

ALBERTA BEACH COUNCIL
ROUND TABLE MEETING
BEING HELD IN THE ALBERTA BEACH COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AND BEING HELD ELECTRONICALLY VIA ZOOM
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2025 AT 5:30 P.M.

AGENDA

- p. 2-3 1. Municipal Affairs – Invitation to meet with Minister Dan Williams at ABmunis Conference
- p. 4 2. Alberta Beach Family RV Park & Campground – 2026 Seasonal Fees
- p. 5 3. Municipal Elected Officials Emergency Management Training
- p. 6-40 4. Alberta Beach Alliance Church – Historical Statues for Small Church
- 5. Patrol 2020 Tahoe - Transmission
- 6. Residential Organic Waste – Contaminated Carts
- 7.
- 8.



From: MA Engagement Team <ma.engagement@gov.ab.ca>
Sent: August 13, 2025 8:53 AM
To: MA Engagement Team
Cc: ljeoma Okolo
Subject: Invitation to meet with Minister Dan Williams
Attachments: 2025 ABmunis Meeting Template.xlsx

Dear Chief Administrative Officer:

I am writing to inform you of a potential opportunity for municipal councils to meet with the Honourable Dan Williams, Minister of Municipal Affairs, at the 2025 Alberta Municipalities (ABmunis) Fall Convention, scheduled to take place at the Calgary TELUS Convention Centre from November 12-14, 2025. These meetings will be in person at the convention centre, as scheduling permits.

Should your council want to meet with Minister Williams during the convention, please submit a request by email with three potential topics for discussion to ma.engagement@gov.ab.ca **no later than September 12, 2025**. The meeting request template is attached.

We generally receive more requests than can be reasonably accommodated over the course of the convention. Requests meeting the following criteria will be given priority for meetings during the convention:

- Municipalities that identify up to three discussion topics related to policies or issues directly relevant to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the department.
 - Please ensure details on the discussion topics are provided.
- Priority will be given to requests from municipalities at a distance from Edmonton and to municipalities that Minister Williams has not yet had an opportunity to meet with.

Meeting requests received after the deadline will not be considered for the convention.

Meeting times with the Minister are scheduled for approximately 15 minutes. This allows the Minister to engage with as many councils as possible. All municipalities that submit meeting requests will be notified at least two weeks prior to the convention as to the status of their request.

Municipal Affairs will make every effort to find alternative meeting opportunities throughout the remainder of the year for municipalities the Minister is unable to accommodate during the convention.

Thank you.

Engagement Team
Municipal Services Division
Municipal Affairs

Classification: Protected A



Meeting Request:
Alberta Municipalities Fall 2025 Convention

If you have questions, require support and to submit form, please email: ma.engagement@gov.ab.ca

Municipal Information

Municipality Name: _____

Meeting Topics

Please provide additional details about the topic for discussion

Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3

Meeting Participants

- 1 _____ Mayor/Reeve
- 2 _____ Chief Administrator
- 3 _____ Councillor
- 4 _____ Councillor
- 5 _____ Councillor
- 6 _____ Councillor
- 7 _____ Councillor
- 8 _____ Councillor
- 9 _____ Councillor

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ALBERTA BEACH FAMILY R.V. PARK AND CAMPGROUND

2026
Schedule of Fees

Season Rate: (due by May 7th) Full Service \$3,300.00 per year*
(Includes 2 Gate Key Cards)

If Season Rate is not paid by May 7th of current year then weekly rates will apply, as per the Rules & Regulations

Winter Storage/Reserve Site (DUE by Sept.15th of current year) \$ 300.00 per year*
Winter Storage/Reserve Site (AFTER Sept.15th of current year) \$ 400.00 per year*

Monthly Rate: Full Service \$1,400.00 per month*

Weekly Rate: Full Service \$400.00 per week*
Power & Water \$350.00 per week*
No Services \$300.00 per week*

Daily Rates: Full Service \$ 60.00 per day*
Power & Water \$ 55.00 per day*
No Services \$ 45.00 per day*

Tenting Rates: \$45.00 per day *

***5% GST is extra**

Site Rental is based on 2 adults and 2 Dependent Children
Extra Person(s) \$5.00 per person \ per night

Boat Storage: Winter \$100.00*

Seasonal Sites Additional charges:

Extra Fridge: \$15.00 per month*
Extra Freezer: \$15.00 per month*

Gate Key Cards:

Gate Key Card Replacement: \$50.00 each
Gate Key Card Deposit on Site Rentals (Non-Seasonal) \$50.00 (Refundable on Exit)

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aboffice@albertabeach.com

From: SV REMP <summervillage.remp@gmail.com>
Sent: August 28, 2025 3:36 PM
To: Alberta Beach Village Office; cao@birchcove.ca; Dwight Moskalyk; Tony Sonnleitner; Rudolf Liebenberg; Wendy Wildman; Summer Village of South View; cao@sunrisebeach.ca; cao@valquentin.com; Summer Village of West Cove
Subject: ELECTED OFFICIALS - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TRAINING

As you are aware, **all** elected officials are mandated to take the Municipal Elected Officials Emergency Management training within 3 months of being sworn into their position.

In the past I have had several concerns raised about the training process, from problems with inconsistent internet service, problems accessing the online training, having questions and no one to clarify.

To help address these issues, the SV-REMP group has partnered with the Alberta Emergency Management Association (AEMA) to offer an in person training session. Certification will be provided upon completions of this course.

This training is open to ALL Council members, both previous and newly elected. **Due to all of the recent changes in the Alberta bylaws and requirements, it is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that all council members participate in this course.**

Unfortunately, due to AEMA Scheduling, we do not have a lot of options available on when this training can occur, fortunately we able able to have AEMA provide this training for all of our Council members as follows:

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - MUNICIPAL ELECTED OFFICIALS TRAINING
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 27TH 2025
9:00 AM to 3:00 PM
Alberta Beach Seniors 50+ Club
5012-49 Avenue Alberta Beach AB

COST: No charge for training course
Lunch will be served.

PLEASE RSVP WITH COUNCIL MEMBERS NAME by Friday September 19th 2025.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Janice Christiansen, RDEM
Regional Director of Emergency Management
Ste. Anne Summer Villages Regional Emergency Partnership

Marlene Walsh, RDDEM

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~~T.a~~
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aboffice@albertabeach.com

From: Wendy Lippa
Sent: July 8, 2025 4:14 PM
To: aboffice@albertabeach.com
Subject: Speak to the Council on August 19th about Historical Status.

Greetings,

I would like to present information for you to consider a historical status for the small church building that has served this community for many years when owned in the 1930s by the Catholic Parish at the Mission.

I come representing the Alliance Church.

The Village Museum has indicated a desire to work with us on this project.

Please confirm that we are registered with you.

Sincerely,
Wendy Lippa

Sent from my iPhone

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Briefing Notes for the Village of Alberta Beach Council Meeting

August 19, 2025

Our Purpose

To share information and future action of the Lady of Victories Catholic Church (LVCC) that is owned by the Alberta Beach Alliance Church (ABAC). This small church is located at 4507 47 St. (just as you enter the main road into the Village)

Today's meeting is to determine if the Village Council is prepared to pass a bylaw for designating Municipal Historical Buildings Our understanding is that this is necessary.

The R F Proposal to date has a strong interest in designating the LVCC as a Historical Municipal site.

Action is needed for the Alberta Beach Village Council to confirm with the ABAC to enable action to proceed.

LVCC Condition

The Church has been inspected and the structure is solid. The roof is in need of repair.

Community Support

Letters written of support are attached which highlight sincere interest in preserving the building for future benefits.

History received from the Alberta Beach Historical Society

Many folks are interested in preserving the building.

Benefits to our Community

Sharing our Vision and Programs to our Community. This is the first point of entry to the Village.

