Philadelphia in Context:

Preservation Green Lab Research Summary

Prepared for:

The Philadelphia Historic Preservation Task Force September 14, 2017

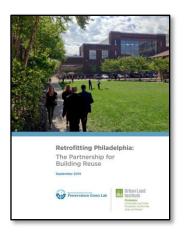
Jim Lindberg, Vice President, Research & Policy National Trust for Historic Preservation



Preservation Green Lab Studies

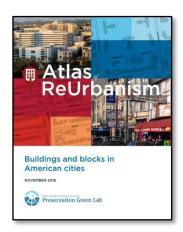
Retrofitting Philadelphia (2014)

- ULI Philadelphia, Preservation Alliance, Planning Commission, U-Penn, CDCs
- Other cities: Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles



Atlas of ReUrbanism (2016)

- Buildings and blocks in 50 US cities
- Online maps and Fact Sheets
- Comparative analysis and Summary Report





Atlas of ReUrbanism: 50 Cities



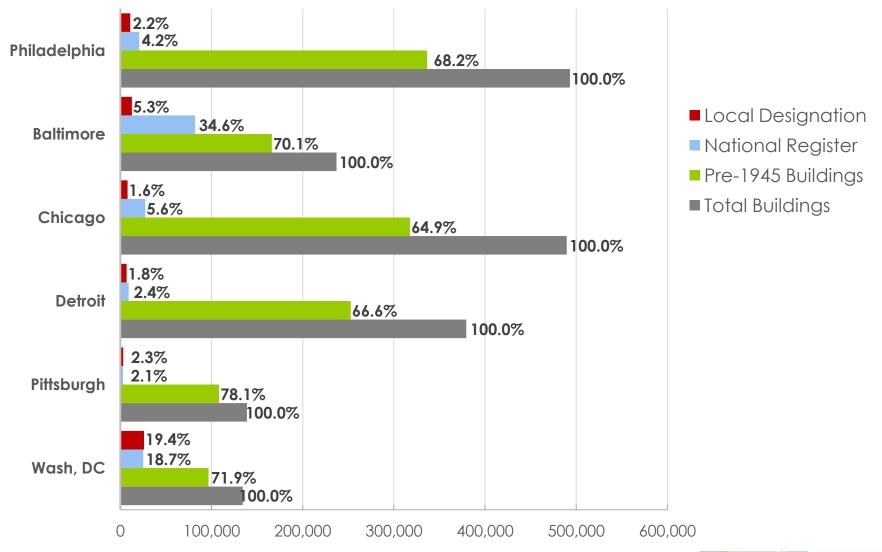


How Philadelphia Compares Nationally

- 3rd most total buildings (behind NYC and Los Angeles)
- 2nd most buildings constructed before 1945 (only NYC has more)
- Highest average number of building parcels per square mile (4,078)
- Lower than average historic designations
 - 2.2% locally designated compared to 4.3% 50-city average
 - 4.2% on National Register compared to 6.8% 50-city average
- Higher than average Historic Tax Credit activity (2001-2015)
 - 296 projects, 3rd behind New Orleans and Baltimore
 - \$1.9B private investment leveraged, 4th behind St. Louis, Chicago, and NYC



Building Age and Designation: Peer Cities

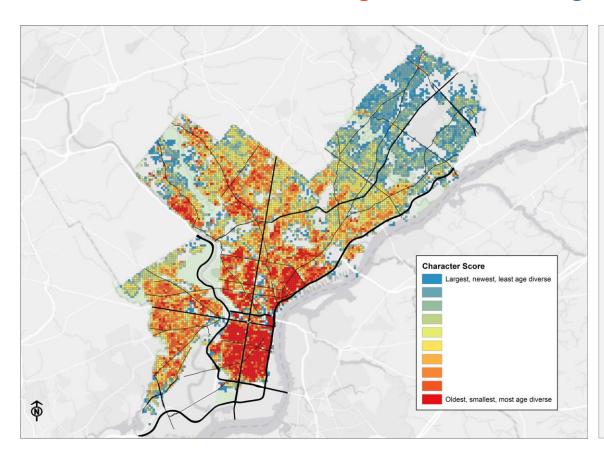




Comparing Block Performance

Older, smaller, mixed age vs. Newer, larger, similar age blocks





Overlay grid citywide:

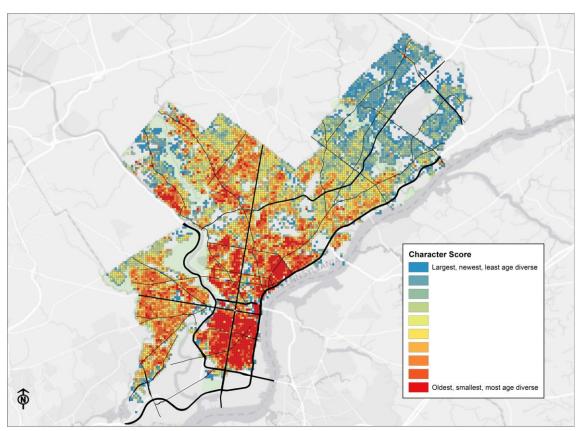
Divide city into 9,981 equal size, 200 x 200 meter blocks

Apply three measures:

- 1. Age of buildings
- 2. **Size** of building parcels
- Diversity of building age within blocks



Density and Vacancy

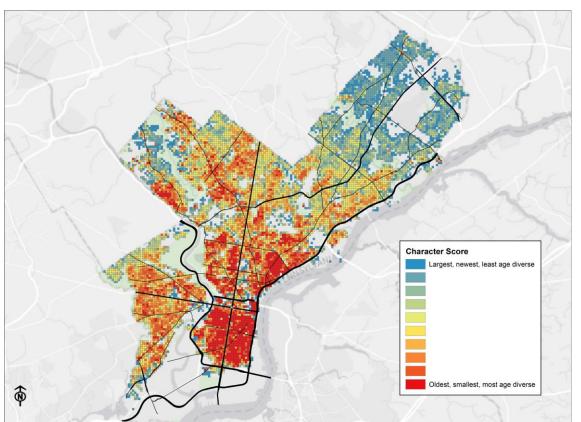


| | Older smaller, mixed age | Newer, larger, similar age |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Population per grid square | 200.6 | 87.8 |
| Housing units per grid square | 89.9 | 37.3 |
| Percent affordable housing units | 22.6% | 13.9% |
| Vacant units per grid square | 12.2% | 6.4% |

National Highlight: Citywide, an average of 9.4% of housing units are vacant in Philadelphia – *ranking 21st* among the 50 cities in the Atlas of ReUrbanism.



Diversity and Inclusiveness

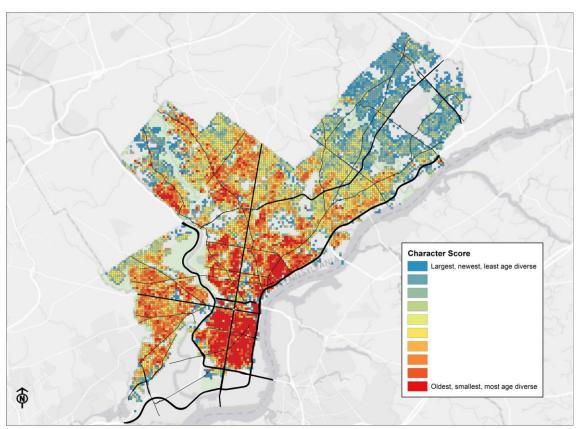


| | Older smaller, mixed age | Newer, larger, similar age |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| People of color | 139.4 | 42.4 |
| Women and minority owned businesses | 3,332 | 1,549 |
| Median age of residents | 35.2 | 40.7 |
| Foreign Born | 9.5% | 14.6% |

National Highlight: There are more than three times as many same-sex households in high Character Score areas in Philadelphia than in low Character Score areas, the highest ratio among the 50 Atlas cities.



