



MOVING TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

2012 | 2020





It is with both a great amount of pride and excitement that we present to the community, our first-ever Community Sustainable Development Plan. The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to not only the city, but also individuals, businesses and other organizations who want to move our community forward in a way that meets the needs of our current generation without compromising the needs of our future generations.

The City of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue initiated the creation of the Community Sustainable Development Plan in 2010 and a process was developed that included specific sustainability concepts based on Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's unique location and history, The Natural Step framework, and Quebec's Sustainable Development Act (Loi sur le développement durable). They helped us shape a vision of success as a community on the island of Montréal and inform our path toward a sustainable future.

One of the things we are most satisfied with about this Plan is the fact that it represents a participatory approach to community planning. The success in creating this Plan was highly dependent upon the generous contributions of our City's citizens, and for this, we are extremely grateful. Sustainability will only be achieved through the concerted efforts of multiple partners and levels of government working together on a shared vision. It is with this spirit that Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue also acknowledges and upholds the 16 principles of Québec's Sustainable Development Act and the orientations and objectives of the City of Montréal's Community Sustainable Development Plan 2010 –2015.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue has many success stories when it comes to sustainability and some of them you will find described in this plan. I hope they inspire you to get involved in your community and help us ensure a bright future for our fellow citizens. One of the best and most recent examples of our community's commitment to sustainability was the city's successful lobbying of the Québec Government to protect 31 hectares of ecologically valuable land and expand the parc-nature de l'Anse-à-l'Orme in 2011.

It is my hope that each resident of this municipality will join me in our efforts to ensure that Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue remains a leader in sustainability which includes our wonderful natural heritage, our diversified local economy, and our innovative community institutions.



Yours sincerely,

Francis Deroo
Mayor

Table of Contents

Context	4
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue: 300 Years and Counting	5
A Community Vision	6
Your Questions Answered	8
What is Sustainability?	
What is 'Moving Towards Sustainability'?	
How was it created?	
Collaboration with other plans	
How will it be implemented and who will be responsible?	
How will this impact municipal decision making?	
Our Priorities and Strategies for Success	13
Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods	
Culture and Identity	
Health and Community Well-being	
Food and Agriculture	
Education and Innovation	
Economic Vitality	
Natural Areas	
Energy and Transportation	
Resources and Waste Management	
Water	
Glossary of Terms	48
References and Contributions	50

Moving Towards Sustainability, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's comprehensive community sustainable development plan for 2012-2020, is the culmination of input by community residents, partners, businesses and municipal staff. We hope you will join us in our journey towards a more sustainable future.

We face a number of global and local challenges today more than ever, and the City of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue believes that tackling these challenges will require a focused and collective effort. Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's first community sustainable development plan was created over 2010-2011 and received input from many community groups and partners to arrive at the strategies proposed in this document.

Through this document we look at Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue as a whole and holistically analyze its many systems and components. We look at ten «community systems» which are systematically broken down and analyzed into priority areas. For each of the ten priority areas, a broad goal, strategic objectives and strategies to reach those goals have been identified.

This plan will be submitted to the City of Montréal as we collaborate with Montréal's Community Sustainable Development Plan 2010-2015 to accelerate the process of towns and boroughs on the Island of Montréal moving towards a sustainable future together.



Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue: 300 Years and Counting

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue holds a special place in the hearts of those who live, work, study, and play in our small town. From North to South, east to west, from the woods to the rapids and throughout our institutions, our community is unique.

Prior to Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's humble beginnings, the area was populated by the First Nations people. The Algonquin referred to the region as Tiotenacktokte which translates to «here are the last encampments.» The Mohawk referred to it as Skanawetsy meaning «rapid waters». At this time, the rapids were prime fishing grounds as they continue to be today due to the quality and quantity of fish available. Samuel de Champlain was the first European recorded to have visited and mapped out the area while journeying up the Ottawa River in 1613. He wrote a description of the rapids mentioning the great beauty of the area and the abundance of fish and game.

The parish community of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue was founded in 1703 and is the second oldest parish on the western part of the island owing its creation to the early fur trade and maritime navigation. Today the community remains true to its humble beginnings boasting a bilingual population of just over 5000 residents. Highways 20 and 40 divide the town into the North and South sectors. The South sector was developed during the late 1700's by primarily French settlers, with a Catholic church at its heart and residential housing surrounding it. A commercial district evolved in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue that originally served fur-traders but in the mid-1800s it began to experience an increase in travellers and merchants passing through due to the presence of the post office and the opening of the Sainte-Anne Canal. This district still thrives today and holds the bulk of the town's restaurants, cafés, businesses, service providers and municipal buildings.



The Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue locks and canal were originally constructed in 1843 to cut 24 kilometres off the journey to Montreal.

During the summer months, the town welcomes an annual influx of boaters, weekenders, cyclists and nature enthusiasts who enjoy the many restaurants, ice cream parlours, boardwalk and waterfront. Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is also home to John Abbott College and McGill University's Macdonald Campus. Macdonald Campus acts as the connecting link to the North Sector where the campus extends for 650 hectares in total. East of the campus, north of highway 40 is the more recent north sector community, built primarily in the 1980's and far removed from the Southern sector. The North sector is characterized by a suburban community, the l'Anse-à-l'Orme woods, old agricultural areas, and an industrial park.

The City of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue wants to build on its shared vision and many existing initiatives by creating a plan for the future that will guide the community towards sustainability in all its activities and services.



The Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue canal today is a popular attraction for pleasure boaters and residents alike.



A Community Vision

It is inspiring to see so many communities and levels of government adopt principles of sustainability and frameworks for moving forward. It is only through collaboration and shared intent that any of our goals will be met and it is with this spirit that Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue acknowledges Montréal's vision for sustainability:

Together for a sustainable city

Montréal is a city on a human scale, proud and respectful of its heritage, where everyone contributes to creating a vibrant, prosperous, united, viable and democratic community. Montréal, its citizens and the institutional leaders of the community are making sustainable development a priority.

Following the creation of Montréal's vision for sustainability and building on the strengths of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, we created our own vision after extensive citizen and community consultation of how we imagine the future of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is...

...where the city meets the country...

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is the biggest little town on the island of Montréal; where families come to raise their children; where you will find your "bonheur". We are an inclusive, yet diverse community with a sense of pride and belonging. Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue will be a community for all, to live, grow, and learn in health, prosperity and happiness.

...where history meets the natural world...

Our natural and built heritage are unique on the island of Montréal and we treasure them for their beauty and inherent value to our community. Our village, water courses, green spaces and biodiversity will be protected and cherished as valuable assets for today and for future generations.

...a vision for tomorrow...

Our institutions have grown with the town, bringing in new people and new ideas to shape our common future. As we move forward, we will draw on the strengths and synergies of our community and institutional partnerships to create an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable and democratic Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue.

Your Questions Answered

What is sustainability?

Sustainability is the ability of our human society to live indefinitely within our natural cycles (eg. the hydrological cycle). Development towards this state is called 'sustainable development.' The City of Montréal subscribes to the definition found in the Brundtland Commission report (the World Commission on Environment and Development, 1989):

"...development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs..."

Sustainability is about creating the kind of world we want for ourselves, our neighbours, and future generations. It challenges us to live our lives and make decisions as individuals, organizations and societies so that we make sure that future generations have access to the same opportunities and quality of life that we do.

Sustainable development presupposes efficient, socially equitable and ecologically sustainable economic development based on a new form of governance that encourages the mobilization and participation of all members of society in the decision-making process.



The Sustainability Committee shares their ideas for their ideal Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

In 2011 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue started using The Natural Step framework for sustainability as a means of building a common understanding of sustainability throughout our community and engaging community members and other stakeholders in the process. The Natural Step sustainability principles are based on science and enable us to assess our daily decisions. They shape our vision of success as a community on the Island of Montréal and inform the path ahead toward sustainability, locally and globally. The sustainability principles are as follows:

In a sustainable society, nature is not subject to systematically increasing...

...concentrations of substances extracted from the Earth's crust;

...concentrations of substances produced by society;

...degradation by physical means;

and, in that society...

...people are not subject to conditions that systematically undermine their capacity to meet their needs.

What is Moving Towards Sustainability?

Moving Towards Sustainability is not just a document, it is our shared vision, strategic plan and process for continued success towards the year 2030; an ambitious step on a longer journey to a sustainable future. It combines a science-based approach to sustainability, partnership with various entities, and a focus on community engagement to create a long-term, comprehensive, community-driven and action focused plan for our community.

How was it created?

Moving Towards Sustainability was created over the year of 2011. The process started back in the fall of 2010 through the engagement of various community leaders and was presented to the community on June 28th 2011. The process engaged over 80 community leaders, comprising of 10 task force groups, and eight public consultations leading

Your Questions Answered

to many hours of graciously donated volunteer time. Public engagement was key and shaped each phase of the planning process.

