

The table below outlines the five (5) main tools that municipalities utilize in order to manage heritage resources. The highest level of protection is Designation, whereas a Heritage Register represents a low level of protection.

Level of Protection	Tool
No Protection	<p>Heritage Inventory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unofficial list of properties maintained by the Heritage Commission. • No legal mechanism to protect properties (not approved by Council). • Properties in the Inventory have not been extensively researched, but have been identified (by the Commission or the community) as having heritage value.
Low	<p>Heritage Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official list of properties with heritage value. • Additions to the Register must be approved by Council. • Allows the City to track and monitor alterations to buildings with heritage value. • Properties in the Register have been extensively researched and this research is summarized in a Statement of Significance (SOS).
Moderate	<p>Heritage Conservation Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) are designated in the Official Community Plan (OCP). HCAs provide long-term protection to a distinctive heritage area. • Properties within HCAs may require a Heritage Alteration Permit to ensure that heritage features are retained by meeting specific design criteria.
Higher	<p>Heritage Covenants and Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments can negotiate terms of a contractual agreement or covenant. • Covenants and agreements can be registered on the legal title of a property. • Covenants and agreements can outline specific heritage features that need to be retained.
Highest	<p>Heritage Designation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected by the City through a bylaw that regulates future alterations of the building. • A notification is registered on the legal title of the property to advise existing and new owners of the Designation. • Must be approved by Council and a Public Hearing must be held. • If designation of a property causes a reduction in the market value of the property at the time of designation, the local government must compensate the owner.