



LOUIS-JOSEPH PAPINEAU

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

Management Plan



LOUIS-JOSEPH PAPINEAU

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Western Quebec Field Unit

October 2007

Foreword



Canada's national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas offer Canadians from coast-to-coast-to-coast unique opportunities to experience and understand our wonderful country. They are places of learning, recreation and fun where Canadians can connect with our past and appreciate the natural, cultural and social forces that shaped Canada.

From our smallest national park to our most visited national historic site to our largest national marine conservation area, each of these places offers Canadians and visitors unique opportunities to experience Canada. These places of beauty, wonder and learning are valued by Canadians - they are part of our past, our present and our future.

Our Government's goal is to ensure that each of these special places is conserved.

We see a future in which these special places will further Canadians' appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of Canada, the economic well-being of communities, and the vitality of our society.

Our Government's vision is to build a culture of heritage conservation in Canada by offering Canadians exceptional opportunities to experience our natural and cultural heritage.

These values form the foundation of the new management plan for Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site of Canada. I offer my appreciation to the many thoughtful Canadians who helped to develop this plan, particularly to our dedicated team from Parks Canada, and to all those local organizations and individuals who have demonstrated their good will, hard work, spirit of co-operation and extraordinary sense of stewardship.

In this same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Baird". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

John Baird
Minister of the Environment

Louis-Joseph-Papineau
National Historic Site of Canada

M A N A G E M E N T P L A N

RECOMMENDED BY:



Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada Agency



Francine Émond
Superintendent
Western Quebec Field Unit
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Introduction

Parks Canada Agency

On behalf of the people of Canada, Parks Canada protects and presents nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and fosters public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations.

Papineau House: upper middle-class home of a statesman

An eminent politician, lawyer, and landlord, Louis-Joseph Papineau was born in Montreal in 1786 to Joseph Papineau, himself a

politician, notary, and lord, and to Rosalie Cherrier. In about 1805 as his schooling drew to a close, Papineau developed an interest in politics. This period coincided with the birth of French Canadian nationalism as French speakers joined the ranks of the professional trades and political parties emerged. Papineau was admitted to the bar in 1808 and, as militia captain, took part in the War of 1812. Until the insurrection of 1837, Papineau remained a prominent political figurehead in Lower Canada.

This house accommodates Papineau family from 1819 to 1837, and again from 1846 to 1850. Restored in the early 1960s by journalist Eric McLean, the residence set the tone for a residential renaissance still continuing to this day in the old town.



Sunrise on Louis-Joseph Papineau's house, restored by Montreal journalist Eric McLean in the early 1960s
Parks Canada / A. L'Italien-Savard

Papineau House: a National Historic Site of Canada

Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site of Canada (Papineau House) is located at 450 Bonsecours Street in Montreal (Quebec). The property is located in the northeast sector of the historic Old Montreal district as decreed by the Quebec Department of Cultural Affairs in 1964. Parks Canada manages in Montreal its three national historic sites placed within downtown area of one of the three more important Canadian urban centres: Lachine Canal, Sir George-Étienne Cartier and Louis Joseph-Papineau.

In 1968, the Papineau House was recognized as having national historic significance as home to politician Louis-Joseph Papineau

and his family. This house belongs, at last, to the municipality's *Exceptional Heritage Value Sector designates* for this area.

In 1982, Environment Canada acquired the site on behalf of Parks Canada. In acquiring the site, Parks Canada also came into possession of a collection of artefacts associated with Louis-Joseph Papineau. The purchase contract gave the former owner a right of occupancy until his death, in 2002. It also specified that the building retain its residential vocation until that time, and which it still has today. A commemorative plaque from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada¹ has been postponed indefinitely.



October 23, 1837, Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu plays host to the Six-Comtés prerevolutionary assembly. Patriotes leaders, headed by Louis-Joseph Papineau (seen here haranguing the crowd) attract more than 5,000 people. The rebellion is on.
Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec

1. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada advises the Minister of the Environment, who is responsible for designations and for the management of the system of National Historic Sites of Canada.

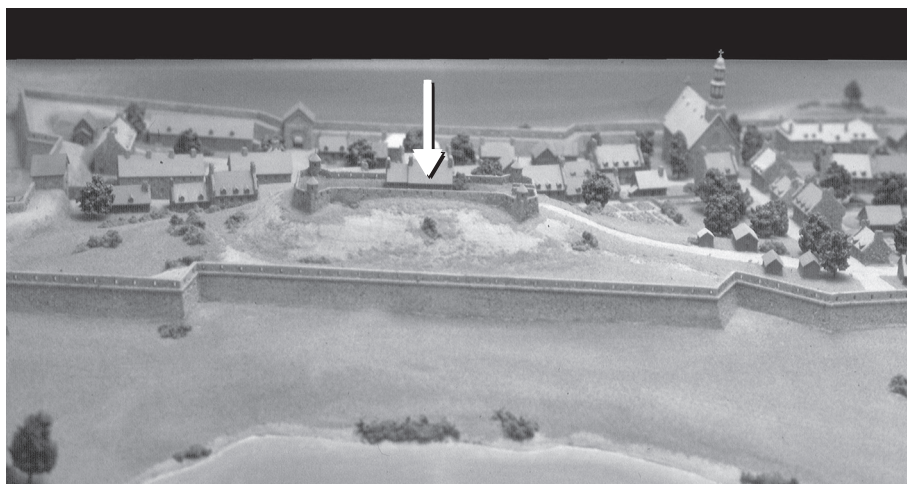
Management Plan

The Management Plan of a National Historic Site of Canada identifies the management measures and the orientations for assuring the commemorative integrity of the site in a long-term perspective. The preparation of the Louis-Joseph Papineau Management Plan was undertaken under the subsection 32.(1) and (2) of the Parks Canada Agency Act, which stipulates that every national historic site must prepare a Management Plan that will be tabled in parliament every five years.

The plan must reflect Parks Canada's general policies and planning documents, but must also account for the public's points of view and suggestions. The drafting of this document is entrusted to an ad hoc professional

committee whose work is supervised by a planner. The management and development orientations suggested must be supported by solid knowledge of the information and the known issues.

This first Management Plan will allow for a better knowledge and cultural heritage of the site, of problems attached to the protection of endangered cultural resources and of management process. The plan presents a vision statement for the site over a fifteen-year horizon and materialized by new orientations. Implementation of some of these orientations should currently be envisioned in the longer term, when the financial conditions or the establishment of the required partnerships will allow.



The levelling of the Montreal Citadel in the early 19th century allowed Notre-Dame Street to be extended and the slope on Bonsecours Street to be made lessened. Owners of the Papineau House took advantage of the opportunity to make significant alterations to their residence.

