


## AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Karen-Anne Cherwonogrodzky, of the City of Medicine Hat, in the Province of Alberta,


MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. I am an adult person.
2. I did on the 10th day of November, 2016, personally serve Merete Heggelund, Chief Administrative Officer – Municipal Services for the City of Medicine Hat, with a Notice of Intention to Designate Municipal Historic Property, a copy of which is annexed and marked Appendix "A" to this my Affidavit, at City Hall, 580 First Street SE., Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 8E6.

Sworn before me at the City of )  
Medicine Hat in the Province of Alberta, )  
This 10 day of November, 2016. )

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for )  
the Province of Alberta )

Angela Jane Cruickshank  
A COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS IN AND FOR  
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 3 Aug 2018  
#0734608

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen-Anne Cherwonogrodzky



**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE  
MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE***Historical Resources Act, R.S.A. 2000, C. H-9, as amended*

To: Merete Heggelund, Chief Administrative Officer, City of Medicine Hat  
580 First Street SE  
Medicine Hat, AB T1A 8E6

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of sixty days from the date of service of this notice, the Municipal Council of the City of Medicine Hat intends to consider the passing of a Bylaw designating the below mentioned property a Municipal Historic Resource pursuant to Section 26 of the Historical Resources Act, as amended from time to time.

Pursuant to Section 26(8) of that Act, on receipt of a notice of intention to designate no person shall destroy, disturb, alter, restore, or repair the subject historic resource (or land) or remove any historic object from the subject historic resource until the Municipal Council of the City of Medicine Hat passes the said bylaw or revokes this notice of intention to designate, or until the expiry of 120 days from the receipt of this notice, unless the person has the prior written consent of the CAO of the City of Medicine Hat.

Property:

Civil Defence Siren

[Name of the property]

legally described as:

LATITUDE N 50.03539

LONGITUDE -110.68666

and located at:

Laneway between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Street SE, just east of Division Avenue South


MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

[Civic address]

The reasons for the proposed designation are set out in the statements of significance attached hereto as Schedule "A".

**If you wish to object to the proposed designation you may provide the City Clerk with a written objection stating the reasons for the objection and all relevant facts within sixty days of the date of this notice.**

Dated this 10 day of November, 2016  
[day] [month] [year]

  
Angela Cruickshank, City Clerk  
Agent for the City of Medicine Hat



## **SCHEDULE "A"**

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CIVIL DEFENCE SIREN IN MEDICINE HAT**

Site Name: CIVIL DEFENCE SIREN

Site Location: Laneway between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Street SE, just east of Division Avenue

Latitude & Longitude: N 50.03539 -110.68666

Year Constructed: 1962

Architect: Department of National Defence

Supplier of siren: Canadian Army

Builder: City of Medicine Hat

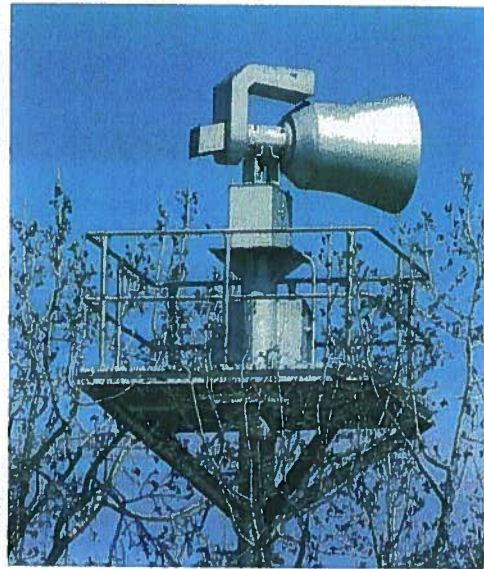


Photo on left shows pole and siren as viewed looking east across Division Avenue.

Photo above is a close-up of the siren and its work platform containing an enclosed control panel for testing and maintenance.

These photos were taken May 2, 2013.





Photo above shows the base that supports the siren. This base is above the work platform. Note the platform guard rails in the background. Some surface rust is visible along the welds, along the edge of the base plate, and on the bolts, washers and nuts that attach the base plate to the siren.



Photo above shows a portion of the siren and its supporting structure. It is intact with some surface rust on fasteners, such as bolts, washers, nuts and machine screws that hold the panels in place.

