine and clearly position the role of Roxboro Library in line with the expansion of the Pierrefonds Library.
- **Support and promotion of cultural production.** Support and promote cultural production including mobilizing local organizations.
- **Support participation in family leisure activities.** Support initiatives, events and activities highlighting the importance of the family or that promote participation in family entertainment, through publicity, availability of venues, etc.
- **Visibility of the facilities.** Facilitate the promotion and visibility of the facilities with appropriate signage that is uniform throughout the borough.

5.1.2 Specific investments in cultural, sports and recreational facilities and services

To implement specific investments in cultural, sports and recreational facilities and services, it is proposed:

- **Land acquisition.** Acquire land to develop or improve some neighbourhood parks.
- **Improving the supply of ice rinks.** Improve the facilities available for skating and ice sports in line with the evolution of the population.
- **Development of water games.** Construct water games in parks to make aquatic facilities accessible to a wider audience. Evaluate the opportunity to replace nonconforming or aging wading pools with water games.
- **Development of new fields and expanding the range of sports.** Develop basketball and volleyball courts in the parks. Analyze possible sites for BMX, skateboarding, ball hockey, slide, skate park, roller hockey, bicycle motocross, etc., to contribute to expanding the range of activities offered. Construct fitness trails in the parks with training modules tailored to seniors.
- **Development of a gathering place.** Identify and develop an event destination on a borough-wide scale, including developing a gathering place, a semi-permanent stage, dance floor, etc.
- **Evaluation of acquisition of a building for cultural and leisure activities.** Evaluate the opportunity to acquire a derelict building to build a cultural and recreation center for the community.
- **Evaluation of demolition or change of use of buildings.** Before any repair or renovation of more than \$1,000,000 for a cultural, sports or recreational building, first analyze the appropriateness of demolition or a change of use of the building.
- **Specialized needs assessment.** For special purpose parks, regularly assess the needs for specialized equipment and see how these needs can be satisfied by existing parks.
- **Establishment of two additional outdoor pools.** Construct two additional outdoor pools on the territory, one in the east and the other in the future sector of Pierrefonds West.
- **Establishment of a local cultural venue.** Plan and provide the Borough with a local cultural center incorporating exhibition hall, small multifunctional auditorium, small rooms for experimentation and cultural exchange, and to accommodate cultural organizations. The chosen location and the architecture should create a cultural symbol of the borough.
- **Establishment of a youth centre in the west sector.** Establish a youth centre near a park designated specifically for adolescents. Offer a variety of activities, entertainment and internet café, particularly at the end of school hours and in partnership with the schools.
- **Implementation of the civic center project.** Provide the Borough with a civic center including municipal facilities such as gym, indoor pool, specialized facilities, multipurpose and training rooms, etc., contributing to creation of an institutional focus in the central sector.
- **Review of urban planning documents.** Revise planning documents (plans and planning regulations) to reserve space for the development of the cultural, sports and/or recreation facilities serving the borough or the neighbourhood in major projects.

5.1.3 Integration and networking of centers and cultural, sports and recreational links

To integrate and network central clusters and cultural, sports and recreational facilities, it is proposed:

- **Acquisition of land and easements along the banks.** Assess the possibility of acquiring land, lots or easements along the banks of the Rivière des Prairies to make available public access to the waterfront.
- **Collaboration with the Ville de Montréal.** Work in partnership with the Ville de Montréal to create relationships and share a coherent vision of development of the bicycle path network, nature parks or any building owned by the City, located in the territory of the borough, and this in light of the needs and types of existing or projected cultural, sports and recreational facilities.
- **Creating leisure spaces.** Promote the creation of free spaces in a stimulating and comfortable landscaped environment for the pursuit of free activities, socialization and leisure moments for families.
- **Creation of a heritage trail.** Create a heritage trail to connect built and intangible heritage elements, and local features (parks, the Rivière des Prairies) within the borough. Network this heritage trail with neighbouring communities.
- **Integration of the image of the Rivière des Prairies and nature parks.** Associate the image of Rivière des Prairies and the nature parks in any communication strategy and promotion for the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro.
- **Linking networks.** Plan and integrate the bicycle path network and the pedestrian network by implementing links with parks and major cultural, sporting or recreational destinations (library, park, school, etc.). Create a recreation link from the east and the west to the center, along the Rivière des Prairies.
- **Planning of public spaces and parks to combine uses.** Define a principal purpose for public spaces and parks while incorporating complementary sports, cultural and recreational vocations.
- **Take responsibility for the future of the Borough with respect to culture, sport and recreation.** Ensure that the Borough, in partnership with agencies, private landowners, volunteers, etc., is responsible for implementing the guidelines of the Master Plan for cultural, sports and recreation facilities and assume it leadership role.
- **Redevelopment of Borough entry points and major intersections.** Review the development of the borough entry points (gateways) and existing or future major intersections (Highway 13/Gouin Boulevard West, des Sources Boulevard/Pierrefonds Boulevard, Jacques-Bizard Boulevard/Pierrefonds Boulevard etc.) by incorporating a distinctive design or graphic image that symbolically marks the entry point into the borough.