The planning process used a systems based approach to address economic, social and environmental challenges in an integrated and upstream way. Since a system is made up of many different parts that work together yet share a set of principles, it is important that we look at that system as a whole rather than looking at isolated parts. We can say that Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is made up of many systems, be it how we access food, our transportation network or our community culture and identity. The planning approach was structured for task forces to analyze the relationships and connections within systems operating in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue.

Collaboration with other Plans

Sustainability will only be achieved through the concerted efforts of multiple partners and levels of government working together on a shared vision. It is with this spirit that Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

acknowledges and upholds the 16 principles of Québec's Bill 118: Sustainable Development Act and the orientations and objectives of the City of Montréal's Community Sustainable Development Plan 2010-2015. Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue commits to reporting to the City of Montréal yearly on the progress it has achieved with its own sustainability plan.

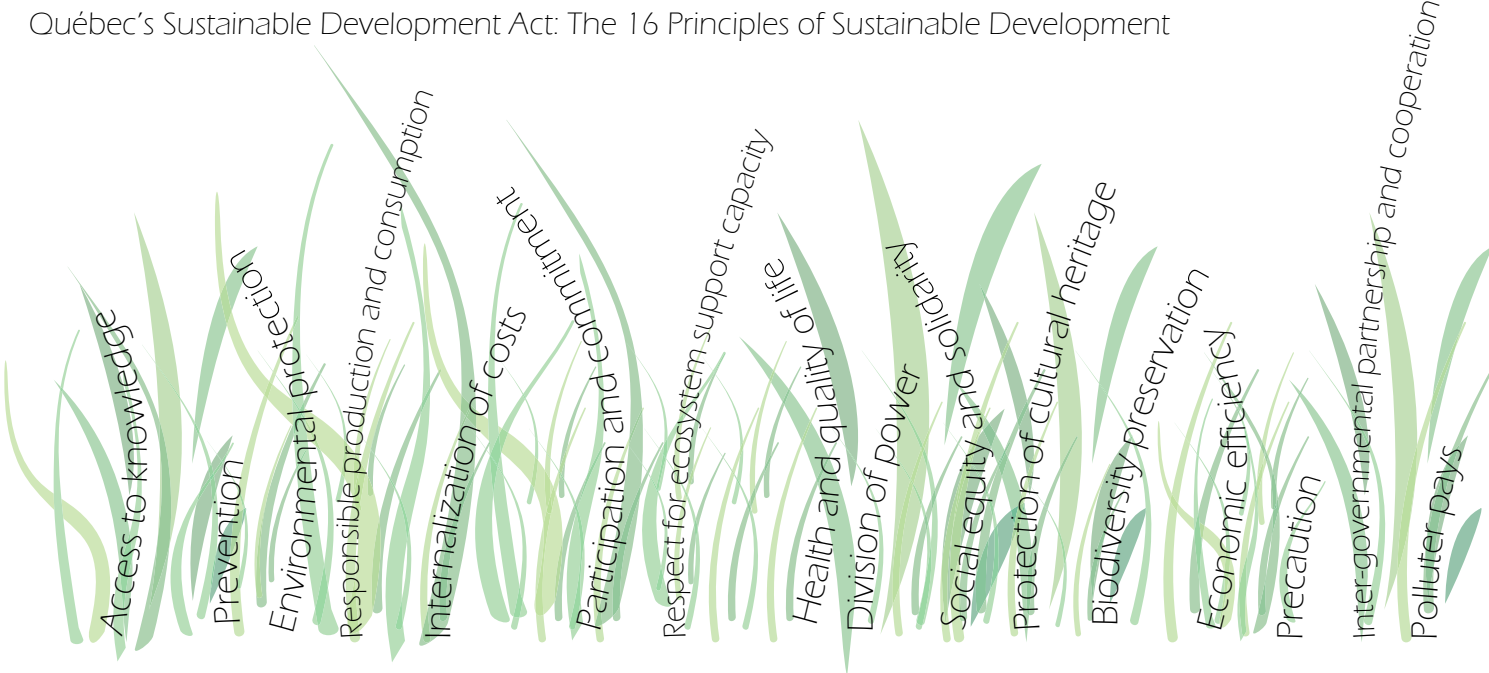


Community members discuss to create their ideal Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

Your Questions Answered

Montréal's Community Sustainable Development Plan 2010-2015: Orientations and Objectives	
Improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Reduce Montréal's greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020 relative to 1990
	Achieve the Canadian standard for fine particle concentrations in the ambient air (30 µg / m³) by 2020
Ensure the quality of residential living	Reduce the net migration between Montréal and the suburbs by 25% by 2012, mainly by targeting Montrealers from 25 to 44 who leave the city each year
Manage resources responsibly	Reduce potable water production by 15% by 2015 compared with 2000
	Improve the quality of runoff water that flows into watercourses
	Recover 80% of recyclables and organic materials, household hazardous waste, construction, renovation and demolition waste and bulky refuse by 2019, as stipulated in Montréal's Municipal Waste Management Master Plan
Adopt good sustainable development practices in industry, business and institutions	Make Montréal a North American leader in the environmental and clean tech sector by 2020
	Increase the number of environmental certifications and participation in voluntary environmental programs in Montréal by 30% by 2020 compared with 2010
Improve the protection of biodiversity, natural areas and green spaces	Improve Montréal's green infrastructure by increasing the canopy cover to 25% from 20% by 2025 compared with 2007

Québec's Sustainable Development Act: The 16 Principles of Sustainable Development



Your Questions Answered

How will it be implemented and who will be responsible?

Moving Towards Sustainability is a community driven vision and plan created by and for the benefit of the community. The strategies proposed will be achieved through agglomeration, municipal, partner and citizen action and implementation. Responsibilities are divided as follows:

Agglomération:

Montréal is responsible for actions as stipulated in Montréal's Community Sustainable Development Plan 2010-2015 and for reporting on progress made.

Municipal:

Though the plan is a community-driven plan, the town administration will act as the primary implementer and commit to reporting on yearly progress achieved. The town will also be responsible for organizing an annual gathering of stakeholders and community members for the various community priority areas to report on progress made, and to review actions going forward.

Partner:

Community organizations, institutions and businesses can choose to publicly partner with Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue in achieving the various strategic objectives. Responsibilities in achieving these goals are not legally binding, but rather are a show of solidarity in achieving a more sustainable future.

Citizen:

Actions are recommended in the plan for citizen action and involvement. These actions are volunteer-based and we are looking for sustainability champions to be community leaders.

A Sustainability Fund will be created so that citizens and community organizations can receive funding to implement their own projects which meet the goals of *Moving Towards Sustainability*.

How will this impact municipal decision making?

This sustainable development plan was created as a long term plan to frame Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's sustainability strategy, and to align our strategy with Québec's Sustainable Development Act and the City of Montréal's Community Sustainable Development Plan 2010-2015. It is designed to guide the decisions of municipal councilors, and provides a framework for citizens and organizations to align their activities with Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's shared vision, strategies and sustainability objectives. Aligned decision making can happen informally or more formally by integrating the objectives of *Moving Towards Sustainability* into organizational objectives and systems. While a shift in how decisions are made takes time and understanding, it is the ultimate goal for Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's community.





Our Priorities and Strategies for Success

The following ten Strategic Priority Areas represent the areas of focus identified by the community. In each section is a goal statement that describes success in 2030. Each of the Strategic Priority Areas are elaborated into more detailed Objectives, Transition Strategies and Proposed Actions, Related Priority Areas and Key Performance Indicators for the next eight years with the expectation to review in five years time. The structure for each section is as follows:

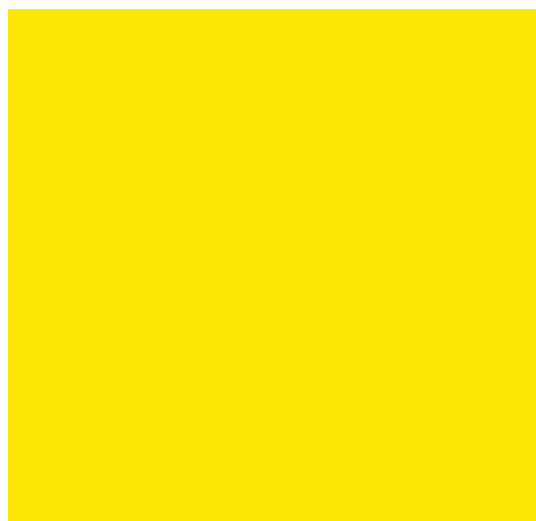


Community Priority Area

Description of Success and Objectives

Transition Strategies and Proposed Actions

Key Performance Indicators





1. Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods

This area has been influenced by the work done on the urban master plan for Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. A vision for a sustainable development in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's north sector has been guided by the Communauté Métropolitaine de Montréal's Plan Métropolitain d'Aménagement et de Développement (PMAD) which gives the following orientations:

- Consolidate existing urban areas
- Strengthen existing economic centres
- Support transit-oriented development
- Promote land use with high agricultural potential
- Protect and value natural areas

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is an 11.2 km² suburb on the island of Montréal approximately thirty minutes out of the city at the westernmost tip of the island. It retains its village and country charm making it an attractive place to live for its 5381 residents. The town is known for its availability of parks and green space which make up approximately 30% of the territory while the waterfront boardwalk and locks are favourites with tourists and pleasure boaters who arrive during the summer months.

