CHAPTER 6 – CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Cultural and historic resources define what is unique about a community. Communities draw their identity from their history, how they choose to preserve or discard that history, and the ways their citizens interact with each other and the landscape that surrounds them: their culture. Facilities and places that enlighten our sense of history or culture are important resources for the community and the city to assess as we plan for the future.

6.1 LOCAL HISTORY

The City of North Charleston was incorporated in 1972, but development existed in the area long before the city became official. Prior to the arrival of colonial settlements, various tribes of Tidewater Indians inhabited the banks of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Although several locations and water features in North Charleston are associated with Native American names, there are no aboveground Native American sites identified within the city. The earliest European settlers in North Charleston date back to the late 17th century following the settlement of Charles Towne Landing at Albemarle Point in 1670 and the development of scattered farmsteads along the rivers. The farms evolved into plantations to grow food crops, rice, cotton, indigo, and even silk by planting trees and importing silk worms eggs.

By the mid-18th century, the area between the rivers became known as “The North Area,” and had established itself as an important transportation corridor with several ferries, trade routes, and crossroads, including a few taverns and animal watering stops. The Broad Path (later Goose Creek Road and now Rivers Avenue) and Dorchester Road connected Charleston to the South Carolina Upcountry. Rail lines were added in the 1800s, and the railroad became the primary mode of transportation. As a result of the North Area being covered with marsh and lowlands, it was not heavily settled because of fears of malaria and other diseases (later found to be spread by mosquitoes).

A few settlements were established at railroad crossings and crossroads, but they were small. The first true communities in the North Area were Liberty Hill and Pettigru, both established in the 1870’s by pre-Emancipation Freedmen and former slaves. Phosphate mining expanded in the area during this same period.

In the 1890’s, Charleston County transformed large areas of the present-day city as the County Sanitary and Drainage Commission drained extensive wetlands to create productive agriculture and to reduce mosquito breeding grounds. The City of Charleston bought two former plantations on the Cooper River to create Chicora Park and asked the Olmstead Brothers to design a one-day recreational destination for Charleston residents. However, the federal government bought the land while the park was still being developed to create a new Navy Base to replace Port Royal (Beaufort). With the establishment of the Navy Yard, new “suburban” communities were established, including Chicora Place, Charleston Heights, Accabee, Cherokee Place, Buckfield, and Mappus Tract – all near the Navy Base.

A lumber company cleared 5,000 acres of forest land and sold the properties after cutting. The development of the “North Charleston” neighborhood was planned around Park Circle and laid out in 1913 by Olmstead Brothers Engineering Corporation with the circle as the center. Streets radiated outward from the circle, and sales of lots began in the area in 1915. Most of the homes in Olde North Charleston were built between 1915 and 1945.
The North Area was established as one of Charleston County’s first Public Service Districts in 1935 to provide street lights, water, sewer, fire protection, and garbage collection. The North Area experienced another housing boom in the 1940’s as Navy Base operations expanded for World War II. Several additional neighborhoods were established at this time as military housing, including Ben Tillman Homes, George Legare Homes, Palmetto Gardens, John C. Calhoun Homes, Nafair, Waylyn, and Dorchester Terrace.

The City of North Charleston incorporated in 1972 as the 8th largest city in the South Carolina, and through annexation increased the population from 22,000 to 53,000 in one year.

### 6.2 Historic Districts

There are three major Historic Districts on the National Register located entirely within North Charleston. A portion of the Ashley River Historic District also extends into the city.

**The Charleston Navy Yard Historic District** – Designated in August 2006, the Charleston Navy Yard District is comprised of a portion of the former Navy Base and Shipyard, which operated from 1903 to 1996. The district includes 29 buildings, 27 structures associated with U.S. Navy operations, and a portion of the shipyard and its associated buildings. The historic resources in the district reflect the evolution of the base and the U.S. Navy throughout the 20th Century, especially during and around World War II, when the base experienced its most dramatic expansion. The Warren Lasch Conservation Center at the former Navy Yard houses the remains of the Confederate States Navy submarine, *H. L. Hunley*, which were raised and relocated to the Center where the vessel, a replica, and exhibits are on display.

