



Preservation Hotline #10

South Carolina Department of
Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905
**State Historic
Preservation Office**
www.state.sc.us/scdah

Frequently Asked Questions About Local Historic Districts

South Carolina cities, towns, and counties can enact zoning laws that provide for “the preservation and protection of historic and architecturally valuable districts and neighborhoods” under the SC Code of Laws (Section 6-29-870). There are three key parts of a local preservation zoning law.

- ◆ It creates a board of architectural review to carry out the provisions of the law.
- ◆ It allows the local governing body to designate historic districts and landmarks as historic zoning overlays. An overlay zone is attached to existing base zoning and identifies an area of special public interest that is subject to supplemental regulations.
- ◆ It protects historic and architecturally valuable properties by requiring board approval before property owners can build, demolish, or make exterior alterations to properties in a historic zoning overlay.

“What is a historic district?” A historic district is a geographically defined area with a concentration of older buildings, structures, sites, spaces, and/or objects unified by past events, physical development, or design.

“Aren’t we already in a historic district?” Parts of your community may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register listing is primarily honorary. While buildings in a National Register district may be eligible for tax incentives and grants, they are only minimally protected from adverse changes or demolition. By creating a local historic district zoning overlay the historic character of the community will be better protected. For more information about the differences between local and National Register districts refer to *Preservation Hotline #2: National Register Listing/Local Designation*, available at www.state.sc.us/scdah/hotline.htm, or by calling the State Historic Preservation Office, 803-896-6178.

“How is a local historic district created?” A local historic district is a zoning overlay that is created by an amendment to the official zoning map. Before the local governing body makes the final decision about the amendment, the planning commission reviews it and makes a recommendation to the governing body.

“Do we even have any historic buildings?” A survey of historic resources can help identify historic buildings and potential historic districts. A building doesn’t need to be 200 years old, or a place visited by George Washington to be historic. Residents of late 19th century towns might think their late 19th century and early 20th century buildings aren’t historic compared to older towns like Camden and Georgetown. But even in towns that were settled in the 1700s, the older commercial buildings mostly date from the same late 19th and early 20th century time period, as do many of the houses.

“If I and my neighbors already maintain the historic character of our properties, why do we need a local historic district?” By having a local historic district, you can be assured that a new property owner across the street from your house will help maintain the historic character of the district. In this era of growth and increased mobility, new owners may move into an area and not respect the character and buildings of the historic district. Petitions and public outcry may stop some inappropriate development, but these case-by-case fights are costly, in terms of time and money, for both developers and the community. The historic zoning overlay sets up a predictable framework in which decisions about community appearance and historic properties can be made.

“If my building is included in the local historic district, does that mean I have to make it look more historic?” No, you can maintain the current look of your building as long as you would like. In a local historic district only proposed changes to exterior architectural features are reviewed. Preservation ordinances simply ask that any new work fit in with the existing historic buildings and not destroy more of the historic materials and features. There is no requirement for owners to remove later additions or put back missing features.

“Will I have to fix up my building?” Nearly all preservation ordinances are reactive rather than proactive, which means there are no requirements on the owner to make any repairs. Housing and building codes that apply to all buildings in a jurisdiction may be used to ensure buildings are in a safe and livable condition. A few preservation ordinances include a demolition by neglect provision, which allows the local government to step in and prevent deterioration if an owner is deliberately letting a building deteriorate so that they can tear it down.

“Will I be able to make changes to my property if it’s in a local historic district?” Yes. Historic zoning overlays do not prevent change. The goal is for changes to fit in with the existing building and district. The changes must meet the design criteria and guidelines for the local historic district.

“What are design guidelines?” Design guidelines are the standards that help the local board of architectural review and property owners understand what changes are appropriate for a local historic district(s). Through text and illustrations, guidelines show acceptable alterations, additions, and new construction. Guidelines are developed with input from property owners and residents.

“In a local historic district, what would my first step be if I decided to renovate?” Find out what the design review standards are for your district. If your community has design guidelines, ask for a copy from the city and review the sections relevant to your project. Talk with staff and/or the design review board about your ideas in order to identify any concerns about the project. Then draw up your plans and submit an application to the board.

“Will it be like Charleston/Williamsburg/Savannah?” The level of preservation or restoration required of owners is something that each community decides. Many local historic districts have more flexible requirements than Charleston, Williamsburg or Savannah. These cities can be more restrictive because their local economies are heavily tourism-dependent and many of the tourists come to see the historic buildings.