The town itself is split into a north and south sector due to highways 20 and 40 and the train lines which bisect the town. The south sector has a quaint village atmosphere with a low to mid density mix of condos, single family, student rentals and row housing. There are five public parks, a number of historic landmarks including the Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue canal and locks, Macdonald campus and the Simon Fraser House.

The north sector is more typical of a West Island suburb,

Did you know?

Founded in 1703, as a parish community, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is the second oldest community on the West Island of Montréal. It is also the first Fair Trade Town in the West Island!

characterized by low density single family housing, two public parks, an industrial park and a few light industrial buildings. Undeveloped lands exist in the north sector owned primarily by Groupe immobilier Grilli inc.. An urban plan is expected to be completed in 2013 which will determine the land usage in this area.

Description of Success

In 2030, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's neighbourhoods are friendly, convenient, safe, affordable, sustainable and attractive. They provide an abundance of opportunities for social interactions with attractive housing options. Our north sector is an example of sustainable development and has a great quality of life in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. Our south sector village is restored and renewed.

We will be successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Friendly and livable communities

Our neighbourhoods provide opportunities for affordable living, community exchange and healthy living.

2. Construction is sustainable

All new buildings and retrofit projects use sustainable materials and practices, and encourage renewable and energy efficient technologies.

3. Mobility and accessibility is designed for

Our neighbourhoods are accessible on foot and by bike, well served by public transit and accessible for people of reduced mobility.

4. Our communities are diverse and mixed-use.

There exists a mix of housing types and densities adaptable to a diverse clientele, reflecting the needs of the population, with respect to affordability, services and family size.

5. Our built heritage is preserved and enriched.

8 Year Transition Strategies

Following are a set of strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.



Related Priority Areas

- Culture and Identity
- Health and Community Well-being
- Economic Vitality
- Natural Areas
- Energy and Transportation
- Water

Strategy

1. Orient development guidelines and objectives to the Communauté Métropolitaine de Montréal's PMAD

Proposed Actions

Create the urban plan for Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue that integrates the long term objectives of the Plan Métropolitain d'Aménagement et Développement.

Responsibility
Municipal

2. Create municipal regulations and incentives to encourage sustainable construction in residential, commercial and industrial properties.

Require use of a minimum number of sustainable construction techniques and technologies in new developments, transportation networks, parks or public infrastructure, as stipulated by LEED, EnergyStar, Novoclimat or others.

Municipal

Create financial incentives for contractors to build LEED certified buildings and homes

Municipal

3. Renew and restore village livability

Work with landlords to improve and renew parts of the south sector housing stock

Municipal, Citizens

Reduce the effects of noise pollution from the trains and highways for residents by installing sound barriers

Municipal, MTO, Agglomération

4. Preserve heritage buildings

Restore the Braerob farmhouse as a heritage building.

Municipal, Partners, Agglomération

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Service proximity
- Operations and maintenance costs
- Dwelling density
- Housing livability



2. Culture and Identity

A strong sense of identity as an Annabellevois(e) exists within Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue; one that persists if you have lived here for 50 years or 5 months. Citizens are proud of their heritage, language, schools and beautiful community.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is a beautiful and dynamic leisure and cultural community on the Island of Montréal. It offers plenty of activities and food businesses, green spaces and water for outdoor activities and cultural events. It also attracts many tourists who enjoy the boardwalk and the village. Residents derive a proud sense of identity from knowing that they live in a historic village, home to the canal and locks, the Sainte-Anne Hospital, the woods, waterfront and centers of education.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue offers free cultural activities throughout the year including shows and activities for Christmas, the Winter Carnival, Adrenalina, St-Jean Baptiste, Halloween and Family Day. However, there is a perception that cultural activities mostly occur during summer months and are not equally distributed between the north and south sectors. This is due to a number of factors, namely the fact that the town becomes very quiet during winter months, leading to many of the businesses closing their doors during the winter months, and an overpopulated, tourist-heavy town during the summer months.

The great student population has its own circuit of cultural activities, which is largely separate from the municipally or community run activities. Community identity is challenged by geographic distances and dual languages. The North and South sectors often function separately, despite a strong desire to see them more united.

Description of Success

In 2030, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is a jewel of the West Island for everyone who lives, visits and works in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. Our community has a strong social fabric and residents enjoy a wide range of cultural activities that have become part of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's spirit and community life.

We will be successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is a year round cultural destination

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue offers a variety of activities, accessible for all ages, evenly balanced between all city sectors.

2. Our arts and culture are vibrant

Our artists and cultural groups thrive in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, bringing beauty and life to our community.

3. We are a multicultural and respectful community

Our culture and identity reflect the unique history, diversity and bilingualism of our community. Our programs and activities involve all members of the community from youth to families to elders, and contribute to a more vital, active and engaged citizenry.



Did you know?

John James Harpell was the founding father of Garden City Press (1918-1996), a Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue company that provided publishing, printing and editing services. Harpell was a visionary and saw the potential for a 'Garden City' in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, a community surrounded by green belts which would enjoy the benefits of both town and country.



Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Education and Innovation
- Food and Agriculture
- Natural Areas
- Water

8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy	
1. Develop a culturally integrated strategy, in collaboration with local event organizers and the community.	
Proposed Actions	Responsibility
Develop a brand to better market cultural and leisure activities in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	Municipal, Partners
Develop mechanisms to gather feedback from event participants to improve event quality and participation	Municipal
Organize promotional events with local artists and musicians, to make their work more visible to residents and visitors	Partners
Develop a program to emphasize our historical and multicultural patrimony and increase its renown locally	Municipal, Partners
Explore the possibility of using other available venues for concerts and activities	Partners
2. Ensure financial accessibility to cultural activities	
Create a way to increase participation of low-revenue residents in cultural, artistic, leisure and sports activities	Partners
Create a policy to ensure that municipally-run events are financially accessible	Municipal

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Number of cultural events
- Event participation
- Event satisfaction



3. Health and Community Well-being

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue offers a healthy and peaceful quality of life for its residents. Residents have access to health services, high quality food, exercise facilities and abundant natural spaces all contributing to healthy and happy people.

According to the Statistics Canada 2006 census, the median after tax income for a household in the city was \$47 173, and the median after tax income for a family was \$65 617, both of which are above the Québec median. 34% of the population over 15 has a certificate, or a university degree, versus 16% on average in Québec

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is home to the National Public Health Institute as well as the Sainte-Anne Hospital. Sainte-Anne Street has medical clinics and family doctors, as well as dentist offices, medicine practitioners and a local pharmacy.

However, many of the health programs lack accessibility. Local medical clinics and family doctors on Rue Ste-Anne are difficult to get access to. Most medical services are in Pointe-Claire, Île-Perrot, Vaudreuil-Dorion etc. The free walk-in clinics in Île-Perrot and Kirkland are accessible by car and the closest general hospital is in Pointe-Claire. Wheelchair and stroller accessibility is also a challenge on the main street for many restaurants, sidewalks and curbs.

There is a healthy level of community well-being and participation. Volunteer organizations, including NOVA West Island, church groups and Volunteer

West Island's Meals on Wheels program provide important services for residents. Strong communities exist both in the north and south sectors. Citizens are present at council meetings, participate on committees and show desire to be actively involved in the democratic process.

Description of Success

By 2030 our community will prioritize a high quality of life for its residents by responding to their physical, mental and social needs through decisions that impact their health and community well-being.

We will be successful when we have achieved the following:

1. All residents enjoy a healthy lifestyle

All residents of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue have the opportunity to live a healthy and active lifestyle. Good food, exercise, and social exchange are valued and actively promoted.

2. Health and social services are accessible to all

Our health and social services are accessible for residents of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, regardless of age, gender, ability or income.

3. Our community is a model for citizen involvement

Citizens are engaged and involved in their community through the democratic process and through community activities.