**The Naval Base Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District**, located in the northwest corner of the Navy Yard, includes an intact collection of 32 buildings and was listed on the National Register in 2010.

**The Charleston Navy Yard Officers’ Quarters Historic District** is a 70-acre historic district located on the north end of the former Navy Base, bordering Noisette Creek and Riverfront Park. The Historic District includes landscaping and road layouts that were originally part of the Chicora Park design created by the Olmstead Brothers in 1896. The area includes 24 contributing buildings built between 1903 and 1945 that were used as housing for Navy officers and their families. The district also included several recreational facilities, including a golf course bordering Noisette Creek which purposely has not been maintained to allow it to revert to wetlands, its historic condition.

**The Ashley River Historic District** was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 and was included in the 7,000 acre Ashley River Historic District when it was created in 1994. Although the Scenic Highway and the historic plantations (Middleton Place, Magnolia Plantation, and Drayton Hall) are across the Ashley River from North Charleston, the district included both banks of the River, and identified 53 properties and archaeological sites with significance during Native American settlement, plantation use, 18th Century African American settlement, and the Civil War. The district was listed on the National Register for Historic Places as one of the 11 Most Endangered Places in 1995, and the Historic District was expanded to 23,826 acres in 2010 to include adjacent areas with a distinctive historic rural landscape. The Watson Hill property annexed into the City of North Charleston in 2007 (finalized in 2011) is adjacent to the expanded boundary of the District.
HISTORIC ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICTS

Historic overlay zoning districts are intended to help protect and support the city’s historic resources. All of these districts are shown on Map 6.1:

OLD VILLAGE BUSINESS OVERLAY DISTRICT

This district is located on both sides of East Montague Avenue and is bounded by Stone’s Alley, Virginia Avenue, Cat Alley (now Cougar Way), Jenkins Avenue, plus the boundaries of the Garco Park Planned Development District property, and a pair of parcels on the east side of Spruill Avenue near the East Montague intersection. In this overlay, permitted uses are determined by the "underlying" or primary zoning district, and where the district overlays a residential zoning district, only those uses permitted in the residential zoning district are permitted in the overlay district, subject to additional conditions and requirements of this section of the Zoning Ordinance. The overlay zone allows sidewalk cafes and alcoholic beverage service based on the applicant meeting specific conditional requirements.

OLDE NORTH CHARLESTON LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

The City adopted the Olde North Charleston Historic District overlay in 2008 to preserve the character of this neighborhood of historically significant 129 properties built between 1900 and 1945 (78 of 86 developed properties were constructed before 1956). The majority retain their architectural significance and are worthy of increased protection through the local historic district design guidelines and standards for new construction, additions, alterations, relocation, and rehabilitation. The Historic District overlay requires design review for new construction and any alterations of rooflines, height, or footprint of an existing structure, as well as regulations for bulk, setbacks, building materials, and other physical characteristics to help preserve the neighborhood character and identity.

OLDE NORTH CHARLESTON NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION DISTRICT

This overlay district, located adjacent to the Olde North Charleston Historic District to the south and east, includes some homes of the same era (1915-1945) as the Historic District, but which were more sparsely spread out and mixed in with undeveloped lots, mobile home parks, and apartment buildings. The regulations in this district are similar, but not as strict as the Historic District, and are intended to help limit 'out-of-character' development from occurring adjacent to the Historic District.

A survey of the City’s historical resources showed that other North Charleston neighborhoods include a large number of historic homes and may be appropriate for the establishment of historic district zoning protection. However, as of the date of this plan update, no additional historic districts have been approved for historic preservation zoning.