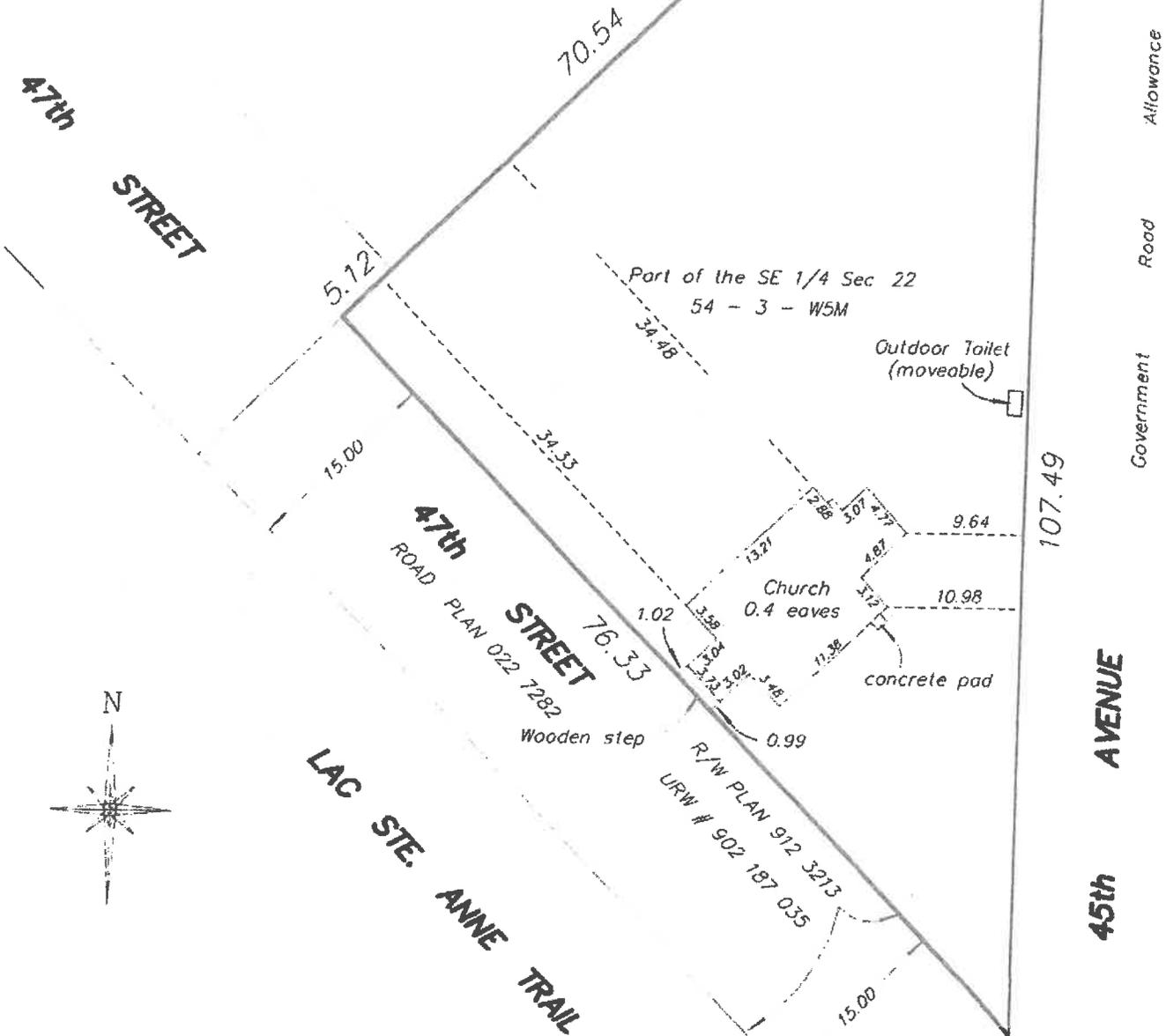
Space to hold meetings, workshops, retreats and storage that is always needed

History of Lac Ste Anne County and connections with other historical churches, sites.

Possible designation of a Muster Station in case of an emergency.

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PLAN
 showing the location of improvements on part of
SE 1/4 SEC. 22 TWP 54 RGE 3 W5M
ALBERTA BEACH, ALBERTA
 Scale 1:500 (metres)



ALS
 ALS

HARLAND AND HIGGINS LAND SURVEYORS
 10722 - 181st STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 FILE NO. 1484/02 BK. NO. P.129 PAGE 3/3

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1941: A Day to Remember

Transported across the lake, the cottage is transformed into Our Lady of Victories Church and the Archbishop comes to visit.

From the left: Joe Julien's 1941 Plymouth, Ed Brent, Joe **Julien** (with Father Romeo Ketchen peeking over his shoulder), His Grace Archbishop MacDonal, Alphonse Hervieux, Mrs. Omer St. Germaine, Joe **Bacon**, and children of the parish.

Photo courtesy of Paul Julien (Son of Joe)



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.... A STORY TO BE CONTINUED....

visitors. The church was handling two masses on Sunday and had to be extended -- every which way. The altar was moved into an extension at the back; a vestibule was added at the front; the pitch of the roof was made steeper and a miniature belltower perched on top.

Altar boys had the best view of what was going on during mass. Young Guy Poirier noted that weekend strangers weren't suffered to stand unwelcomed at the door when the place was crowded -- Frank Healy or Charlie Cairns would beckon them forward and make a row of cottagers slide over to receive them.

In those pre-guitar days, the church housed a second-third-or-fourth hand organ no one remembers where it came from; a massive pumper splendid with carving -- fretwork, posts, pedestals for vases of flowers -- yielded a reluctant wheezing accompaniment to the hymns. Despite its magnificence, its works disintegrated and in 1958 the church received probably the last manual organ ever sold by Heintzmann's Edmonton store -- a gift of Mrs. Paul Poirier. The term manual is misleading with its suggestion of hands. Power comes from two ponderous pedals pumped by the feet. Few performers can pump out rhythm and harmony steady enough to hold Catholic singers together, but the organ had to be manual because the church had no electricity along with no water and no heat.

Crowds increased. By 1961 the church was holding three Sunday masses and parking was a problem with villagers and the RCMP objecting to the faithful blocking the road. That problem was solved in 1963 when Georges Ethier bought the adjacent property and let it be a parking lot.

1965 brought a great turnaround. Churches all over the world were swinging altars 180 degrees so the celebrant could face the congregation. Father Joly made the turn at Alberta Beach on May 19th, 1965.

1968 brought another change from Vatican II. By attending Saturday evening mass, Catholics could meet church regulations under the Fourth Commandment. Alberta Beach voted two to one in favour of the new order -- two Saturday masses to one on Sunday.

Pastors had turned over rapidly -- twelve in eighteen years -- but 1969 brought a change in that. Father Paul-Antoine Hudon began a stewardship which was to endure fifteen years. His first campaign was to make the interior more attractive with wall panelling, a tiled ceiling, and carpets on the rough floor. Windows were rebuilt, with valences on top, as the Grey Nuns

made proper curtains. The church was wired for electricity -- wired for sound too, as an electric organ replaced the heaving pumper.

Summer after summer, Our Lady of Victories went on placid and serene -- till September 1989 when Father Campagna dropped the Archbishop's letter.

It wasn't possible to ring the old engine bell and alarm all parishioners -- many had departed for the season and the bell had been boarded up to prevent rain coming through and unauthorized ringing by adventurous boys. But the letter galvanized the congregation into a church militant. (Older readers will remember the church militant from the Buller Catechism). Action was required, immediate and positive. A committee of that name was formed: John Barbeau, Paul Julien and Dr. Rupert Clare and an emergency meeting with Archbishop MacNeil produced a stay of execution. The archdiocese would reinstate the insurance if parishioners brought the roof up to strength -- totally at their own expense.