4. Environmental pollutants are eliminated

Our water and air is free from harmful pollutants. Noise pollution from the highways, trains and boats does not negatively impact quality of life.



Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Food and Agriculture
- Natural Areas
- Energy and Transportation
- Water

8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy

1. Ensure a variety of sports and leisure activities for different age groups

Proposed Actions

Investigate the creation of a public space for kids and adolescents to hang out within their neighbourhood

Responsibility

Municipal, Partners

Ensure a variety of sports and leisure activities for different age groups

Municipal, Partners

2. Increase accessibility and mobility for residents

Evaluate global physical accessibility of buildings and infrastructure for wheelchairs and define a plan to ensure full accessibility

Municipal, Partners

Ensure that all municipally-run public events can be accessible by wheelchair

Municipal

Create a special collective taxi service with specific routes and times, for people of reduced mobility, including wheelchairs

Partners

3. Eliminate environmental pollutants from our air, water and soil

Assess health risk posed by contaminated soils in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

Municipal, Partners

Identify major sources of pollutants and when possible, work with partners to reduce and mitigate them

Municipal, Partners

Improve ragweed removal campaign during summer months to reduce respiratory problems and allergies

Municipal, Citizens

Create and implement solutions to address noise issues resulting from highways and boats

Municipal, Partners

Use education to ensure compliance with the island-wide residential pesticide ban

Municipal, Citizens

Increase public awareness around emissions and air quality

Partners

Did you know?

An air pollution monitoring station exists in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue on chemin Ste-Marie. Air quality in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue can be viewed daily on Montréal's municipal website.





3. Health and Community Well-being (continued)

4. Develop partnerships for community well-being and community involvement	
Organize a ‘Wellness Day’ to promote healthy living and bring people to Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	Municipal, Partners
Improve mechanisms which allow citizens to engage with the municipal decision makers.	Municipal
Support a citizens sustainability committee to support the municipality in the implementation and the planning process	Municipal, Citizens
Create a “community night”, in order for associations to promote their activities and recruit volunteers.	Partners
Improve recognition of community volunteers and organizations at an annual event	Municipal, Partners

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Health status
- Wheelchair accessibility
- Service availability
- Voter turnout



Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue’s citizens benefit from the outdoor recreation areas available for fitness and recreation including the North Sector’s tennis courts in Parc Aumais.



4. Food and Agriculture

A strong culture of good food and local agriculture exists in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. Residents enjoy the selection of restaurants and cafés on our main street, our local Marché Richard, and the weekly Marché Sainte-Anne which attracts people from across the West Island for its local and organic products. A number of young people are interested in organic farming thanks to McGill University's Macdonald Campus. Despite this, support of locally-produced and processed foods has declined on a global scale over the years. This is concurrent with an increase in the average 'footprint' of everyday foodstuffs which travel around the world, contributing to increases in greenhouse gas emissions and decreases in soil and water quality. Connection to the food we eat and the land that produces it has eroded.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue offers a variety of healthy choices and resources to develop residents' education in urban agriculture. There is great local expertise in agriculture with Macdonald Campus, the Mac Market which sells local produce during the growing season, and the Marché Sainte-Anne which brings local producers to the town every week. The Coop du Grand Orme offers many local and organic products and educational services, yet has struggled financially. Despite the strong offering of local products, some people continue to do a high

percentage of their grocery shopping outside of the municipality. Furthermore locally-grown food tends to be more expensive than other sources and, in general, the current food system in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue depends on a moderately high percentage of imported, non-local foodstuffs.

According to studies, it is estimated that one in ten urban residents experience limited or inadequate food access due to financial constraints. Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue operates a small food bank out of the Harpell Centre and groups such as 'Volunteer West Island's Meals on Wheels and Bread Basket Saint-Louis' Community Kitchens offer resources and programs. However the extent of inadequate food access due to financial constraints in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue or the impact of the programs offered are not well known.

In terms of agriculture on the territory, Macdonald Campus owns large areas of agricultural land, some of which are used for production, though most of the agricultural land is dedicated to research. There are two community gardens with about 100 plots which are popular with residents, Macdonald Campus students and staff.



Did you know?

The town of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue recently planted over 50 varieties of fruit bearing trees and bushes along the bike path with a grant from the TD Friends of the Environment Foundation and Tree Canada. We want to continue this project not only to make the bike path more beautiful, but to encourage biodiversity and local food production!



Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Culture and Identity
- Health and Community Well-being
- Education and Innovation
- Economic Vitality

Description of Success

By 2030, our food system is resilient, emphasizing local production and sustainable distribution. It meets citizens' needs for quality, affordable food, provides nutritional education, and respects the environment and our natural resources.

We will know we are successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Our food system protects our health and the environment

The food system is managed through best practices to enhance biodiversity both of the food system and local ecosystems. Materials, synthetic chemicals and persistent compounds in the food system are proactively managed to protect and promote human and ecosystem health. Water is used effectively and efficiently.

2. Our residents have access to quality and local food

Our food system is diverse, affordable and accessible to all residents of the community; everyone has access to healthy, nourishing quality food.

3. Food and agriculture contribute to the social well-being of our community

Community gardens are promoted, urban public/private spaces are converted for food production, links are created with nature and people interact socially through food. Regional food producers and retailers are celebrated and supported in the marketplace as valuable components of the region's identity, health, vitality and economic prosperity.

4. Our residents are educated on food and nutrition

Our residents, of all ages, have a high level of nutritional education and understand the links between the food consumed, personal health and environmental health.

5. Agriculture in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is economically viable

Our food system provides farmers with a living wage while enabling all food producers to work in a healthy, safe environment. It creates opportunities for community interaction, enjoyment, employment and development.

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Area of viable farming land converted to organic
- Proximity to grocery stores
- Visitors to the Marché Sainte-Anne
- Number of urban agriculture projects



4. Food and Agriculture (continued)

8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy

1. Support urban agriculture in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

Proposed Actions

Expand the fruit tree project along the bike path in the North Sector and plant food producing trees and bushes in public parks	Responsibility Municipal
Encourage community gardens and other forms of urban agriculture in new residential, industrial and commercial developments	Municipal, Partners
Develop greenhouses on industrial buildings, rooftops	Partners
Create more community garden space in the municipality	Municipal, Citizens
Create a program to encourage and support agricultural use of urban land and space	Municipal, Partners
Provide educational resources to citizens who want to develop agriculture on their property	Partners

2. Increase local and organic farming production

Create a group of farmers, citizens and other experts to evaluate possibilities to start production again on unused agricultural lands	Partners
Support the conversion of agricultural lands to organic agriculture	Partners
Protect cultivable lands	McGill
Support development of organic farming at Macdonald Campus	McGill

3. Develop points of sale and distribution for healthy local food

Evaluate the viability of having the Marché Sainte-Anne open more than one day per week	Partners
Create a kiosk by the bicycle path and Morgan Arboretum where fresh, local produce could be sold	Partners
Work with local food supermarkets to increase volumes of local and organic food	Partners
Increase the number of community kitchens for less fortunate citizens to provide access to food and better nutrition education	Partners

4. Develop and launch a public awareness campaign on the health and economic benefits of local food and good eating habits

Promote healthy and sustainable eating habits by including information on healthy eating and food sources in the City publications	Municipal, Partners
Promote Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's Fair Trade Town status within the community and the media	Municipal
Start a project with Macdonald Campus on gardening, cooking, nutrition and health	Partners
Organize school visits to farms and school projects related to agriculture	Partners
Use our town's expertise in food and agriculture to educate the West Island	Partners



The Marché Sainte-Anne has been in operation since 2000 and is one of the only year-round markets on the Island of Montréal, attracting local and organic producers, and residents from across the West Island. In 2012 over 30 merchants will have served the population with their regional products. The Marché has become an example for the creation of new markets in the area and is a wonderful example of a dynamic local economy.



5. Education and Innovation

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is home to learning centres and educational institutions ranging from daycare neophytes to post-docs including McGill University's Macdonald Campus, John Abbott College, Macdonald High School and l'École Bout-de-l'Isle. Many community spaces and organizations are dedicated to sustainability education and life-long learning such as the Coop du Grand Orme, the Écomuseum and Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's municipal library.

McGill University's Macdonald Campus is among the prestigious universities and admits about 1500 Canadian and international students to pursue degree programs within the Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, the School of Dietetics and Human Nutrition, and the McGill School of Environment. Many professors and students conduct research related to water, soil, food and environmental sustainability. McGill University owns approximately half of the land area in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, much of it located within the Morgan Arboretum and the Macdonald Farm. John Abbott College admits about 6000 pre-university and technical certification program students. The college has recently built a new science and technology centre which is expected to be certified LEED Gold.