ASHLEY RIVER SCENIC DISTRICT

The Ashley River Scenic District zoning overlay is not specifically a historical preservation district. The district is subdivided into three districts – AR-I, AR-II, and AR-III. AR-II and AR-III are primarily intended to protect the natural resources and aesthetics of the Ashley River. AR-I also protects view sheds from the historic plantations and properties located on the opposite side of the river. Within the AR-I district, buildings and structures cannot be constructed within 100 feet of the Ashley River or adjacent lowlands (marshes, mudflats, or shallows periodically inundated by tidal action). Other land disturbance activities, such as tree removal, grading, filling, or construction of impervious surfaces, are prohibited within 50 feet of the river and its lowlands, helping to ensure that the natural and historic beauty of the Ashley River is not degraded as North Charleston continues to grow and develop. (More information regarding the AR districts is in the Land Use Chapter of this document).
MAP 6.1: LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Legend
- Historic District Parcels
- Neighborhood Conservation District Parcels
- Parcels
- Roads

Historic District
Neighborhood Conservation District
6.3 HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND PROPERTIES

In addition to the historic properties mentioned in the discussion of National Register of Historic Places above, the city has significant history and several neighborhoods contain an abundance of historic homes and properties. The *City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey*, prepared by Preservation Consultants, Inc. of Charleston, SC, in 1995, documented North Charleston’s history and historic properties. The following table (6.3.1) lists the number of historic properties that were surveyed in each neighborhood.

Table 6.3.1: Historical Properties Surveyed by Neighborhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Historical Properties Surveyed by Neighborhood</th>
<th>Liberty Hill</th>
<th>Palmetto Gardens</th>
<th>200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Junction/Pettigru/Six Mile/Deas Hill</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nafair</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicora Place</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Nafair Addition</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stromboli</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Whipper Barony</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston Heights</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Whipper Barony Extension</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Place &amp; Mappus Tract</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>St. Johns</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckfield</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Dorchester Terrace</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olde North Charleston</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>Ferndale and Morningside</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston Farms</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Russelldale</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Tillman Homes</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Liberty Park &amp; Highland Terrace</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Legare Homes (North Park Village)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Midland Park</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John C. Calhoun Homes</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Ladson</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Homes</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>Other/Scattered Sites</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preservation Consultants, Inc., Charleston, SC, 1995
Table 6.3.2 shows the date ranges of the surveyed properties.

### Table 6.3.2: Date Ranges of Surveyed Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range of Surveyed Properties</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. 1820 – 1885</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1870</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1890</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1909 – 1915</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1916 – 1920</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1921 – 1929</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1930 – 1935</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1936 – 1940</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1941 – 1945</td>
<td>1719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1995

The survey found the following properties to be eligible for Individual Listing in the National Register, according to the 1995 survey:

- John C. Calhoun Homes and Office (since demolished and now the site of Mixson Avenue planned development).
- Five Mile Viaduct – Concrete bridge on U.S. 78, which spanned CSX rail line and Meeting Street, built in 1926, and was one of 13 non-metal truss highway bridges in South Carolina (since demolished and replaced with new bridge; portions of the railings from the original bridge will be incorporated into the development of the park at the former Chicora Tank Farm site).
- Ben Tillman Homes (renamed as Pine Crest Apartments) and Ben Tillman School (renamed Ronald C. McNair School, currently in use as a swing space campus by the Charleston County School District).
- George Legare Homes (later North Park Village, since demolished and redeveloped as Horizon Village).
- General Asbestos and Rubber Company (GARCO) and Employee Housing (mostly demolished with the notable exception of the main mill building). The GARCO textile mill building is pending sale by the City to a private company with plans to renovate the building to use as its corporate headquarters.

**SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The 1995 Survey also made recommendations for further research and actions needed to help preserve North Charleston’s historical assets:

- **Further Research & Investigation**: The survey identified several gaps in information, including areas of the city that were not surveyed. The study also noted that many structures were moved and require further investigation, additional resources or photo archives.
- **National Register** – Properties identified as eligible and still in existence should be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.
Interagency Cooperation – The survey recommended coordination with properties across the Ashley River to protect the view sheds for Magnolia, Drayton Hall, and Middleton Place plantations. This has been addressed with the development of the Ashley River Scenic District.

Public Policy – The survey encouraged the city to consider the effects of development and land uses on historic properties and preservation of significant view sheds when forming policies and decisions.

