

New Ogeechee Missionary Baptist Church Historic Property

Development Standards

The following standards from the Chatham County Historic Preservation Ordinance, Section V, I. shall be used to evaluate the appropriateness of alterations and new construction to the property:

(1) Preservation of historic structures: An historic structure and any outbuildings, or any appurtenances related thereto visible from a public right-of-way, including but not limited to walls, fences, steps, and signs, shall only be altered, reconstructed, moved, or maintained in a manner that will preserve the historical and exterior architectural features of the historic structure or appurtenance thereto. Exterior architectural features shall include but not be limited to the architectural style, scale, general design, and general arrangement of the exterior of the structure, including the kind and texture of the building material, the type and style of all roofs, windows, doors and signs. In considering proposals for the exterior alterations of historic structures in a historic district and in applying the development standards, the documented original design of the structure may be considered.

(2) New Construction: A decision by the Commission approving or denying a Certificate of Appropriateness for new construction of a building shall be guided by the following principles:

- a. New buildings shall be constructed to a height generally equal to the average height and proportions of the historic building to which it is visually related.
- b. The scale of new buildings shall be generally consistent with the size and proportions of the historic building to which it is visually related.
- c. The proportion of the width of new buildings to the width of their lot shall reflect the prevailing rhythm of historic building to which it is visually related.
- d. The front walls of new buildings shall be set back equal distance from the street right-of-way as adjacent historic buildings.
- e. The roof forms of new buildings shall be generally consistent with roof shapes, pitches, and materials of the historic building to which it is visually related.
- f. The façade pattern of new buildings shall generally reflect the rhythm of door and window openings established by the historic building to which it is visually related.

(3) Reconstruction, Alteration, or Renovation: A decision by the Commission approving or denying a Certificate of Appropriateness for the reconstruction, alteration, or renovation of a building shall be guided by the following principles:

- a. The architectural character of the building shall be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features and external spatial relationships that characterize the building shall be avoided.
- b. Changes to the building that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic buildings shall not be constructed.
- c. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, construction techniques, or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the building shall be preserved.
- d. Where deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive building feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

(4) Relocation: A decision by the Commission approving or denying a Certificate of Appropriateness for the relocation of a building shall be guided by:

- a. the historic character and aesthetic interest the building contributed to its present setting;
- b. whether there are definite plans for the area to be vacated and what the effect of those plans on the character of the surrounding area will be;
- c. whether the building can be moved without significant damage to its physical integrity;
- d. whether the proposed relocation area is compatible with the historical and architectural character of the building.

(5) Demolition: A decision by the Commission approving or denying a Certificate of Appropriateness for the demolition of a building shall be guided by:

- a. the historic or architectural significance of the building;
- b. the importance of the building to the ambiance of the district;
- c. the difficulty or the impossibility of reproducing such a building because of its design, texture, material, detail, or unique location;
- d. whether the building is one of the last remaining examples of its kind in the district or county;
- e. whether there are definite plans for reuse of the property if the proposed demolition is carried out, and what the effect of those plans on the character of the district would be;
- f. whether reasonable measures can be taken to save the building from collapse; and
- g. whether the building is capable of earning reasonable economic return on its value.

SECTION SEVEN
Design Guidelines and Criteria

The following standards reflect the individual character of the property and shall be used, in addition to the Development Standards, to determine the appropriateness of alterations and new construction to the property:

(1) Purpose and Intent

- a. The intent of these guidelines and criteria is to supplement the Development Standards with specific review standards which reflect the individual character of the property.
- b. These standards are intended to protect the historic and aesthetic characteristics of the existing historic property.
- c. These standards are further intended to provide guidance as to appropriate new construction and additions on the historic property. They strive not to copy the architectural design of the past, but to create a set of contemporary standards that protect and complement existing historic structures.
- d. The Chatham County Historic Preservation Commission may, at its sole discretion, waive strict compliance and interpretation of these standards, provided that a proposed project is not detrimental to any historic resources and is deemed visually compatible by the Commission.
- e. The historic structure shall retain the most prominent position on the site, and new construction and/or additions shall be subordinate to the historic structure.
- f. Automobiles shall be accommodated in a way that is subordinate to and without detracting from the historic property or other structures.

(2) Applicability

- a. All material changes to the exterior appearance of any existing building visible from the public right-of-way shall be consistent with these standards.

- b. All new construction, including accessory structures, and additions visible from the public right-of-way shall comply with all of the standards of this section.

