



THE CULTURAL
PROPERTY ACT

THE PROTECTION OF QUÉBEC'S HERITAGE

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OF QUÉBEC'S
HERITAGE

The Direction du patrimoine et de la muséologie produced this brochure, published by the Secrétariat général.

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Front cover, from left to right

1. Moulin à vent Fleming
Classified archaeological property
Montréal
MCCCF, Jean-François Rodrigue
2. Manoir Mauvide-Genest
Classified historic monument
Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
MCCCF, Marie-Claude Côté
3. Vase en faïence française
Place-Royale archaeological reference collection
Classified archaeological property
Québec City
MCCCF, Marc-André Grenier
4. Chalouperie Godbout
Classified historic monument
Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
MCCCF, Marie-Claude Côté

Back cover of the brochure, from left to right

5. Pulperie de Chicoutimi
Classified historic site
Saguenay
MCCCF, Jean-François Rodrigue
6. Église de Saint-Romuald
Classified historic monument
Lévis
MCCCF, Geneviève Hébert
7. Ancien palais de justice de Kamouraska
Designated historic monument
Kamouraska
MCCCF, Jean-François Rodrigue

Design:

Tremblay Litalien

Translation:

Traductions Terrance Hughes inc.

Dépôt légal : 2007

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

Bibliothèque et Archives Canada

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ISBN 978-2-550-50627-0

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Cultural heritage occupies an important place in Quebecers' memory but also in their living environment. This heritage is pervasive and varied from the standpoint of its origins, forms and uses.

Over the years, Quebecers have become aware of the value and interest of their heritage, which has led the government to implement conditions favourable to its protection. The *Cultural Property Act* (R.S.Q., c. B-4), adopted on July 8, 1972, is intended specifically to promote the safeguarding and development of the most representative, best preserved facets of our heritage, whether they are places, buildings, works of art or ethnological objects, archaeological sites or collections, archives or printed documents.

To this end, the Act includes a number of provisions that allow the Québec government, the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women and local officials to identify and protect Québec's heritage, and to respect the rights of those who own, oversee or use such heritage.

In the Québec government, the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women is responsible for the administration of the *Cultural Property Act*. The Québec government may, by order, protect a historic or a natural district. The Minister may preserve immovable or movable cultural property that has province-wide heritage value, in particular by granting such property the legal status of classified or recognized cultural property. The Commission des biens culturels du Québec advises the Minister on questions pertaining to heritage. The mandates of this advisory body are defined in Chapter II of the *Cultural Property Act*. In the realm of heritage, the Minister also relies on the expertise of the Direction du patrimoine and the regional branches, which provide front-line liaison with Quebecers.

The municipalities may also protect buildings or sites under the *Cultural Property Act*. On their own initiative or at the request of residents, they may identify and protect property that has heritage value at the local or regional level.

Quebecers have a leading role to play in heritage protection, whether they own cultural property or contact their municipality or the regional branch of the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine to request that a property that they deem to have heritage value be protected. Individuals are essential participants in the safeguarding and development of heritage and can contribute both from the standpoint of preservation and awareness.

The legal status granted by the government applies to two types of territories, i.e.

- **historic districts,**
- **natural districts.**

The status granted by the Minister applies to various categories of cultural property, i.e.

- **works of art**
- **historic properties**
- **historic monuments**
- **historic sites**
- **archaeological properties**
- **archaeological sites**
- **cinematographic, audiovisual, photographic, radio or television works**

 (see the glossary on page 27)

Moreover, the municipalities may protect their heritage by designating historic monuments or establishing heritage sites.

Specific procedures and application measures, advantages and obligations are associated with each type of legal status and category of property. For this reason, it is important to properly measure the foreseeable implications before requesting the attribution of legal status.

To obtain more information quickly

One simple way to learn more about cultural property is to consult the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec*, which presents all of the properties listed in the register of recognized and classified cultural property but also historic or natural districts and property and sectors protected by municipal by-law.

The *Répertoire* is available online
www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca.

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PROVINCE-WIDE STATUS

CLASSIFICATION

RECOGNITION

ORDER RESPECTING HISTORIC
OR NATURAL DISTRICTS



CLASSIFICATION

NATURE AND SCOPE

Classification is an identification and legal protection measure to which the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women may resort to preserve property whose conservation is in the public interest because of its heritage value. More than 500 historic sites and monuments throughout Québec have been classified, along with thousands of objects such as archaeological properties, works of art, ethnological objects, archives, and so on. Over 100 monuments are also surrounded by a protected area.