## **Description of Historic Place**

The Civil Defence Siren consists of a siren and work platform on a 15 metre high steel pole equipped with metal rungs to provide access for testing and maintenance. The siren is located in an alley between Third and Fourth Streets S.E., approximately 12 metres east of Division Avenue, and faces into a residential neighborhood of Medicine Hat.

## **Heritage Value of Historic Place**

This structure is historically significant as it reflects the prevailing fear of nuclear attack at the time of the Cold War and civil defence measures undertaken in response by government.

The Civil Defence Siren was erected in 1962 during the height of the Cold War as part of a national and community-wide warning system to alert the public of an impending air raid or nuclear attack. Following the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1961, and due to fear of air raids from the USSR (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, also known as the Soviet Union) over the Arctic into North America, the Government of Canada established a network of Civil Defence Sirens as a public warning system across the country. In Alberta, the Alberta Emergency Measures Organization was tasked with installing sirens across the province. Construction of the sirens began in Medicine Hat in 1962, thereby bringing home to the local citizens the realization that their community could be included in a world-wide nuclear war.

The system envisioned for Medicine Hat consisted of seven sirens, of which five were actually built and three remain today. There is no evidence that all seven sirens were installed in Medicine Hat; a plan showing the intended siren locations is not available. The location for this particular siren was chosen as it provided the best acoustical coverage for the Hill area of the City, and provided overlapping coverage with other sirens. The two other remaining sirens were mounted on wooden poles and have been dismantled but retained as historical artefacts.

The sirens were provided by the Department of National Defence for sites provided by the municipality. The siren technology was based upon that used during World War II and included a pair of rotors generating 130dB wailing sound. All sirens were activated remotely from the telephone exchange, based on a phone call from the military.

Over time, although destructive capacity of nuclear weapons increased resulting in irrelevance of warning of attack, the risk of nuclear war diminished and therefore the need for sirens. Given that this particular siren structure is the only one remaining that is mounted on a steel pole, is centrally located and also is the largest of the remaining sirens, its preservation is important as a symbol of this historic era.

## **Character-Defining Elements**

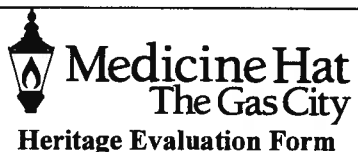
The significance of the Civil Defence Siren is expressed through character-defining elements such as:

- Location, height, and orientation optimized to project audible warnings across surrounding neighbourhoods
- Siren, mounted at the top of a steel pole – a Model 927290P as manufactured in Ontario by CLM Industries.
- Siren mechanism of motor-driven rotors with metal horn to amplify and direct the warning signal
- Steel work platform close to the top to allow access to the actual siren for installation, maintenance and testing.
- Metal box on the platform containing switchgear to allow for maintenance and testing.
- Steel pole measuring about 15 metres high.
- Steel foot pegs located on the pole to allow climbers access to the top.
- Buried concrete base adequate to support the structure

## Integrity of Historic Place

This entire structure is in its original location. Although the siren and the supporting structure exhibit a minor amount of rust on the original metallic silver coating, it retains a high degree of integrity. The design, workmanship and materials have not changed from the original construction. Only the passage of time and the growth of a large cottonwood tree have obscured this symbol of the Cold War. It is otherwise exactly as it was at the time of construction.





Site Number	Category A
Community District SE HILL	
Designation	

<b>Site Name(s):</b> CIVIL DEFENCE SIREN			
<b>Municipal Address:</b> Lane between 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Street SE, just east of Division Avenue		<b>Date of Construction:</b>	Y 1962
<b>Consultant(s):</b>		<b>Evaluation Date:</b>	Y 13
<b>Heritage Committee:</b> Earl Morris		M 08	D 3
<b>Heritage Planner:</b>			1
			<b>TOTAL</b>
			76

History (H)	E	VG	G	F	P	(H) SCORE
H.1 Associations/Patterns	40					43
H.2 Age				3		
Comments: This air raid siren is one of three remaining examples of seven that were scheduled to be installed in Medicine Hat. Of the three sirens still in place this is the only one constructed using a steel pole. On top of the pole is a steel work platform and the siren. Exact installation date is not known. The locations of five sirens that were installed are known.						