(Model from the Stewart Museum, Île Sainte-Hélène)

Parks Canada / C.-A. Piché

LIEU HISTORIQUE NATIONAL DU CANADA

Louis-Joseph-Papineau

Contexte régional

Louis-Joseph Papineau

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

Regional Context



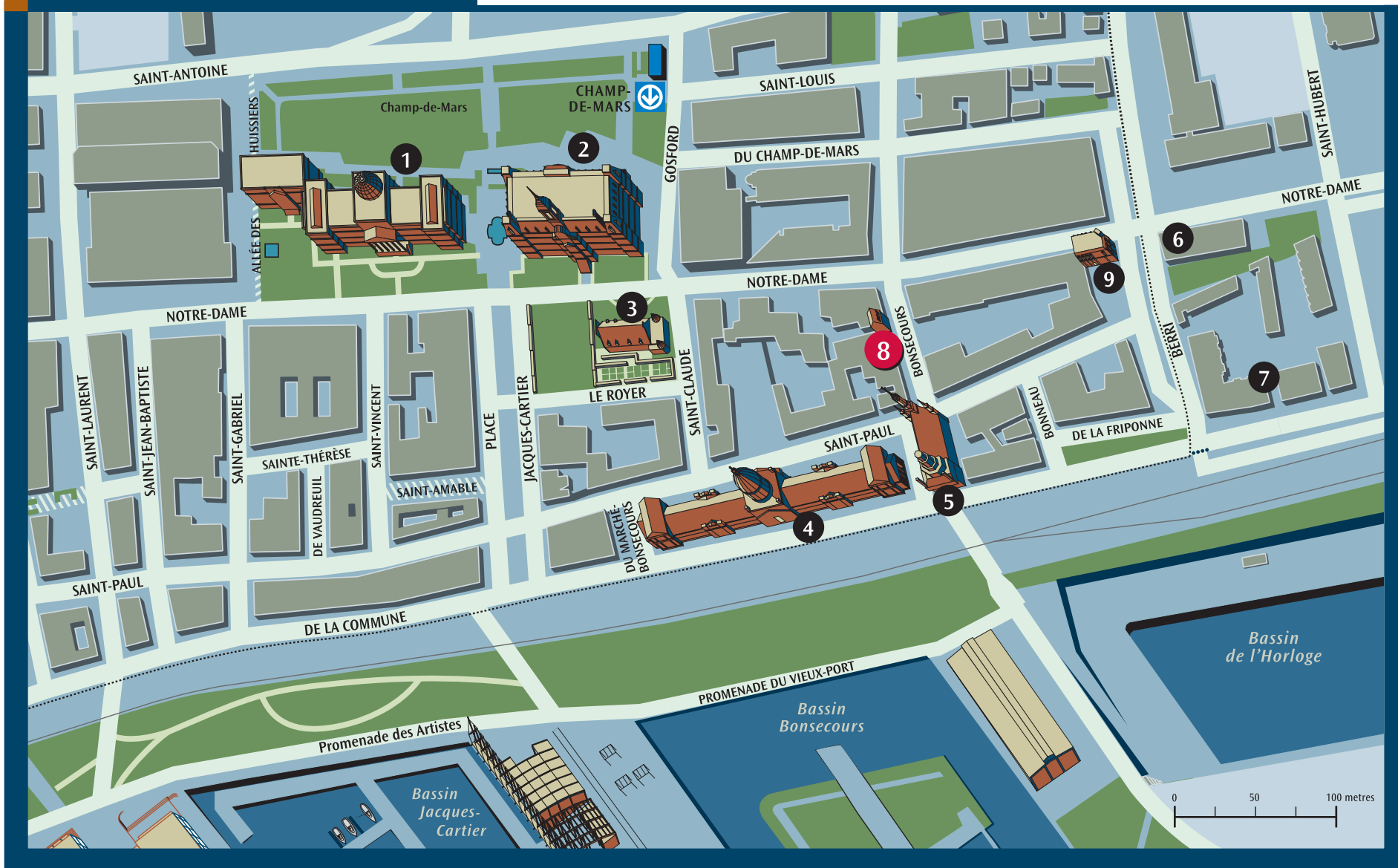
Lieux historiques nationaux du Canada National Historic Sites of Canada

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Bataille-de-la-Châteauguay
<i>Battle of the Châteauguay</i> | 7 Louis-S.-St-Laurent
<i>Louis S. St. Laurent</i> | 12 Canal-de-Lachine
<i>Lachine Canal</i> |
| 2 Caserne-de-Carillon
<i>Carillon Barracks</i> | 8 Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier
<i>Sir Wilfrid Laurier</i> | 13 Canal-de-Chambly
<i>Chambly Canal</i> |
| 3 Coteau-du-Lac
<i>Coteau-du-Lac</i> | 9 Sir-George-Étienne-Cartier
<i>Sir George-Etienne Cartier</i> | 14 Canal-de-Carillon
<i>Carillon Canal</i> |
| 4 Commerce-de-la-Fourrure-à-Lachine
<i>The Fur Trade at Lachine</i> | 10 Louis-Joseph-Papineau
<i>Louis-Joseph Papineau</i> | 15 Canal-de-Saint-Ours
<i>Saint-Ours Canal</i> |
| 5 Fort-Chambly
<i>Fort Chambly</i> | 11 Manoir-Papineau
<i>Manoir Papineau</i> | 16 Canal-de-Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue
<i>Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal</i> |
| 6 Fort-Lennox
<i>Fort Lennox</i> | | |

Louis-Joseph Papineau

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

Location Plan



- 1 Old Court House
- 2 Montreal City Hall
- 3 Chateau Ramezay

- 4 Bonsecours Market
- 5 Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours Church
- 6 Old Dalhousie Train Station

- 7 Faubourg Québec Realty Project
- 8 Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site of Canada
- 9 Sir George-Etienne Cartier National Historic Site of Canada

1. The Importance of the Site in the Network of National Historic Sites

1.1 Site

The designated site covers an area of 664 m² and includes a four-storey, single-family residence today divided into three apartments, as well as an annex and a backyard. This residence and its backyard form the property held by Papineau during the first half of the 19th century. The backyard has a landscaped space under which some archaeological, attested or supposed, remains rests. These vestiges are linked to the old dependences. Since its acquisition, the house has a residential vocation.

1.2 Natural components

The landscaping of the backyard has been home to few tree species planted for decorative purposes.

1.3 Cultural components

The National Historic Site houses cultural resources associated with 300 years of European and American occupants. The majority of these witnesses of the past still have an antiquity value of an exceptional quality.