Historic District Designation – The survey identified the following neighborhoods as worthy of local historic district designation and recommended creating design standards to preserve the architecture and heritage of several worthy neighborhoods in North Charleston, including:
- Chicora and Charleston Heights
- Cherokee-Buckfield
- Liberty Hill
- Pettigru/Six-Mile/Seven-Mile/Deas Hill
- Palmetto Gardens
- Nafair
- Wh zipper Barony
- Dorchester Terrace

Heritage Tourism – Promote tourism opportunities to explore and educate groups and the general public about the local history in North Charleston. This may assist the development of the city as a destination and validate local pride in the City’s identity and history. The survey noted the value of local military history as a particularly good draw for historical tourism.

Historic Markers – The survey encouraged the use of historical markers as visual signage aids and identification of significant areas. It also encourages using markers to commemorate important historic properties that are no longer in existence.

Area 3 Cultural Resources Plan

Brockington and Associates, Inc. created a Cultural Resource Management Plan specifically for Planning Area 3 of North Charleston (Dorchester County) in 2002. The plan summarized previous surveys of known cultural and archaeological resources and identified areas that had not been surveyed and had the highest likelihood to contain additional resources.

The Plan made recommendations to preserve existing and potential sites and identified 20 known cultural resources in Planning Area 3 that were eligible, potentially eligible, or already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Nearly all of these historic and archaeological sites are associated with eighteenth century plantations, nineteenth century phosphate mining operations, or Native American settlements.

Recommendations for the management of Planning Area 3 resources included:

- Develop the Historic Resources Element of the City’s Comprehensive Plan – The 1996 Comprehensive Plan and this plan contain Cultural Resources elements with analyses of cultural and historical resources, policies, and implementation recommendations for planning.

- Emphasize the Ashley River as one of the City’s Cultural and Environmental Stars – This has been effectively accomplished through the Ashley River Historic District,
North Charleston’s Ashley River Scenic District regulations, the Charleston Harbor Project, and the state designation of the Ashley as a Scenic River, governed by the “Ashley River Special Area Management Plan.”

- **Seek Consideration of Cultural Resources on Land that has Not Been Surveyed** – A citywide historical survey should be performed to survey areas that were not covered in Planning Area 3 Management Plan or the 1995 Historical Survey.

- **Develop a Library of Cultural Resources Reports** – The city has established the Archives and History Committee and the City Archives, both staffed by the Cultural Arts Department, to amass and keep North Charleston’s historical records and artifacts.

- **Use the Geographic Information System (GIS) Database** – The City’s GIS database should include historic properties to assist planners and decision-makers when reviewing development proposals.

**ADAPTIVE REUSE**

Old buildings often outlive their original function; however, this does not mean that structures should be abandoned or demolished once their original use has come and gone. Adaptive reuse in historic preservation is the concept of renovating or retrofitting a building so that it can be used for new purposes. Reuse of older buildings, especially in an urban setting, reduces wasteful teardowns for new structures at the expense of community character and increased cost. Additionally, adaptive reuse helps urban revitalization through infill development. A classic example of this has been a national trend of converting old factories and warehouses into residential lofts or art studios. The lofts and studios help attract young professionals, empty nesters, and creative types, who help repopulate formerly abandoned urban areas.

The former U.S. Navy Base property provides numerous opportunities for adaptive reuse. Several Navy Base warehouses and older office buildings along Storehouse Row on the old Navy Base have been renovated and converted into new uses, including art studios, restaurant space, and new offices. Quarters H & I and other grand houses and landscapes (shown left) that were formerly housing for the Navy’s officers provide a unique setting with winding roads, oak trees draped in Spanish moss, and classically-inspired buildings. The historical designation for this area will help ensure that these buildings will be protected as North Charleston and private interests collaborate to create a unique and valuable opportunity to revitalize the area.

