

Attachment A

Heritage Terms: Glossary

HERITAGE TERMS: GLOSSARY

Adaptive Re-use

Using an old building for a new purpose or function, while protecting its heritage value. May involve extensive exterior and interior alterations.

Bylaw

A bylaw is a regulation which municipal governments are allowed to enact. The Local Government Act, which is provincial legislation, delegates authority to municipal governments to regulate specific things (e.g., the Zoning Bylaw regulates land use). The approval of bylaws is subject to formal procedures. Planning applications which involve bylaws or bylaw amendments (e.g., Zoning Bylaw amendments or Heritage Revitalization Agreements) may require formal public hearings.

Character-Defining Elements

The materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of a historic place, which must be retained to preserve its heritage value.

Character House

A house fifty years old or older, which may have some heritage elements, but that has not otherwise been formally identified as a “heritage house”.

Community Heritage Commission

An advisory panel of Council-appointed volunteer community members which meets monthly to advise Council on City issues with an identified heritage component.

Condition Assessment

A condition assessment is an evaluation of the physical condition of a property or building. This document generally does not include heritage value statements or historic research, but can describe the presence of historic building materials or architectural elements.

Conservation Area

A Heritage Conservation Area is a distinct and identifiable neighbourhood, characterized by its historic value, which is identified in a City’s Official Community Plan for heritage conservation purposes. A Heritage Conservation Area provides both long-term heritage protection and design control. Through a Heritage Conservation Area, property owners looking to make some kinds of changes to protected heritage properties would require a Heritage Alteration Permit (HAP) and Council approval.

Conservation Plan

A document which guides a conservation project's proposed work and the standard to which that work will be held. The following components should be included in a Conservation Plan: historic brief, Statement of Significance, condition assessment, archival and current photographs, plans detailing the changes proposed and a description of the appropriate conservation procedures.

(Conservation) Covenant

A formal legal agreement between a property owner and the municipal government in regards to the restriction or requirement of a use of a property or a portion thereof. Covenants are registered on title. Also referred to as a Section 219 Covenant and is authorized by Section 219 in the Land Title Act.

Demolition by Neglect

The loss of a building or landscape with heritage value resulting from a lack of maintenance.

Design Guidelines

A set of regulatory standards on form or character to which properties in the identified area must comply.

Designation

The protection of an identified heritage property, especially its character-defining elements, by municipal bylaw. Allows regulation and control of alterations and demolition.

Frequent Transit Network

A road or transportation route where public transit (bus or Skytrain) service runs at least every 15 minutes in both directions throughout the day and into the evening, every day of the week. These networks are determined by the regional authority TransLink but are used in local/municipal planning decisions related to development applications.

Heritage Assessment (or Heritage Values Assessment)

A research based document which summarizes the history of a property and analyzes the potential heritage value to inform decision-making.

Heritage Alteration Permit

A permit issued by City Council that authorizes changes to be made to a protected heritage property. A Heritage Alteration Permit may not vary use or density.

Heritage Conservation

The overarching term for the actions and processes aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of a heritage building or place to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life, including preservation, rehabilitation and restoration. (Referred to as Preservation in the USA).

Heritage Conservation Act

The Heritage Conservation Act is provincial legislation which governs the recognition and protection of provincial heritage sites. It does not govern municipal heritage law or tools: those are under the Local Government Act (Part 15). The Heritage Conservation Act also regulates archaeological finds across the province on both public and private land. Those sections pertaining to archaeology are the most commonly referenced from this Act.

Heritage Place/Building/House

A place (structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site) which has been formally recognized for its heritage value. Formal identification includes historic research, and an assessment of the heritage values of the place.

Heritage Register

A list of properties identified by a municipality that are deemed to possess heritage value and as such merit preservation. This is formal recognition but not legal protection. However, a local government has the authority to place temporary protection on a Heritage Register property for up to 60 days.

Heritage Revitalization Agreement

A negotiated development agreement which exchanges exterior conservation work and a Heritage Designation on the property for zoning relaxations and/or other development incentives. These agreements do not set precedent and are negotiated to be different for each site, depending on the site's characteristics.

Heritage Value

The aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of a building or place for past, present or future generations. The heritage value of a historic place is embodied in its character-defining elements.

Historic District

An area identified by a municipality that is deemed to possess heritage value and as such merit preservation. This is formal recognition but not legal protection. Often historic districts have interpretive signage and voluntary design guidelines. No additional heritage-related permits are required for changes to buildings in these areas.

Inventory

A list of properties identified by a municipality with qualities or characteristics that may result in heritage value. The Inventory is a listing of buildings but not formal recognition. Inventories were a precursor to the Heritage Register. In the mid-1990s, when Heritage Registers were introduced, most municipalities rolled their Inventory into the Register and removed their Inventory. The City of New Westminster maintained both but the Inventory is referenced as a historic record only.