Papineau House is built in direct alignment with the street. As was the custom in the mid-19th century, the house's façade runs right along the sidewalk. The house stands on its original location and covers an area

more or less identical to the original lot. The building underwent three major architectural transformations:

- an expansion carried out by Papineau himself to add a carriage gate as well as wood sheathing along the façade in imitation of freestone;
- the residence's conversion into a hotel, which changed the room layout and substituted a flat roof and two walls for the old gabled east roof;
- Eric D. McLean's restoration project, which returned the home much to its original form in Papineau's day, most notably through the reconstruction of its two attics and gabled roof with dormers and the reconstitution of its original room layout and the noble floor's original decor. The aim was to recreate as faithfully as possible how the house appeared in the 1830s.

Today, the house and its annex include:

- the ground floor apartment—still rented out—which covers only that floor and provides access to the backyard;
- the noble floor apartment, which also extends to all three levels of the annex that was added in part during the French regime. The parking garage and terrace are reserved for this rented unit. Once occupied by Mr. McLean, the apartment is now closed to the public;

- the last apartment—also still rented out—which occupies both attic floors;
- the backyard;
- a garden and vegetable patch.

The level 1 cultural resources² that symbolize or characterize the national significance of the Louis-Joseph-Papineau Historic Site include:

- landscape elements;
- the stone building that underwent a number of architectural changes over the years;
- the small backyard and the annex;
- most remains and walls that were once part of the old outbuildings;
- most of the archaeological remains uncovered in the backyard;
- the ethnological collection, made up of objects associated with Papineau or decorative elements taken from the residence.

The cultural resources that are not related to the reasons for the site’s designation as a national historic site (level 2) include:

- Archaeological vestiges associated with the excavations and the outside archaeological monitoring, but without a thematic link with the commemorative intents (vestiges linked to the two houses, the former Syro-Lebanese cathedral and old buildings now disappeared);
- The ethnological collection of objects associated with Papineau and its entourage not related to the reasons justifying the designation as a national historical site.

The following resources are considered to be in **good condition**:

- the landscapes and landscape elements related to the reasons for the site’s designation;

- the designated site;
- the Papineau House;
- the backyard and annexes;
- archaeological sites.

The following resources are considered in **acceptable** shape:

- Level 1 and 2 ethnological and archaeological collections.

The state of the following resources is **unknown**:

- Level 2 presumed archaeological remains.



A commemorative plaque installed on Papineau House by the Quebec government, ca. 1965
Parks Canada

2. A cultural resource is a human work, or a place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and that has been determined to be of historic value. Source: Parks Canada *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

1.4 Landscape components

The level 1 cultural resources that are part of the landscape and that symbolize or characterize the national significance of the Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site include:

- landscape elements;
- the stone building;
- the small backyard and the annex;
- archaeological remains from the backyard;
- Bonsecours, St-Paul and Notre Dame streets;
- neighbouring buildings, including Bonsecours Church and Market.

1.5 Facilities, services and other activities

Papineau House has been closed to the public since its acquisition by the Canadian government. It lacks the basic interpretation resources and activities and services normally associated with Parks Canada sites, including the three interpretation tools needed for basic presentation: a commemorative plaque from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, a website dedicated to the historic site, and at least one interpretation tool available on site.



Preserving Louis-Joseph Papineau House is part of broader efforts to preserve and present the entire Bonsecours district, notable for its namesake chapel.

Parks Canada

2. Commemorative Integrity of the Site

The commemorative integrity is a concept used by Parcs Canada which describes the health, or wholeness, of a national historic site. It describes also the state desired for this place. A national historical site has a commemorative integrity when:³

- the resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat,
- the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public, and,
- the site's heritage values (including those not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site) are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.

The commemorative integrity statement serves as the guideline for the planning and the management of these sites. The statement focuses on the commemorative intent of the site, describes the current cultural resources, determines their value and identifies the messages related to the national historic significance of the site which must be communicate to the public. The commemorative integrity statement also states the objectives to be reached in the matter of preserving the cultural resources and of communicating messages associated with the national historic significance of the site. In all, the commemorative integrity statement is the framework of the guideline to establish the desirable state of the site; the difference between the desirable state of the site

and the existing situation should dictate the management measures to ensure the preservation and presentation of the site.

2.1 Parks Canada objectives

As a federal government agency responsible for preserving and presenting the country's historical and cultural heritage, Parks Canada particularly has the objective:

- **To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's history through a national program of historical commemoration;**
- **To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites administered by Parks Canada by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources;**
- **To encourage and support the protection and presentation by others of places of national historic significance that are not administered by Parks Canada.**⁴

Parks Canada must ensure that national historic sites are used wisely so as not to impair protection of heritage resources. In concert with interested groups and individuals, Parks Canada must promote understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the heritage values associated with its historic sites.

3. Parcs Canada, *Commemorative Integrity Statement Guidelines*, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2002, p. 2.

4. Parcs Canada, *National Historic Sites Policy*, p. 73.

Moreover, to concretize its mandate, Parks Canada has adopted a series of strategic objectives, which will orient its activities over the next five to ten years.⁵ Among these strategic objectives, we note the following:

- ensure that the commemorative integrity of this national historic site is maintained;
- make Canadians and international visitors aware of Canadian heritage so they have a better understanding of the value of commemorative integrity and a greater appreciation of the network of national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas in Canada;
- provide visitor services that are conducive to the discovery and enjoyment of this national historic site, while at the same time ensuring that the impact of visitor traffic is kept to a minimum;
- improve Parks Canada's management by choosing a mode of management centered on an effective decision-making process and the results;
- manage human resources in a way to offer to Parks Canada's employees, high qualified and representative of Canadian population, a stimulative work environment.

2.2 The commemorative intent

The commemorative intent of a historic site, i.e. the element to be commemorated specifically on the site, is closely connected with the special features that cause its national significance to be recognized and which, in the final analysis, justify its existence as part of the system of national historic sites.

Reasons for the commemorative designation, as defined in the minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for 2002 are:

- a close link exists between the site and the most active period in Papineau's career as leader of the Parti canadien, and as a prominent actor in the events leading up to the Rebellion of 1837;
- Papineau House represents the successful combination of several stylistic influences associated with the architecture of the French Regime and its Neoclassical and Palladian traditions.



The noble floor drawing room
Parks Canada

5. Parks Canada, *Parks Canada Agency Corporate Plan 2005/06 – 2009/10*, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2005.

2.3 The designated place

The words “designated site” applies to a site acknowledged by the Minister of Environment following the recommendation by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. These words designate a site, a building or other sites of national interest or importance, including outbuildings or other works which are of national interest on account of their age or architecture. The designated site is an area which is geographically definable and delimited. The information relevant to a designated site is found in the minutes of the Board.