The former Navy Power House (shown right), located at the corner of McMillan Avenue and Hobson Avenue across from the shipyards is another significant opportunity for reuse. The shell of the Power House is a surviving example of monumental architecture in the city, but had been augmented with layers of industrial machinery over time. The structure is now owned by the State.
6.4 CULTURAL ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT VENUES

CULTURAL ARTS DEPARTMENT AND FACILITIES

North Charleston’s Cultural Arts Department oversees and develops local art culture and arts initiatives throughout the city.

VENUES

The city’s Cultural Arts and Civic Center complex at Sterett Hall is located on the Former Naval Base Property. The complex consists of a 960-seat auditorium, conference rooms, a reception hall, classrooms, studios, rehearsal space, department offices, and a gymnasium. Because Sterett Hall is in the path of the new Intermodal Container Transfer Facility, its use will soon cease. The department also oversees use of ‘The Meeting Place,’ a city-owned gallery located in the Old North Charleston Business District on East Montague Avenue. This venue features an assembly hall for small meetings and receptions, and a storefront exhibition space. Other facilities include the North Charleston Coliseum, the North Charleston Performing Arts Center, and the North Charleston City Gallery.

SERVICES

In addition to managing several venues, the Cultural Arts Department provides general public programs, outreach programs, artist assistance, and economic development support services:

- General Public Programs – The Cultural Arts department produces several free or affordable performances and art exhibitions throughout the year for a variety of audiences.

- Outreach Programs – In addition to the general programs, outreach programs are targeted to school children, senior citizens, low-income residents, and at-risk youths.

- Artist Assistance – The department assists local artists through grants, technical assistance, artists’ studio relocation assistance, and coordinating donations for art studio space.

- North Charleston Arts Festival – Each year, the Cultural Arts Department coordinates the Arts Festival, a week-long event comprised of free and ticketed arts programming, including concerts, block parties, and visual and performing arts.

- Economic Development – The department coordinates with the business community to advance city and regional tourism through marketing, cultural heritage, and arts related business development.

The Cultural Arts Program develops its own long-range plans every 5 years to keep up with the community’s needs.

RIVERFRONT PARK

One of the city’s most significant resources is an abundance of waterfront along the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. The Cooper River waterfront in North Charleston is primarily dominated by industry and shipping. The closure of the Naval Base opened up an opportunity to regain waterfront access for the community. Riverfront Park, along the banks of the Cooper River and Noisette Creek, provides scenic open space for the city’s residents and visitors. Additionally, the pavilion and lawn provide an outdoor
concert venue and hosts exhibits such as the Outdoor Sculpture Competition, a summer concert series, and the Fourth of July Festival. A boardwalk runs along the Cooper for waterfront walks, and there is a pier for fishing and crabbing, a children’s playground, and a Naval veterans memorial.

**COLISEUM-CONVENTION CENTER-PERFORMING ARTS CENTER COMPLEX**

The coliseum hosts major concerts, Southern Conference collegiate tournaments, and is home to the South Carolina Stingrays professional hockey team. The convention center hosts major national conventions and events throughout the year. Connected to these venues is also an Embassy Suites Hotel, where out-of-town conventioneers and visitors can stay with convenient access to the complex.

**LIBRARIES**

North Charleston is served by two library systems, Charleston County Libraries and Dorchester County Libraries. Charleston County Public Library operates three libraries in North Charleston:

- Cooper River Memorial, 3503 Rivers Avenue – A bond issue is proposed to expand from 5,000 SF to about 17,000 SF or relocate the Cooper River library and modernize the facility.
- Dorchester Road Regional, 6325 Dorchester Road
- Otranto Road Regional, 2261 Otranto Road

Charleston County also operates a Bookmobile, which is a large bus that acts as a mobile library, stopping at various schools, community centers or retirement centers throughout the county, to help reach people with less means to get to one of the library branches.

There are no Dorchester County Library Branches in North Charleston, but Dorchester operates a Bookmobile that delivers to various locations throughout the county, including the North Charleston area. There are tentative plans for a Dorchester County Library in the vicinity of Fort Dorchester High School.

Joint Base Charleston operates two branches for military families, including the main facility at the Air Base and a branch at the Weapons Station.