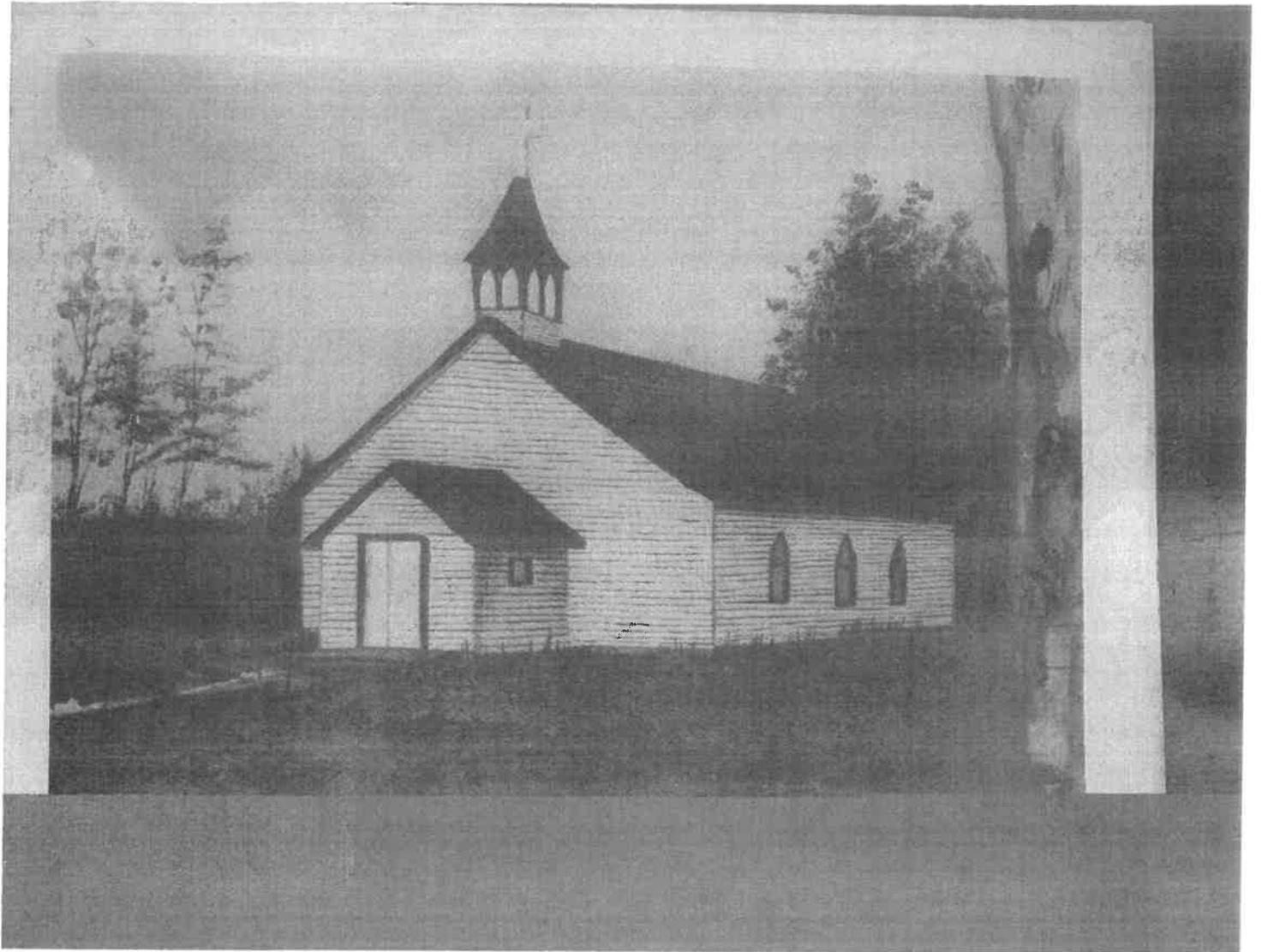
Paul Julien had retired to a year-round house at the beach so was elected superintendent of construction (unpaid) as his fellow parishioners resumed winter life in Edmonton. With the first donations of \$2,500 for material, Paul and Jack Gouin, a retired pressure welder, climbed among the rafters and repaired the trusses.

Occasionally they put feet through the ceiling but that was all right, the acoustic tiles were being replaced with drywall anyway. Mike Bond helped with drywalling and other assistance came from the mission in the persons of Joe Bickerstaff, Basil Bradshaw and Joe Walters. Rugs needed cleaning after the ceiling work and Hubert Lamoureux and others helped carry out the heavy pews.

By spring the roof was judged sturdy enough to carry the weight of public liability insurance but restoration didn't stop there. And since volunteers had risked sufficient physical injury, the jobs of re-shingling (at \$2,500) and vinyl exterior siding (at \$5,200) were delegated to professionals.

The big contribution to the save-the-church fund came from beyond the sunset -- from the Bateman Foundation, one of the parish originals. It's expected that Tubby and his co-founders will be there in spirit when Our Lady of Victories makes a joint celebration of its history and its future.

-- Tony Cashman



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WHAT HOLDS THE FUTURE FOR “OUR LADY OF VICTORIES CHURCH”

I am following up on the article written back a few weeks ago sharing history of “Our Lady of Victories Church”. This Church as the article indicated is located just as you enter Alberta Beach. It was explained how the building came to life back in 1916. As the writer indicated it was brought to our little Village due to the hunger for worship without having to make their way to the Mission 5 miles away. The Church was filled to capacity especially during World War 2 but only operational from April to October as no heat and only the little out house behind the church. Repairs were needed in 1989 and no money was offered by the Archbishop at that time so a group of parishioners and community members were able to fix the roof and siding thus allowing it to continue on with God’s Plan for the community. The largest contribution to the “Save the Church Fund” came from the Bateman Foundation.

The Alliance Church, being the interested neighbor, purchased the property including the building to allow ample parking for future growth

This little church was immediately incorporated into the ministry of the large church. Many children’s events and services were held for an extended time. My children in the summer would happily go off on Sunday to what was known as Children’s Church. On Friday nights, the youth would gather there for fellowship, study and fun with other teens in the community. Winter months brought those young folks inside the main church due to weather. However, we continued to use this valuable space for storage and fund raisers supporting overseas missions called “Operation Christmas Child”

“Our Lady of Victories Church” is in need again with similar struggles as before. The Board of Elders and Maintenance Committee are considering all proposals and are prayerfully seeking to find the best path forward. I personally have spoken with a number of folks who seem concerned, passionate and interested in the next steps.

Does the future mean we will no longer round the corner in the Village and see it anymore or will it have an interesting part in the history of our town and the folks who used prayer, wisdom, labor, funds and TLC to “Save The Church” so many years ago?

Given the historical importance, there is belief that the building possesses historical value and is worthy of preservation and appreciation by current and future generations. Would this enhance the cultural heritage of our community? It has been suggested that the Church would be a good candidate for the Municipal Heritage Designation.

Others have shared different ideas on how this could be utilized to benefit us all... special occasions, foodbank, museum events, fund raising, and welcome center.

Thank you to those of you reading this article. Please pass the word to the community that we are all in this together with the hope that we can find the best possible solution. Please share that the building is sound and, yes, needs work to the roof. The foundation, siding, and floor all appear to be solid. The furnace worked when the propane tank was removed and the Church is wired. At present, there is no water and sewer plumbing in the building.

If you wish more information, call the Alberta Beach Alliance Church or come by. We can let you see inside the building and talk with you.

Blessings,

Wendy Lippa

Member of the Committee (780) 913 0063

Subject to change.
wf

Designation Steps	Action Initiator	Designation Steps		Completed Y/ Comments
		Date		
Determine if Lady of Victories Catholic Church is worthy of protection	Lucie Heins (ABM)			<p>Y</p> <p>According to Michael Dougherty, Manager, Historic Places Research and Designation The Research and Designation team gave this a cursory review, and we feel that it is not a candidate for provincial designation (PHR).</p> <p>However, we do feel it would be a candidate for municipal designation (MHR).</p> <p>Municipal designation is for structures significant at the municipal or regional level, enabled under Section 26 of the Historical Resources Act.</p> <p>Properties with municipal designation are eligible for up to \$50,000 annually in matching grants (50%) for approved heritage conservation work.</p>
Owner, the Alliance Church, approves to begin the application process for municipal designation.	Wendy Lipka to present Municipal Designation proposal to the Church Elders.			<p>This step is highly recommended by Michael Dougherty before approaching the Village Council. It is at this time that the Alliance Church can also introduce the lease agreement with the AB Village Council/AB Museum so that both are in agreement.</p>