“Can new buildings be built in a local historic district?” Yes. Visit any locally designated historic district and you will probably see new buildings. Nearly all local historic district design guidelines include sections on additions, as well as new buildings. Both are encouraged to be compatible with the existing district, and yet distinct, so that residents and visitors alike can tell that it is a 21st century addition or building. New buildings do not have to be imitations of historic ones.

“Can buildings be torn down in a local historic district?” A building may be torn down in a local historic district if it poses a threat to the health and safety of residents. For buildings that are in sound condition, the preservation ordinance typically outlines steps that must be followed for demolition requests. This can include a demolition delay (often 180 days up to one year) while other options to preserve the building are investigated.

“Can I paint my house any color I want?” While some local historic districts in South Carolina do require paint color review, many do not. Each community decides whether or not to review paint color.

“Will interior projects be reviewed?” No. Preservation ordinances do not require review of interior changes, or the interiors of new buildings. Owners will still need to get a building permit if their interior project requires it, which is true regardless of local historic district status.

“Will my renovations be more expensive if I’m in a local historic district?” By encouraging owners to save historic material and features, projects may turn out to be less expensive, particularly when viewed over the long term. For example, repairing historic windows can be less costly than new replacements, and a house may be painted several times for the cost of artificial siding. Studies have found that a major commercial preservation project will typically cost four percent less than comparable new construction. Add in the costs of demolition and the savings could go up even more. A study of building permits in Knoxville, Tennessee, found that the average cost of permits issued in the locally designated historic district were less than permits issued for nearby non-designated areas with similar types of historic buildings.

“Will my project take longer?” Slightly. In a local historic district, owners must get approval for their project before getting a building permit. Some cities authorize staff members to give approval for minor projects so the waiting period may be quite short. For larger projects or in communities without staff review, the review board typically meets once a month, so an owner should add an extra month or two to their project timeline.

“Will I have to hire an architect?” It all depends on the project. If an owner is doing minor work, they may simply need to show the review board photographs of the existing building, and a sample of the material. If the owner is doing a major project, then the building permit process may require that an architect draw or approve the plans.

“Will designers feel restricted?” *“A 1997 poll by Architectural Record magazine found that 79 percent of its readers believed that design review didn’t restrict creativity. The magazine summarized that sentiment like this: ‘Great architecture results from creative solutions to design problems involving a myriad of constraints, including site, client program, budget, etc. Historic district regulations are merely another constraint. (Design review boards) help to keep us on the right track, as long as their role is clearly defined.’”* Robert Behre, “Architects Surveyed Support Ranking Buildings’ Designs,” *Charleston Post & Courier*, May 7, 2001.

“What will happen to the value of my property?” While we can’t predict the future, studies around the country suggest that property values increase faster in local historic districts. In some areas, local designation may help turn around a decline in property values. Studies in South Carolina found that buyers valued the extra protection offered by local historic districts and were willing to pay higher prices. In Columbia, house prices in two local historic districts rose 26% per year faster than the citywide market. In Beaufort, houses in the locally protected historic district sold for 21% more than similar houses outside the district. In Greenville, after areas became local historic districts house prices went up on average over 50% in just a few years.

“Will a local historic district change how I use my property?” No. Local historic district overlays do not change the underlying base zoning. For example, if you previously couldn’t use a piece of property for a commercial use, the historic district overlay won’t change that. The design review process doesn’t prevent a specific use, it only guides the exterior appearance of the use.

“Will it hurt businesses?” Many of South Carolina’s thriving downtowns — Greenville, Columbia (Vista area), Charleston, Hartsville, Newberry, Conway, Rock Hill, and Summerville — are in a local historic district or design review overlay.

“Who are the members of the historic district review board?” Community members are appointed to serve on the review board by the local governing body. The preservation ordinance may establish professional qualifications such as an architect or someone knowledgeable about construction. Other professionals whose experience can be helpful include: historians, realtors, bankers, lawyers, interior designers, planners, architectural historians, educators, and/or archaeologists. Many ordinances require one or more members to be residents, property owners, or business owners in the local districts.

For more information please write or call:
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803-896-6171
www.state.sc.us/scdah/hplpres.htm

See also Hotline #2 – National Register listing/Local designation

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