**MUSEUMS & MEMORIALS**

**North Charleston Fire Museum**

The Fire Museum, which opened in Spring 2007, is a 25,000 square foot facility located in the Centre Pointe shopping district, adjacent to Tanger Outlet Mall. The museum is an interactive venue that educates the public on firefighting history, firefighting techniques, and fire prevention.

The museum also houses the city’s Visitor Center, where visitors can find information on local venues and destinations.

**Naval Base Memorial**

The Navy Base Memorial opened in late 2007 as part of Riverfront Park. This memorial features a fountain and sculptures that pay tribute to the military and civilian personnel that served at the former base during its operation from 1903 to 1996. The setting is ideal, as it sits on the former Navy Base property adjacent to the Cooper River.

**Park Circle**

Park Circle is one of North Charleston’s most notable and recognizable landmarks. It is historically significant as the centerpiece of the original concept of North Charleston as a planned community. Today, the circle is home to recreational
fields, a disc golf course, and surrounding parks, and it functions as a transportation roundabout for several neighborhood thoroughfares.

**RETAIL SHOPPING**

Retail or mall shopping (retail shopping for leisure, outside of basic needs and services) occurs primarily at three areas in the city:

- **Northwoods Mall** – Northwoods Mall is a regional scale shopping mall, accessorized by several big-box anchored shopping centers in the surrounding area. The mall is located near suburban areas of North Charleston, Hanahan, and Goose Creek, helping to maintain the mall’s viability.

- **City Center** – The City Center area consists of the Tanger Outlet Mall, Centre Pointe shopping district, the Coliseum and Convention Center, and numerous area hotels.

- **Old North Charleston Business District** – The shops and restaurants along East Montague between Spruill Avenue and Virginia Avenue provide a popular, vibrant area that has maintained its main street charm character.

Aside from retail shopping opportunities, most cultural venues in North Charleston are located in the south end of the city in Planning Areas 1 and 2. To the north, Planning Areas 3 and 4 do not have many local cultural features. This is partly due to the relatively new development of the area, which may not have had the population numbers previously to warrant cultural venues. As the areas fill in, consideration of new venue locations is needed.
### 6.5 CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES GOALS AND POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL</th>
<th>POLICY</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify additional neighborhoods where historic overlay districts should be established.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 6.1.2: Create a unique sense of place in the different areas of the city</td>
<td>Create unique street signage for each neighborhood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify development and unique building characteristics to incorporate into design standards for new and redeveloped properties.</td>
<td>LAMC Revitalization Plan (2010) identified several unique vernaculars and provided suggested design standards within these neighborhoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improve development and design standards along commercial corridors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 6.1.3: Educate the public of North Charleston’s unique history</td>
<td>Create a North Charleston Museum to showcase the city’s history and natural environment, as well as to house city historical records and artifacts</td>
<td>City Archives, managed by the Cultural Arts Department, was created to house city historical records and artifacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 6.2: Protect existing historic properties</td>
<td>Policy 6.2.1: Preserve historic structures with historical importance or architectural relevance</td>
<td>Identify historic structures eligible for designation on the National Register of Historic Properties.</td>
<td>Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District named to National Register in 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hire an historic preservation consultant to perform an update to the 1995 historic survey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 6.2.3: Encourage adaptive reuse of under-utilized historic buildings.</td>
<td>Encourage use of State tax incentives for renovation and adaptive reuse of historic structures</td>
<td>The Garco mill building is pending sale by the City to a private entity which would redevelop it using tax incentives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOAL</td>
<td>POLICY</td>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 6.3: Provide an adequate amount and variety of cultural venues and events throughout all parts of the city.</td>
<td>Policy 6.3.1: Provide more cultural centers and performing arts venues in Planning Area 3 and Planning Area 4.</td>
<td>Lobby Dorchester County for a library and/or small cultural arts center to be provided in Planning Area 3.</td>
<td>There are tentative plans for a new Dorchester County library in proximity to Fort Dorchester High School. The City has recently purchased property on Otranto Road and is studying it for possible arts programming space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>