6 THE ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan proposes an ordering of the planned interventions.

The present context requires shared and astute awareness of a situation that will entail a major realignment in the ways of doing things in the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro. We believe the role of the Borough, in the short term, is to quickly put in motion the conditions for applying the plan, by ensuring the cooperation of those partners who are most affected.

In this way, the Borough will have initiated and facilitated the process but not be the only leader nor the only messenger. The success of the project implementation plan requires strong leadership by the Borough in the short-term, as well as a great unifying capability and, thereafter, continuous involvement in a process assumed by the community.

To achieve this, we recommend the prompt establishment of a steering committee for the Master Plan for cultural, sports and recreational facilities: a committee composed of elected officials, professionals from the Department of culture, sports, recreation and social development and, as needed, community representatives.

In the following table, we submit a timing proposal for the suggested interventions. We distinguish two priority levels:

- Short-term includes actions to carry out during the first two years of implementation. Actions chosen are generally in planning and orientation areas with a bias for "visible" actions, those that mark a change, a willingness to act along the lines of the strategic plan.
- Medium-term includes actions to be taken during years 3, 4 or 5 of the implementation. These actions are those that benefit from the planning activities carried out during the first two years or those that are clearly of lower priority.

TABLE 31

Strategic orientation: Consolidation, upgrading, relocation and expansion of existing facilities

Proposed interventions		Deadlines		
		0-2 years	3-5 years	Continuous
Interventions for full range of cultural, sports, recreation facilities and services				
1.	Access privilege		X	
2.	Adopt a policy of recognition and support of organizations	X		
3.	Preparation and implementation of a comprehensive management plan for municipal facilities	X		
4.	Consolidation of partnership agreements	X		
5.	Program development in the waterfront parks			X
6.	Implementation of an investment program		X	
7.	Implementation of a program tailored to seniors, families and multi-generations			X
8.	Implementation of universal accessibility policy			X
9.	Implementation of appropriate tariff policy		X	
10.	Visibility of the facilities			X
Interventions in cultural facilities and services				
11.	Redefining the role of the Roxboro Library	X		
12.	Support and promotion of cultural production		X	
Interventions in sports facilities and services				
13.	Development and maintenance of soccer and football fields			X
14.	Implementation of a program of preventive maintenance for aquatic facilities			X
15.	Negotiation with Sportplexe 4 Glaces	X		
Interventions in recreation facilities and services				
16.	Development of picnic areas			X
17.	Establishment of a maintenance program for parks and green spaces			X
18.	Amend the Pierrefonds West proposal	X		
19.	Support participation in family leisure activities			X

TABLE 32

Strategic orientation: Specific investments in cultural, sports and recreation facilities and equipment

Proposed interventions		Deadlines		
		0-2 years	3-5 years	Continuous
Interventions for full range of cultural, sports, recreation facilities and services				
20.	Evaluation of demolition or change of use of buildings		X	
21.	Review of urban planning documents		X	
Interventions in cultural facilities and services				
22.	Development of a gathering place		X	
23.	Evaluation of acquisition of a building for cultural and leisure activities		X	
24.	Establishment of a local cultural venue		X	
Interventions in sports facilities and services				
25.	Development of water games			X
26.	Developments of new fields and expanding the range of sports		X	
27.	Improve the supply of ice rinks			X
28.	Establishment of two additional outdoor pools		X	
Interventions in recreation facilities and services				
29.	Land acquisition			X
30.	Specialized needs assessment			X
31.	Establishment of a youth center in the west sector	X		
32.	Implementation of the civic centre project		X	

TABLE 33

Strategic orientation: Integration and networking of cultural, sports and recreation center links