(3) Historic Structures

- a. Intent: The intent of these standards is to ensure that the historic character of the building is preserved to the maximum extent possible. Historic character may be defined as the historic features, materials, construction techniques, forms, and placement either original to the building or changes that have acquired historic significance.
- b. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation: For projects receiving federal funds, the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation shall take precedence over similar standards in this section.
- c. Description of Development: The historic structure was constructed in 1893. A sympathetic addition was added to the rear (east façade) of the building in 1965.
- d. Preservation: The following standards shall be applied to assess the appropriateness of alterations to historic, character defining features:
 - i. The property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings or other time periods shall not be undertaken.
 - ii. If alterations or additions have acquired historic significance in their own right, they shall be retained and preserved.
 - iii. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
 - iv. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, materials, and other visual qualities. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.
 - v. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
 - vi. Exterior alterations shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property.
- e. Character Defining Features: All material changes to the historic structure shall retain all character-defining elements. These include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Foundation: The current foundation is painted brick piers infilled with vinyl lattice. A cornerstone is located within the southwest pier. The brick piers and cornerstone are character defining features and shall be preserved.
 - ii. Exterior Walls: Exterior walls consist of wood horizontal lap siding. This is a character defining feature and shall be preserved.
 - iii. Windows: Windows consist of six-over-six single-pane glass, true-divided light, wooden, double-hung sash windows. These are character defining features and shall be preserved.
 - iv. Doors/Entrances: There are three entrances to the building. The front entrance on the west façade consists of a two wood paneled doors. The two side entrances (on the north and south facades) into the addition are

also wood panel. None of the doors are original and are not character-defining features.

- v. Porches: There are three porches on the building: one porch at the main entrance and two side porches on the addition. The porch at the main entrance is a front gabled porch with two simple wood columns and side handrails. There are 4 wooden steps leading up to the entrance. The form and placement of the porch are character defining features and shall be preserved, though the materials are likely unoriginal. The two side porches serve the addition and are not character-defining features.
- vi. Roof: The roof is a metal seam, front gable with exposed rafter tails. The form and materials of the roof are considered character defining features and shall be preserved.
- vii. Cupola: The wooden cupola sits at the front edge of the church and has a hipped pyramidal metal seam roof. There is a small wooden cross at the top. These forms and materials are considered character defining features and shall be preserved.

(4) Additions

- a. Intent: These standards are intended to provide guidance as to appropriate additions on the historic property. They are intended to protect the integrity of the historic structure while allowing new or expanded uses of the structure.
- b. Additions Standards: The following standards shall be applied to assess the appropriateness of additions to the property:
 - i. Additions shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property.
 - ii. New work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, materials, and architectural features to protect the historic property.
 - iii. Additions shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property would be unimpaired.
 - iv. Additions shall be subordinate to the historic building and not obscure any character defining features.
 - v. Additions shall not be on the front of the historic structure.
 - vi. Additions should comply with the above standards as well as standards for new construction.

(5) New Construction

- a. Intent: These standards are intended to provide guidance as to appropriate new construction on the historic property. They are intended not to promote copies of the architectural design of the past, but to encourage contemporary designs that protect and complement existing historic structures.
- b. New Construction Standards: The following standards shall be applied to assess the appropriateness of all new construction on the property:
 - i. Height and Mass: The height and mass of the historic structure shall not be exceeded by any accessory structure on the same lot.
 - ii. Foundation:
 - 1. Materials: Foundations shall be constructed of brick or stucco over concrete block piers.

2. Configuration: Foundation shall approximate the height, size and spacing of the piers of the historic structure. The space between piers may be filled with wood lattice, brick, or stucco over concrete block but it must be recessed at least three inches behind the front edge of the pier so that the piers are clearly visible and differentiated.
- iii. Exterior Walls:
1. Materials: Walls shall be constructed of wood or concrete-based, smooth face, wood simulated horizontal lap siding. They should be of a smooth or rough-sawn finish. Vinyl and aluminum siding shall not be permitted.
 2. Configuration: Blank wall areas shall not exceed 15 feet in vertical direction and 30 feet in the horizontal direction along any street.
- iv. Windows:
1. Materials: Window casings and sashes shall be made of wood or clad wood material. Window glass shall be transparent with no dark tints or mirror effects (except stained glass windows). Simulated divided light windows shall be permitted on new construction provided that the muntin is 7/8" or less, and there is a spacer bar in between double panes of glass. Between-the-glass muntins shall not be permitted.
 2. Configuration: Windows shall be taller than they are wide, except for accent windows, which may be round or other shapes. Windows shall be double-hung, awning or casement. Fenestration pattern shall be similar to historic fenestration pattern.
 3. Shutters: Exterior shutters shall consist of a durable wood species or PVC as approved by the Commission. They shall be sized to fit the window, and operable (able to be closed over the window).
- v. Doors/Entrances:
1. Materials: Doors shall be of glass, wood, clad wood or steel (without wood grain simulation). Doors shall not have a decorative cut-glass or half-moon inset.
- vi. Awnings:
1. Materials: Awnings shall be constructed of canvas (other equivalent cloth), metal or glass.
 2. Configuration: Awnings shall be integrated structurally and architecturally into the design of the façade. Mansard awnings (awnings that cover more than 85 percent of the length of a facade or those that connect two facades) and back-lit (internally lit) awnings shall not be permitted.
- vii. Roof:
1. Materials: Roofs shall be constructed of standing seam (but not corrugated) metal, v-crimp, or asphalt or similar shingles.
 2. Configuration: Gable and hip roofs shall be symmetrically pitched between 4:12 and 8:12. Shed roofs, and porch roofs,