Architecture (A)	E	VG	G	F	P	(A) SCORE
A.1 Style/Type/Design			10			23
A.2 Designer/Builder				3		
A.3 Construction Technology		10				
A.4 Interior Details				0		
A.5 Alterations	0					
Comments: The details of construction were provided by the Department of National Defence, which also provided the sirens. The instructions that were provided included:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The sirens were to be located on public land, with installation the responsibility of the municipality.</li> <li>2. The chosen locations were to be such as to have access to reliable power and telephone-type wire pairs. The wire pairs were to be provided by the local telephone company (in this case, Alberta Government Telephones), so that actuation of the sirens could take place at the local telephone office.</li> </ol>						

--

Urban Context (C)	E	VG	G	F	(C) SCORE	
C.1 Landmark/Character		10				
C.2 Streetscape/Landscape					0	10
Comments: The installations of these sirens certainly did not contribute positively to the character of the neighbourhoods in which they were installed. Certainly, their existence became very obvious once original and regular testing began due to the very loud audible sounds produced, which were intended to cover the entire city via the location of installed sirens.						

**CIVIL DEFENCE SIRENS IN MEDICINE HAT**  
**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**  
 (does not form part of the Statement of Significance)

Following the Second World War, a situation known as the Cold War arose, wherein the USSR became an enemy of the western countries, primarily the USA, Canada, and Western Europe, even though Russia had been an ally during the war.

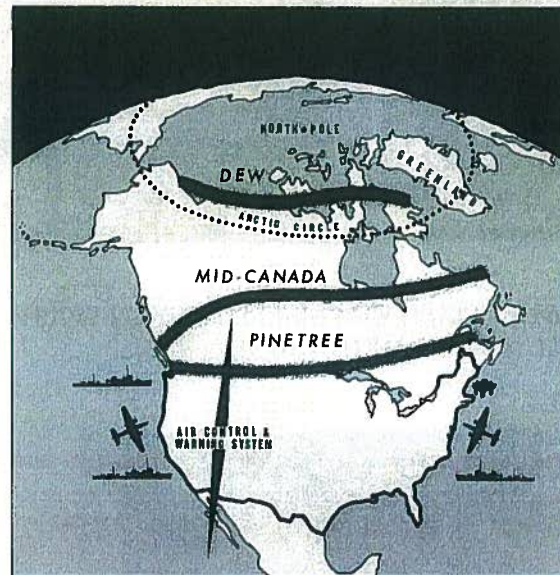
The result was the establishment of an organization of the Federal Government - Civil Defence Canada (sometimes referred to as EMO or Emergency Measures Organization).

In 1954, a joint operation of the US and Canadian governments established three chains of radar stations across northern Canada to provide early warning of a nuclear attack from Russia. The most well-known of these was the DEW line, situated above the Arctic Circle and extending from Greenland to Alaska.

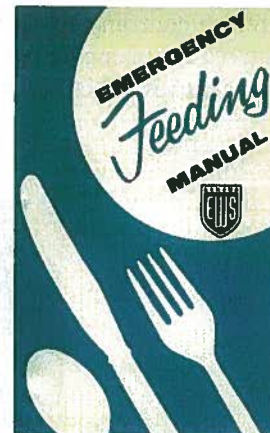
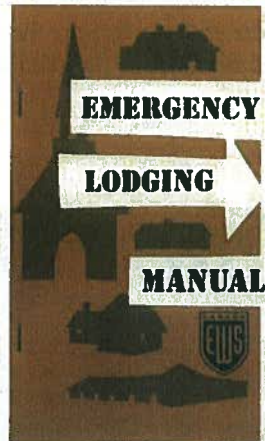
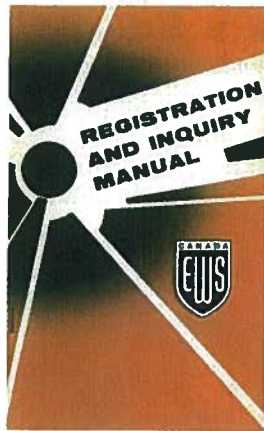
The Cold War situation became critical in 1961 following the failed attempt by the United States to invade Cuba, a new Soviet ally. The invasion was known as the "Bay of Pigs" and grew into the "Cuban Missile Crisis".

The Federal Government set about in 1961 to establish a series of Civil Defence Sirens in communities across Canada via the various provincial governments. In Alberta, the tasking agency was a called Alberta Emergency Measures Organization. Seven installations were scheduled for Medicine Hat. Construction of the sirens in Medicine Hat began in 1962.