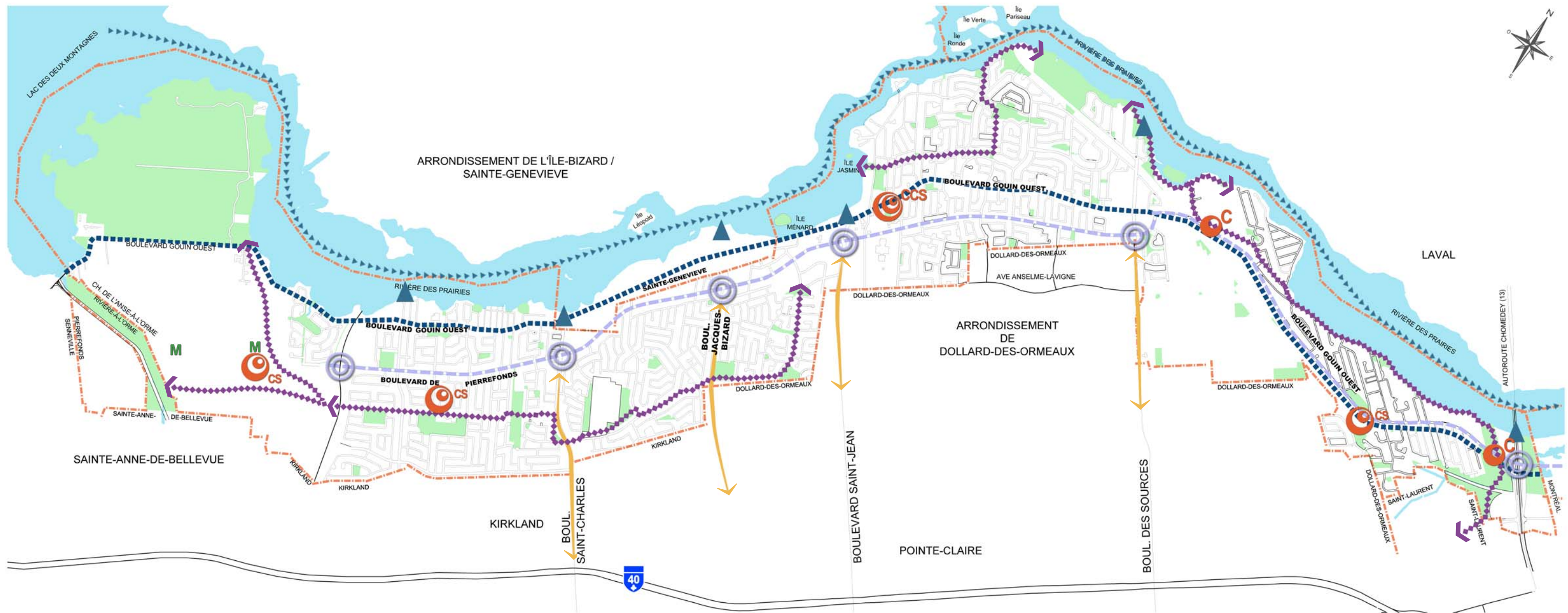
Proposed interventions		Deadlines		
		0-2 years	3-5 years	Continuous
Interventions for full range of cultural, sports, recreation facilities and services				
33.	Acquisition of land and easements along the banks			X
34.	Collaboration with the Ville de Montréal.			X
35.	Creating leisure spaces			X
36.	Creation of a heritage trail		X	
37.	Integration of the image of the Rivière des Prairies and nature parks			X
38.	Linking networks	X		
39.	Planning of public spaces and parks to combine uses		X	
40.	Take responsibility for the future of the borough with respect to culture, sport and recreation	X		
41.	Redevelopment of Borough entry points and major intersections		X	













INTEGRATION AND NETWORKING CONCEPT

7 INTEGRATION AND NETWORKING CONCEPT

The concept of planning and development, illustrated with the following plan, follows pursued directions and aims to illustrate the conceptual design planning and vision development. It results in the following items:

- **Consolidate existing poles:** Three clusters dedicated to cultural, sports and recreation activities have been identified in the territory: the À-Ma-Baie pole in the east, the central pole around the Borough Hall and Grier pole in the west. These should be the priority focus for consolidation and development of culture, sports and recreation activities, so that they have an impact on surrounding residents but also on the whole borough.
- **Plan complementary poles:** To provide a balanced distribution and to link cultural, sport and recreation facilities, three complementary poles have been identified, including one in the west sector associated with the Pierrefonds West project
- **Develop continuous networks:** A network should be developed in order to connect the different clusters identified, parks and green spaces, existing and planned networks and the various cultural, sporting or recreational points of interest.
- **Improve links:** To ensure the interconnection and integration of community life, weaving links among all facilities, parks, recreation sites and the Rivière des Prairies is paramount. The creation of east-west links and access to the water will promote dynamism in the borough.
- **Create a blue network and a heritage trail:** Due to its distinctive features, the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro offers a major opportunity for enhancement of the Rivière des Prairies. By means of improved accessibility and connections, citizens will have access to and take ownership of this space. At the same time, the development of a heritage trail will inter-connect the built, the intangible and the local heritage features.
- **Enhance gateways and major intersections:** The development of the gateways will contribute to improving the image and identification of the borough. Major intersections, located deeper in the territory, will be upgraded to reflect specific identity features of the borough, reinforcing its image and the sense of belonging.



-  PÔLE CULTUREL
-  PÔLE CULTUREL ET SPORTIF
-  PÔLE INSTITUTIONNEL, CULTUREL ET SPORTIF
-  INTERSECTION MAJEURE
-  CIRCUIT PATRIMONIAL PROPOSÉ
-  LIENS MAJEURS, ACTUELS ET FUTURS
-  RÉSEAU BLEU / ACCÈS À L'EAU
-  LIMITE D'ARRONDISSEMENT PIERREFONDS-ROXBORO
-  CIRCUIT RÉCRÉATIF PROPOSÉ
-  ACCÈS MAJEUR
-  PARC MUNICIPAL (QUARTIER, PRÉVU)
-  PARCS ET ESPACES VERTS

CONCEPT D'INTÉGRATION ET DE MISE EN RÉSEAU