 (see box on page 10)

ADVANTAGES

- A classified property not only obtains assured permanent protection but also benefits from symbolic added value and enhanced visibility.

Classification makes it possible to identify movable and immovable cultural properties that makes up our cultural heritage.

- All classified property is recorded in the register of cultural properties (s. 11) and the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec*. All classified buildings may also be recorded in the *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.
- The owners of classified cultural property may obtain technical support from the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine. Depending on the type of property, the owner may also obtain financial assistance covering part of the cost of certain restoration work or archaeological intervention (consult the appropriate MCCCCF assistance programs).
- The Act authorizes the Minister, once he has sought the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, to contribute to the maintenance, restoration, alteration or transport of classified cultural property or property situated on a classified site (s. 51 (d)).
- Any classified cultural immovable property not used for commercial purposes may be exempted from property tax to the extent and under the conditions provided by regulation up to one-half of the value entered on the valuation roll (s. 33).

- Under certain conditions, a classified property may be eligible for the programs of other government departments and public agencies and for those offered by the Canadian government.

OBLIGATIONS...

... *Pertaining to preservation*

The Act imposes certain obligations on the owner of a classified cultural property, the first one being to **keep it in good condition** (s. 30).

No person may, without the permission of the Minister, who obtains the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec:

- transport classified property outside Québec (ss. 17 and 34);
- alter, restore, repair, change in any manner or demolish all or part of any classified cultural property (s. 31).

In the case of an **immovable**, no person may, without the permission of the Minister, who obtains the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec:

- move it or use it as a backing for a construction (s. 31).

Moreover, in the case of a **classified historic site**, no person may, without the permission of the Minister, who obtains the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec:

- divide or subdivide, redivide or parcel out any lot (s. 48);
- change the arrangement, ground plan, destination or utilization of an immovable (s. 48);
- make any construction, repairs, alteration relating to the exterior appearance of an immovable (s. 48);
- demolish all or part of the immovable or erect a new construction (s. 48);
- post up a new sign or billboard or alter, replace or demolish any sign or billboard (s. 49);
- make any construction, repairs or alteration relating to the interior appearance of an immovable, **if the site was classified before March 22, 1978** (s. 48).

These obligations are separate requirements from those that a municipality may establish in order to issue a municipal construction permit. The permission of the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women and the municipal permit must be obtained in order for the work to be carried out.

... *Pertaining to alienation*

Prior to alienation

No person may alienate, i.e. transfer in whole or in part his rights linked to the property, classified cultural property, without the authorization of the Minister, who obtains the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, in favour:

- of any government, including departments and agencies thereof, other than that of Québec;
- of any legal person whose principal establishment is not situated in Québec;
- of any natural person who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident within the meaning of the *Immigration Act* (s. 32).

No person may alienate classified cultural property without giving the Minister at least 60 days' previous written notice. During this period, if the cultural property which one wishes to alienate has existed for more than 50 years at the time it is offered for sale (10 years in the case of a photographic, cinematographic, audiovisual, radio or television document), the Minister may decide to exercise his right of preemption, i.e. to acquire it by preference over any other purchaser at the price it is offered for sale (ss. 20, 22 and 34).

After alienation

Every person who becomes the owner of classified cultural property by legal or testamentary succession must, within 60 days of his being put in possession, give notice of it to the Minister (ss. 21 and 34).

Notice in writing of the alienation must however be given to the Minister within 30 days of its occurrence (ss. 23 and 34).

Notice of intention

The Minister must, before obtaining the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, send a notice of his intention to proceed with classification to the owner of the cultural property and to the municipality in whose territory the cultural property is situated and publish the notice in a local newspaper (s. 25).

The notice of intention to proceed is valid for a period of one year from the date of sending of the notice, although the Minister may proceed with the classification 60 days after the sending of the notice. Any interested person may, within 30 days of the sending of the notice of intention, make representations to the Commission.

During the period of validity of the notice of intention, the owner of the property must conduct himself as though the property were already classified.