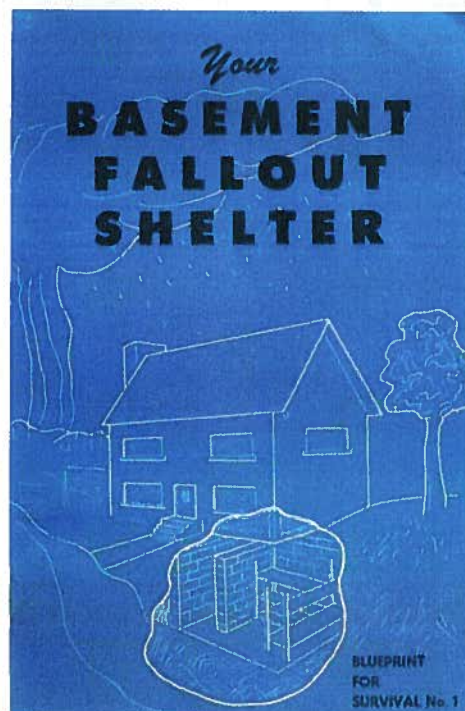
Once in place they were implemented as part of the cross-Canada network of similar sirens in all communities. If there had been missiles launched by the Soviets, then the radar stations of the DEW line would have detected them, the Prime Minister's office alerted, and then, only on the authority of the Prime Minister, the Army would call every telephone company across the country to alert the local authorities to activate the sirens. In Medicine Hat, there was a red telephone on the third floor of the AGT building designated for that function and nearby was a panel with switches to active each siren.



As part of the program, Civil Defence Canada provided booklets to all Canadians describing the dangers of radiation of H-bomb blasts, the construction of bomb proof shelters, and how to survive such a holocaust.



THE ABOVE MANUALS WERE PUBLISHED BY THE EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (EWS).



THIS BOOKLET INCLUDED AN ACTUAL BLUEPRINT FOR A FALLOUT SHELTER.

# SURVIVAL IN A NUCLEAR WAR

THOUSANDS OF LIVES CAN BE SAVED IF THE PEOPLE OF ALBERTA KNOW THE CORRECT ACTION TO TAKE SHOULD A NUCLEAR WAR OCCUR. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT FACTS ARE LEARNED AND REMEMBERED.

## MEANING OF THE WARNINGS

### ALERT WARNING

Steady blast for three minutes on sirens, horns, whistles, etc.

### Action to Take

Prepare to carry out your survival plan. Listen to your radio, all stations will switch to a provincial network and will issue the same instructions. Members of the Civil Defence Corps and other people with emergency duties, will report for service in accordance with previous instructions.

### TAKE COVER WARNING

Rising and falling note for three minutes on sirens and/or short blasts on horns, whistles, etc., for three minutes.

### Action to Take

#### IN A BUILDING

If there is no prepared shelter, go into the basement or into an interior room on the ground floor, keep away from windows. Remain there until told that you may leave.

#### OUTDOORS

Go to the nearest shelter or building and follow the above instructions. If you cannot reach shelter, lie flat on the ground, face down and cover the exposed parts of the body.

#### IN A CAR

If you are leaving a target area, do not stop. Open car windows and have passengers crouch on the floor. If you are not leaving the target area, drive off main traffic routes and then go to nearest shelter and follow instructions for people in buildings.

## EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

### ADVANCE PLANNING

If war comes there will be no time to make plans. Families should plan ahead to provide fallout protection and emergency supplies for themselves. Booklets offering advice on planning are available free of charge from your local Civil Defence Organization, or by writing to Alberta Emergency Measures, Box 10,000, Edmonton.

### PUBLICATIONS

Everyone should read the following booklets prepared by the federal government:

11 STEPS TO SURVIVAL  
YOUR BASEMENT FALLOUT SHELTER  
SIMPLER SHELTERS  
YOUR EMERGENCY PACK

People living in Calgary or Edmonton should also read  
SURVIVAL IN LIKELY TARGET AREAS, and  
BLAST SHELTERS

People living in rural communities should also read  
FALLOUT ON THE FARM

### EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

Your family should be equipped with a two week supply of food and water in covered containers, clothing and blankets, emergency lighting, heating and sanitation equipment, a first aid kit, and most important of all, A BATTERY OPERATED RADIO AND SPARE BATTERIES.

### DISPERSAL

If you live in a target area and plan to leave in case a warning is sounded, learn your dispersal route and have the emergency supplies listed above ready for immediate use. Radio broadcasts will inform you on the advisability of dispersal immediately following the alert warning. If you live outside the target area, you should remain in your home.