Land Title

Record of ownership of land that is registered with the BC Land Titles and Survey Authority including the legal description of the property and legal notations registered against it.

Local Government Act

The Local Government Act (LGA) is provincial legislation which delegates authority to municipal governments and determines the processes by which they may govern. That is, the LGA is what allows municipal governments to make bylaws and what requires that Council approve them in a specific manner. Part 14 of the LGA governs “Planning and Land Use Management.” Part 15 of the LGA governs “Heritage Conservation.”

Official Community Plan

The Official Community Plan (OCP) is a document that municipal governments use to outline and guide the future of a community. OCPs have two parts: policies and maps. The policies state goals, objectives, and areas of priority. The maps (e.g., land use, road type designations, environmentally sensitive areas, neighbourhoods, and areas requiring development permits in addition to the standard approvals) are linked to OCP policies and show how the community will develop. As future planning policies are changed and developed, they must be in conformance with the OCP. Additionally, Metro Vancouver has a Regional Plan, which is like an OCP for all of Metro Vancouver. Local municipalities, such as New Westminster, must make sure their plan aligns with the Regional Plan.

Preservation

The act or process of preventing decay or loss, maintaining and stabilizing to protect heritage value.

Protection / Protected Property

Protection on a property is achieved through the requirement of Council approval for changes to a property. Council (or its delegate) controls approval through a permitting system. A heritage-related permit may be refused if the proposed work is not consistent with heritage best-practice, the City’s heritage policies, or the guidelines associated with the protection.

Reconstruction

The re-creation of a building or structure that no longer exists on the basis of historical evidence. Often raises concerns about accuracy, as certain elements are based on conjecture when no evidence can be found.

Rehabilitation

The sensitive adaptation of a historic place for a continuing or compatible contemporary use while protecting its heritage value.

Retention

The act of keeping an existing building rather than removing, recreating or replacing it.

Restoration

The accurate revealing, recovering or representing of the state of a historic place or individual component as it appeared at a particular period in its history.

Revitalization

The action or process of making possible a continued contemporary use of a heritage property while protecting the heritage values of the place.

Setback

The space between the property line and the main body of the house on the lot.

Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

This is a Canada-wide best-practice document used by professionals for heritage conservation projects. It contains 14 key principles and further detailed guidance on best practice in heritage conservation. The document was adopted by New Westminster Council in 2008 for use in evaluating heritage projects in the city.

Statement of Significance

A Statement of Significance (SOS) describes the heritage value of a place and identifies the character-defining elements that embody the heritage value and that should be retained. This concise document (usually one-two pages) is referred to when evaluating a proposed change to a heritage place. An SOS is required for the formal protection of a site and is sometimes drafted when a property is added to the Heritage Register.

Subdivision

Subdivision is the process of altering legal property boundaries. Most often this involves the division of a larger property into smaller lots. It may also include the realignment of an existing property, or the consolidation of one or more properties into a single parcel.

Unsympathetic

An element which is considered not to relate to or appropriately reflect its surroundings, especially historical features; a lack of continuity in design.

(Board of) Variance

The Board of Variance is a citizens' advisory board which consists of five members appointed by Council. The Board of Variance is established pursuant to the Local Government Act which allows the board to consider variances which are, in the opinion of the board, both minor and cause the applicant hardship if required to conform to zoning requirements. The Board of Variance cannot vary the use or density on any site.

Zoning Bylaw

The Zoning Bylaw is a document which includes requirements such as the types of uses which are allowed on a property (e.g. retail stores, libraries, residential units); the allowed density (e.g. number of residential units and/or amount of floor space); building height; and, the amount of parking. Every property in New Westminster is assigned to a zoning district. Zoning Bylaws can regulate the uses of a property but cannot regulate the users.

Zoning Bylaw Amendment (Rezoning)

If a proposed development does not conform to the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw (e.g. land use and density). The process for a Zoning Bylaw amendment allows the City and community to analyze the potential effects and benefits that a development may have. This involves analysis of surrounding land use and evaluation of compliance with existing City policies, such as the Official Community Plan.

ACRONYMNS

BOV	Board of Variance
CDD	Comprehensive Development District
CHC	Community Heritage Commission
DCC	Development Cost Charge
DPA	Development Permit Area
FSR	Floor space ratio
FTN	Frequent transit network
HAP	Heritage Alteration Permit
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
HCP	Heritage Conservation Plan
HRA	Heritage Revitalization Agreement
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LGA	Local Government Act
LTSA	Land Titles and Survey Authority of British Columbia
OCP	Official Community Plan
S&Gs	Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada
SOS	Statement of Significance
UNESCO	United Nations Environmental, Social, and Cultural Organization