As the city does not have control over education, which is a provincial responsibility, our common goal is the culture of learning and strong partnerships. Some partnerships already exist between Macdonald Campus, John Abbott College, the schools and the town. The town has funded a scholarship at

Macdonald Campus which is awarded yearly, small initiatives at the high school like a one-day 'clean up the school grounds' and has run research projects with McGill student's. However, these partnerships are generally one-off and are not long-lasting.

Description of Success

By 2030, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue will be recognized as a city where sustainable development is attained through education and innovation; where ideas are valued; curiosity is encouraged; exchange of knowledge is celebrated; and people and organizations seek to learn from each other.

We will know we are successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Our community promotes research and innovation
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue allows innovation and great ideas to flourish whereby student projects and initiatives are encouraged. Cutting edge research in sustainability is promoted.

2. We create partnerships in education
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue creates opportunities for educational outreach in the community. We promote our local natural resources as field trip opportunities and work with partners to develop new and creative programs for the community. Educational institutions partner together on educational projects to actively promote sustainability.

3. Cross-cutting sustainability is strived for
We use the myriad of educational opportunities in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue to bring innovative, sustainable solutions to our community. Sustainability is integrated into the curriculum of our educational institutions and they use the rich local history and natural heritage as educational opportunities.

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Learning opportunities
- Curriculum enhancement
- Education attainment



Related Priority Areas

- Culture and Identity
- Food and Agriculture
- Economic Vitality
- Natural Areas
- Energy and Transportation

8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy		
1. Promote the research and innovation done in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue		
Proposed Actions		Responsibility Partners
Expand the fruit tree project along the bike path in the North Sector and plant food producing trees and bushes in public parks		
Advertise research and work being done in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's educational institutions via newsletters or articles or publications		Municipal, Partners
2. Involve local stakeholders in partnerships to develop expertise in sustainability		
Create a sustainability education committee, led by the educational organizations in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, to identify learning and knowledge-sharing opportunities		Educational institutions
Incorporate sustainability education into schools' curriculums		Educational institutions
Organize elementary and secondary school educational projects with environmental and social community organizations		Partners
Offer activities at day camps that promote and encourage learning about sustainability		Municipal
Ensure library services meet the needs of the population		Municipal
3. Support sustainability involvement		
Support sustainable and environmental changes throughout its departments		Municipal
Provide at least one internship opportunity with the town to lead environmental or social development projects every year		Municipal

Did you know?

William Macdonald, the founder of what is now McGill University's Macdonald Campus was one of the greatest philanthropists of the British Empire. He founded the college as a way to empower rural populations by creating agriculture and education degree programs for men and women.



6. Economic Vitality

Economic activity in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is split between the north and south sectors. The south has a commercial district and is mostly made up of a number of independent entrepreneurs. It is the commercial hub with a strip of restaurants and cafés, health and wellness services, a pharmacy, artisanal boutiques, aesthetic services, a grocery store and various other commercial and business services. High levels of tourism during summer months have lead to restaurants dominating the waterfront. According to Parks Canada, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's Canal has over 150,000 visitors every year, over 85% of whom are from outside the municipality.

As of 2012, approximately thirteen storefronts are empty on Sainte-Anne Street, in part due to high rental prices. Residents have suggested a number of services they believe would serve them better including an SAQ, a hardware store and another grocery store, however, the city has no legal power in offering tax breaks to businesses wishing to come set up in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. As well, Sainte-Anne Street underwent construction from 2010 to 2012 which has disrupted businesses.

The north sector contains the bulk of industrial activity in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue with a successful industrial park containing companies, including Schluter Systems whose building is LEED Gold certified. The industrial park contributes financially to the tax base and further industrial development would contribute

to a sustainable tax base in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. The transfer of the Sainte-Anne's Hospital to provincial hands will significantly decrease tax revenues and this is a major concern. Despite a population of approximately 1500 in the north sector, there is no retail or commercial activity; the closest being a small strip on the edge of Kirkland. Residents must drive to other municipalities for shopping or entertainment. It will be important to ensure that commercial development in the north sector is well balanced with commerce in the south sector.

The town itself has many attractions and is already a tourist destination; a historic village and public waterfront in the south sector, abundance of natural spaces in the north sector, and the Marché Sainte-Anne, a successful weekend farmer's market, making it an ideal place for a vibrant local economy.



Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Food and Agriculture
- Education and Innovation
- Natural Areas
- Energy and Transportation

Description of Success

By 2030, our local businesses and commercial services flourish while serving the local population and operate with sustainable practices. An adequate tax base for service provision is generated with the local commerce, residential, educational, institutional and industrial sectors.

We will know we are successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Employment and accessibility

Our community has meaningful work that is readily available to community members.

2. Vibrant North Sector

A central business district is developed in the north sector which serves the needs of the local population. Our industrial sector is developed with low-impact, high profile industry which is integrated into the community and environment.

3. Lively Village

Sainte-Anne Street is vibrant and full of life. It has a mix of economic activity that is multi-dimensional which serves the local population's needs as well as visitors, students and tourists year round. The village is pedestrian-oriented, and well-served by transit, bikes and pedestrian connections to create a safe, accessible and pleasant atmosphere for residents and visitors alike.

4. Local Economy

A range of services and businesses exist for the local population's benefit. Local businesses and entrepreneurs enjoy high success rates adding to the diversity of our economy.

Did you know?

Up until the 1980's you could find hardware stores, a cinema, bakeries, grocery and liquor stores in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's village. With the age of shopping malls and big box stores, many of these small businesses have left.





6. Economic Vitality (continued)

8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy

1. Create local shopping and develop the commercial potential in the North Sector.

Proposed Actions

Assess the feasibility, in conjunction with the new urban plan, to develop a series of small businesses in the North Sector.

Responsibility

Municipal, Partners

2. Small business viability is strengthened in the village to attract tourists, and people for shopping and other activities

Work with the Société de développement commerciale to ensure that owners keep empty storefronts looking attractive. For example, by decorating empty storefronts with local art.

Partners

Create a plan to replace or repair deteriorating infrastructure.

Municipal, Partners

Continually improve diversity, quality of goods and customer service to attract more local and touristic clientele.

Partners

Create a public gathering space in the square on Saint-Pierre and Sainte-Anne to benefit the Marché Sainte-Anne and beautify the town.

Municipal

Strengthen Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's restaurant and local food reputation by exploring the creation of a «Festival Gourmand» as a hallmark festival.

Partners, Municipal

3. Create an economic development strategy that aligns with the long term goals and objectives of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue.

Work with landlords to reduce the number of empty storefronts

Municipal, Partners

Explore zoning changes to allow for commercial development.

Municipal

Encourage resident involvement and support from the town for Société de développement commerciale to improve consistency with promotions.

Municipal

Create a unique destination for tourists; create a theme or brand for the village to attract people for shopping, eating and leisure

Partners

4. Develop a municipal sustainable purchasing policy

Create sustainable purchasing guidelines for the town and businesses

Municipal, Partners

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Number of tourists
- Services and amenities
- Business success rate
- Job creation



This beautiful stone farmhouse is part of what was once the Peter Williamson Farm in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's north sector. Williamson was a Scot by birth and named the property the 'Braerob Farm' in an attempt to poetically describe the beauty and history of the place. The word 'Brae' comes from a Scottish word for 'hillside,' referring to the gentle slope from the road, while 'rob' was a tribute to the Robillard Family who owned and worked the farm for about 200 years.

The history of the Robillard Farm starts from about 1739 when Claude Robillard acquired rights to the land from Thomas Ranger.