**DON'T USE YOUR PHONE.** Jammed switchboards could delay lifesaving messages.

**DON'T PANIC.** Warnings do not necessarily mean your area will be attacked.

**DON'T GO OUTSIDE.** Missing members of your family are probably sheltered elsewhere.

**DO LEARN ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY SURVIVAL PLAN.** Contact your local Civil Defence Director.

**DO ENROLL IN CIVIL DEFENCE COURSES.** Fire Fighting, Rescue, First Aid, Home Nursing, Etc.

**DO PROVIDE YOUR FAMILY WITH BLAST OR FALLOUT PROTECTION — DO IT NOW.**

For further information contact your local Director of Civil Defence or write

## ALBERTA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

BOX 10,000 — EDMONTON

HONOURABLE L. C. HALMRAST  
Minister-in-Charge  
Alberta Emergency Measures



ARNOLD J. LAVOIE  
Co-ordinator  
Alberta Emergency Measures

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

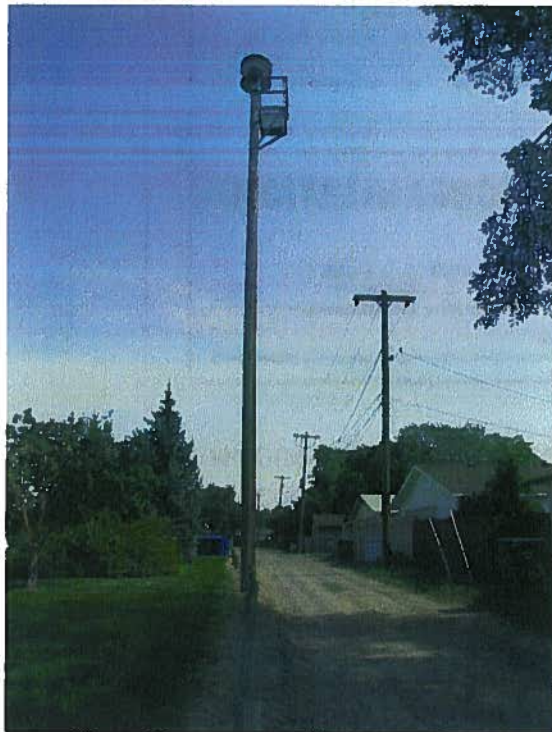
PAGE FROM ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES DIRECTORY - MID 1960s.

In the early 1970s, the threat of a nuclear attack began to decline, and with the development of new technologies, in particular high-speed missiles, the usefulness of a warning system diminished. Practical warning time went from several hours for bombers in the 1950s to less than 15 minutes in the missile age. The Federal money began to dry up and it appears the last year of operation of the program was 1964. Once the program was discontinued, neither the Federal nor the Provincial governments seemed to want to retain control of any existing sirens, so municipalities across the country, including Medicine Hat, have laid claim (quietly and unofficially) to any remaining sirens and their supporting structures.