<p>Once the Alliance Church has approved to proceed, a proposal can be presented to the Alberta Beach Village Council to consider the designation of the Lady of Victories Catholic Church as a Municipal Heritage Resource</p>	<p>Wendy Lipps, Jocelyne Apré, Lucie Hains</p>	<p>Set a date to give a presentation to the AB Village Council. At this time also present the lease agreement.</p>
<p>Compensation agreement is reached with the property owner.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>According to the Managing Historic Places document, Many owners of Municipal Historic Resources have waived compensation because they are eligible to apply to the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation for financial assistance to support approved conservation work if the resource is listed on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>
<p>AB Village Council issues property owner with Notice of its Intention (NOI) to designate the L of V Catholic Church as a Municipal Historic Resource.</p>	<p>AB Village Council</p>	<p>This is just a formality since the Alliance Church will have already approved moving forward with the designation.</p>
<p>Council advertises the Notice of Intention.</p>	<p>AB Village Council</p>	<p>Although not required, advertising helps to ensure that the designation has informed public support.</p>

<p>Sixty (60) day waiting period elapses.</p>	<p>AB Village Council</p>	<p>After sixty days the AB Village Council can proceed with the designation bylaw, which is considered in the same manner as a regular bylaw.</p>
<p>AB Village Council considers bylaw to designate the L of V Catholic Church as Municipal Historic Resource</p>	<p>AB Village Council</p>	<p>According to Michael Dougherty, Manager, Historic Places Research and Designation has two designation bylaw templates that the AB Village Council can use to facilitate the process.</p>
<p>Bylaw registered against title of designated property and served on the property's registered owner.</p>	<p>AB Village Council</p>	<p>A designation bylaw must be registered in the appropriate land titles office against the title for the designated property, as soon as possible, after the bylaw is passed. This ensures that anyone with an interest in the property understands that it is a Municipal Historic Resource. The law requires that a certified copy of the bylaw be served on the registered owner of the property.</p>
<p>Site is nominated for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.</p>	<p>AB Museum</p>	<p>There is an application process required in order to have access to matched funding up to \$50,000 for conservation work. The AB Museum will work on this process with the guidance of Michael Dougherty, Manager, Historic Places Research and Designation.</p>

Statement of Significance

(Example)

The Lady of Victories Catholic Church, located at 4503-47th Street, Alberta Beach, is a significant part of our local history. The original structure of the Church was constructed as a cottage in 1916 for the Faithful Companions of Jesus at the Lac Ste. Anne Mission. It was moved in February 1941, towed over the ice of the lake by "Harvey Treichel and his groaning bulldozer" to its current location, originally known as Scotty's lot. The bell was a gift from the Coal Valley Mine Company. It was a bell from one of the steam locomotives that hauled coal.

The Church served as a community gathering place and a testament to the social, cultural, and spiritual development of our area. Given its historical importance, we believe that this building possesses historical value and is worthy of preservation and appreciation by current and future generations. Designating this Church as a Municipal Historical Resource would allow us to preserve not only the Church's architectural beauty, in particular the roof, windows and siding, but also the historical narratives connected to it, thereby enhancing our community's cultural landscape.

Certified True Copy

[Signature]
ACTING
Chief Administrative Officer
City of Lacombe

City of Lacombe
Bylaw 495

A Bylaw of the City of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta (hereinafter referred to as "the Municipality"), to designate the site known as the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) as a Municipal Historic Resource.

WHEREAS, Section 26 of the *Historical Resources Act*, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, c. H-9, as amended, permits Municipal Council to designate any historic resource within the City of Lacombe whose preservation Council considers to be in the public interest, together with any land in or on which it is located, as a Municipal Historic Resource;

WHEREAS, City of Lacombe wishes to preserve the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) located at 5228 53 Street, Lacombe, which is deemed in the public interest to designate as a Municipal Historic Resource;

WHEREAS, the owners of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) have waived their right to any compensation owing for any decrease in the economic value of the designated property (section 28 of the Act) in a written agreement, which is attached as Schedule "C";

AND WHEREAS, the owner of this Municipal Historic Resource has been given sixty (60) days written notice of the intention to pass this Bylaw in accordance with the Act;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the City of Lacombe, duly assembled hereby enacts Bylaw as follows:

1. Bylaw Title

1.1. The bylaw shall be referred to as "Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) Designation Bylaw".

2. Schedules

2.1. Schedule "A" – Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) Statement of Significance is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

2.2. Schedule "B" – *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

2.3. Schedule "C" – Compensation Waiver is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

3. Definitions

In this bylaw:

3.1 "Municipal Historic Resource" shall mean a historic resource that is designated under section 26(1) of the *Historical Resources Act*.

4. Building and Land Designated as a Municipal Historic Resource

4.1. The parcel of land known as the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), located at 5228 53 Street, Lacombe and legally described as:

PLAN 83HW

LOT 4

EXCEPTING THEREOUT: ALL THAT PORTION WHICH LIES SOUTH OF A LINE DRAWN PARALLEL TO THE SOUTH BOUNDARY OF THE SAID LOT AND 75 FEET PERPENDICULARLY DISTANT NORTHERLY THEREFROM EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS

Is hereby designated a Municipal Historic Resource.

4.2. The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) is valued by the City of Lacombe for reasons described in the attached Schedule "A," hereinafter referred to as the "heritage value."

4.3. The heritage value of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) resides in the physical elements of the property, listed in the attached Schedule "A" as character-defining elements (and hereafter known as the "character-defining elements").

4.4. Schedule "A" is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

5. Permitted Repairs and Rehabilitation

4.1 No person may disturb, alter, restore, or repair the character-defining elements of the property without the written permission of the City of Lacombe. The Heritage Resources Committee of the City of Lacombe will review written applications to disturb, alter, restore, or repair the property through application of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (see Schedule "B").

4.2 Schedule "B" is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

4.3 The Chief Administrative Officer of the City of Lacombe is hereby appointed to administer matters arising from implementation of this Bylaw.

6. Compensation

6.1. No compensation pursuant to Section 28 of the Act is owing or shall be paid to registered owners of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) as set out in Schedule "C".

6.2. Schedule "C" is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

7. Effective Date

7.1. This bylaw shall come into force and effect when it receives third reading and is duly signed.

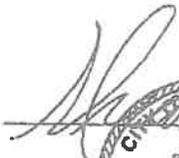
8. Severability

8.1. If any portion of this bylaw is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, then the invalid portion must be severed and the remainder of the bylaw is deemed valid.

INTRODUCED AND GIVEN FIRST READING THIS 14th day of March, 2022.

GIVEN SECOND READING THIS 13th day of June, 2022.

GIVEN THIRD AND FINAL READING THIS 13th day of June, 2022.



Chief Administrative Officer

City of Lacombe Bylaw 495 Schedule A

TRIMBLE RESIDENCE (ca. 1901), LACOMBE

Date of Construction: ca. 1901

Municipal Address: 5228 53 Street (formally Day Street), Lacombe

Legal Description: 4;;83HW

Original Owners: Mary Jane and Henry Moorehouse Trimble

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Document Writer/Researcher: Fireweed Consulting, laura@fireweedconsulting.ca

Date of Document: December 2021



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), is a two-storey, front-gabled home with exaggerated closed soffits with cornice returns, an asymmetrical entryway with a gabled pediment and long shed roof addition on the north (right) side of the home. The Georgian Revival-style home is detailed with multi-light hung windows with shutters, narrow lapped siding on the body and wide lapped siding with an arched louvre at the gable peak. The home is deeply set back on a large double lot that spans 53 and 52 Streets in a historic residential enclave, northwest of downtown Lacombe, on the west side of 53 Street. The lot has several substantial coniferous trees in front of the home and lining the north side of the lot.