7. Natural Areas

A major report, the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*, released in March 2005 highlighted a substantial and largely irreversible loss in the diversity of life on Earth, with some 10-30% of the mammal, bird and amphibian species threatened with extinction, due to human actions. In another UN report (the 3rd Global Biodiversity Outlook) the rate of biodiversity loss has not been reduced because the five principal pressures on biodiversity are persistent, even intensifying:

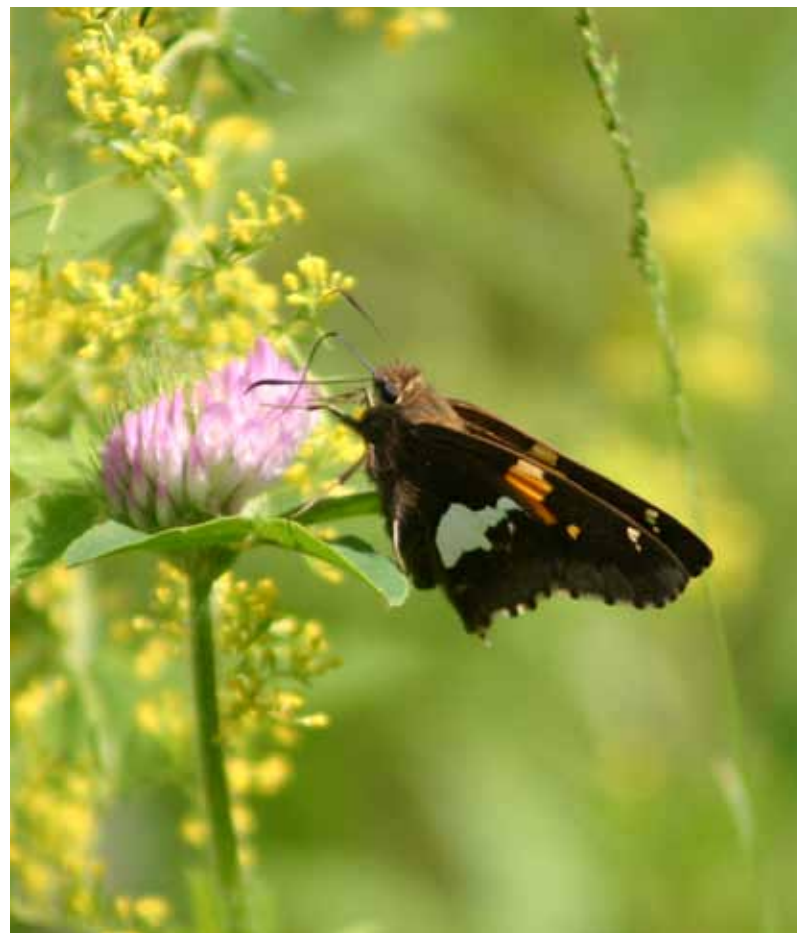
1. Habitat loss and degradation
2. Climate change
3. Excessive nutrient load and other forms of pollution
4. Over-exploitation and unsustainable use
5. Invasive alien species

In light of these facts, the areas where high levels of biodiversity still exist in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, like the Morgan Arboretum and the parc-nature de l'Anse-à-l'Orme and eco-territory, need to be conserved and protected from the five principal pressures. Some of these pressures are not exclusively related to activities in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue and so are not controllable from a municipal perspective but others are local in nature and can be regulated (i.e., some forms of pollution, habitat degradation, invasive alien species).

In August 2011, the Agglomération of Montréal, the MDDEP and Investissement Québec publicly

committed to protecting 31 hectares of the l'Anse-à-l'Orme eco-territory. This agreement was finally put into place after active lobbying by the City of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. This expands the parc-nature de l'Anse-à-l'Orme to over 200 hectares, an area which contains a marsh, deer yard (where approximately forty White-tailed Deer winter), ten provincially rare species of plants, and a cedar forest. Other lands remain within the identified eco-territory that have not been acquired by Montréal to complete the envisioned expansion of the parc-nature de l'Anse-à-l'Orme, however, the Agglomération of Montréal and the City of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue are actively working to find solutions.

In comparison with many neighbouring municipalities on the island of Montréal, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is fortunate to have approximately 30% of its municipal land area either forested or being used for agriculture, or park space. The city is also fortunate that the Ecomuseum Zoo and the Morgan Arboretum promote the conservation of natural areas through natural history education and promotion.



Did you know?

McGill's Morgan Arboretum is home to 30 species of mammals, 20 species of reptiles and amphibians, over 170 species of migratory and overwintering birds, and rare species including Bloodroot, and the Purple Twayblade.



Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Culture and Identity
- Health and Community Well-being
- Education and Innovation
- Economic Vitality
- Water

Description of Success

By 2030, our critical natural areas are protected to enhance ecosystem integrity and biodiversity. All natural areas are linked by adequate, scientifically-determined corridors, and where possible, areas are ecologically restored and re-naturalized. Our commitment to conserving our natural areas is an integral part of the community's identity and shared values.

We will know we are successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Ecosystem Integrity is Maintained and Enhanced within our Protected Areas

The functioning ecosystems that make up the protected areas of the Morgan Arboretum and the parc-nature de l'Anse-à-l'Orme continue to exist in a self-sustaining and self-regulating way without being compromised by human activities and structures.

2. We Value our Natural Heritage

Our community is aware that we are fortunate to have an abundance of natural spaces and that by conserving them; we are conserving one of the last remaining areas of rich biodiversity on the island of Montréal, for the benefit of all species.

3. Promote and Create Awareness of our Natural Areas

People in the community are educated about the value of this natural area and are aware of the great educational resource this area provides.

4. Stakeholders Actively Partner to Conserve Natural Areas

Landowners, McGill University, the City of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue and the Agglomération of Montréal work in partnership to conserve, enhance and protect our natural areas.

Key Performance Indicators

Below are indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Invasive species
- Area of natural wetland
- Area of parks and green space
- Water quality of Rivière à l'Orme



7. Natural Areas (continued)

8 year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy	
1. Protect biodiversity and natural spaces	
Proposed Actions	Responsibility
Environmental impact studies take place before any development	Partners
Implement bylaws requiring the preservation of as much natural field and forest space as possible when developing or renovating (ie. no clearcutting)	Municipal
Use native species in municipal plantings	Municipal
Enforce severe fines for poachers in the forest	Municipal
Enforce fines for littering in the parks and forests	Municipal
Begin the process of re-naturalization of the shorelines	Municipal, City of Montreal
Restoration of the Rivière à l'Orme river's water quality through identifying and mitigating sources of water pollution by working with Montréal's Direction de l'environnement	Municipal, Partners, City of Montréal
Maintain plants and greenery on bike path by expanding fruit tree plantation along the bike path	Municipal
Control and restrict the growth of invasive species (ex: Rhamus catharhca)	Citizens, Municipal, Partners
2. Promote the value of our natural spaces	
Do a biological inventory of the municipality to identify species at risk.	Municipal, Partners
Use elevated boardwalks when possible with biodiversity information to educate citizens and visitors	Partners
Develop activities that allow people to enjoy nature such as creating a kayak and canoe rental service	Partners
Make short videos for the Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue website explaining the value of our natural areas	Citizens, Municipal
3. Stakeholders actively partner to conserve natural areas	
Develop education initiatives in conjunction with the Ecomuseum Zoo, Macdonald Campus, and the Morgan Arboretum to educate youth on the importance of preserving nature	Partners
Promote Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue as the premier eco-tourism site on the island of Montréal	Municipal
Work with existing partners to conserve the remaining 12 hectares of the l'Anse-à-l'Orme eco-territory	Municipal, City of Montréal, MDDEP
Implement a proposal to use John Abbott College's Police Tech students as «biodiversity rangers»	Partners

Deer in the parc-nature de l'Anse-à-l'Orme





8. Energy and Transportation

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is in an unusual situation for a small community. There is an approximate influx of about 10,000 people into Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue daily, and thousands of vehicles use the Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue territory every day, commuting to and from Montréal. The many vehicles on Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's territory come largely for the educational institutions such as McGill University's Macdonald Campus, John Abbott College, Macdonald High School, École Bout-de-l'Isle and the École Secondaire St-George.

The increase in population on Île-Perrot has lead to Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue being used as the exchanger between the 40 and the 20 for commuters to get across the Pont Galipeault. Most residents in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue commute to work, mainly by car. Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is served by the AMT commuter train and STM buses. The commuter train provides service for commuters going into the city at peak hours. Regular weekday and weekend bus service on the island of Montréal is provided by the 211 and the 200. The 405, 411 and 419 also provide weekday service from the bus terminal and John Abbott College into downtown Montréal and Fairview Centre. Shuttle buses are used to transport residents from the bus stop into Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue and the Sainte-Anne Hospital. The north sector of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue with limited access to transit, has access to the 419 during weekdays and

a recently added Taxibus to provide service during the weekend.

Despite the bisection of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's village by two major highways, both sectors benefit from good access to major arteries, a commuter train station and access to public transit. With any creation of new residential development in the north sector, modifications will have to be made to existing infrastructure in order to accommodate the new population while focusing on walkable and transit-oriented development.

In Québec, approximately 98% of the energy for our heating and cooling needs comes from hydro power, though wood and fossil fuels such as heating oil and natural gas are still used as energy sources. Green house gas emissions and particulate matter are higher for heating oil and wood combustion and efforts are being taken to reduce their use.

Recent strides in energy efficiency have taken place in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue with geothermal heating systems being installed at the Sainte-Anne Hospital, Schluter Systems and John Abbott College.



The City has taken recent steps towards reducing its footprint by participating in Earth Hour, producing a green house gas inventory for 2008-2009, using hybrid vehicles and installing LED street lamps in some sectors. Energy conservation is an ongoing issue for the community as it is for the society at large .

