Equity and preservation

BRIEF #2 FOR PRESERVATION PLAN WORKING GROUP | AUGUST 2021

Diversity

A recognition of differences, a variety of perspectives, and respect for each unique individual.

There are countless types of diversity: racial, physical ability, religion, age...

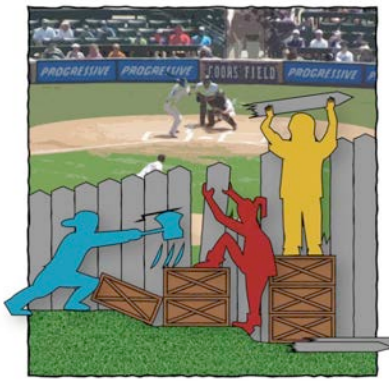
Equity

The intentional reduction of inequality among groups of people to reach more just and fair conditions... Promoting equity means supporting policies and actions that explicitly reduce inequality both in the process of decision-making and implementation, and in terms of positive community outcomes such as ownership of financial assets and real property (National Trust for Historic Preservation in "Preserving African American Places").

In the Equity-Based Historic Preservation Plan, equity means striving to ensure all members of the Austin community, regardless of background or identity, positively benefit from the plan.

Equality

Equity



Justice

Implicit bias

The process of associating stereotypes or attitudes towards categories of people without conscious awareness (National Equity Project).

HISTORICALLY UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITIES

Communities that have traditionally been left out of, misrepresented by, or ignored by City processes and outcomes, either intentionally or unintentionally. Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), LGBTQ+ people, low-income people, and renters are often included in this category.

Equity requires expanding opportunities for the betterment of those communities most in need and creating more choices for those who have few, so that all segments of the community thrive. Institutional and structural racism are significant barriers to equity and justice.

Institutional racism

Racial inequity within institutions and systems of power, such as places of employment, government agencies, and social services. It can take the form of unfair policies and practices, discriminatory treatment, and inequitable opportunities and outcomes.

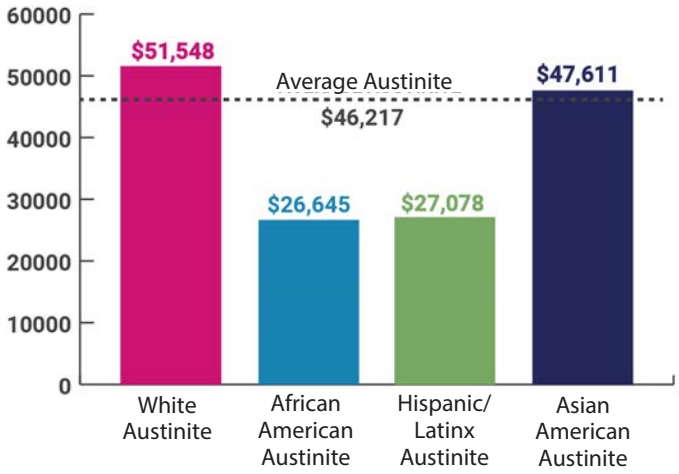
Structural racism

When policies, practices, and procedures across multiple institutions work better for white people at the expense of people of color—sometimes unintentionally—over decades and generations. Structural racism has created a far-reaching system that hurts communities of color.

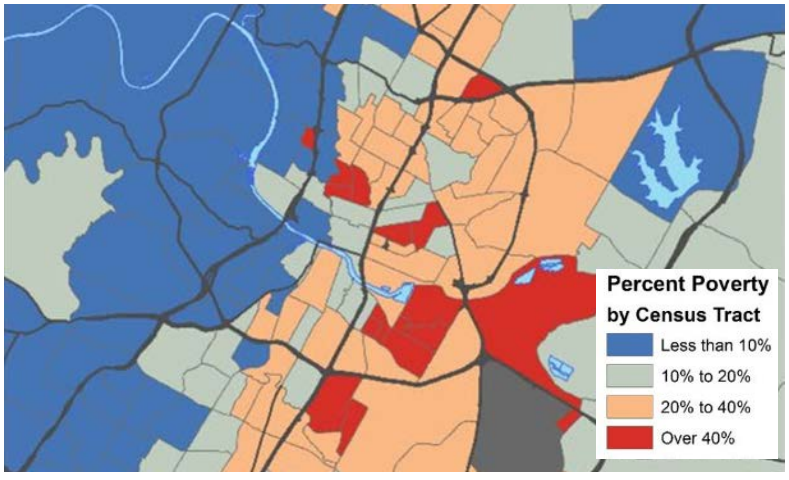
Austin's long history of structural racism has real impacts today. On average, the income of Black and Hispanic/Latinx residents is half of white residents. But the bigger picture of structural racism goes beyond income inequality. It can limit where people live, the quality of their education, job availability, their health, and even create an unfair criminal justice system. Additionally, it limits how much wealth families of color can accumulate and pass on to the next generation, resulting in fewer opportunities.

> *"Communities of color and low-income communities regularly experience institutional racism in the form of decisions being made for them, and of having their voices, priorities, and strengths disregarded. It is imperative that all of Austin's residents are included in decision-making, planning, development, benefits, and prosperity. The most meaningful, just, and sustainable solutions are generated in partnership with communities with lived experience."*
>
> - Nothing About Us Without Us

Average income of Austin residents (2019)



Percent of households living in poverty (2010-14)



Institutional racism and structural racism definitions from *Nothing About Us Without Us: Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool* (City of Austin, 2021)

Icons from the Noun Project: Multicultural by ochre7, universal access by Justin Grasty, religion by Symbolon, mother child by Gan Khoon Lay. Other image credits: Equality / Equity / Justice image (culturalorganizing.org); income chart from American Community Survey data (2019) by City staff; poverty map by Community Advancement Network (CAN), using American Community Survey data, 2010-14

Root causes and current-day inequities

GENOCIDE AND COLONIZATION OF NATIVE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Multiple genocides were committed on the native people of Central Texas. Natives were hunted, detained, converted, and colonized in successive waves of white, Mexican, and other occupations. Amongst the violence, Natives were racialized in a way that slated them for extermination and denied them the most basic notion of human agency. Ethnic cleansing as a strategy, sometimes explicit—sometimes implicit—was thoroughly employed.