Economic Vitality



| \$ ** | Older smaller, mixed age | Newer, larger, similar age |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jobs in small businesses | 52,098 | 21,195 |
| Jobs in new businesses | 10,618 | 4,683 |
| Jobs in creative industries | 34,886 | 26,074 |

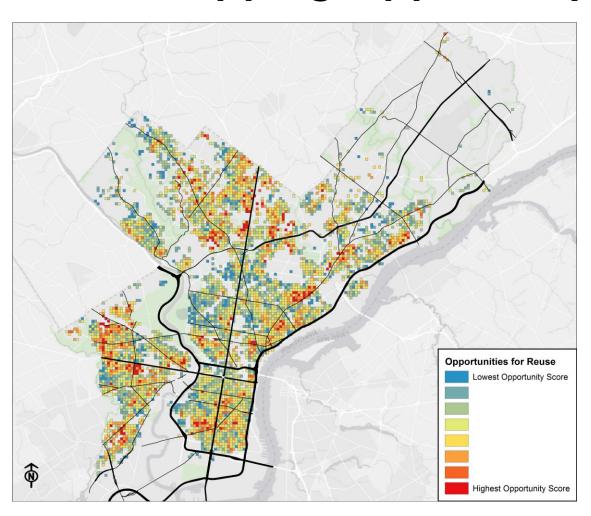
Highlight: More than 64 percent of Philadelphia Magazine's "Top 50 Restaurants" and "Top 50 Bars" were located in buildings constructed before 1920.



Summary of Barriers to Building Reuse

| MARKET | FINANCIAL | TECHNICAL | REGULATORY |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Weak market in many areas | High labor costs Smaller projects | Difficult building layout | Conflicts between various codes |
| High vacancy, blighted blocks | hard to finance Property tax | Environmental contamination | Challenging process for small projects |
| High crime, lack of safety in some areas | abatement not used as much for rehab | Lack of parking | New zoning code not fully mapped |
| Neighborhood politics | Unpredictable tax credit review process | Physical barriers | Inadequate staff capacity Philadelphia Historic |

Mapping Opportunity Areas



Measuring opportunities for building reuse

Social Metrics. Within 1/4 mile of: a rail station or transit stop, a public school rated in the top two tiers, an arts-based nonprofit organization

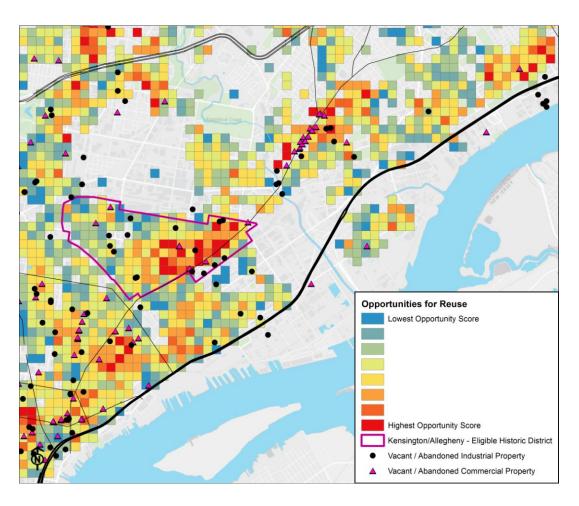
Economic Metrics. Middle third performance in: jobs in small businesses, jobs in new businesses, change in number of jobs

Real Estate Metrics. Middle third percentage of: vacant lots, number of liens per property, property value per square foot

Demographic Metrics. Middle third change in: percentage of population that is foreign born, population new to the city, growth in population



Mapping Opportunity Areas



Example of an area with high building reuse potential:

- High Character Score areas with strong opportunities for reuse (red squares)
- Within an eligible National Register district (pink lines)
- Vacant industrial and commercial buildings (black dots, pink triangles)



Recommendations

- Direct technical assistance to selected areas of opportunity, increase use of the tax abatement incentive in areas outside Center City
- Create adaptive use innovation zones to test creative approaches to common zoning, building code, and energy code issues
- Extend the property tax
 abatement from 10 to 20 years
 in challenged neighborhoods

- Launch citywide survey to identify additional areas that could benefit from historic preservation programs
- Increase the number of National Register districts to facilitate greater use of federal rehabilitation tax credits
- Support creation of a new citywide revolving fund to assist key reuse projects



National Trust for Historic Preservation: www.savingplaces.org/reurbanism

Preservation Green Lab Research Reports: www.savingplaces.org/preservation-green-lab

Atlas of ReUrbanism: www.atlasofreurbanism.com

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