Heritage Value

The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), built in circa 1901, is highly significant as an extant example of one of Lacombe's early grand estates and for its association with the home's first owner, pioneer Lacombe resident, H.M. Trimble. The land was originally owned and farmed by Carrie (Caroline) nee Mair and Andrew Glass circa 1887. Andrew passed away in 1893 and Carrie married Herbert Day in 1900, after subdividing her land into 33 lots for residential development in 1899. In 1901, Henry Moorehouse Trimble (1872-1949) purchased lots 1-3 from the Days. Trimble, a lawyer trained at Regina College, moved from Ontario to Calgary in 1891. In 1900, he relocated to Lacombe to open a law office, then only a village with a population of 100. He married Mary Jane Betrick (1875-1964) in 1901 in Calgary and had this house built likely the same year in the middle of Lots 2-3. The home was designed in the Edwardian Foursquare style, featuring two storey massing, a pyramidal roofline with closed eaves, symmetrical windows openings and a wrap-around porch with gabled corner porch entry; a grassed tennis court was situated on the south side of the home. In 1909, Trimble subdivided the property and sold to Robert Scott (1878-1946), an agent, and his wife, Madge (Nee Talbot) (ca. 1887-1978). The Scotts lived in the home until 1926. Trimble was one of Lacombe's significant early pioneers, who co-created many of the town's core services including: establishing the Lacombe Board of Trade, opening the Lacombe Experimental Farm in 1904, developing the electric railway to Bentley, Mayor of Lacombe in 1908, and president of the newly formed Central Alberta Hockey Association (1903). In 1911, Trimble built a new home directly north (5234 53 Street) on the same two lots and lived here until they moved to Edmonton in 1919. In 1926, Trimble moved back to Lacombe, re-purchased this home from the Scotts and lived here until 1939. During this time, Trimble transferred successfully into the grain buying business. He sold this home in 1934 to open H.M. Trimble & Sons in Calgary, later purchased by Trimec in 1961. Original elements of the house preserved from this era include its boxy massing, closed cornices, trim and siding, and some original window openings.

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The residence is further valued for its later occupancy by many professionals and business leaders in Lacombe. In 1939, the home was owned by Harland (Hal) DeWitt Laird (1897-1959), a lawyer, and his wife, Maria, who lived there until 1945. Laird was proprietor of Laird Motors and owned two garages and service stations in town. The shed roof addition on the north side elevation, originally built as an attached garage is presumably from Laird's era in the home. The residence was also home for Pennsylvania-born Dr. W.A. (William Addison) Henry (1874-1972) and his wife, Jean (nee Kent), who owned from 1947-1972. Dr. Henry was an early pioneer doctor in the neighbouring town of Bentley from 1924-46. From 1941-45 he enlisted in the medical corps in WWI and on his return, was awarded a post of Lieutenant Colonel at the Colonel Belcher in Calgary. He returned to Bentley for one year before building a new medical centre in Lacombe with Dr. Frank Stuart, where he worked until his retirement in 1964. The house was used as a multi-unit rental property until the Henry's returned to Lacombe in circa 1954-56.

The residence is also valued for its later exterior renovation, handsomely detailed in the Georgian Revival style. Georgian Revival was popular in Alberta from the 1920s-1940s and peaked in popularity in the late 1920s-1930s. Hallmarks of the style added during the renovation include its gabled roofline with wide lapped siding at the gable peaks, one storey addition on the south side to extend the horizontality of the home, pedimented entryway, and multi-light triple assembly windows with shutters. The home was renovated circa 1926-mid 1940s, either during Trimble's second residency or Laird's ownership.

Character-Defining Elements

The key character-defining elements of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) include, but are not limited to its:

- location mid-block on historic 53 Street, a residential enclave of historic homes northwest of downtown Lacombe;
- positioning deeply set back on the property lines on two lots;
- form, scale, and massing of its ca. 1901 design such as its: square plan; two storey height with full basement; closed soffits; window openings on front and façade, second storey;
- form, scale and massing of its later renovation such as its: gabled roofline; one-storey gabled addition on the south elevation;
- wooden-frame construction including: lapped wooden siding on body of house; wide lapped siding at gable peaks; wooden trim elements: watertable, fascia boards, cornerboards;
- Georgian Revival-style details added in the later renovation including: gabled roofline; clipped eaves; closed cornice returns; multi-light hung windows with wooden decorative shutters and trim with decorative drip moulds; arched louvre at the gable peak; gabled pedimented porch enclosure with cornice returns, wide lapped siding at the gable peak and engaged fluted columns; and
- fenestration such as: single and double assembly 6/1 wooden-sash single-hung windows on front elevation; triple assembly wooden-sash windows with central 1/1 single-hung window with asymmetrical sashes and 2-light wooden exterior storm, bound by two narrow 1/1 single-hung windows with asymmetrical sashes and 3-light exterior wooden storms on front elevation; two paneled wooden front door with multi upper light and original bronze hardware.

CRITERIA OF INTEGRITY

Statement of Integrity

The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) maintains sufficient integrity for it to convey its significance / heritage value.

The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) is overall in excellent condition with high integrity of original and historic renovated materials. The original form is largely intact but an addition in circa 1926-mid 1940s saw the addition of a south one storey addition, a north shed roof attached garage and a second storey addition on the rear one storey. Windows were enlarged and a new roof was added.

- **Foundation:** Foundation was rebuilt in 1983 from floor joists to foundation walls and ped. Foundation walls are pargeed and in good condition with minor cracks in pargeing.
- **Cladding:** Narrow lapped siding is in good condition overall with cracks and chips in paint. Wide lapped siding added in later addition (circa 1926-mid 1940s) is in good condition overall with minor chipped paint.
- **Detailing:** Cornerboards and fascia boards are original to home and are in good condition overall. Wood soffits are original to front portion of house. Some cracked and peeling paint. Second storey was added at rear of house circa 1926-mid 1940s. Some water damage to fascia on front façade.
- **Roof:** Roof appears to be in good condition. Gabled roof replaced original hipped roof in circa 1926-mid 1940s renovation. Eaves troughs and downspouts are attached and in good condition.
- **Windows:** Multi-light windows were changed out from simple 1-over-1 hung windows in circa 1926-mid 1940s renovations. Window opening size apart from two windows on front façade, second storey have been enlarged in this same renovation. Shutters were added at this time as well. Windows are largely original to time of install, but some glass seems to have been replaced with new panes. Basement windows are new.

- **Doors:** Front door appears to be original or near original and hardware is intact and in good condition. South door has been filled in in 1983 – near back of house.
- **Porches:** Pedimented front entryway was added in 1926-mid 1940s renovation. Wood is in good condition overall. Rear gabled porch was added in 1983. Rear door was added at this time as well. In good condition with minor paint chipping and loss.
- **Garage Addition:** Garage addition added 1926-mid 1940s. Garage converted a living space in 1983 by the current owners and new windows were installed at this time.
- **Interior:** The house was converted to a two-unit home when the Henry's owned the home in the late 1940s-50s. Stairs to the second storey connect through the former garage and are not original to the home. Interior trim and fireplace surrounds have been stripped of paint by current owners in 1983. Baseboards replaced.
- **Shed:** The shed is historic and is in good condition overall.

Aspects of Integrity

1. LOCATION	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The location of the home has not changed.			
2. DESIGN	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The overall design of the house is intact but was updated with an early renovation that still retains heritage value.			
3. ENVIRONMENT	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The home remains in the same residential environment.			
4. MATERIALS	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Materiality is intact and in good condition overall.			
5. WORKMANSHIP	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The original and later renovation workmanship is intact and in good condition.			
6. ASSOCIATION	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The home continues to be associated within a context of historic homes built in the early 1900s.			

Chronology of Alterations

- Circa 1926-mid 1940s – Extensive renovation to house: new gabled roof, second storey addition on rear elevation, new windows and openings, addition of window shutters, one storey addition on south elevation, pedimented porch entryway; shed roof attached garage on north elevation (unknown if same time)
- 1940s – home converted to 2 suite apartment and rented out
- 1983 – new foundation, porch addition
- Unknown date – garage converted to living space and new windows added

ADDITIONAL IMAGES



Front facade of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) showing one storey addition on south elevation. Gabled roof, triple assembly windows and pedimented entryway was added in a later renovation (ca. 1926-mid 1940s) (Finweed Consulting, 2021)

Handwritten signature or initials.

**BYLAW NO. B-25/2022
OF THE CITY OF AIRDRIE
IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA**

Being a bylaw to designate the 1959 Airdrie Water Tower as a Municipal Historic Resource.