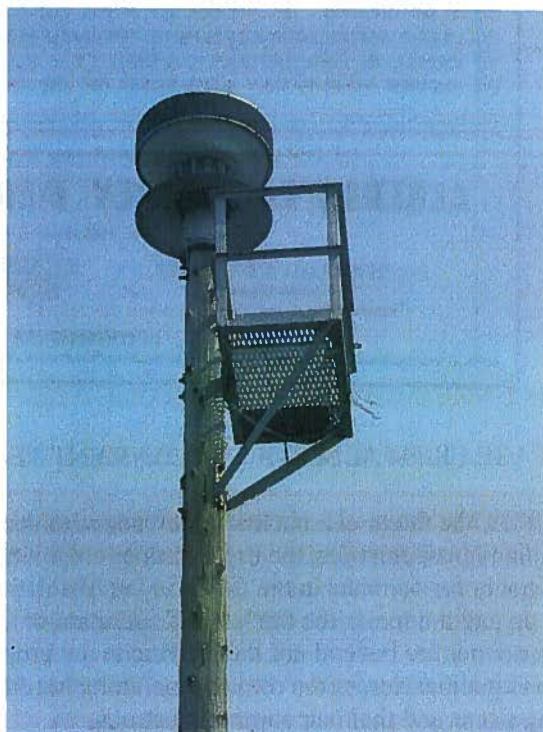




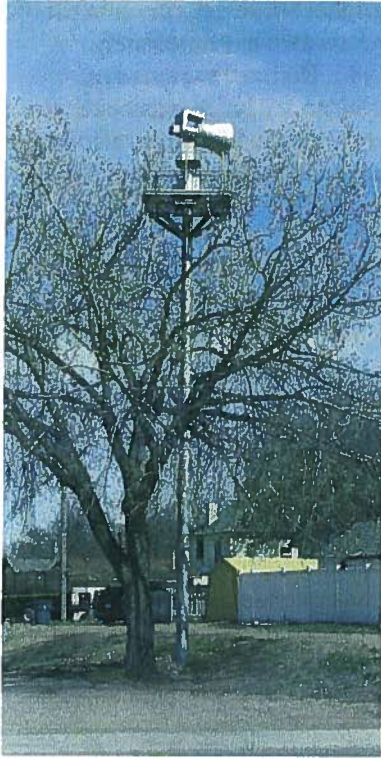
THE SIREN ACROSS FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.  
Latitude & Longitude: N 50.02385 -110.7249



C



Latitude & Longitude: N 50.05111 -110.67534



#### THE SIREN ON DIVISION AVENUE

Photo on left shows pole and siren as viewed looking east across Division avenue. Photo above is a close-up of the siren and its work platform containing an enclosed control panel for testing and maintenance.

Latitude & Longitude: N 50.03539 -110.68666

Currently a tall tree exists adjacent to the pole and, when leafed out, essentially hides the entire structure from view.

The location for each siren was chosen for the best acoustical coverage for that area of the City, with overlapping coverage from other nearby sirens. Although there apparently were four other sirens installed in the City, only one other was mounted on a metal pole. With the exception of the siren that was installed on the roof of the (old) City Hall, the others were mounted on wooden poles. There is no evidence that all seven sirens were installed in Medicine Hat and no drawing showing intended locations is available. Known siren locations include:

1. East of Division Avenue near intersection with 4<sup>th</sup> St. SW
2. Just north of Gershaw Drive, immediately opposite to the entrance to the Municipal Airport and just east of Viscount Road SW. (Soon to come down.)
3. In the lane behind Webster Niblock School. (Soon to come down.)
4. In the lane behind the *old* location of DQ (west end of the lane way between 8th and 9th Street NW. (Confirmed by a former resident. Siren no longer there.)
5. Immediately south-east of what is now the intersection of Southview Drive and Cameron Road SE. Indicated on a City fire map as being some 2000 feet south-east of the current armoury on open ground that had been part of the prisoner of war camp. For a while it was near the Sergeant's Mess that remained after the camp was destroyed and I have heard comments from visitors to that mess about the intensity of the siren when being tested - presumably disturbing their beer drinking! Also a former member of the South Alberta Light Horse remembers it being there in a lane adjacent to an apartment in which he lived in subsequent years. (Siren no longer there.)

The actual sirens were provided by the Department of National Defence through the Army, but the City was required to provide suitable locations on public land. The City also had to provide the poles, the platforms at the top of the poles, the electrical wiring and power, along with a means of remotely controlling the activation of the sirens when required.



The siren shown immediately above is mounted on a steel pole, just off Division Avenue between Third and Fourth Streets SE. It was either Siren Number One or Two. Of the two other sirens that still exist, one is in the lane way behind Webster Niblock School and the other is just to the north of Gershaw Drive, immediately opposite to the entrance to the Municipal Airport and just east of Viscount Road SW. Both are mounted on wooden poles. However, both of these are to be dismantled in 2015. A fourth siren, no longer in existence, was located at the west end of Crescent Heights in the laneway behind 94C 8<sup>th</sup> Street NW, and a fifth siren, also no longer in existence was located a few metres southeast of what is now the intersection of Southview Drive and Cameron Road SE.

It is not known whether a siren was mounted on City Hall, although one was scheduled for installation. The separate curfew siren located there was in use long before 1962 to effect a 10 PM curfew and is believed to have been still in use after the decommissioning of the civil defence sirens. It may have also been used in conjunction with the Civil Defence Sirens.

Although the DEW line officially ceased operation in 1993, final decommissioning and cleanup was completed in 2013 at the last remaining site.

