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 Lacombe Cenotaph as a Municipal Historic Resource.

WHEREAS, pursuant to 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, the City of Lacombe wishes to preserve the Lacombe Cenotaph located at 5214 – 50 Avenue, Lacombe, which is deemed in the public interest to designate as a Municipal Historic Resource;

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 as follows:

1. **BYLAW TITLE**
   1.1. The bylaw shall be referred to as “Lacombe Cenotaph Designation Bylaw”

2. **BUILDING AND LAND DESIGNATED AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE**

   2.1. The parcel of land known as the Lacombe Cenotaph, located at 5214 – 50 Avenue, Lacombe and legally described as:

   * Lot 5, Block 34, Plan 1979HW
   * Excepting Thereout All Mines and Minerals

   Is hereby designated as a Municipal Historic Resource.

   2.2 The Lacombe Cenotaph is valued by the City of Lacombe for reasons described in the attached Schedule “A”, hereafter referred to as the “heritage value”.

   2.3 The heritage value of the Lacombe Cenotaph resides in the physical elements of the property, listed in the attached Schedule “A” as character-defining elements, hereafter referred to as “character-defining elements”.

   2.4 Schedule “A” is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

3. **PERMITTED REPAIRS AND REHABILITATION**

   3.1. 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”)

   3.2. Schedule “B” is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

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

4. **EFFECTIVE DATE**

   4.1. This bylaw shall come into force and effect when it receives third reading and is duly signed.
5. **SEVERABILITY**

5.1. 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 24 day of April, 2017.

GIVEN SECOND READING THIS 24 day of July, 2017.

GIVEN THIRD AND FINAL READING THIS 24 day of July, 2017.

________________________
Original Signed
Mayor

________________________
Original Signed
Chief Administrative Officer
City of Lacombe Bylaw 432
Schedule A
Lacombe Cenotaph Statement of Significance

LACOMBE CENOTAPH, LEst We FORGET PARK
Current Name: Lacombe Cenotaph
Date of Dedication: 1924
HS 49638

50 AVENUE & 53 STREET
(BARNETT AVENUE & DAY STREET)

their lives in wartime. The Cenotaph was erected by the 'Lest We Forget' Club of Lacombe and is prominently located at the centre of Lest We Forget Park, which was established by the Lest We Forget Club in 1922 when they received a parcel of land from the Lacombe School Board. The Club raised money for the creation of the Park and the McDonald Nurseries donated the planting that surround the Cenotaph. The Cenotaph was built at a cost of $3,500. Comprised of a marble obelisk, in the form of a soldier with weapons at ease, with engraved and applied inscriptions, the Lacombe Cenotaph follows a tradition of memorial architecture typical across Canada at this time. The Cenotaph is inscribed with the words: "To the Glory of God. The Honour of the Armies of the Empire and in Pardon Memory of our Dead who Fell in the Great War 1914-1918 and Whose Names are Here Recorded". The Lest We Forget Club donated the Park to the City of Lacombe in 1925.

The Lacombe Cenotaph is valued additionally for its association with designer Albert J. Hart. Hart owned Albert J. Hart, Marble & Granite Works, which was located in Calgary, and was one of the oldest marble and granite works in that city. Hart himself was known as a skillful and fair businessman who was an expert cutter and designer. Albert Hart was the designer of several Memorial Cenotaphs erected throughout Canada including those for the City of Medicine Hat and the Town of Nanton. The Lacombe Cenotaph was carved from Italian Carrara marble, and the pedestal of granite.

The Lacombe Cenotaph is further valued as a central element of Lest We Forget Park, which was designed by Cecil Scott Burgess. Burgess was an important architect and popular academic at the University of Alberta. Born in Bombay, India in 1870, Burgess was trained in Edinburgh, completing a four-year apprenticeship from 1882 to 1886. In 1903 he moved to Montreal to work as a draughtsman and lecturer at McGill (1909 to 1911). He was hired as Professor of Architecture in the Department of Architecture at the newly conceived University of Alberta in 1913. Burgess designed Lest We Forget Park for Lacombe, drawing from the City Beautiful movement. The design is based on an axial plan with the Lacombe Cenotaph serving as the central element of design. All pathways into the park had a direct sight line to the Cenotaph. An Arts and Crafts inspired entryway that was part of the design was not built.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Lacombe Cenotaph is in good, near original condition and is well maintained by the City.