WHEREAS pursuant to the *Historical Resources Act*, RSA 2000, c. H-9, a municipal council may designate any historic resource within a municipality whose preservation Council considers to be in the public interest, together with any specified land in or on which it is located, as a Municipal Historic Resource; and

WHEREAS the preservation of the 1959 Airdrie Water Tower is deemed in the public interest, as described in Historical Assessment and Statement of Significance (Appendix 1) visually depicting the Character Defining Elements, outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (second edition 2010), and

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the City of Airdrie (hereafter "Council"), having complied with the *Historical Resources Act*, in Council duly assembled, hereby enacts as follows:

Structure Designated as a Municipal Historic Resource

1. The structure known as the 1959 Airdrie Water Tower (specifically described in Appendix 1), being located 521 1st Avenue NE, Airdrie, Alberta and legally described as Lot 1, Block 3, Plan Number 2590GU is hereby designated as a Municipal Historic Resource.

Permitted Repairs, Rehabilitation and Alterations

2. The designated Municipal Historic Resource shall not be removed, destroyed, disturbed, altered, rehabilitated, repaired, or otherwise permanently affected, other than in accordance with the terms of this bylaw and its attachments.

Regulated Portions (Character Defining Elements)

3. No persons shall alter in anyway the Character Defining Elements of the Municipal Historic Resource (as enumerated in Appendix 1) without prior written approval. Proposed repairs or alterations to the regulated portions of the Municipal Historic Resource require review and approval by Council or Council's authorized representatives. The proposed changes must be in accordance with the terms of the Parks Canada publication, 'Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada', as amended or replaced from time to time.

Non-Regulated Portions

4. With prior written consent given pursuant to section 3 of this bylaw, all portions of the structure and property not specifically classified as a Character Defining Element may be repaired, rehabilitated, altered, or otherwise permanently affected.

5. Intervention or alterations of the Non-Regulated Portions of the Municipal Historic Resource require review and approval by Council or its authorized representatives to ensure that Regulated Portions will not be impacted.

Administrator

6. Council and the Authorized Representative of the City of Airdrie is authorized and hereby appointed to administer the implementation of any matters arising from the matters set out in this bylaw and its attachments.

7. Authorized Representative of the City of Airdrie is Chief Administrative Officer and their delegates.

Effective Date

8. In accordance with section 26(4) of the *Historical Resources Act* this Bylaw shall come into force on the date it is passed.

READ a first time this 6th day of June 2022.

READ a second time this 6th day of June 2022.

READ a third time this 6th day of June 2022.

THIS bylaw was executed as of the latest date evidenced by digital signature below.

Peter Brown

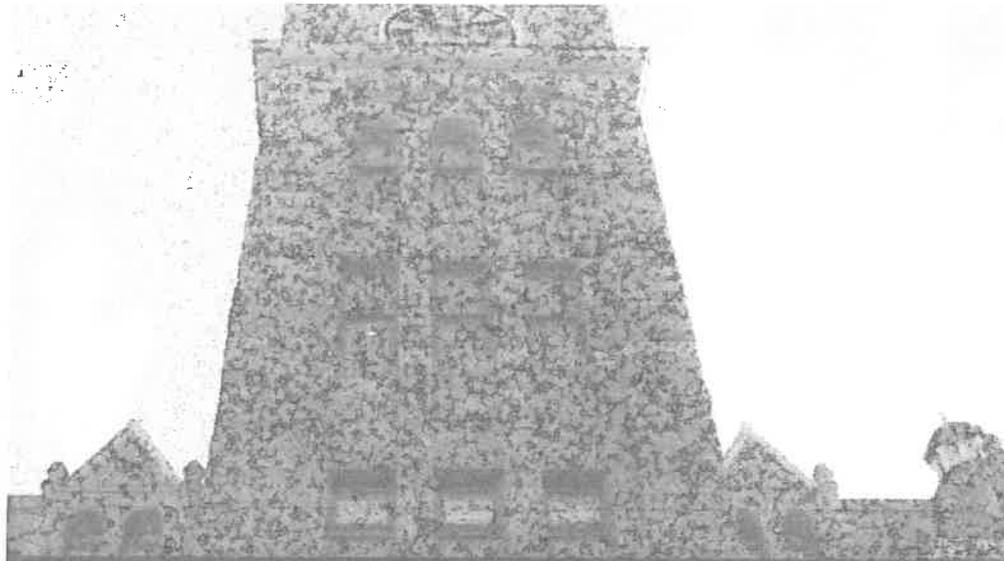
Digitally signed by Peter Brown
Date: 2022.06.08 15:11:28
-06'00'

Mayor

**Tammy
Belsham**

Digitally signed by Tammy
Belsham
Date: 2022.06.08
12:26:24 -06'00'

Assistant City Clerk



Managing Historic Places



Designating Municipal Historic Resources



Municipal Heritage Partnership Program



Canada's Historic Places

Lieux patrimoniaux du Canada

Government of Alberta

25

Preface

Whether it's the corner coffee shop that has always served as a local gathering place or the ornate church at the centre of town with a soaring steeple, historic places are vitally important to defining a community's sense of itself. This series of publications is designed to help Alberta's municipalities create and implement local heritage programs to protect the historic places they value and wish to preserve. The following manuals describe the steps involved in establishing a municipal heritage program, and in identifying, evaluating and developing municipal historic places. It is intended to be used by municipal staff members, elected officials and heritage advisory committees, local heritage organizations and historical societies, volunteers and business organizations, heritage conservation professionals such as planners and architects, and the owners of historic properties.

This guide, comprised of the publications listed below, have been prepared as part of the Government of Alberta's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program, which supports municipal contributions to the Alberta Register of Historic Places and the Canadian Register of Historic Places. Each publication in the series describes the processes involved in identifying, evaluating and managing locally significant historic places in Alberta.

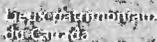
The Historic Places Initiative, a Pan-Canadian partnership of all the provinces and Territories together with the Federal Government, has developed tools to assist communities in achieving their goals. Alberta, as a partner in the Historic Places Initiative, gratefully recognizes the support of the Government of Canada in the production of these manuals.



Municipal Heritage
Partnership Program



Canadian
Register of Historic
Places



Government of Alberta

Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places: Identifying, Evaluating, Managing



*Identifying
Historic Places:
Part 1—Conducting
A Municipal
Heritage Survey*



*Identifying
Historic Places:
Part 2—Heritage
Survey Field Guide*



*Identifying
Historic Places:
Part 3—Heritage
Survey Codes*



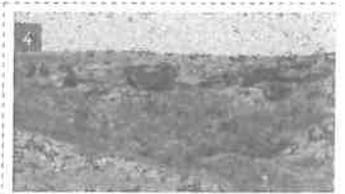
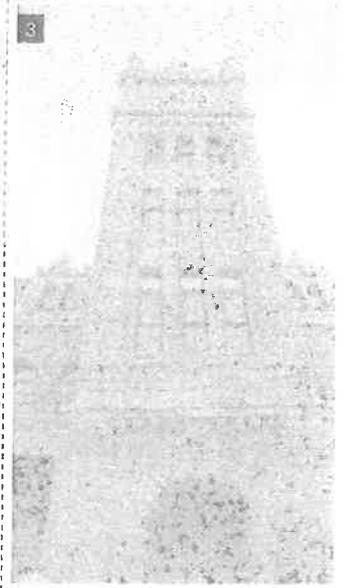
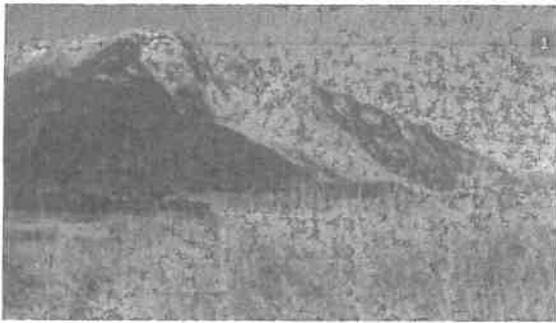
*Evaluating
Historic Places:
Eligibility,
Significance
and Integrity*



*Managing
Historic Places:
Protection and
Stewardship
of Your Local
Heritage*

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 - 10 Step 2: Designation Bylaw
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 - 11 Step 4: Listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places
- 12 Amending or Repealing Municipal Historic Resource Designation
- 13 After Designation: Conserving a Historic Resource Over the Long Term
- 14 Approving Alterations to Municipal Historic Resources
- 15 Other Questions



Introduction



Communities across Alberta have significant historic places that citizens would like to recognize and conserve. Municipal Historic Resources are significant places designated by bylaw that are protected from unsympathetic alteration or destruction. Designation is not expropriation—it is a tool municipalities use to ensure significant places are preserved. This guide explains how to designate a Municipal Historic Resource under Alberta's *Historical Resources Act*. It also describes the implications of designation, particularly how alteration permits are issued.