As a matter of related interest, in the early 1960s the original Federal Building (Post Office) on the corner of Second Street and Sixth Avenue SE was torn down and replaced by a newer one at the corner of Second Street and Fourth Avenue SE. In a sub-basement, a fully equipped emergency hospital was established during its construction. The purpose was to provide a hospital that was essentially bomb-proof for the intake of victims of atomic bomb explosions. The Esplanade now sits over the same ground and unfortunately no photos exist to show what that hospital looked like but knowledge of its presence gives credence to the Cold War concerns of the time.

### THE SIREN AT THE DIVISION AVENUE LOCATION

This unit was manufactured by CLM Industries of Scarborough, Ontario. Power required to drive the rotors was typically a 5 HP 550v 3-phase motor.



EXAMPLE OF NAMEPLATE

The siren is described as a dual tone type. Sound is generated by the motor driving a shaft with two rotors that create the sounds. The two rotors have different number of blades to create two different frequencies of sound to distinguish the air raid sirens from the single tone sirens as used by emergency vehicles. The pitches of the two tones are usually in a 5:6 frequency ratio (an untempered minor third). The sound intensity on such sirens typically was in the order of 130 db as measured at 100 feet, which exceeds human pain threshold and is only slightly less than the sound of a jet engine at the same distance.

This particular model of siren was designed to emulate the air raid sirens used in Great Britain during WWII. Thus, this also gave the same wailing sound that was so familiar to British residents during the war.

## **TESTING THE SIRENS**

The telephone company of that period was called Alberta Government Telephones (AGT), later TELUS.

On the third floor of the AGT building in Medicine Hat there was an electrical panel known as a "board." There were switches on the board to activate each of the installed sirens. AGT employees were tasked with periodic testing of the sirens. Two employees were required to perform this task. One employee would sit at the board in the AGT building and the other was required to climb the pole at each siren site for testing. As radio communication was not available, the testing was done on a predetermined time basis. At a specific time, the technician on the pole would throw a switch to disable the power connection to the siren. He would then watch for a test light to come on in the control box at the pre-determined time to indicate that power was actually getting to the top of the pole. When he saw the light extinguish he knew he could safely close the switch to the siren to put it in an active mode. He would then climb down the pole and wait at a safe distance so as to not get an enormous blast of air and siren sound when the siren was briefly activated on test. As there was no radio communications between AGT and the man on the pole, timing was very important.

Near the board at AGT was a red telephone and if and when it rang, it was presumed the caller was instituting an emergency situation.

At the time, the board at AGT also had direct emergency telephone connections to various other sites in the city – connections to all of the radio stations, CHAT television, and the superintendent at the CPR station, so that conversations could be routed very quickly in times of emergencies, not just in the case of an air raid.

## **REFERENCES: SOUNDS AND VIDEOS**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tzYuPBjbpM>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IODuLLcKF6o>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1jhbNtCWC9w>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qnFG7wEx-w>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&v=iJpI-Roxru0>

<http://edmontoncivildefencemuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/03-Track-03.mp3>

<http://edmontoncivildefencemuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/05-Track-05.mp3>

<http://edmontoncivildefencemuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/02-Track-02.mp3>

<http://www.cbc.ca/player/Shows/ID/1638420909/>

<http://www.cbc.ca/archives/categories/war-conflict/cold-war/cold-war-culture-the-nuclear-fear-of-the-1950s-and-1960s/tocsin-b---this-is-not-an-emergency.html>

<http://edmontoncivildefencemuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/01-Track-01.mp3>

<http://edmontoncivildefencemuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/07-Track-07.mp3>

<http://edmontoncivildefencemuseum.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/06-Track-06.mp3>

Interview (date) with (name of individual), a technician with Alberta Government Telephones who conducted maintenance and testing on the siren



Taken from: Historical Resources Act  
Province of Alberta  
Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000  
Chapter H-9  
Current as of June 12, 2013  
© Alberta Queen's Printer, 2000

the notice relates, by mail or otherwise, to each registered owner on whose title a memorandum of the notice is endorsed.

(8) The Minister shall send, by mail or otherwise, to each person shown on a certificate of title as having an estate or interest in the land affected by any regulation, amending regulation or rescinding regulation referred to in subsection (1), (2), (5) or (6), at the last reasonably ascertainable address of the person, a copy of the regulation, amending regulation or rescinding regulation, as the case may be, together with a notification relating to it containing the information that the Minister considers necessary.

(9) The validity or operation of a regulation made pursuant to section 24 is not dependent on the filing of any notice by the Minister with a Registrar under this section.