At Louis-Joseph Papineau national historic site, the designated site corresponds to the legal property of Parks Canada which includes the house, the annex, the garage and the backyard.



The staircase and entrance hall lighting fixture
Parks Canada / A. L'Italien-Savard



The drawing room chimney is a reproduction of the one that once adorned this formal room. Papineau took the magnificent original with him in moving to Montebello and the Petite Nation seigniory. To make up for its loss, he commissioned a copy that can still be seen on Bonsecours Street today.

Parks Canada / Y. Fortier

3. Analysis of the Actual Situation

The main issues related to the presentation of the Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site of Canada arise from the site's current situation in relation to Park Canada's objectives and strategic orientations.

3.1 Issues about the heritage character and the commemorative integrity of the site

Preservation of cultural resources

Since its acquisition by Parks Canada, Papineau House has benefited from the proper care needed for its protection, in accordance with the spirit and the intent of the Parks Canada *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. The carry forward of its development and its eventual opening to the public however caused to postpone or give to later:

- the inventory of the architectural, ethnological and archaeological resources link to the site;
- the production of an a historiographic review and research program link to the site's commemorative intent;
- setting to standards Papineau House with the purpose of a public opening;
- implementing a conservation and maintenance program for the buildings, as well as for artefacts stored on site, or at the Quebec Services Centre.

Communication of messages

Papineau House has been closed to the public since its acquisition by the Canadian government.

Parks Canada's challenge will be:

- to determine Papineau house's vocation for the next fifteen years;
- to study the feasibility of a communication strategy built up to match with management and development programs selected for this site;
- to implement the elements of this strategy;
- to offer, at the convenient period, an unforgettable visitor experience.

3.2 Urban, commercial and land stakes

Two out of three Papineau house's apartments are presently rent to residential tenants. Since the death of the former owner, the last apartment, proposed in hiring, did not find taking.

Parks Canada's challenge will be to determine Papineau house's vocation for the next fifteen years and to produce a management policy dedicated to real estate activities.

3.3 Administration and operations issues

The Government of Canada is committed to sustainable development. It is working toward preventing pollution and protecting the environment as it carries out its activities. Parks Canada Agency is one of the agencies targeted by the *Sustainable Development in Government Operations* initiative and is required to draft sustainable development strategies. The intent of the strategies is to ensure that complying departments and agencies systematically take environmental, economic and social considerations into account in their decision making. Parks Canada must report to Parliament on its progress in fulfilling its environmental responsibilities.

Parks Canada is a leader in the stewardship of natural and cultural resources. Stakeholders and the public recognize this and expect that Parks Canada's own operations and facilities will be managed in ways that do not compromise any resources. The Agency therefore has a special responsibility in how it manages the facilities at its parks and historic sites, the communities around the parks and its commercial operations.

The Western Quebec Field Unit has an environmental management system in which some of the measures apply to the Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site.



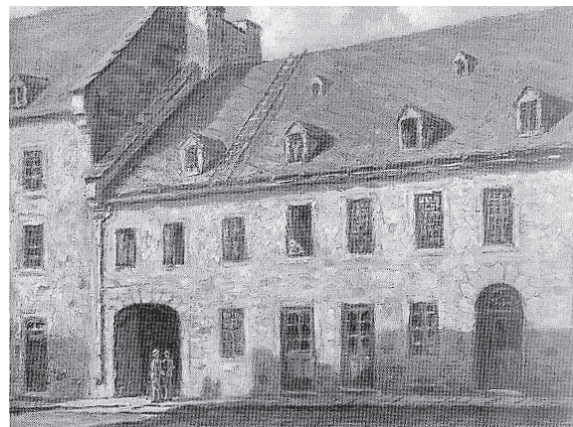
The dormer arrangement on Papineau House helped make it one of Montreal's most beautiful homes in the early 19th century.

Parks Canada / A. L'Italien-Savard

4. Vision Statement

The projection statement that follows reflects the general orientation that Parks Canada and its partners are suggesting for the near future and beyond as far as the Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site is concerned.

- Papineau House commemorates the leader of the Parti canadien, his family and career, and the domestic, social, and architectural environment he lived in at the time of the 1837 and 1838 rebellions. The house also represents “a successful combination of several stylistic influences associated with the architecture of the French regime and its Neo-classical and Palladian traditions”.
 - Parks Canada is progressively switching the house’s focus from its residential vocation to a museological one, while remaining respectful of its current tenants.
 - Parks Canada preserves both the house and its collections in accordance with its *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. Partners also participate in its mandate to safeguard the site’s commemorative integrity.
 - The Parks Canada network promotes Papineau House’s national historic significance, along with its other heritage values, to an increasing number of visitors. It has developed a program of educational activities specially designed for new ethnocultural clienteles contributing to the Canadian identity. Lastly, the Papineau house, the Sir-George-Étienne-Cartier national historic site and their partners promote common communication and marketing strategies.
- Visitors enjoy a memorable experience thanks to the site’s historic integrity, the quality of the preserved heritage property, the variety of educational activities, the efficiency of the services available, and shared management.
 - Parks Canada promotes public and private partnerships in accordance with the Agency’s management objectives. This can involve drawing up inventories, cataloguing, and preserving and presenting the cultural landscape and heritage resources through the implementation of regional activities.
 - Papineau House is preserved, maintained, and administered according to principles provided in the *Sustainable Development Strategy*.



Historical research draws on numerous archives, including those of the City of Montreal. This view of Papineau house by Georges Delfosse is preserved by Montreal.
City of Montreal / Georges Delfosse

5. Orientations and Management Measures

Over the years ahead, Parks Canada will seek to fund the following management measures from its budget or through partnership agreements. Although the Management Plan covers a five-year period, it is part of a fifteen-year vision. Accordingly, the following measures are classified in two categories: grayed and white. During the next five years, Parks Canada will be giving priority to grayed measures, while concretization of the others (white) will be considered later on, when the necessary financial resources will be available.

5.1 Protecting and presenting cultural resources

Considerations

The meaningful remains and buildings associated with the Papineau House constitute a heritage monument that is representative of a memorable period in Canadian history. The site's commemorative integrity will be maintained only when Parks Canada will have taken the necessary measures to inventory and preserve the collections and the archaeological and ethnological remains associated with the site.

