

GUIDELINES FOR DEMOLITION

INTRODUCTION

This section explains the type of work considered in this plan to be demolition as well as the criteria to be used when reviewing applications for Certificates of Appropriateness that include demolition. Before receiving any permits or undertaking any work that constitutes demolition, a Certificate of Appropriateness or Authorization from the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission must be issued.

DEMOLITION DEFINITION

For the purpose of this plan, demolition shall be defined as the razing, wrecking, or removal by any means of the entire or partial exterior of a structure. The following examples are meant to help define demolition and are not all-inclusive:

1. The razing, wrecking, or removal of a total structure.
2. The razing, wrecking, or removal of a part of a structure, resulting in a reduction in its mass, height, or volume.
3. The razing, wrecking, or removal of an enclosed or open addition.

Some work that may otherwise be considered demolition may be considered rehabilitation and is not reviewed by the IHPC under this plan. Examples include:

1. The removal or destruction of exterior siding and face material, exterior surface trim, and portions of exterior walls.
2. The removal or destruction of those elements that provide enclosure at openings in any exterior wall (e.g., windows, doors, panels).
3. The removal or destruction of architectural, decorative, or structural features and elements that are attached to the exterior of a structure (e.g., parapets, cornices, brackets, chimneys).

Examples of work not included in demolition:

1. Any work on the interior of a structure.
2. The removal of exterior utility and mechanical equipment.
3. The removal, when not structurally integrated with the main structure, of awnings, gutters, downspouts, light fixtures, open fire escapes, and other attachments.
4. The removal of signs.
5. The removal of paint.
6. The removal of site improvement features such as fencing, sidewalks, streets, driveways, curbs, alleys, landscaping, and asphalt.
7. The replacement of clear glass with no historic markings.

DEMOLITION OF PRIMARY STRUCTURES

Primary Structure: Any structure in which the principal use of the property is conducted.

SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL

- **Demolition of any primary structure.**
- **Demolition or removal of additions to primary structures.**
- **Partial demolition of any primary structure.**

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR DEMOLITION

The IHPC shall approve a Certificate of Appropriateness or Authorization for demolition as defined in this chapter only if it finds one or more of the following:

1. The structure poses an immediate and substantial threat to the public safety.
2. The historic or architectural significance of the structure or part thereof is such that, in the Commission's opinion, it does not contribute to the historic character of the structure and the district, or the context thereof.
3. The demolition is necessary to allow new development that, in the Commission's opinion, is of greater significance to the preservation of the district than its retention of the structure, or portion thereof, for which demolition is sought.
4. The structure or property cannot be put to any reasonable economically beneficial use for which it is or may be reasonably adapted without approval of demolition.

The IHPC may ask interested individuals or organizations for assistance in seeking an alternative to demolition.

When considering a proposal for demolition, the IHPC shall consider the following criteria for demolition as guidelines for determining appropriate action:

Condition:

Demolition of an historic building may be justified by condition, but only when the damage or deterioration to the structural system is so extensive that the building presents an immediate and substantial threat to the safety of the public. In certain instances demolition of selective parts of the building may be authorized after proper evaluation by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission.

Significance:

The Commission has the responsibility of determining the significance of a structure and whether it contributes to the district. It shall consider the architectural and historical significance of the structure individually, in relation to the street, and as a part of the district as a whole. These same considerations will be given to parts of the building. The

Commission will also consider how the loss of a building, or a portion thereof, will affect the character of the district, the neighboring buildings, and in the case of partial demolition, the building itself. Buildings that are noted in the plan as non-contributing or potentially contributing shall be researched to confirm that there is no obscured architectural or historical significance. In making its determination of significance, the Commission shall consider the following:

1. Architectural and historical information included in this plan.
2. Information contained in the district's National Register nomination.
3. Information contained in any other professionally-conducted historic surveys pertaining to this district.
4. The opinion of its professional staff.
5. Evidence presented by the applicant.
6. Evidence presented by recognized experts in architectural history.

Replacement:

Demolition of a structure may be justified when, in the opinion of the Commission, the proposed new development with which it will be replaced is of greater significance to the preservation of the district than retention of the existing structure. This will only be the case when the structure to be demolished is not of material significance, the loss of the structure will have minimal effect on the historic character of the district, and the new development will be compatible, appropriate, and beneficial to the district. To afford the Commission the ability to consider demolition on the basis of replacement development, the applicant shall submit the following information as required by the Commission or its staff:

1. Façade and floor plans.
2. A scaled streetscape drawing showing the new development in its context (usually including at least two building on either side).
3. A site plan showing the new development and structure(s) to be demolished.
4. A written description of the new development.
5. A time schedule for construction and evidence that the new construction will occur.
6. Any other information that would assist the Commission in determining the appropriateness of the new development and its value relative to the existing structure(s).