Protected area

The protected area is intended to control the development of the area surrounding a classified historic monument in order to preserve its heritage value. A protected area is not established automatically simply because the monument is classified. Indeed, it is only established if the Minister determines its perimeter and adopts an order to this effect, after obtaining the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec and consulting the municipalities directly concerned (ss. 47.1 and 130).

The perimeter of protected areas demarcated prior to April 2, 1986 around a classified historic monument must not be farther than 152 metres from the classified historic monument, unless they have been modified since then. Since 1986, the protected area may have an irregular perimeter that takes into account the visible environment extending from and toward the monument itself. However, no point of the perimeter may be located more than 152 metres from the monument.

Obligations

Inside a protected area, no one may, without the permission of the Minister, who obtains the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec:

- divide or subdivide, redivide or parcel out any lot (ss. 48 and 50);
- change the arrangement, ground plan, destination or utilization of an immovable (ss. 48 and 50);
- make any construction, repairs, alteration relating to the exterior appearance of an immovable (ss. 48 and 50);
- demolish all or part of the immovable or erect a new construction (ss. 48 and 50);
- post up a new sign or billboard or alter, replace or demolish any sign or billboard (ss. 49 and 50).

These obligations are separate requirements from those that a municipality may establish in order to issue a municipal construction permit. The permission of the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women and the municipal permit must be obtained in order for the work to be carried out.

The Act authorizes the Minister, once he has sought the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, to contribute to the maintenance, restoration, alteration or transport of property situated in a protected area (s. 51 (d)).



RECOGNITION

NATURE AND SCOPE

Recognition is another legal protection measure to which the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women may resort to preserve property whose conservation is in the public interest because of its heritage value. 100 sites and monuments located throughout Québec and 250 groups or movable objects have been recognized.

ADVANTAGES

- A recognized property gains in symbolic added value and visibility. Recognition makes it possible to identify movable and immovable cultural properties that makes up our heritage.
- All recognized property is recorded in the register of cultural properties (s. 11) and the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec*. All recognized

buildings may also be recorded in the *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.

- The owner of a recognized cultural property may benefit from the expertise and advisory services of the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine in respect of restoration work.
- The Act authorizes the Minister, once he has sought the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, to contribute to the maintenance, restoration, alteration or transport of recognized cultural property (s. 51 (d)).
- Under certain conditions, a recognized property may be eligible for the programs of other government departments and public agencies and for those offered by the Canadian government.

OBLIGATIONS...

... *Pertaining to preservation*

- No person may alter, restore, repair, change in any manner or demolish all or part of any recognized cultural property and, in the case of an immovable, move it or use it as a backing for a construction, without giving the Minister at least 60 days' previous notice of his intention. However, the Minister's permission is not required. In the case of

an immovable, a copy of the notice must be sent to the local municipality in whose territory the cultural property is situated (s. 18).

- Recognized property shall not be transported outside Québec without the permission of the Minister, who shall obtain the advice of the Commission in each case (s. 17).

These obligations are separate requirements from those that a municipality may establish in order to issue a municipal construction permit. The permission of the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women and the municipal permit must be obtained in order for the work to be carried out.

... Pertaining to alienation

Prior to alienation

No person shall alienate, i.e. transfer in whole or in part his rights pertaining to the property, recognized cultural property without giving the Minister at least 60 days' previous written **notice**. During this period, if the recognized cultural property which one wishes to alienate has existed for more than 50 years at the time it is offered for sale (10 years in the case of a photographic, cinematographic, audiovisual, radio or television document), the Minister may decide to exercise his right of preemption, i.e. to acquire it by preference over any other purchaser at the price it is offered for sale (ss. 20 and 22).

After alienation

Every person who becomes the owner of recognized cultural property by legal or testamentary succession must, within 60 days of his being put in possession, give notice of it to the Minister (s. 21).

Notice in writing of any other alienation must be given to the Minister within 30 days of its occurrence (s. 23).



ORDER RESPECTING HISTORIC OR NATURAL DISTRICTS

NATURE AND SCOPE

The declaration of a historic or natural district is an exceptional legal protection measure to which the Québec government may resort to identify and protect a territory, by order, on the recommendation of the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women, who obtains the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec. To date, 13 territories have been designated districts because of the concentration of historic monuments or sites found there (**historic district**) or because of the aesthetic, legendary or scenic interest of its natural setting (**natural district**).