Proposed orientations

- 1 – Develop Papineau House in accordance with Parks Canada's mandate, its *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, and its commitments to Canadians, while remaining mindful of its financial capabilities.
- 2 – Draw up an inventory of the ethnological and archaeological resources linked to the site.
- 3 – Develop a historiographic review of the site's commemorative intent.
- 4 – Develop a research program aimed at better promoting key themes.
- 5 – In accordance with the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, implement a conservation and maintenance program for the buildings, as well as for artefacts stored on site, or at the Quebec Service Centre.
- 6 – Carry out conservation and presentation efforts at Papineau House in accordance with Parks Canada's *Sustainable Development Strategy*.

5.2 Communication of messages and heritage values

Considerations

Communication of the messages and heritage values of national historic sites is one of Parks Canada's key objectives. Interpretation is used as a process of communication designed to provide visitors with an explanation or meaning for figures or events of the past using appropriate experiences, objects and media. The communication program targets all categories of visitors and conveys a variety of message elements.

Papineau House has been closed to the public since its acquisition by the Canadian government. It lacks the basic interpretation resources and activities and services normally associated with Parks Canada sites, including the three interpretation tools needed for basic presentation: a commemorative plaque from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, a website dedicated to the historic site, and at least one interpretive tool available on the site.

Proposed orientations

- 7 – Develop the basic interpretation tools normally associated with sites that are closed to the public (commemorative plaque, website, at least one interpretation tool available on site).
- 8 – On a medium or long term, develop interpretation and visitor experience concept in accordance with the commemorative integrity statement.
- 9 – On a medium or long term, develop tools required by this interpretation and visitor experience concept.

5.3 The preservation and presentation of national historic sites associated with the same region and linked by a similar theme

Considerations

The region immediately surrounding Papineau house is home to two other historic sites administered and managed by Parks Canada (Lachine Canal and Sir George-Étienne Cartier) and around one hundred sites, events and persons of national historic significance linked directly or indirectly to Papineau House.

These sites can be easily reached from the house and provide a rich presentation potential.

These resources are administered by a wide range of partners.

Proposed orientations

- 10 – Make the owners and public aware of the heritage value of these properties and encourage them to protect and present these resources.
- 11 – Work together with the owners of these sites in conveying messages of national historic significance and contextual messages for each of the sites' clienteles.

5.4 The preservation of the natural resources and the management of the environment

Considerations

At Louis-Joseph Papineau national historic site, the designated site corresponds to the legal property of Parks Canada which includes the house, the annex, the garage and the backyard.

Proposed orientations

- 12 – Carry out a site's environmental evaluation in order to better understand environmental management, specifically building's energy evaluation.
- 13 – Update and carry out the site's environmental management system.

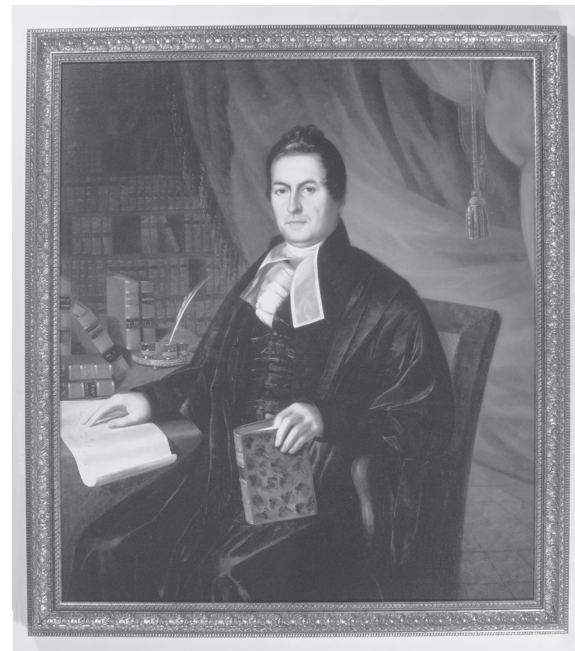
5.5 Visitor traffic at the Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site

Considerations

Papineau House is closed to the public since its acquisition by the Canadian government.

Proposed orientations

- 14 – On a medium or long term, set the standards of Papineau House with the purpose of a public opening (electricity, heat, washrooms, etc).
- 15 – On a medium or long term, draw up an inventory of visitor needs and expectations.



Louis-Joseph Papineau and his wife, Julie Bruneau, transformed the old, French-style family home into a London-style residence, with Canadian-style dormers. Their stay here during Papineau's leadership of the Parti canadien links the house to a defining period in Canadian history.