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE
Located in the centre of Lest We Forget Park, in front of the Lacombe Memorial Centre, the Lacombe Cenotaph is comprised of a marble sculpture of a soldier atop a two-level tapered, shaped granite column with decorated capital set on a rough-stone granite base. The Cenotaph is adorned with engravings, which list the names of locals whose lives were lost in the First World War, Second World War, the Korean War and the War in Afghanistan.

HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE
Erected in 1924, the Lacombe Cenotaph is valued as a symbol of Canada's military endeavours and is a local landmark that honours the citizens of Lacombe who gave
The Lacombe Cenotaph is additionally valued for its evolution over time as a memorial that commemorates Canada’s involvement in the First World War, the Second World War, the Korean War and the War in Afghanistan. The 48 World War One names, the 15 World War Two names, the 1 Korean War name and the 1 War in Afghanistan name that surrounds the four sides of the Cenotaph are an enduring reminder of the effects of war on the local community. Located in a prominent location, the Lacombe Cenotaph stands as a symbol of freedom for local citizens who utilize the park for leisure, and acts as a focus for commemorative activities including Remembrance Day ceremonies.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements of that define the heritage character of the Lacombe Cenotaph include its:

- location at the centre of Lest We Forget Memorial Park;
- form, scale and massing including an Italian Carrara marble sculpture of a soldier atop a two-level tapered granite column with decorated capital set on a rough-dressed granite base;
- construction materials including Italian Carrara marble and granite column and pedestal;
- inscribed names that commemorate 64 local citizens; 48 from the First World War, 15 from the Second World War, 1 Korean War name and 1 from the War in Afghanistan;
- the inscriptions reading: “To the Glory of God. The Honour of the Armies of the Empire and in Proud Memory of our Dead who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 and Whose Names are Here Recorded; “This Monument was Erected by the Lest We Forget Club of Lacombe”; “Greater Love Hath No Man Than This”; “Albert J. Hart, Sculptor”; and “1939-1945”;
- 8 decorative poppy engravings; and
- associated landscape features of Lest We Forget Park realizing Burgess’ plan including its axial design and sight lines to the cenotaph from all pathways.
City of Lacombe Bylaw 432
Schedule B

Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2nd edition, 2010) will be used by the City of Lacombe to evaluate applications for written permission to alter a Municipal Historic Resource. The standards and guidelines are directly applied to the character-defining elements outlined in a site’s Statement of Significance.

The Standards

The Standards are not presented in a sequential or hierarchical order, and as such, equal consideration should be given to each. All standards for any given type of treatment must therefore be applied simultaneously to a project. Under the standards, any work carried out to [address] may include aspects of preservation, and restoration to the character-defining elements, and rehabilitation to all other elements not considered character-defining elements defined below:

**Preservation:** The action or process of protecting, maintaining and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form and integrity of an historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

**Restoration:** The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.

**Rehabilitation:** The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place or of an individual component, through repair, alterations, and/or additions, while protecting its heritage value.

Any intervention should be based upon the Standards outlined in the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, which are conservation principles of best practice. The Standards are outlined below.

**General Standards (all projects)**

1. Conserve the heritage value of a historic place. Do not remove, replace, or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of a historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.

2. Conserve changes to a historic place which over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right.

3. Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention.

4. Recognize each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or other properties or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.

5. Find a use for a historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements.

6. Protect and if necessary, stabilize a historic place until any subsequent intervention is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbance of archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.

7. Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.

8. Maintain character-defining elements on an on-going basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes.

9. Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible and identifiable upon close inspection and document any intervention for future reference.

**Additional Standards Relating to Rehabilitation**

10. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining
elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place.

11. Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to a historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.

12. Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of a historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

Additional Standards Relating to Restoration

13. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements from the restoration period. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.

14. Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

Guidelines

Guidelines apply to specific elements and materials for character-defining elements. The full text of the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2nd Edition is available from:

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Lacombe, Alberta
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25 Eddy Street Gatineau,
Quebec Canada
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