Notice of the Minister's recommendation must be published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in a newspaper circulated in the territory contemplated or, in the absence of any newspaper circulated in the territory, in a newspaper circulated in the nearest region, at least 30 days before its submission to the government. During the period referred to, interested persons may make representations to the Commission des biens culturels du Québec (s. 46).

Should the government adopt an order designating a historic or natural district, the order will come into force on the date of the publication of the notice of the Minister's recommendation in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

ADVANTAGES

- A historic or natural district is a territory whose preservation benefits its residents, who live in an outstanding living environment, and the community, which benefits from economic vitality stemming from the heritage tourism. The preservation of the unique character of each district enables Québec society to pass on this heritage to future generations.

- All historic or natural district is recorded in the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec* and may be recorded in the *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.
- The designation of a historic or natural district confers on the owners of immovables situated there certain advantages, such as eligibility for the technical and financial support offered by the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine under its restoration assistance program. In addition, the department offers a number of programs and projects devoted to the inventorying, safeguarding and development of heritage elaborated in conjunction with cultural development agreements signed by the Minister and the municipalities concerned.
- The Act authorizes the Minister, once he has sought the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, to contribute to the maintenance, restoration, alteration or transport of property situated in a historic or natural district (s. 51 (d)).

- Under certain conditions, immovables situated in a historic or natural district may also be eligible for the programs of other government departments and public agencies and for those offered by the Canadian government.

OBLIGATIONS

Inside a natural or historic district, no one may, without the permission of the Minister, who obtains the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec:

- divide or subdivide, redivide or parcel out any lot (s. 48);
- change the arrangement, ground plan, destination or utilization of an immovable (s. 48);
- make any construction, repairs, alteration relating to the exterior appearance of an immovable (s. 48);
- demolish all or part of the immovable or erect a new construction (s. 48);
- post up a new sign or billboard or alter, replace or demolish any sign or billboard (s. 49).

These obligations are separate requirements from those that a municipality may establish in order to issue a municipal construction permit. The permission of the Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women and the municipal permit must be obtained in order for the work to be carried out.

The Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women may, at the request of a municipality and after having obtained the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, transfer to the municipality responsibility for overseeing the protection of all or part of a historic or natural district, a classified historic site or a protected area by declaring all or part of sections 48, 49 and 50 inapplicable to make sections 94 and 95 applicable to that district, site or area to the extent he determines (s. 98).

MUNICIPAL STATUS

DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC
MONUMENTS

ESTABLISHMENT OF
HERITAGE SITES



DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

NATURE AND SCOPE

Designation is a legal protection measure applicable pursuant to the *Cultural Property Act*, whereby a municipality may, by by-law of the council and after obtaining the advice of the advisory committee, designate all or part of a historic monument situated in its territory the conservation of which is in the public interest (s. 70). To date, approximately 120 Québec municipalities have designated nearly 375 historic monuments.

ADVANTAGES

- All designated historic monument is recorded in the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec* and may be recorded in the *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.
- A municipality may, by by-law of its council, grant the owner of a designated historic monument any form of financial or technical assistance to ensure the conservation, maintenance, restoration or enhancement of this monument (s. 97).

- Moreover, the Act authorizes the Minister, once he has sought the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, to contribute to the maintenance, restoration, alteration or transport of a designated historic monument (s. 51 (d)).
- Under certain conditions, designated immovables may be eligible for the programs of other government departments and public agencies and for those offered by the Canadian government.

OBLIGATIONS

- The Act imposes certain minimal obligations on the owner of a designated historic monument, the first one being to **keep it in good condition** (s. 79).
- No person may demolish all or part of a designated historic monument, move it or use it as a backing for a construction without the authorization of the council (s. 81).
- Every person who in any way alters, restores, repairs or changes the exterior appearance of a designated historic monument must comply with the conditions relating to the conservation of the characteristics of the monument to which the council may subject him. Moreover, no person may perform any such act without giving at least 45 days' notice to the municipality. Where a municipal permit is required, the application for the permit stands in lieu of the notice (s. 80).