National Gallery of Canada / Antoine Plamondon

5.6 Site management and partnership

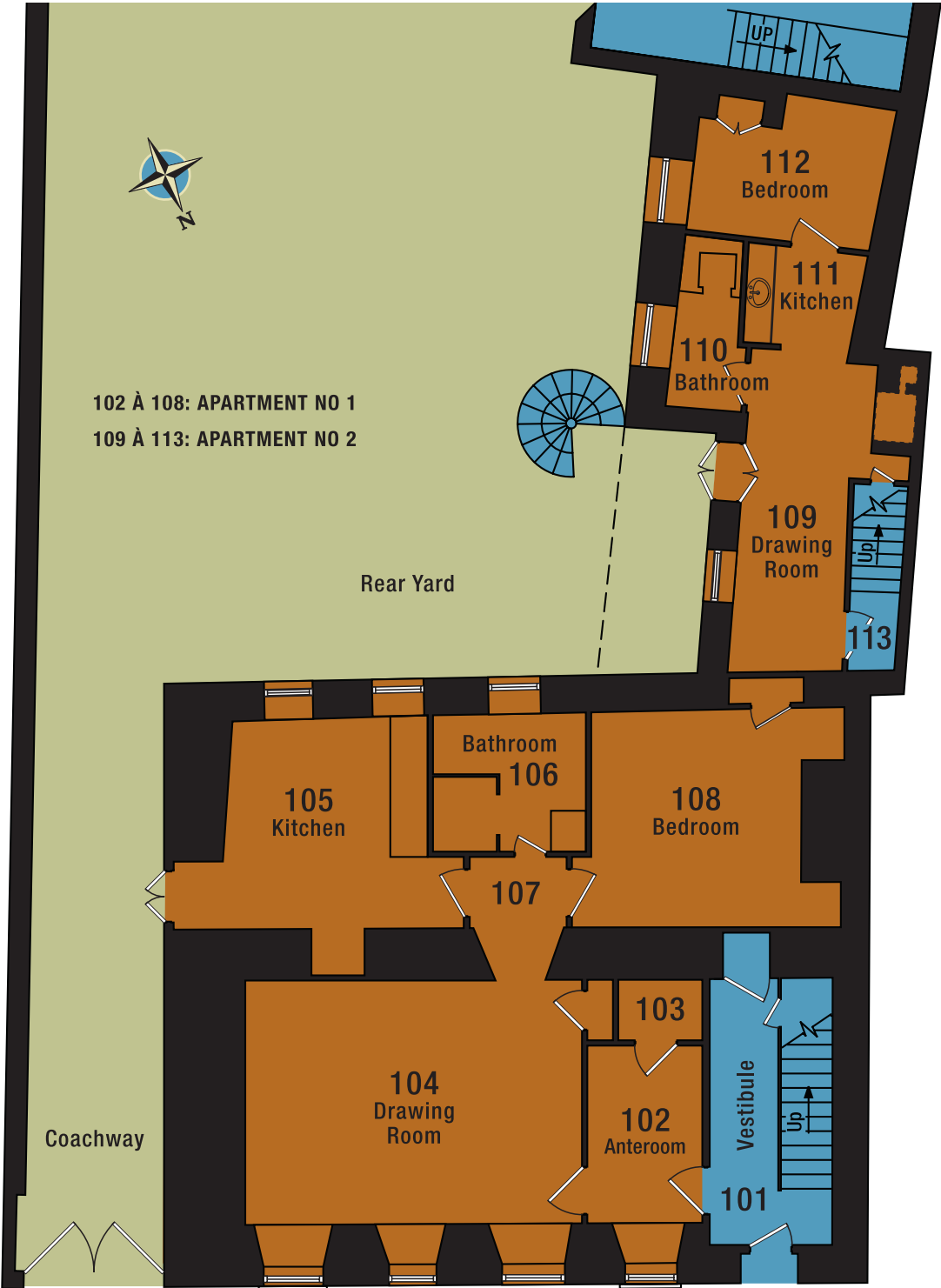
Considerations

The creation of strategic alliances has become vital to a more open management of the network of parks and to the funding of activities held on sites under the Agency's jurisdiction.

Management of the Papineau house is the responsibility of Parks Canada, but could require a certain amount of commitment on the part of some of the site's partners and the joint sponsoring of activities and services. Networking with the local and regional community could lead to the development of quality interpretation tools and services and special thematic, recreational and tourist activities.

Proposed orientations

- 16 – Ensure the site's commemorative integrity through the creation of a permanent, community-based advisory committee for both the Papineau and Cartier houses.
- 17 – Assist partners in their management of Papineau House's cultural resources located outside the jurisdiction of Parks Canada, as well as in the inventory and conservation efforts associated with these resources.
- 18 – Continue to rent the house apartments until Parks Canada or a partner proposes a viable development project.



102 À 108: APARTMENT NO 1
109 À 113: APARTMENT NO 2


Rear Yard

Coachway

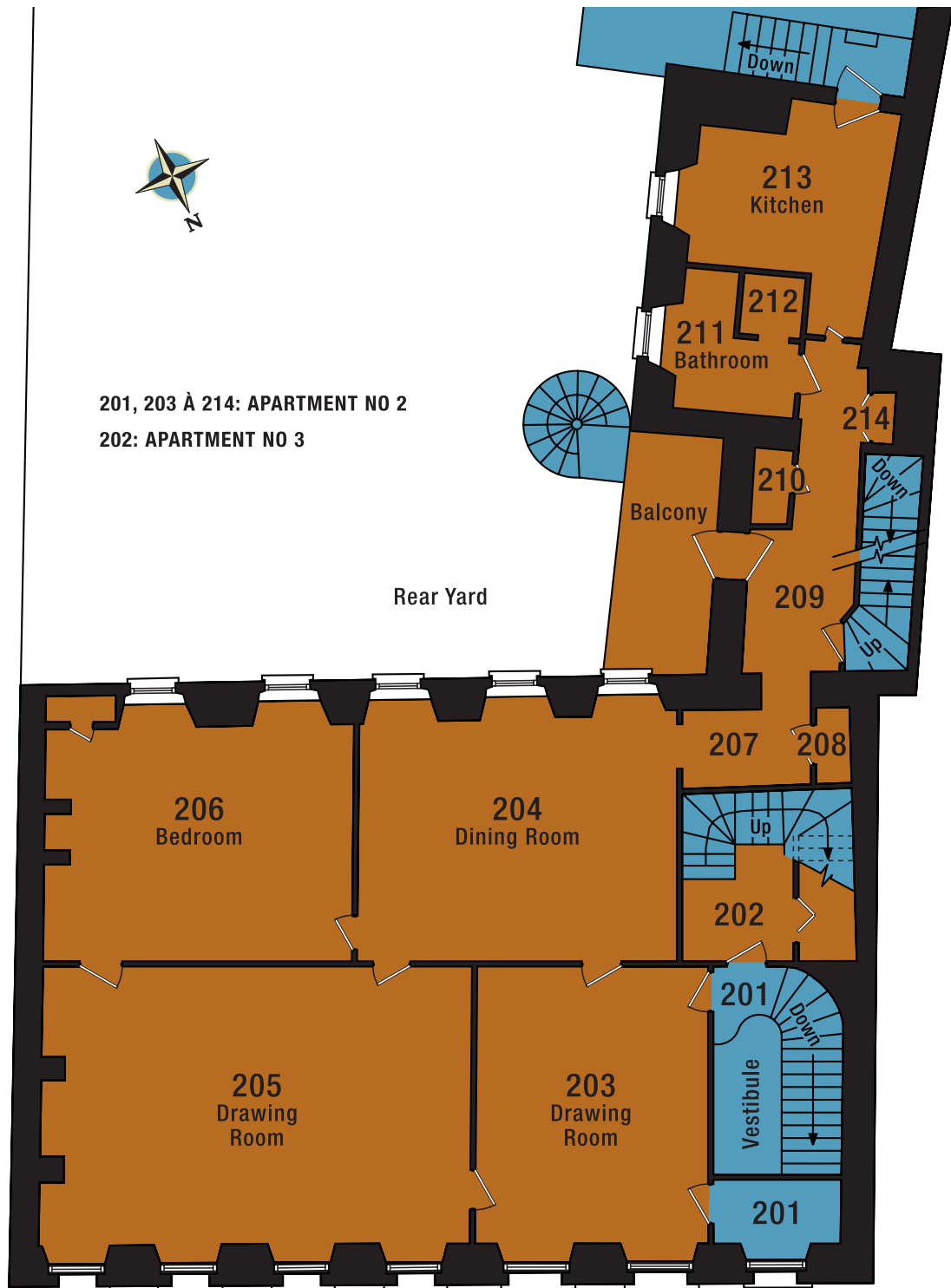
BONSECOURS STREET

FUNCTIONS OF SPACES

 Public Area
(Limited Access)

 Apartments
(Limited Access)

 Rear Yard
(Limited Access)