Description of Success

By 2030 our use of energy and the way we transport ourselves is safe, efficient, affordable, accessible and non-harmful. We will not contribute to rising green house gas emissions and air pollution. We encourage energy conservation and active transport through education, incentives and providing transportation choices.

We will know we are successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Transportation is safe and efficient

Our transportation system encourages and facilitates a safe, efficient and active transportation system. Our public transit networks are prioritized, while safe and efficient roadways are maintained. The number of single driver vehicles passing through and parking in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue does not increase.

2. Green house gas emissions are reduced and air quality is improved

Our buildings and transportation systems reduce their electricity consumption, green house gas emissions and their dependence on fossil fuels by investing in alternative technologies and fuels. Our air quality is improved.

3. Active transport is promoted

Our bike and walking paths are improved and promoted to encourage a low impact and healthy community. Our north and south sectors are easily accessible by bike and on foot.

Did you know?

A number of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's Public Works trucks run on 5% biodiesel which means that 5% of the fuel is produced from renewable sources which reduces greenhouse gas emissions.



Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Health and Community Well-being
- Education and Innovation
- Economic Vitality



8. Energy and Transportation (continued)

8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy	
1. Make improvements to the transportation network	
Proposed Actions	Responsibility
Create a parking improvement strategy that will improve parking in the town by bringing together relevant partners to address parking issues	Municipal, Partners
Create a transportation improvement strategy including public transit development in the north sector and improved train service	Municipal, Partners Agglomération,
2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	
Work with the educational institutions on reducing the number of single driver vehicles into Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue daily to improve parking and reduce emissions	Citizens, Partners, Municipal
Designate at least 1 bike day per year with road closures	Municipal
Encourage the switch of the municipal fleet to hybrid, electric and alternative fuel vehicles	Municipal
Encourage use of renewable energy, residential energy conservation and reduced electricity use	Municipal, Citizens, Partners
Promote and enforce anti-idling policies	Municipal
3. Promote and encourage active transport by making infrastructure improvements	
Design infrastructure in the north and south sector, and new development to favour pedestrian and bicycle and public transport	Municipal, Partners
More bicycle storage in downtown Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, at train stations and in any new development	Municipal, Agglomération
Extend and connect the cycling paths so more people will use them for regular transportation and not just recreation; Link train stations to Bixi bikes to facilitate transportation to and from the commuter trains	Municipal, Partners
4. Enforce boating regulations	
Implementing and enforcing speed and sound limits for speed and pleasure boats	Municipal, Parks Canada
Work with Parks Canada to create a no-wake zone west of the locks	Municipal, Parks Canada

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Local transportation satisfaction
- Transit proximity
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Local air quality



The Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue train station is a primary mode of transportation for residents commuting to and from Montréal on a daily basis. An increase in train service has been a public transportation objective of the West Island and is important to reduce single passenger vehicle use, and the associated congestion and emissions.



9. Resources and Waste Management

In 2011, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue residents produced over 300 kg of waste each, sending over 1600 tons of material to landfill. Waste to landfill accounted for 70% of community waste while diversion of recyclables and organic material away from landfills, accounted for approximately 30%, or 600 tonnes, of all community waste.

Garbage and recycling pickups currently occur for residents and businesses (not institutions or industries) once a week with few restrictions on waste production. Programs are in place whereby residents can acquire a home composter at a subsidized rate, branch pick-ups occur throughout the year, leaf waste pickups occur seasonally, and Christmas tree pickups occur seasonally. Currently one Montréal-operated hazardous waste pickup takes place in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue every year while paints, oils, metals, construction and electronic waste can be picked up on request by the municipality. The closest Écocentre which will accept hazardous materials, electronic, construction and other waste year-round is in Lasalle.

There are excellent examples of waste diversion programs in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. Gorilla Composting, a McGill University student-run group operates composting facilities at Macdonald Campus allowing students and faculty to compost their food waste. The Sainte-Anne Hospital operates an excellent hazardous waste management and recycling program. In the summer, the Green Patrol program promotes composting and waste reduction, including workshops for the summer children's

camp. Despite this, more work needs to be done on creating awareness and promoting the importance of reducing our consumption rather than recycling as a solution to our waste problems.

Implementation of a curb-side organic waste pick-up is being planned for early 2013. Measures are being put in place to increase diversion rates up to 80% through Montréal's Waste Management Plan for 2010-2015.

Description of Success

By 2030, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue is a net-zero waste community and no longer a contributor to landfill sites. Human and ecological well-being is assured as materials that enter Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's economy are sustainable and materials leaving Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's economy are properly managed.

We will know we are successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Encourage sustainable procurement

Products we use are procured as sustainably as possible with regards to cost, production processes and materials. We aim to purchase goods that are recyclable, bio-degradable and non-toxic whenever possible.

2. Improve waste disposal

80% of recyclable materials, organic waste, hazardous household waste, construction, renovation and demolition waste and bulky items are reused or recycled.

3. Reduce consumption through education

Our consumption and disposal is improved and reduced through awareness and education.

Key Performance Indicators

Below are possible new indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Waste to landfill
- Materials use
- Waste diverted
- Hazardous waste



8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy		
1. Reduce consumption and improve disposal through education and awareness		
Proposed Actions		Responsibility
Provide more consistent communication on waste reduction, how to dispose of waste, and where to dispose of waste within Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue to residents and businesses.		Municipal
Provide information from the town on waste disposal to new residents, focusing on student housing.		Municipal
Improve consumption and disposal habits.		Citizens, Partners, Municipal
2. Work towards our goal of zero waste through improving the sustainability of our waste disposal methods		
Implement the agglomeration and provincial waste management directives through Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue's local waste management plan.		Citizens, Municipal
Implement a city-wide curb-side organic waste pickup and explore partnerships with Macdonald Campus, Sainte-Anne Hospital and John Abbott College for this pickup.		Municipal, Partners, Agglomération, Citizens
3. Create sustainable procurement guidelines and encourage the use of recycled and repurposed goods in municipal operations.		
Work in partnership with local producers to create a sustainable purchasing policy for Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue as mandated by Montréal's Waste Management Plan		Municipal, Partners
Encourage the use of recycled products in municipal projects and operations as mandated by Montréal's Waste Management Plan		Municipal
Life cycle assessment is completed for major material purchases by the City		Municipal

Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Education and Innovation
- Economic Vitality
- Energy and Transportation

Did you know?

The chemicals in batteries are hazardous to our health when disposed of in landfills since they can leach into the surrounding soils and watershed. Battery collectors are in place in various municipal buildings to increase recycling of these hazardous materials.



10. Water

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue has historically treated its own potable water and dealt with its own wastewater. However since 2002, we have purchased the majority of our potable water from Pointe-Claire and Montréal. Wastewater treatment on the Montréal Island has been centralized in the east end since 1988. Average daily water production in Québec is about 795 L per person which is about 35% higher than the Canadian average. The provincial government's 2017 Potable Water Strategy (Stratégie québécoise d'économie d'eau potable) mandates municipalities to reduce production of potable water by at least 20% per person and to reduce water losses to a minimum of 20% of the volume of distributed water.

The town still has many areas where old sewer and potable water infrastructure exists which causes water to be wasted and increases the risks of water pollution. However many streets continue to be re-done, the most recent ones being rue Brown and rue Sainte-Anne. In some of the city's older areas, the sewers serving some properties are combined sewers. During dry weather, combined sewers carry all contents to treatment plants. However, during wet weather, the volume of water may exceed the sewer system's capacity and some of the water overflows untreated into the lake. Some storm drains are not connected to the system which leads to the treatment plant in east-end Montréal so they flow directly to our local channels that eventually drain to Lac Saint-Louis or Lac des Deux-Montagnes. There also have been and there may still be cases where a home's sanitary sewer line is mistakenly connected to the storm sewer

system, sending domestic household waste, wash water, and other wastewater directly to the river.

According to Environment Canada, Lac Saint-Louis or the Ottawa River are both waterways that are polluted, though pollution levels have decreased in the past 40 years due to stricter provincial and federal laws. In 2003, in addition to mercury, sediments in Lac Saint-Louis contained polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and PCBs, both known carcinogens, at concentrations exceeding the probable effects level. The source of the contamination is likely a tributary of the Saint-Louis River, as well as industrial effluent discharged to the lake.

The Rivière à l'Orme, the last inland river on the island of Montréal, also suffers from bad water quality due to various sources of water pollution (some of which may be illegal). It is an area where the rare Map Turtle exists so it is all the more urgent that the water quality of this river be addressed.

One form of pollution that can be controlled by the town comes from the use of salt on roads in the wintertime. The most commonly used de-icing salt is sodium chloride, which is readily available and inexpensive and effectively depresses the freezing point of water to melt ice. However, the salt runoff can enter air, soil, groundwater and surface water and accumulate in watersheds that pose risks to aquatic ecosystems and water quality. The Rivière à l'Orme



Did you know?