ESTABLISHMENT OF HERITAGE SITES

NATURE AND SCOPE

The establishment of a heritage site is a legal protection measure applicable pursuant to the *Cultural Property Act* to which a municipality may resort to protect all or part of its territory where immovable cultural property is situated and where the architectural landscape has aesthetic or historic interest. The heritage site shall be included in a zone identified in the planning program as a zone to be protected (s. 84). To date, 40 Québec municipalities have established over 90 heritage sites.

ADVANTAGES

- All heritage site is recorded in the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec* and may be recorded in the *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.
- A municipality may, by by-law of its council, grant the owner of an immovable situated on a heritage site any form of financial or technical assistance to ensure the conservation, maintenance, restoration or enhancement of this immovable (s. 97).
- The Act authorizes the Minister, once he has sought the advice of the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, to contribute to the maintenance, restoration, alteration or transport of a property situated on a heritage site (s. 51 (d)).
- Under certain conditions, immovables situated on a heritage site may also be eligible for the programs of other government departments and public agencies and for those offered by the Canadian government.

OBLIGATIONS

No person may, without the authorization of the municipal council, which obtains the advice of its advisory committee, demolish all or part of an immovable situated on a heritage site (s. 95).

Every person shall give 45 days' notice to the municipality and, if need be, comply with the conditions to which the council may subject him, where on a heritage site that person:

- divides, subdivides, redivides or parcels out land;
- makes a new construction;
- alters, restores or repairs an immovable or in any way changes its exterior appearance;
- posts up new signs or billboards or alters, replaces or demolishes a sign or billboard (s. 94).

Where a municipal permit is required, the application for the permit stands in lieu of the notice (s. 94).

Notice of motion

The by-law designating a historic monument or establishing a heritage site must be preceded, at least 60 days before its adoption, by a notice of motion valid for 120 days issued by the municipal council. Public notice is given in order to allow all interested persons to make representations to the advisory committee (ss. 71, 74, 75, 85, 88, 89).

PRACTICAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

**PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS
AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL**

**PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS
AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL**

**INFORMATION ON CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

**OTHER HERITAGE
PRESERVATION MEASURES**

**OTHER MEANS OF PRESERVING
OUR HERITAGE**

USEFUL TERMS

USEFUL ADDRESSES

PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL

SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION

An individual or organization wishing to have classified or recognized a movable or immovable property or to have a territory designated a district must do so in writing and indicate the reasons for the request.

The application must provide the following information among others:

- the location of the property (address, municipality and, in the case of an immovable, the lot number, cadastre and registration division);
- the identity, address and telephone number of the owner;
- photographs of the exterior, interior and surroundings;
- a description of the property (dimensions, shape and volume, materials, and so on);
- a history of the property (when it was made or built, artist, architect or artisan, origin, use or function, successive owners or occupants, archaeological research, and so on).

If the application is submitted on behalf of an organization, also include a copy of the resolution adopted for this purpose by the board of directors to apply for recognition or classification.

If an organization or a municipality is supporting the application, also include a copy of the letter or resolution attesting such support.

Applications in respect of archival groups may be made using the “Application for legal protection of archives” form available from all regional archive centres.

WHERE TO ADDRESS THE APPLICATION?

Governmental or departmental applications for status should be submitted to the regional branch of the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine that serves the territory in which the group or property is situated.

 (see the addresses and telephone numbers on pages 28 to 30)

The same procedure applies to applications for the authorizations required pursuant to the *Cultural Property Act* and registration in the MCCCC's assistance programs.

EXAMINATION OF THE APPLICATION

An internal committee made up of experts from disciplines such as architecture, archaeology, art history, ethnology and history examines applications for recognition or classification submitted to the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine. If the MCCCCF rejects the application, it informs the applicant accordingly in writing. Some applications require further examination and additional information. Once the research and investigation is completed, the committee again examines the application and formulates its recommendation as to the advisability of granting legal status. If its recommendation is favourable, it specifies the appropriate legal status and category of property. The recommendation is then submitted to the Commission des biens culturels du Québec, which offers its advice, and to the Minister, who makes the final decision.

The committee of experts also makes a recommendation concerning the official name of the property. In the case of an immovable, the place name is submitted for comment to the Commission des biens culturels du Québec and to the Commission de toponymie.

The Commission de toponymie makes official the place name once the legal status has been granted.