FUNCTIONS OF SPACES

Public Area
(Limited Access)

Apartments
(Limited Access)

Rear Yard
(Limited Access)

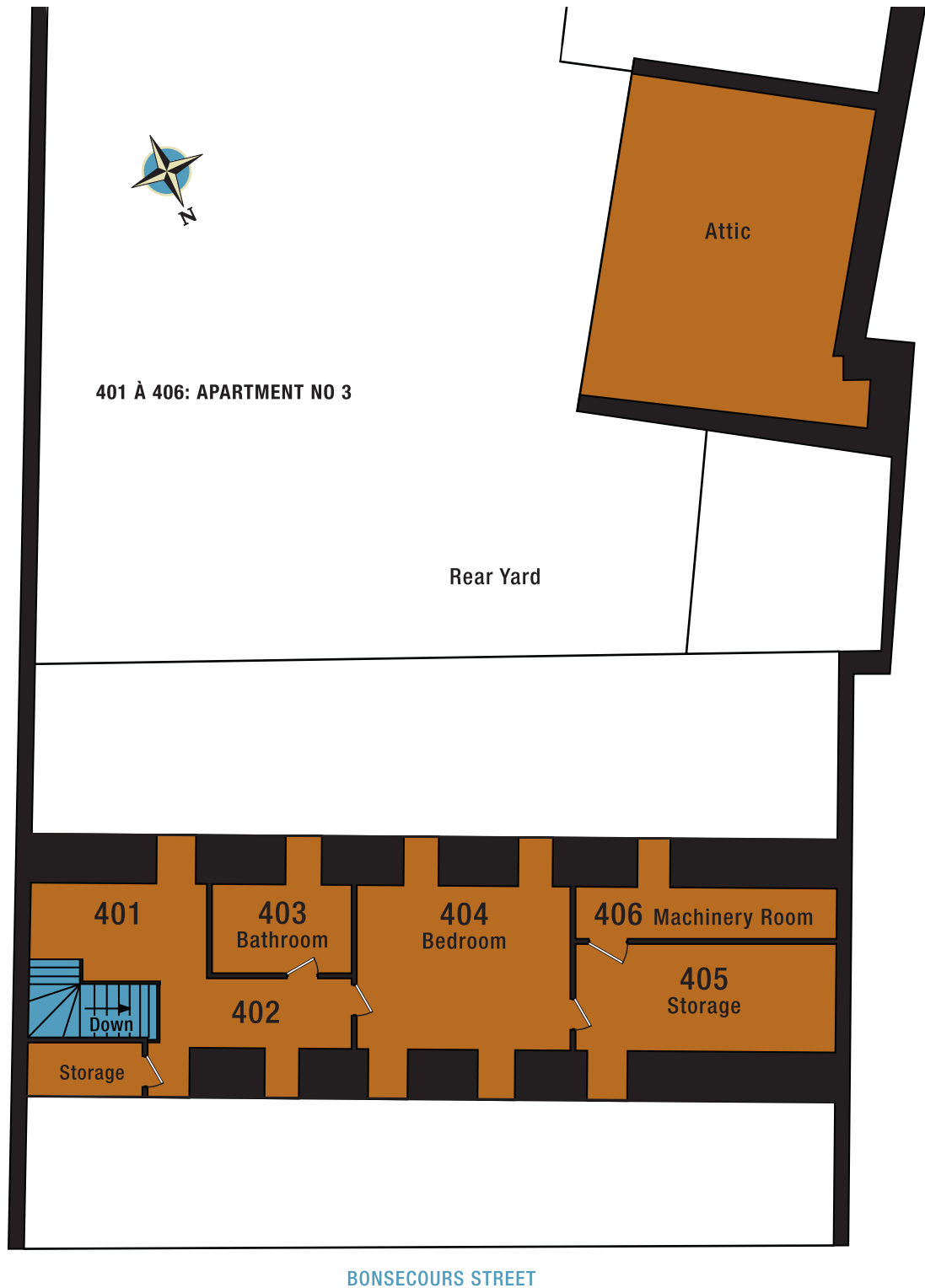


FUNCTIONS OF SPACES

Public Area
(Limited Access)

Apartments
(Limited Access)


Rear Yard
(Limited Access)