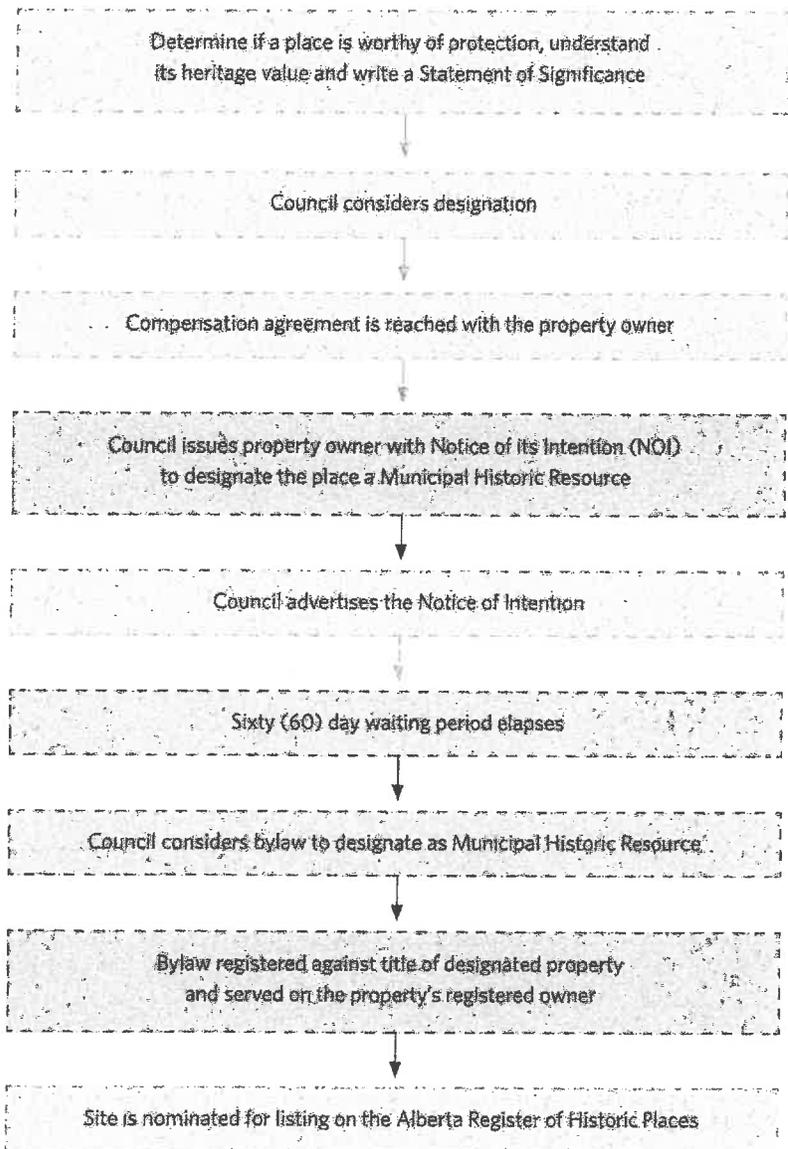
This guide is one of a series of booklets in *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places: Identifying, Evaluating, Managing*. The *Creating a Future* series explains how municipalities identify, preserve and protect locally significant historic places. For more information, please contact the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program of the Historic Resources Management Branch of the Government of Alberta.



Designation at a Glance



 Required by the *Historical Resources Act*.
 Strongly recommended by the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program.



This guide explains:

- how municipalities designate Municipal Historic Resources;
- how designations can be amended or repealed; and
- how to review requests for permission to alter a designated place.

Overview

The *Historical Resources Act* (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 2000, Chapter H-9) empowers Alberta's municipalities to protect and conserve historic places. Municipalities are best able to identify and understand the importance of many historic places before other levels of government because they are the level of government closest to the community. Municipal Historic Resource designation protects these significant places, ensuring that they are not altered haphazardly or destroyed.

Once designated, a Municipal Historic Resource remains the property of the registered owner. Municipal Historic Resource designation does not change how a property can be used, although municipalities may re-zone the land if they wish. Law prohibits physically altering (or demolishing) a Municipal Historic Resource without the municipality's written permission. The designation is registered against the title for the property, ensuring that future owners and interest holders understand that the place is designated a Municipal Historic Resource.



Before Designation



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON WRITING STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE, PLEASE CONTACT THE MUNICIPAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM AT MHPP@gov.ab.ca.

Preserving a historic place through designation requires a long-term partnership between the property's owner and the municipality; a partnership based upon understanding the heritage value of the place.

A municipality should discuss designation with the property's owner (and any long-term lessee) before starting the designation process. Although a municipality can designate a Municipal Historic Resource against the owner's wishes, it is difficult to conserve a historic place without the owner's cooperation.

Municipalities should write a Statement of Significance (SoS) for a site before designating it. A Statement of Significance briefly explains what is being protected, why the place is valued and lists the physical, character-defining elements that must be preserved for it to retain significance. Finalising a Statement of Significance and sharing it with the community before designating also helps prevent misunderstanding about what is being protected and why.

Writing Statements of Significance for several sites can be part of a larger inventory project, which seeks to identify and understand all potential historic places in a pre-selected area. For more information on inventories, please see the "Evaluating Historic Places" guide in the *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places* manual.

Compensation



Many owners of Municipal Historic Resources have waived compensation because they are eligible to apply to the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation for financial assistance to support approved conservation work if the resource is listed on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.

The *Historical Resources Act* empowers owners to seek compensation from the municipality for any "decrease in economic value" resulting from the designation of their property. A municipality should discuss compensation with the owner before starting the designation process. If the owner and municipality cannot agree on compensation once the site is designated, the owner may refer the matter to the Land Compensation Board for a binding decision.

Owners can be compensated for a decrease in economic value by grant, tax abatement, or any other mutually agreed upon means. Municipalities have offered non-fiscal compensation, such as zoning relaxations, fee waivers and parking allowances. The only requirement is that the municipality and owner agree to the compensation, and that the agreement be in writing.

The Designation Process



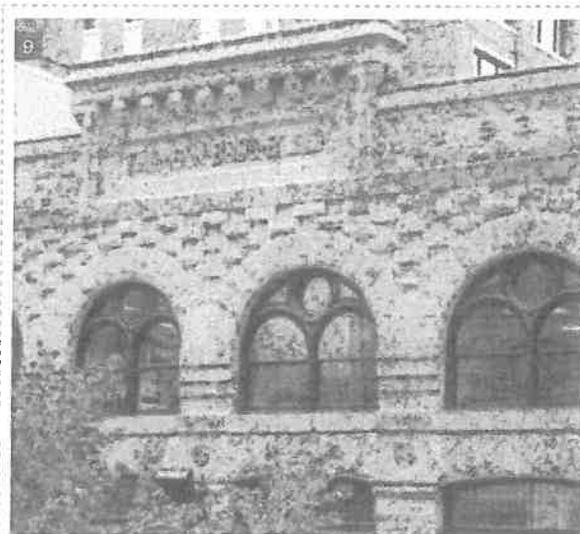
This guide is not a substitute for the legislation itself, which you should consult. You may also wish to speak with your lawyer before designating a Municipal Historic Resource. He or she will be able to offer advice tailored to your particular situation.



Section 26 of the *Historical Resources Act* describes the legal framework that covers Municipal Historic Resources. Section 27 of the Act defines Municipal Historic Area designation. Municipal Historic Resources and Municipal Historic Areas are both designated through a special bylaw process. Section 28 discusses how compensation agreements are negotiated.