The processing of an application for legal status takes time and the Act makes provision for certain time limits. Given the importance of the process, the approach has the advantage of ensuring the most enlightened decision-making possible and allowing the main concerned parties to express their viewpoints.

CRITERIA FOR GRANTING LEGAL STATUS

A number of criteria may be used to determine the advisability of granting legal status pursuant to the *Cultural Property Act*. Such criteria are not absolute. For example, a building is not eligible for classification or recognition simply because it is 100 years old. Several factors come into play.

The criteria and the names given to them change over time and reflect the values and concerns of society at the time that legal status is granted. It should be noted that the notion of heritage value or interest is changing constantly, bearing in mind its subjective nature and the influence in this field of major international schools of thought.

The evaluation criteria adopted also stem from the nature of the property examined. They focus on the cultural property itself (its intrinsic value) and on its context (its extrinsic value). Among the key criteria that the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine and the Commission des biens culturels du Québec may consider, mention should be made of:

- the property's relative rarity or its representativeness at the local or provincial level;
- the artistic or architectural merit;
- the historic, archaeological or ethnological interest;
- the scientific or technological interest;
- the symbolic value;
- the state of physical preservation and degree of authenticity;
- the property's relationship to its surroundings and the quality of such surroundings;
- the more or less imminent threat posed by its alteration or disappearance;
- the community's willingness to oversee the property;
- the value that Québec society ascribes to the property.

PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Each municipality must specify the rules and conditions governing the submission of applications and the criteria and procedures respecting the examination of applications.

An individual or organization wishing to submit an application in respect of the designation of a historic monument or the establishment of a heritage site must contact the municipality concerned. Requests for information and applications for protection, authorization, and financial or technical assistance may be submitted to the secretary-treasurer or any other municipal officer designated by the municipality.

INFORMATION ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES

The ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine maintains a register in which must be entered all cultural property recognized or classified in accordance with the *Cultural Property Act* (s. 11). The register includes, among other things, a description of each recognized or classified cultural property, the name of its owner or of the custodian at the time of granting of legal status, mention of the deeds of transfer made respecting it since it was entered (s. 12). Any interested person may obtain certified extracts from the register on payment of the \$1 fee set by the government (s. 13). However, in the case of movable properties, no certified extract may be issued without the written consent of the owner.

The MCCCCF also keeps up to date the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec*, available on the Internet (www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca). In addition to the properties recorded in the register, the directory lists historic or natural districts and cultural properties whose legal status has been granted by the municipalities. It offers a wealth of information on Québec's cultural heritage.

In addition to the register of recognized and classified cultural property and the *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec*, the ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine maintains the *Inventaire des sites archéologiques du Québec*. The inventory has been placed in a computerized databank that contains information on all archaeological sites known to date and documentation pertaining to the annual reports submitted in conjunction with archaeological research permits (s. 39). The section devoted to archaeology on the MCCCCF Website (www.mcccfc.gouv.qc.ca/archeo) provides additional information on the topic.

OTHER HERITAGE PRESERVATION MEASURES

Heritage protection cannot be ensured solely by granting legal status to selected sites and objects. The *Cultural Property Act* makes provision for other measures, in particular the protection of archaeological sites. It should be noted that no person may make archaeological excavations without having previously obtained an archaeological research permit from the Minister (s. 35). Moreover, whoever discovers an archaeological property or site, whether during excavations, accidentally or during work carried out on land, must inform the Minister of it without delay (ss. 40 and 41). Visit the MCCCCF Website (www.mcccf.gouv.qc.ca/archo) to find out more about Québec's archaeological heritage.

Other provincial and federal statutes make it possible to intervene to safeguard and preserve Québec's heritage. Mention should be made, in particular, of the *Environment Quality Act* (R.S.Q., c. Q-2), the *Natural Heritage Conservation Act* (R.S.Q., c. C-61.01),

the *Parks Act* (R.S.Q., c. P-9), the *Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities* (R.S.Q., c. P-41.1) and the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. C-51). Section 5.6 of the *Act respecting land use planning and development* (R.S.Q., c. A-19.1) compel regional county municipalities (RCMs) to identify any part of the territory that is of historical, cultural, aesthetic or ecological interest.