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue does not salt the Chemin l'Anse-à-l'Orme over the winter since increases in salt concentration in freshwater and soil systems are damaging for the plants and animals that rely on them.



and watershed must be protected as mandated in Montréal's «Politique de protection et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels» and makes it a focus area for the PPU and restoration.

Water is metered in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue to encourage conservation, and residents and commercial enterprises are charged a water service fee based on consumption levels. Residents, businesses and industries were charged \$0,58 per m³ in 2011, whereas producing 1 m³ of water in Québec costs about \$1.50 on average.

Related Priority Areas

- Built Environment and Livable Neighbourhoods
- Culture and Identity
- Health and Community Well-being
- Economic Vitality
- Natural Areas

Description of Success

By 2030, our water resources contribute to our health, the health of our environment, our social well-being and our community identity. We value water for its inherent value and will improve the state of our collective resource by reducing water consumption and improving water quality. We want to swim in our lakes!

We will know we are successful when we have achieved the following:

1. Improved Water Quality

Our local waterways are so clean that we can safely swim in them and eat the fish that comes out of them without having to worry about ingesting dangerous amounts of pollution. Shoreline areas of the community are selectively re-naturalized.

2. Water Resources are Conserved

Measures to reduce residential, industrial, commercial and institutional water consumption are put in place and new construction integrates water conservation.

3. Improve our Water Infrastructure

Sewer infrastructure has been improved. We have replaced and repaired deteriorating water supply and sewage infrastructure. We use building techniques that encourage absorption of groundwater directly into the soil.



10. Water (continued)

8 Year Transition Strategies

Below are a set of transition strategies that will be achieved within the next eight years to begin the transition from current reality to success.

Strategy

1. Create a “water wise” program for residents to improve water efficiency and make improvements to municipal infrastructure.

Proposed Actions	Responsibility
Implement the MAMROT’s potable water-use reduction strategy and action plan	Municipal
Educate the public, businesses and industry on reducing their daily water consumption and minimizing water leakages	Municipal, Partners
Implement a prevention based program to detect and repair leaks in the water distribution system	Municipal, Partners
Encourage the use of drought resistant landscaping for homes and city spaces and use untreated lake water or rain for watering	Municipal

2. Develop a water quality improvement program to improve water quality in the Rivière à l’Orme and Lac Saint-Louis

Work with the City of Montréal, Kirkland and Beaconsfield, Baie d’Urfé and the MTO to undertake a study to find out the main sources of pollution that affect the Rivière à l’Orme and address them.	Municipal, Partners
Encourage the use of phosphate-free products in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	Municipal, Partners
Increase dialogue with partners to determine levels of contaminants entering surrounding waters	Municipal, Partners
Mark public sewers that drain directly into the lake with a painted warning sign (ie. a painted yellow fish or «Drains to lake»)	Municipal

3. Identify, protect and restore natural areas and biodiversity in our rivers and lakes.

Encourage birds and waterfowl to nest in the area: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Erect purple martin birdhouses along the shorelines• Encourage Wood Ducks and other cavity-nesting waterfowl to nest in the area	Municipal, Partners
Encourage non-motorized boating and develop boating activities such as kayaking and canoe	Municipal, Partners
Re-naturalization of the shorelines (eg. Parc Godin)	Municipal, Partners
Patrol out of season fishing	Parks Canada, Partners

Key Performance Indicators

Below are indicators that we can use to measure and report on progress towards success using the transition strategies.

- Rivière à l’Orme health
- Water use
- Lac Saint-Louis water quality
- Drinking water quality





Glossary of Terms

Accessible | Free of barriers, open to all.

Affordability | In the resident housing context, affordability refers to residents’ ability to secure housing that requires no more than 30% of gross household income – the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation benchmark.

Backcasting | A basic planning approach where one begins with a vision of success in the future (ie. a sustainable society) and then uses the question what shall we do to move from where we are today toward our vision to identify strategic actions.

Biodiversity | The diversity of plants, animals and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organizations, including genes, species, ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them.

Climate change | Warming of the Earth’s climate resulting from the buildup of greenhouse gases (eg. carbon dioxide, methane) in our atmosphere due to human activities (primarily the combustion of fossil fuels). (Environment Canada)

Closing the loop | A process where the manufacturing, use and disposal of a product results in no waste – where all materials are captured in a ‘loop’ through the supply chain and waste management system

Corridors (Wildlife habitat) | Linear habitats embedded in unsuitable habitat that connects two or more larger blocks of suitable habitat and which is proposed for conservation on the grounds that it will enhance or maintain the viability of wildlife populations in the habitat blocks.

Compost | Organic matter that decomposed and recycled as fertilizer and soil amendment. Compost is often made from fruit and vegetable scraps and yard waste.

Critical Natural Areas | These areas incorporate unique and sensitive habitats such as streams, lakes, wetlands, old growth forests, alluvial forests, riparian

areas and the corridors connecting them. These areas are the focus for protection.

Disability | Individuals’ permanent moderate to severe limitation in functioning (activity) or restriction in participation, normally classified as physical, sensory, communication, intellectual and mental.

Economic diversification | The characteristic of business variety in the economy both across and within individual business sectors.

Ecological Integrity | A term used to describe ecosystems that are self-sustaining and self-regulating. For example, they have complete food webs, a full complement of native species that can maintain their populations, and naturally functioning ecological processes (energy flow, nutrient and water cycles, etc).

Ecosystem Support Capacity | The maximum population size of the species that the ecosystem can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water and other necessities available in the environment.

Equitably | Marked by fairness, objectivity and accessibility with respect to long term costs.

External costs (externalities) | The environmental and social costs of production which are not captured in typical financial cost and benefit calculations. These costs are often difficult to quantify, yet can have a significant impact on societal health and environmental quality.

Flexibility | The capacity to adapt to new, different or changing requirements.

Footprint | In this case, the ‘footprint’ refers to the total social and environmental impact that a foodstuff has over the course of its life cycle through farming, production, transportation, use and end of life. Impacts may include associated water use (‘water footprint’); associated greenhouse gas emissions and so forth.

Greenhouse Gas | A gas that traps heat in the atmosphere. Major green house gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides.

Green Building | An approach to building design and construction that employs techniques that minimize environmental impacts and reduce ongoing energy consumption while contributing to the health and productivity of its occupants.

Internalisation of Costs | The value of goods and services must reflect the full costs they generate for society throughout their life cycle, from their design to their consumption and final disposal.

LEED® | The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability by recognizing performance in five key areas of human and environmental health: sustainable site development, water efficiency, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor environmental quality.

Life Cycle Analysis | Methodology used to evaluate a product’s environmental performance. This methodology evaluates the product over its life time; from the extraction of resources to production to its disposal at the end of its useful life.

MAMROT | Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Occupation of Territory

MDDEP | Ministry of Sustainable Development Environment and Parks

MTQ | Ministry of Transport Québec.

Mixed-use | Developments that combine residential, commercial and other uses in the same building or development. Residences above shops and live-work residences are examples of mixed-use developments.

Novoclimat | A certification created by the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources for new homes that reduce energy consumption by at least 25%

Partners | People and organizations from some combination of public, business and civil constituencies who engage in voluntary, mutually beneficial, innovative relationships to address common societal aims through combining their resources and competencies.

Precautionary Principle | The key element of this principle is avoidance of environmental risk in the face of uncertainty.

Renewable Energy | Energy from sources that produce electricity or thermal energy without depleting resources. Renewable energy includes solar, wind, water, earth and biomass power and energy from waste. (Natural Resources Canada)

Social Capital | The stock of active connections among people: the trust, mutual understanding and shared values and behaviours that bind the members of human networks and communities and make cooperative action possible.

Stakeholder | All individuals, groups and interests that are affected by and/or affect Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue and its activities. This includes the natural environment and future generations.

Sustainability principles | See our explanation of sustainability in the «Your Questions Answered.»

The Natural Step Framework | A definition of sustainability and a long-term planning approach. See our explanation of sustainability in «Your Questions Answered.»

Transparency | The commitment to account or explain the acts, omissions, risks and dependencies for which one is responsible to those with a legitimate interest – the stakeholders of the community.

Upstream | An approach where solutions anticipate and avoid problems before they occur, as opposed to ‘downstream’ solutions where resources are used to deal with the results of the problem. For example, buying a product without packaging is an upstream solution whereas recycling the packaging is a downstream action.

Zero-waste | An aspirational goal where all outputs, currently referred to as ‘waste,’ are used as inputs for another process.

References and Contributions

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