Municipal councils designate Municipal Historic Resources through a special bylaw process described in the *Historical Resources Act*. The council gives the owner written notice of its intention to designate their historic place. The council must then wait at least 60 days before considering the designation bylaw. When it is passed, the bylaw is registered against the title to the designated property and served on the owner.

It is important that the owners of the property, and any long-term lessee, understand the implications of Municipal Historic Resource designation before council proceeds with a bylaw. Municipalities should provide these stakeholders with a single point of contact, ideally someone who is able to answer questions about the designation process, the implications of designation and what the municipality hopes to accomplish through designation.



Step 1: The Notice of Intention

The formal designation process begins when council considers the proposed designation. If a majority wish to proceed, council passes a motion directing that written notice of its intention to designate be served on the property's registered owner. This must occur at least sixty days before council considers a designation bylaw.

The *Historical Resources Act* does not provide a template for the notice of intention, although the law does require that notice be in written form and include:

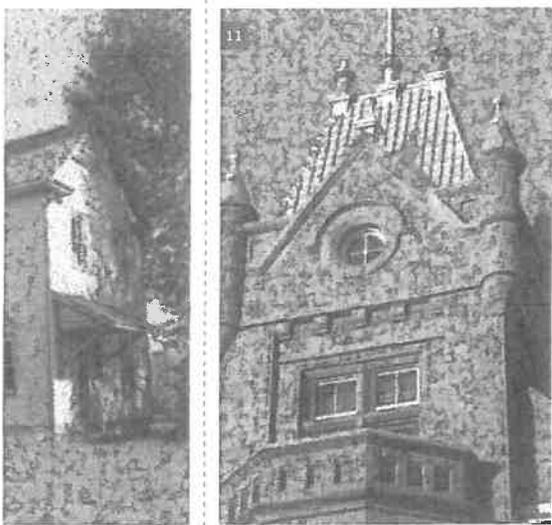
- the legal land description of the area included in the proposed designation; and
- a declaration stating council's intention to consider a bylaw to designate the property as a Municipal Historic Resource pursuant to the *Historical Resources Act*.

Although not required by law, it is strongly recommend that the Notice of Intention also include:

- the name by which the place is commonly known;
- a copy of the Statement of Significance;
- the name of a municipal official who can answer questions; and
- an invitation to address council on the proposed designation.

Many municipalities choose to advertise the notice. Although not required, advertising helps to ensure that a designation has informed public support.

Once the Notice of Intention has been served on the property's owner, the site cannot be altered without council's permission for the next one hundred twenty days. This ensures that the property is protected during the designation process.





Step 2: Designation Bylaw

Designation occurs when council passes a bylaw declaring the site a Municipal Historic Resource pursuant to the *Historical Resources Act*. A council may not consider a bylaw until the sixty day notice period has elapsed.

A designation bylaw under the *Historical Resources Act* must include:

- the legal description of the property, which must be within the municipality and cannot include any property not mentioned in the notice of intention; and
- a declaration that the property is being designated a Municipal Historic Resource pursuant to the *Historical Resources Act*.

Although not legally required, it is recommended that the bylaw also include:

- the name by which the place is known;
- the heritage value and character-defining elements sections from the Statement of Significance;
- a statement that proposed changes to the property need to be approved by the municipality before work proceeds;
- a statement that proposed alterations will be evaluated by the municipality using the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Once the sixty day notice period has expired, the council can proceed with the designation bylaw, which is considered in the same manner as a regular bylaw.



Step 3: After the Bylaw is Passed

A designation bylaw must be registered in the appropriate land titles office against the title for the designated property, as soon as possible, after the bylaw is passed. This ensures that anyone with an interest in the property understands that it is a Municipal Historic Resource. The law also requires that a certified copy of the bylaw be served on the registered owner of the property. If the Statement of Significance is incorporated into the bylaw, present and future owners will understand what the municipality expects to conserve.

Step 4: Listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places

Although not required, municipalities are encouraged to nominate Municipal Historic Resources for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places. In order to do so, the municipality must submit a copy of the bylaw and the Statement of Significance, and some other documentation, to the Registrar of Historic Places. For more information on this process, contact the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program.



Amending or Repealing Municipal Historic Resource Designations

A bylaw to amend a Municipal Historic Resource designation bylaw that does not affect the legal description of the designated parcel can be amended using the regular bylaw process.

Bylaws that amend the legal description must follow the same process as a designation bylaw. Bylaws that change the legal land description of a designated parcel or change the Statement of Significance should be registered at the land titles office. The municipality should also supply the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program with a copy of the bylaw and update the site's entry on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.

Municipal Historic Resource bylaws can be repealed. To do so, council must pass a bylaw repealing the designation bylaw. If passed, the *Historical Resources Act* requires that the bylaw be served on the registered owner of the property. The municipality must also discharge the designation bylaw from the land titles registry.



After Designation: Conserving a Historic Resource Over the Long Term

Designation is a tool municipalities use to conserve significant places. A Municipal Historic Resource cannot be altered without the municipality's permission. The law requires that the owner (or lessee) of a Municipal Historic Resource obtain written permission from the municipality before altering the site in any way.



Approving Alterations to Municipal Historic Resources



Council approves, conditionally approves, or denies alteration permit applications by motion. Council may delegate the power to review and approve alteration permits to municipal staff. To do so, council must pass a motion or bylaw stating who has been appointed, by position or name, and what power has been delegated. The motion or bylaw should state that the authority is delegated pursuant to the *Historical Resources Act*.



The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* offers straightforward and practical guidance for good conservation. When used in conjunction with the Statement of Significance, it is an excellent resource for evaluating alteration permit applications. Please contact the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program for guidance on how to evaluate a proposed alteration using the *Standards and Guidelines*.

The law requires that the owner or lessee seek written permission before commencing work. Municipalities may wish to develop a standardised form to ensure they receive all the information needed to evaluate the application. The municipality must clearly understand why the place is valued, what the applicant is proposing to change, and what the proponent is trying to accomplish through the proposed work.

The application should explain what the proponent is planning to alter and why alteration is needed. Applicants should be encouraged to review the Statement of Significance and be mindful of how their proposal will affect the place's character-defining elements.

The municipality must review alteration permit applications in a reasonable time, but the grounds for denying permission are broad. Alteration permits may be approved unconditionally, approved with conditions or denied completely.

Municipalities should encourage owners to discuss a project with them before filing an alteration permit application. There are usually several ways to meet the needs of the place's owner, many of which may involve less invasive changes. For detailed guidance on how to approach a construction or rehabilitation project related to a historic place, consult the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Other Questions

The Municipal Heritage Partnership Program exists to help municipalities conserve their historic places. If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact the program officers at:

Historic Resources Management Branch
8820 - 112 Street
Edmonton AB T6G 2P8

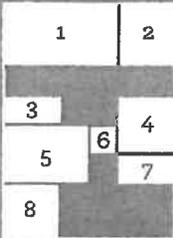
Phone: 780-431-2300 Fax: 780-427-5598
Email: MHPP@gov.ab.ca

IMAGES:

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1. Frank Slide, Crowsnest Pass
2. Canadian National Railway Station, Vegreville
3. Calgary City Hall, Calgary
4. Head Smashed-In Buffalo Jump
5. Brooks Aqueduct
6. St. Norbert's Roman Catholic Church, M.D. of Wainwright
7. Rumsey Cairn
8. Town Office, Vegreville
9. Thomson Brothers Block, Calgary
10. Hudson Bay Company Factor's House, Fort Vermillion
11. Central High/Dr. Carl Safran School, Calgary
12. Rutherford House, Edmonton
13. Bank of Montreal, Calgary
14. Gleichen Water Tower, Gleichen
15. Nordegg/Brazeau Collieries Mine Site, Clearwater County
16. Haultain School, Calgary
17. Cronquist Residence, Red Deer

COVER IMAGES:



1. Calgary City Hall, Calgary
2. Nordegg / Brazeau Collieries Mine Site, Clearwater County
3. D.U. Ranchlands Cabin, M.D. of Pincher Creek
4. Magrath Mansion, Edmonton
5. Rutherford House, Edmonton
6. C.O Card House, Cardston
7. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building, Donalda
8. Central Memorial Library, Calgary