subordinate and attached to the primary structure, shall be pitched between 2:12 and 6:12. Skylights, roof decks, pergolas and roof vents shall be permitted only on the roof plane opposite the street-facing façade, or when screened from street view. Eaves shall extend no less than 12 inches beyond the supporting walls. Soffits shall be placed perpendicular to the building wall, not sloping in plane with the roof. Applied mansard roofs shall not be permitted.

viii. Mechanical Equipment and Refuse:

1. Configuration: Air compressors, mechanical pumps, water heaters, water softeners, utility meters, utility boxes, air conditioners and other similar types of equipment shall be placed in rear and side yards, and screened from view if visible from the street. Roof mounted equipment shall not be visible from the public right-of-way. Refuse storage areas shall be located within a building or shall be screened from the public right-of-way.

- ix. Lighting: Materials, design and placement of light fixtures shall be compatible with the historic structure and not dominate the site.

(6) Moving Structures

- a. Intent: Moving historic structures is considered detrimental to the historic significance of a property because significance is embodied in location, context and setting as well as the structure itself. Moving a property may destroy the relationship between the property and its surroundings, associations with historic events and persons, potential archaeological resources, and historic features such as landscaping, foundations, and chimneys. It may also create a false sense of historic development. However there are circumstances in which a move may be necessary.
- b. Moving Structures Standards: The following standards shall be applied to assess the appropriateness of moving a historic structure:
 - i. Location: The new location shall be in as close proximity as possible to the original location and shall approximate the historic character and development of the original site. Buildings shall not be moved out of a designated historic property or district.
 - ii. Condition: The historic structure shall be in sufficient condition to move without causing significant damage to the structure.

(7) Demolition

- a. Intent: Demolishing historic structures permanently destroys the historic fabric of Chatham County is detrimental to the public interest. However there are circumstances in which demolition is the only viable option.
- b. Demolition Conditions: The following circumstances are the only situations in which a Certificate of Appropriateness for the demolition of a historic structure shall be issued:
 - i. The demolition is required to alleviate a threat to public health or public safety; and/or
 - ii. The demolition is required to avoid exceptional practical difficulty or undue hardship upon any owner of the property. The determination of economic hardship shall require the application to provide evidence sufficient to demonstrate that the application of the standards of this

section deprives the applicant of reasonable economic return on the subject property.

- c. Demolition Application Requirements: Except for buildings and structures or parts of structures determined by the Director of the Department of Building Safety and Regulatory Services to pose an immediate threat to public safety, all demolition applications for historic structures shall include the following information:
 - i. Name and address of the owner(s) of the property.
 - ii. A report from a licensed structural engineer in the State of Georgia with demonstrated experience in renovation, restoration or rehabilitation, as to the structural soundness of the building and its adaptability for continued use, renovation, restoration or rehabilitation. Any dangerous conditions should be identified.
 - iii. Appraised fair market value of the property from a qualified professional appraiser. The appraisal must include a full market sales report to include comparable sales.
 - iv. Amount paid for the property. Remaining balance on any mortgage or other financing secured by the property and annual debt service for the previous two years.
 - v. If the property is income producing, the annual gross income from the property for the previous two years; the itemized operating and maintenance expenses for the previous two year; and depreciation deduction and annual cash flow before and after debt service for the previous two years. The Commission may require details of past rental history.
 - vi. Price asked and offers received within the previous two years. Most recent assessed values of the property and real estate taxes (if applicable). Include evidence of listing for sale.
 - vii. Economic incentives and/or funding available to the applicant through federal, state, local or private programs.
 - viii. Information documenting the construction date, history and development of the property.

(8) Signs: All signs on the historic property shall meet the following standards:

- a. Placement:
 - i. Encroachment: Signs shall not encroach on the public right-of-way.
 - ii. Height: Maximum sign heights shall be provided as follows:
 - 1. Facia and projecting signs shall be erected only on the signable area of the structure and all shall not project over the roofline or parapet wall elevation of the structure.
 - 2. Freestanding signs shall not exceed 10 feet high.
 - iii. Signs shall not be placed upon a structure in any manner so as to disfigure or conceal any window opening, door or significant architectural feature or detail of any building.
- b. Materials/Design: Sign materials shall be compatible with the building materials. Illuminated signs shall be lit from exterior ground or overhead lighting. Internally illuminated signs or channel letters shall not be permitted.
- c. Permitted Signs:

- i. Principal Use Sign: One principal use sign shall be permitted. Such sign shall not exceed a size of more than one square foot of sign area per linear foot of frontage along a given street or shall meet the following size requirements, whichever is the most restrictive:
 - 1. Maximum sign area for fascia signs is 20 sq. ft.
 - 2. Maximum sign area for projecting or freestanding sign is 24 sq. ft.
 - 3. Maximum projection of outer sign edge for projecting or freestanding signs is 5 feet, provided that no portion of a sign shall be erected within two feet of a curb line.
 - ii. Announcement Signs: Announcement signs shall be permitted as follows:
 - 1. Announcement signs attached flat against the building shall be permitted for each entrance or exit; provided such signs shall be restricted to emergency information, business hours, credit cards honored, or incidental information related to the business. Individual letters may be attached directly to the face of the building, window, or door.
 - 2. The aggregate area of announcement signs per entrance or exit shall not exceed two square feet of display area. Provided, however, licensed establishments serving food or drink may have an additional announcement sign not to exceed four square feet for the purpose of displaying menus and/or entertainment provided therein.
 - 3. One additional announcement sign (church bulletin) up to 18 square feet in area shall be permitted in combination with a freestanding principal sign only.
 - iii. Under-Awning or Canopy Signs: In addition to principal use signs, one sign attached to the underside of the canopy or awning shall be permitted for each principal entrance providing public access. The display area of such a sign shall not exceed six square feet per sign face. Signs shall not be less than eight feet above the sidewalk and not be less than one foot from the outer edge of the canopy.
 - iv. Exemptions: All signs with an area of less than three square feet, with the exception of any internally illuminated sign, are exempt from review.
- d. Nonconforming Signs: All signs on the historic property not complying with these regulations shall be deemed to be nonconforming. A nonconforming sign shall be removed or brought into conformance with this section when a principal use existing at the time of the adoption of this section changes, subject to the following conditions:
- i. The sign shall be maintained in good condition;
 - ii. A nonconforming sign shall not be structurally altered except in conformance with the provisions of this section; and
 - iii. A nonconforming sign shall not be reestablished after damage exceeding 50 percent of the current replacement cost as determined by the Director of the Department of Building Safety and Regulatory Services. After such damage, the owner of said sign shall bring the sign into conformance with the provisions of this section or shall remove the sign.

iv. When a principal use existing at the time of adoption of this section of the zoning ordinance changes to a different principal use, all nonconforming signs that existed on the premises prior to such change of use shall be brought into conformance with the provisions of this section of the zoning ordinance or shall be removed.

e. Prohibited Signs: The following signs shall not be permitted:

- i. Signs with exposed fluorescent lights;
- ii. Signs painted directly on the exterior walls of any structure;
- iii. Flashing, revolving, animation, running light signs, or signs with moving parts;
- iv. Roof-mounted signs.

(9) Parking

a. Intent: The following standards are intended to be in addition to and not to replace all parking requirements of Section 6 of the Chatham County Zoning Ordinance.

b. Standards

- i. Parking shall be located to the side and rear of the historic structure.
- ii. Where a parking lot extends over 30 feet in length along any street, a 36-inch high wall shall be placed parallel to the building façade along the parking lot in order to screen any vehicles parked there. Shrubs that are anticipated to grow to a height of less than 36 inches shall be planted between the wall and adjacent sidewalk. A vegetative wall may be substituted if mature, 36 inch tall plantings are densely placed.
- iii. Use of pervious paving is encouraged.
- iv. Breaking up large areas of paving into smaller, landscaped islands of paving is encouraged. Landscaped islands shall be required when the footprint of the paving exceeds 1500 square feet. When required, the landscaped area shall be at least 5% of the total area of paving.

(10) Fencing and Garden Walls: The following standards shall be applied to assess the appropriateness of all new fences and garden walls:

- a. Materials: Walls and fences facing a public street shall be constructed of the material of the primary building; provided however, iron fencing may be used.
- b. Configuration: Fencing in front of the primary structure shall be no more than 36 inches in height. Fencing along the side and rear of the primary structure shall be no more than eight feet in height.

(11) Undue Hardship: When, by reason of unusual circumstances, the strict application of any provision listed above would result in exceptional practical difficulty or undue economic hardship upon any owner of a specific building, the Commission, shall have the power to vary or modify strict adherence to said provisions, or to interpret the meaning of said provisions, so as to relieve such difficulty or hardship; provided such variances, modifications or interpretations shall remain in harmony with the general purpose and intent of said provisions, so that the architectural or historical integrity, or character of the building, shall be conserved and substantial justice done. In granting variances, the Commission may impose such reasonable and additional stipulations and conditions as will, in its judgment, best fulfill the purpose of this Ordinance. An undue hardship shall not be a situation of the person's own making.