OTHER MEANS OF PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

The recollection of individuals, events, places or phenomena that have left their mark on Québec's history can be evoked through means of commemoration other than the granting of legal status such as memorial plaques and monuments, interpretation panels, toponymy, holidays and ceremonies, and publications.

USEFUL TERMS

(defined in s. 1 of the *Cultural Property Act*)

Archaeological property

Property indicating prehistoric or historic human occupation.

Archaeological site

A place where archaeological property is found.

Cultural property

A work of art, a historic property, a historic monument or site, an archaeological property or site or a cinematographic, audiovisual, photographic, radio or television work.

Historic district

A territory designated as such by the Government because of the concentration of historic monuments or sites found there.

Historic monument

An immovable which has historic interest because of its use or architecture.

Historic property

Any manuscript, printed item, audio-visual document or man-made object whose conservation is of historic interest, excluding an immovable.

Historic site

A place where events have occurred marking the history of Québec or an area containing historic properties or monuments.

Natural district

A territory designated as such by the Government because of the aesthetic, legendary or scenic interest of its natural setting.

Protected area

An area surrounding a classified historic monument whose perimeter is determined by the Minister.

Work of art

A movable or immovable property whose conservation is from an aesthetic point of view in the public interest.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE, DES COMMUNICATIONS ET DE LA CONDITION FÉMININE

www.mcccf.gouv.qc.ca

Direction du patrimoine et de la muséologie

225, Grande Allée Est, 4^e étage, bloc B
Québec (Québec) G1R 5G5
Telephone: 418 380-2352

Direction du Bas-Saint-Laurent (01)

337, rue Moreault
Rimouski (Québec) G5L 1P4
Telephone: 418 727-3650

Direction du Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean (02)

202, rue Jacques-Cartier Est
Chicoutimi (Québec) G7H 6R8
Telephone: 418 698-3500

Direction de la Capitale-Nationale (03)

225, Grande Allée Est
Rez-de-chaussée, bloc C
Québec (Québec) G1R 5G5
Telephone: 418 380-2346

Direction de la Mauricie (04)

100, rue Laviolette, bureau 315
Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5S9
Telephone: 819 371-6001

Direction de l'Estrie (05)

225, rue Frontenac, bureau 410
Sherbrooke (Québec) J1H 1K1
Telephone: 819 820-3007

Direction de Montréal (06)

480, boulevard Saint-Laurent
Bureau 600
Montréal (Québec) H2Y 3Y7
Telephone: 514 873-2255

Direction de l'Outaouais (07)

170, rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville
4^e étage, bureau 4.140
Gatineau (Québec) J8X 4C2
Telephone: 819 772-3002

Direction de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (08)

19, rue Perreault Ouest, bureau 450
Rouyn-Noranda (Québec) J9X 6N5
Telephone: 819 763-3517

Direction de la Côte-Nord (09)

625, boulevard Laflèche
Bureau 1.806
Baie-Comeau (Québec) G5C 1C5
Telephone: 418 295-4979

Direction du Nord-du-Québec (10)

19, rue Perreault Ouest, bureau 450
Rouyn-Noranda (Québec) J9X 6N5
Telephone: 819 763-3517

Direction de Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (11)

146, avenue de Grand-Pré
Bonaventure (Québec) G0C 1E0
Telephone: 418 534-4431

Direction de Chaudière-Appalaches (12)

6210, rue Saint-Laurent
Lévis (Québec) G6V 3P4
Telephone: 418 838-9886

**Direction de Laval (13), de Lanaudière (14),
des Laurentides (15)**

300, rue Sicard, bureau 200
Sainte-Thérèse (Québec) J7E 3X5
Telephone: 450 430-3737

Direction de la Montérégie (16)

2, boulevard Desaulniers, bureau 500
Saint-Lambert (Québec) J4P 1L2
Telephone: 450 671-1231

Direction du Centre-du-Québec (17)

100, rue Laviolette, bureau 315
Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5S9
Telephone: 819 371-6001

**COMMISSION DES BIENS
CULTURELS DU QUÉBEC**

www.cbcq.gouv.qc.ca

225, Grande Allée Est
Rez-de-chaussée, bloc A
Québec (Québec) G1R 5G5
Telephone: 418 643-8378

**RÉPERTOIRE DU PATRIMOINE
CULTUREL DU QUÉBEC**

www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca



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Culture,
Communications et
Condition féminine

Québec