Economics:

If requested by the applicant, the Commission shall consider whether the structure or property can be put to any reasonable economically beneficial use for which it is or may be adapted including (for income-producing property) whether the applicant can obtain a reasonable economic return from the existing property without the demolition. The owner has the responsibility of presenting clear and convincing evidence to the Commission.

The Commission may prepare its own evaluation of the property's value, feasibility for preservation, or other factors pertinent to the case. To afford the Commission the ability to consider the economic factors of demolition, the applicant shall submit the following information when required by the Commission:

1. Estimate of the cost of the proposed demolition and an estimate of any additional costs that would be incurred to comply with recommendations of the Commission for changes necessary for the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.
2. A report from a licensed engineer or architect with experience in rehabilitation as to the structural soundness of the structure and its suitability for rehabilitation.
3. Estimated market value of the property both in its current condition and after completion of the proposed demolition, to be presented through an appraisal by a qualified professional appraiser.
4. An estimate from an architect, developer, real estate consultant, appraiser, or other real estate professional experienced in rehabilitation as to the economic feasibility of rehabilitation or reuse of the existing structure.
5. For property acquired within twelve years of the date an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness is filed: amount paid for the property, the date of acquisition, and the party from whom acquired, including a description of the relationship, if any, between the owner of record or applicant and the person from whom the property was acquired, and any terms of financing between the seller and buyer.
6. If the property is income-producing, the annual gross income from the property for the previous two years; and depreciation deduction and annual cash flow before and after debt service, if any, during the same period.
7. Remaining balance on any mortgage or other financing secured by the property and annual debt service, if any, for the previous two years.
8. All appraisals obtained within the previous two years by the owner or applicant in connection with the purchase, financing, or ownership of the property.
9. Any listing of the property for sale or rent, price asked, and offers received, if any, within the previous two years.
10. Copy of the most recent real estate tax bill.
11. Form of ownership or operation of the property, whether sole proprietorship, for-profit or not-for-profit corporation, limited partnership, joint venture, or other method.
12. Any other information that would assist the Commission in making a determination as to whether the property does yield or may yield a reasonable return to the owners, e.g. proforma financial analysis.

DEMOLITION OF ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

Accessory Structure: Any structure associated with a property's primary structure, but is subordinate in use, size, bulk, area, and/or height to the primary structure.

SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Demolition of any garage and/or other large accessory structures, located anywhere.

NOT SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Demolition of small storage sheds or accessory buildings, provided the total square footage of the structure does not exceed 144 square feet and that it is not built on a permanent foundation.

Listed below are criteria for the demolition of accessory structures. It should be noted that every case is unique and reviewed on an individual basis. In many cases, a combination of the below-listed criteria may be used to justify the demolition of an accessory structure.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE DEMOLITION OF ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

Historical Significance:

Because the preservation plan does not identify non-contributing accessory structures, the IHPC will determine whether the structure contributes to the historic character of the primary structure or district based on historical and architectural research.

Architectural Significance:

The IHPC will consider whether or not the structure exhibits stylistic detailing that contributes to its uniqueness. For example, the design of a garage may reflect the architectural style of the property's house. The structure may also be significant for its construction method if it represents a variation, evolution, or transition of construction practices.

Architectural Integrity:

The IHPC will consider if the architectural design of the structure has been altered and/or sufficient historic material has been removed in such a way that it compromises the overall integrity of the building. This may include a combination of the following:

- Removal or alteration of original door and/or window openings
- Removal or alteration of original garage/barn/pedestrian doors
- Installation of artificial siding
- Alteration of the original building footprint and/or roofline
- Loss of original materials due to removal and/or deterioration

Functionality:

The IHPC will consider whether or not the structure can be put to any reasonable use. For example, an historic one-car garage may be too small to house a modern-day vehicle, but

may still function as storage. When assessing reasonable use, the following factors may be considered:

- Costs associated with maintaining the historic structure in relation to the extent to which it can be reasonably used
- Proposed replacement plans
- Alternatives to demolition that could accomplish the desired use

Structural Condition:

The IHPC will consider if one or more significant structural problems exist and whether or not rehabilitation of that structure would result in most of the historic materials being replaced, resulting in essentially a new building. Factors considered may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Quality of original construction
- Bowing walls
- Lack of a foundation
- Extensive siding repair
- Termite damage
- Rotted wood
- Integrity of roof system

Location on the Property:

The IHPC may consider the building's location on the property and whether or not it is visible from the public right-of-way when assessing the impact that demolition will have on a historic district. However, location alone typically does not justify demolition.