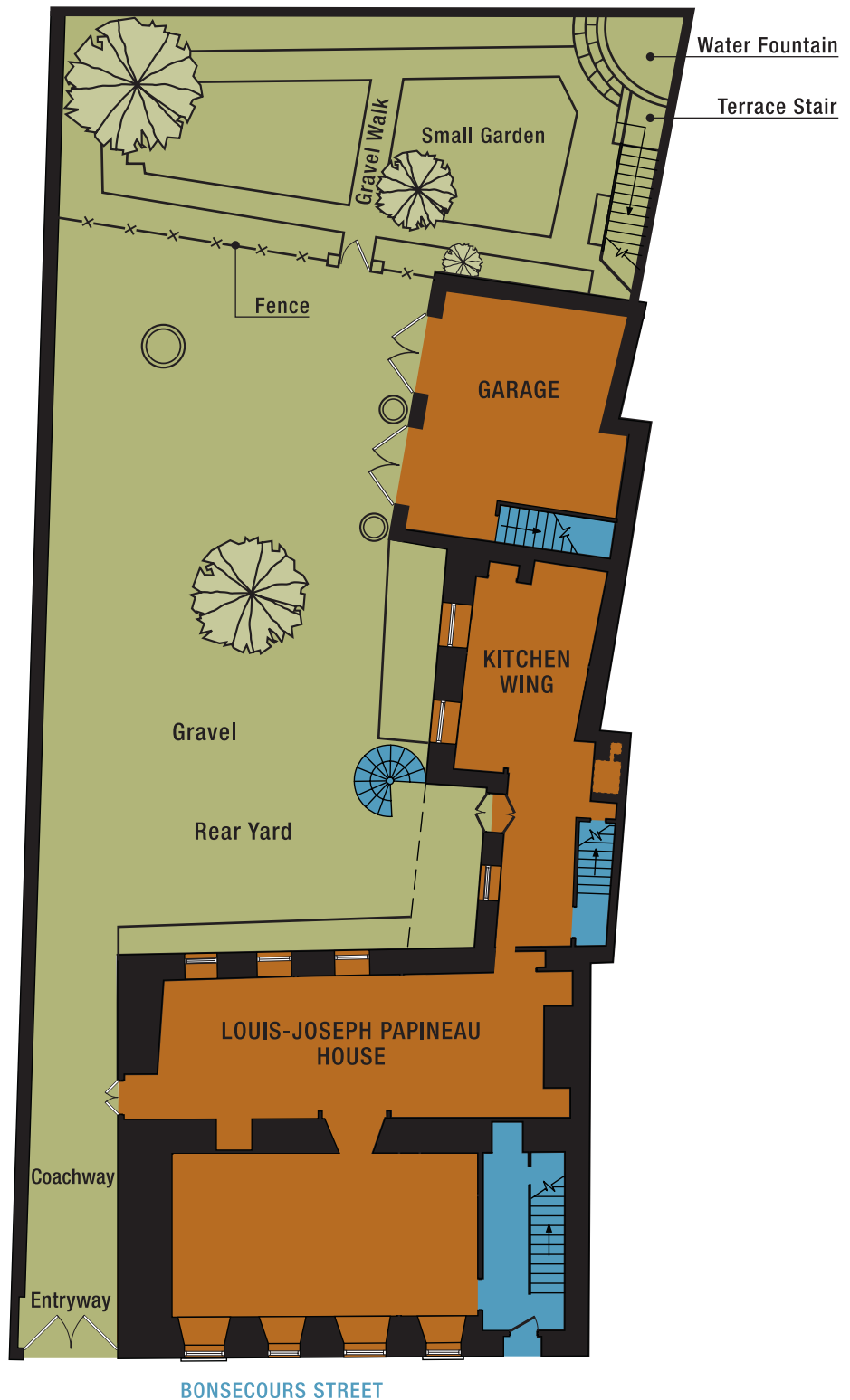


FUNCTIONS OF SPACES

 Public Area
(Limited Access)

 Apartments
(Limited Access)

 Rear Yard
(Limited Access)



FUNCTIONS OF SPACES

 Public Area
(Limited Access)

 Apartments
(Limited Access)

 Rear Yard
(Limited Access)

6. Conclusion

The Papineau House Management Plan is intended to be a strategic guide for the next fifteen years (with a review every five years). An annual budget and work schedule will decide the implementation of the orientations proposed. The director of Park Canada's Western Quebec Field Unit will be in charge of implementing the plan.

The Louis-Joseph Papineau Management Plan proposes management guidelines and parameters based on Parks Canada's mandate. Some measures are aimed at ensuring the site's commemorative integrity, while others are recommended in order to enrich the visitor experience, provide better visitor

services, increase visitor traffic and awareness of the site and minimize the environmental impact of Parks Canada activities.

Clearly, the management measures proposed will require an investment that may prove to be substantial. The Western Quebec Field Unit intends to finance the measures proposed using present budgetary levels, additional special funds, existing programs from which it could benefit or through partnership agreements with the local community. If, in the short term, the Field Unit cannot count on these sources of revenue, new Agency funds should enable the main challenges to be successfully met.



Papineau House belongs to a network of partners that oversees development efforts for the national historic site. One of these partners—the Bonsecours Market—has undergone a tremendous commercial and cultural revitalization in the past few years.

Parks Canada / C.-A. Piché

This Management Plan was presented to people directly concerned with the protection and the development of the Papineau house. These people had the occasion to communicate their points of view within the framework of the planning process.

The progress achieved in implementing the Management Plan will be communicated to the public via the *State of Protected Heritage Areas Report* published by the Parks Canada Agency and in other ways that remain to be determined. The present Management Plan will be reviewed periodically and the public will be consulted in the event of major changes.

7. Summary of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site

The Management Plan for Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site underwent a strategic environmental assessment. The purpose of this assessment was to examine the impact of the proposed activities and management measures on the site's commemorative integrity and protection of the site's biophysical resources.

The environmental assessment was based on the *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals* (1999) and is in accordance with directions outlined in the *Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* (1994) and *Parks Canada Management Directive 2.4.2 on Impact Assessment* (1998).

An initial verification has shown this Management Plan to be in accordance with all Parks Canada and Government of Canada policies.

The scope of the assessment indicates what is included and what is not included in the environmental assessment, thus defining its limitations. The spatial limits used for the purposes of the assessment are the limits of the designated place. The deadlines adopted cover the same time period as Management Plan's 15-year outlook for this historic site.

Assessment of potential impacts of activities and management measures

Sources of stress on the site's cultural and biophysical resources have been analyzed to identify any impacts on heritage resources. The analysis shows that the majority of sources of potential stress have no impact on the site's natural and cultural resources. Some have a slight impact.

Certain management measures are likely to have an impact and would therefore merit particular attention. These management measures involve the protection of the historic site's cultural resources or its presentation. The mitigation measures proposed will lessen certain negative impacts on commemorative integrity and the protection of biophysical resources.

Overall, the analyses lead us to believe that the Management Plan will play a positive role in ensuring the commemorative integrity of the Papineau house.

Assessment of potential cumulative impacts

The assessment of cumulative impacts is based on the principle that the combined effects of various projects and activities may give rise to impacts that are greater than or different from those that would be caused by the projects and activities on an individual basis.

Verification of the residual effects of this Management Plan has shown that little residual impact should persist once mitigation measures and strategies have been applied.

With regard to the overall consequences of the present document in terms of cumulative impacts, they involve the increase in visitor traffic and the way the site is used.

Mitigation measures to eliminate or minimize negative impacts

Like the Management Plan, the mitigation of impacts will be done strategically. These mitigation strategies will be particularly aimed at:

- Applying the precautionary principle and adaptive management for the designated place and the administered place in Parks Canada's strategy for protecting commemorative integrity and protecting natural resources.
- Minimizing impacts on cultural and natural resources when planning projects or activities stemming from the implementation of the Management Plan. These strategies will be determined through the environmental assessment process.

- Implementing a strategy for environmental management that systematically takes into account environmental considerations with regard to programs and operations at the historic site. The site will adopt environmentally friendly practices and put into place an environmental management system that will enable us to constantly work towards improving the site's environmental performance.

Conclusion

The results of the strategic environmental assessment lead us to conclude that based on the information available the Management Plan is acceptable from an environmental standpoint. In addition, the Management Plan will update and improve the commemorative integrity of the Papineau house and protect the biophysical resources. A number of negative impacts can be lessened through the application of certain strategies and measures. However, this strategic review brought to light several concerns involving the protection of cultural and natural resources.

The negative impacts that give the greatest cause for concern can be mitigated using known technical measures or other means that have proven effective in the past. An environmental assessment of projects will have to be conducted at a later stage in the planning process when sufficient details of what is entailed are known. These potential impacts of operating the historic site could be controlled through an environmental assessment of the operations.

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represented by the Chief Executive Officer
of Parks Canada, 2007
Catalogue No.: R64-105/55-2007E
ISBN: 0-662-44331-4
Cette publication est également offerte en français.