

1770 **LA PRÉSIDENTE :**

Alors, on va reprendre. J'inviterais maintenant monsieur Bradford Dean, s'il vous plaît.
Bonjour, Monsieur. Welcome. Good afternoon.

1775 **M. BRADFORD DEAN :**

Bonjour. Malheureusement mon français, c'est comme ci comme ça. Alors, je voudrais...

1780 **LA PRÉSIDENTE :**

You can speak in English. There's no problem.

M. BRADFORD DEAN :

1785 Dear esteemed members of the *Office de consultation publique de Montréal*, thank you for facilitating this opportunity allowing the expression of your citizen's concerns over this important matter being the future of L'Anse-à-L'Orme.

1790 I think it's appropriate that we are in a place to hear within the Westview Baptist Church as we are discussing subject which is beyond the material. This is a subject that one could really put no cost to.

1795 Thus, I have the honour of presenting to you the Quebec chapter of the Sierra Club Canada Foundation which I am a member, and who I work as a coordinator for. But I also am here as a citizen of Montreal, of Canada, and as a member of first nation, the Cree nation.

1800 But I would first like to acknowledge that we are standing on unceded territory of the *Tiohtia:ke Tsi*, Mohawk traditional land, on the island of Montreal. They had called *Tiohtia:ke Tsi* in North America, also known as Turtle Island.

I would first like to say that this land had historically been a meeting place for other indigenous nations including the Algonquin peoples. I believe when talking about urban development as we are today, this land, it is important to recognize the ongoing colonization of indigenous peoples who have been safeguarding this land for millennia.

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I'm proud to say that the Sierra Club Quebec is committed to the protection and restoration of the natural environment in Quebec. We, as an organization, have been involved on a wide variety of issues ranging from the protection of wildlife and wilderness, loss of biological diversity, climate change and advocacy advocating for sustainable energy.

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It is folly to regard our island as an inexhaustible resource to be exploited indefinitely by those who claim to know what is best for this land.

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This land, as you might already know, is not able to speak for itself in a common language, nor only to those who also speak in a language agreed, as an advocacy group, the Sierra Club is dedicated to help preserve with other alike organizations and groups, the last remaining green spaces on the island of Montreal. We urge you to listen to all of these organizations and citizen bodies here with us today on behalf of Pierrefond's future generations who have yet to speak, that the *Office de consultation publique de Montréal* halt development immediately on Pierrefond's last remaining natural wetlands in L'Anse-à-L'Orme.

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The Sierra Club Quebec in 2014 created a moratorium to help preserve 10% of green spaces on the island of Montreal for 10 years. Mayor Denis Coderre agreed in 2015 to help preserve parts of Mont Royal for this purpose. We invite you to also become part of the solution and agree to help preserve Montreal's last remaining 185 hectares of wetland meadows in Pierrefonds. Thank you.

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LA PRÉSIDENTE :

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Thank you. Tell us a little more about the moratorium of 2014. Explain its status, maybe what does it cover exactly? Please.

M. BRADFORD DEAN :

1835 Yes. Well, in 2014, the Sierra Club Quebec undertook creating a document to gain
people's interest and along with a petition. And we were advocating for preserving 10% of natural
green spaces on the island of Montreal for 10 years, to hold development for 10 years. We had
presented to Denis Coderre, we had spoken with Denis Coderre on the subject and he replied in
a letter to us in 2015, stating that he would like... he will do this for the district of Montreal, to
preserve 10% of the green spaces there.

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M. JOSHUA WOLFE, commissaire:

So the moratorium is for 10 years and then, what was your purpose to have a 10-year
moratorium? What did you want to see happen during that time?

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M. BRADFORD DEAN :

1850 Well, of course, we believe 10 years is the adequate time needed in order for the
biodiversity to regain its loss status which, as you know, development has disrupted biodiversity
to such a degree that 10 years would be the minimum amount of time to allow biodiversity to
regain itself in its formal status before.

LA PRÉSIDENTE :

1855 What would be signs that something has changed and the biodiversity would have
gained some?

M. BRADFORD DEAN :

1860 Well, there are indicators known to biologists on how to measure biodiversity and it is a
known fact that development has disrupted types of species in set parcels of land. So...

LA PRÉSIDENTE :

1865 Could you give us some examples?

M. BRADFORD DEAN :

1870 Well, the whole island of Montreal has been an example of a loss of biodiversity. There are species that are disrupted in terms of population and distribution.

LA PRÉSIDENTE :

1875 What kind of species?

M. BRADFORD DEAN :

1880 O.K. Well, I heard today about... there is an owl. There is a specific type of snake that was in this area. There is the fox, the red fox population is included. And that's only what comes on top of my head, but I'd be happy to provide you a list of species specific that are endangered.

LA PRÉSIDENTE :

1885 Fine.

M. JOSHUA WOLFE, commissaire:

Thank you.

1890 **LA PRÉSIDENTE :**

Thank you very much.