



The Top Ten Myths About Historic Preservation

Despite unprecedented awareness of historic preservation in Los Angeles, a surprising number of misconceptions still abound. Some people close their minds to preservation based on inaccurate information, while others cling to unrealistic expectations about the impacts or benefits of preservation tools. Below is a “top ten” list of the most prevalent myths about historic preservation.

Myth #1: “If a property is designated as a historic landmark, it’s protected forever and can never be demolished.”

Fact: Landmark designation ensures a more thorough review of demolition proposals, but it does not prohibit demolition outright. In the City of Los Angeles, designation as a local historic landmark (Historic-Cultural Monument) allows the city’s Cultural Heritage Commission to prevent the issuance of a demolition permit, but only for 180 days. The City Council may then extend this demolition delay for an additional 180 days.

Many East Coast cities, including New York, do prohibit demolition of their landmarks, with an exception for cases of demonstrated economic hardship. Even listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which sounds more elevated than “mere” local listing, does not provide for more iron-clad protection.

In California, demolition of a designated landmark additionally requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Report to assess the feasibility of alternatives to demolition. Yet a truly determined property owner may be able to obtain approval to destroy even our most cherished landmarks.

Myth #2: “Historic designation will lower my property values.”

Fact: Study after study across the nation has conclusively demonstrated that historic designation and the creation of historic districts actually increase property values. Why? In part because historic designation gives a neighborhood or an individual historic site a caché that sets it apart from ordinary properties. Many buyers also seek out the unique qualities and ambiance of a historic property. Historic district designation gives potential homebuyers two rare and economically valuable assurances: that the very qualities that attracted them to their neighborhood will endure over time, and that they can safely reinvest in sensitive improvements to their home without fear that their neighbor will undermine this investment with a new “monster home” or inappropriate new development.

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Myth #3: “If my property is designated as historic, I won’t be able to change it in any way, and I don’t want my property to become like a museum.”

Fact: Owners of designated historic structures can make significant changes to their property. Historic preservation laws, at their essence, are not meant to prevent change, but, rather, to manage change. The tool to manage change is the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, the nationally accepted benchmark for evaluating changes to historic structures.

The standards don’t require that every element of a historic site remain intact: you need not keep every doorknob! However, the most significant, or “character-defining,” historic elements of a property should be retained. New additions to the historic property are allowed, but should be compatible with the site’s historic architecture. The standards urge the repair of deteriorated historic features, but do allow for replacement where the severity of deterioration leaves no other option.

Myth #4: “Preservation is only for the rich and elite, and for high-style buildings.”

Fact: Historic preservation isn’t just about house museums anymore. Today’s preservation movement is increasingly diverse: here in Los Angeles, many of our newest historic districts (Historic Preservation Overlay Zones, or HPOZs) home to economically and ethnically varied populations.

Preservation today also addresses not just grand architectural landmarks, but more modest sites of social and cultural significance. Just look at the small Ralph J. Bunche House in South Los Angeles, boyhood home of the pioneering African-American diplomat, and Little Tokyo’s Far East Café, a beloved gathering place for the city’s Japanese-American community – both restored in recent years. Or, consider a current preservation effort to save the modest Vladeck Center, a Boyle Heights building that was the center of the Jewish labor and immigrant resettlement movements of the 1930s. Such sites underscore that preservation can be about the “power of place” found at sites containing rich social and cultural meaning.

Myth #5: “Historic preservation is bad for business.”

Fact: Historic preservation is at the very heart of our nation’s most vibrant economic development and business attraction programs. From Southern California examples such as Old Pasadena or San Diego’s Gaslamp Quarter, to traditional, historic southern cities such as Charleston or Savannah, to the recent boom in heritage tourism, today’s economic development strategies no longer see preservation and business development as competing values.

The National Main Street Center, a program that uses historic preservation to revitalize town centers and neighborhood commercial districts, has tracked economic results in 1,700 Main Street communities. These preservation-based programs have created over

231,000 new jobs and resulted in over \$17 billion in reinvestment to date, with every dollar spent on a Main Street program yielding \$40 in economic reinvestment.

Myth #6: “Preservation is more expensive than new construction.”

Though this is certainly true at times, historic preservation is typically more cost effective than new construction. Why? Because the upgrades that historic buildings might need are usually less expensive than the costs of building all-new foundations, structural systems, roofs, and building finishes.

The State of California learned the potential savings from historic preservation in comparing the construction of two state office buildings in Los Angeles: the Ronald Reagan State Office Building on Spring Street at Third Street, and the Junipero Serra State Office Building just two blocks away on Broadway at Fourth Street, in the renovated former flagship location of the Broadway Department Store. The historic renovation not only reused and reinvigorated an important landmark from 1914, but it saved taxpayers money by delivering office space at about half the cost per square foot of the all-new Reagan building just a few years before.

Myth #7: “If I buy a historic property, there’s lots of government money available to help me fix it up.”

Unfortunately, there are few large government or foundation grants available to owners of historic properties, and even those few typically limit eligibility to government agencies or nonprofits.

What *is* available tends to be tax incentives for private owners of historic buildings. Owners of sites listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places can take advantage of a Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit that provides a 20% tax offset for the cost of rehabilitation. National Register properties are also eligible to benefit from conservation easements – binding legal agreements with preservation organizations such as the Los Angeles Conservancy that can allow owners to claim a charitable deduction on their Federal income taxes. Finally, the state’s Mills Act program, implemented by local governments, including Los Angeles, allows historic property owners to take often-significant property tax reductions.

Myth #8: “Old buildings are less safe than new ones.”

Although historic structures sometimes require structural retrofits or the addition of fire sprinklers to enhance safety, historic buildings often perform better than newer construction in earthquakes and other natural disasters. What determines the safety of buildings is the quality of construction, not age, and, in many ways, “they just don’t build ‘em like they used to.”

Los Angeles’ signature historic structures have survived every major temblor of the past eight decades. In the 1994 Northridge earthquake, the most catastrophic damage occurred

not to historic buildings but to newer construction such as parking garages, concrete tilt-up buildings, and apartments with “tuck-under” parking.

Myth #9: “Preservation is an un-American violation of property rights.”

Historic preservation laws no more infringe on property rights than do many other laws and rules that Americans have long accepted. Though everyone likes to believe “my home is my castle and I can do whatever I want,” this statement simply doesn’t reflect reality. Zoning laws prevent you from replacing your single-family home with an apartment building or a five-story vertical mansion. We should all be happy that such laws prevent our neighbor from putting a landfill or a skyscraper behind our back fence.

If you live in a condominium (or a gated community), your property rights are limited by Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs), documents that can legally prevent you from owning a pet, washing a car in your driveway, or having a basketball hoop over the garage. CC&Rs are far more onerous than historic preservation laws, yet are commonly accepted even by vocal property rights advocates.

Myth #10: “Preservationists are always fighting new development and only care about the past.”

Historic preservationists do care deeply about the past – generally not just to wallow sentimentally in a bygone era, but as a way of anchoring ourselves as we move forward into the future. Historic preservation is not about stopping change and is certainly not about squeezing out creative and exciting new architecture and development. Preservation allows us to retain the best of our shared heritage to preserve sites of unique quality and beauty, revitalize neighborhoods, spur economic revitalization, and, quite simply, create better communities.