RSA 1980 cH-8 s21, 1996 c32 s5(34)

**Designation as Municipal Historic Resource**

**26(1)** In this section and in sections 27 and 28,

- (a) "council" means the council of a city, town, village, summer village or municipal district;
- (b) "municipality" means a city, town, village, summer village, municipal district, improvement district or special area.

(2) A council of a municipality, after giving the owner 60 days' notice, may by bylaw designate any historic resource within the municipality whose preservation it considers to be in the public interest, together with any land in or on which it is located that may be specified in the bylaw, as a Municipal Historic Resource.

(3) A council that designates an historic resource as a Municipal Historic Resource under subsection (2) shall

- (a) cause a copy of the bylaw to be served on the owner of the historic resource and on the owner of any land that will be subject to the bylaw, and
- (b) if the bylaw relates to or includes any land, cause a certified copy of the bylaw to be registered at the appropriate land titles office.

(4) On the registration of a certified copy of the bylaw at the appropriate land titles office, the Registrar of Land Titles shall endorse a memorandum on the certificate or certificates of title to any land affected by the bylaw.

(5) A bylaw under subsection (2) is effective when it is passed.

(6) Notwithstanding any other Act, no person shall

- (a) destroy, disturb, alter, restore or repair an historic resource that has been designated under this section, or
- (b) remove any historic object from an historic resource that has been designated under this section,

without the written approval of the council or a person appointed by the council for the purpose.

(7) The council or the person appointed by the council, in its or the appointee's absolute discretion, may refuse to grant an approval under subsection (6) or may make the approval subject to any conditions it or the appointee considers appropriate.

(8) On the service of a notice of intention under subsection (2), subsection (6) applies to the historic resource and land as if a bylaw under subsection (2) had been passed until the council passes the bylaw or revokes the notice of intention or until the expiry of 120 days from the receipt of the notice.

(9) Notwithstanding subsection (8), a person who has been served with a notice of intention under subsection (2) may apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for an order shortening the period of 120 days mentioned in subsection (8).

(10) If the council repeals a bylaw made under subsection (2), it shall

- (a) cause a copy of the repealing bylaw to be served on the owner, and
- (b) if the bylaw under subsection (2) was registered against the certificate or certificates of title to any land, cause a certified copy of the repealing bylaw to be registered in the appropriate land titles office.

(11) On the registration of a certified copy of the repealing bylaw in the appropriate land titles office, the Registrar of Land Titles shall endorse a memorandum on the certificate or certificates of title to the land concerned cancelling the registration of the bylaw under subsection (2).

(12) A notice or bylaw under this section may be served on the owner by personal service or registered mail or in any other manner as the Court of Queen's Bench may direct.

RSA 2000 cH-9 s26;2009 c53 s81

(6) Notwithstanding any other Act, no person shall

- (a) destroy, disturb, alter, restore or repair an historic resource that has been designated under this section, or
- (b) remove any historic object from an historic resource that has been designated under this section,

without the written approval of the council or a person appointed by the council for the purpose.

(7) The council or the person appointed by the council, in its or the appointee's absolute discretion, may refuse to grant an approval under subsection (6) or may make the approval subject to any conditions it or the appointee considers appropriate.

(8) On the service of a notice of intention under subsection (2), subsection (6) applies to the historic resource and land as if a bylaw under subsection (2) had been passed until the council passes the bylaw or revokes the notice of intention or until the expiry of 120 days from the receipt of the notice.

(9) Notwithstanding subsection (8), a person who has been served with a notice of intention under subsection (2) may apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for an order shortening the period of 120 days mentioned in subsection (8).

(10) If the council repeals a bylaw made under subsection (2), it shall

- (a) cause a copy of the repealing bylaw to be served on the owner, and
- (b) if the bylaw under subsection (2) was registered against the certificate or certificates of title to any land, cause a certified copy of the repealing bylaw to be registered in the appropriate land titles office.

(11) On the registration of a certified copy of the repealing bylaw in the appropriate land titles office, the Registrar of Land Titles shall endorse a memorandum on the certificate or certificates of title to the land concerned cancelling the registration of the bylaw under subsection (2).

(12) A notice or bylaw under this section may be served on the owner by personal service or registered mail or in any other manner as the Court of Queen's Bench may direct.

RSA 2000 cH-9 s26;2009 c53 s81