ISOLATION OF MEXICAN AMERICANS, SEIZURE OF PROPERTY, AND LYNCHING

Following the Mexican-American War, those of Mexican descent were isolated within the Republic of Texas and later the State of Texas. Only white men were allowed to vote and have representation in government. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexican citizens in Texas were allowed to retain Mexican citizenship or become U.S. citizens. Those who held property and personal wealth after the Mexican-American War often lost it due to questionable land sales and lawsuits. White Texans were almost as likely to lynch Mexican American men as they were to lynch African Americans.

1848

ENSLAVEMENT AND COLONIZATION OF AFRICAN PEOPLE

Exploitation of the labor of enslaved African people was part of Texas's original colonization under Spanish rule. Despite being outlawed under Mexican rule following independence from Spain, Stephen F. Austin and many white settlers actively worked to guarantee their right to hold slaves. Slavery was legal in the Republic of Texas and free Black people were banished. The enslavement of Black people continued when Texas joined the United States and, later, the Confederate States of America. Even after the Emancipation Proclamation legally ended slavery, white plantation owners refused to release their enslaved workers until Federal troops were sent to Texas two years later. Discrimination and violence by white people against Black people continued for many decades in the Jim Crow South.

> *"No Peon [Mexican American] remains in the city, who is not vouched for by respectable citizens. It should be the duty of every citizen to aid in preserving the present state of things."*
>
> - State Gazette

Austin's long history of systemic racism led to disparities in housing, transportation, health, education, and economic outcomes. Many of the racial inequities that exist today are a direct result of past and current laws, ordinances, and city planning.

DISPLACEMENT OF FREEDOM COLONIES

Communities such as Clarksville, Wheatville, Kincheonville, Masontown, and Gregorytown were established by formerly enslaved people after the Civil War and interspersed throughout the city and its outskirts. To enforce racial segregation and the relocation of Black families to East Austin, the City denied them the public services enjoyed by surrounding neighborhoods such as paved streets, sidewalks, street lighting, sewers, and flood control measures. Clarksville's streets were not paved untill the 1970s. Meanwhile, racist local policies and discriminatory banking practices made it difficult for residents to maintain or improve their homes.

1854

VIGILANTE TARGETING AND REMOVAL OF MEXICAN AMERICANS

Many white Austinites saw Mexican Americans as a transient class that instilled "false notions of freedom" in enslaved people, even though Mexican Americans as a group were long-established in the area. A vigilante committee led by the mayor and other prominent citizens worked to forceably remove all Mexican Americans from Travis County unless vouched for by whites. They drove out about twenty families. The few Mexican Americans who remained in Travis County—only 20 people in 1860—were given a curfew. The local Mexican American population remained low throughout the Civil War, although records indicate that Mexican Americans fought on both sides of the war. Most Mexican Americans did not return to Travis County until the mid-1870s.

1870s

EARLY CHINESE IMMIGRANTS WERE PROHIBITED FROM OWNING PROPERTY

Discriminatory laws denied Chinese immigrants (who were prohibited from citizenship under federal law) the right to own property in Austin. The spouses of these immigrants could be stripped of their U.S. citizenship and its benefits.

Timeline text from the *Nothing About Us Without Us: Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool* report except isolation of Mexican Americans and vigilante targeting.

Image credits: Clarksville images, n.d. (Clarksville Community Development Corporation); Joe and Dora Lung, n.d. (Lung House National Register nomination)

Root causes and current-day inequities

THE 1928 CITY PLAN FOR AUSTIN AND CREATION OF A SEGREGATED "NEGRO DISTRICT"

Through early 20th century zoning and planning policy, the City established a "Negro District" designed to keep Black people separated from whites. City Planners were aware of the fact that they could not legally zone neighborhoods across racial lines, but they recommended the creation of a "Negro District" because the largest Black population was already located in East Austin. This district was the only part of the city where Black people could access schools, public utilities, and other public services. However, the City underfunded public services in the district, and private developers refused to provide utilities as an alternative option for residents, as was common in white neighborhoods. Streets in some parts of the district were not paved until the 1960s and 1970s. The district was also the area with the fewest zoning restrictions.

1928

> *"There has been considerable talk in Austin, as well as other cities, in regard to the race segregation problem. This problem cannot be solved legally under any zoning law known to us at present. In our studies in Austin, we have found that the negroes are present in small numbers, in practically all sections of the city, excepting the area just east of East Avenue and south of the City Cemetery. This area seems to be all negro population. It is our recommendation that the nearest approach to the solution of the race segregation problem will be the recommendation of this district as a negro district…"*
>
> *- 1928 City Plan*

1930s

REMOVAL OF MEXICAN AMERICANS

Parts of Austin's old First Ward and settlements along Shoal Creek were predominantly Mexican and Mexican American. The increased land value resulting from stabilization of the Colorado River and the rise of "downtown" Austin's business district pushed out Mexican American residents, businesses, and churches.

Beginning with the 1928 City Plan, the advent of formal planning injected deep-rooted racism into municipal documents. As Austin grew, these plans ensured that white property owners profited and communities of color continued to struggle to meet basic needs.

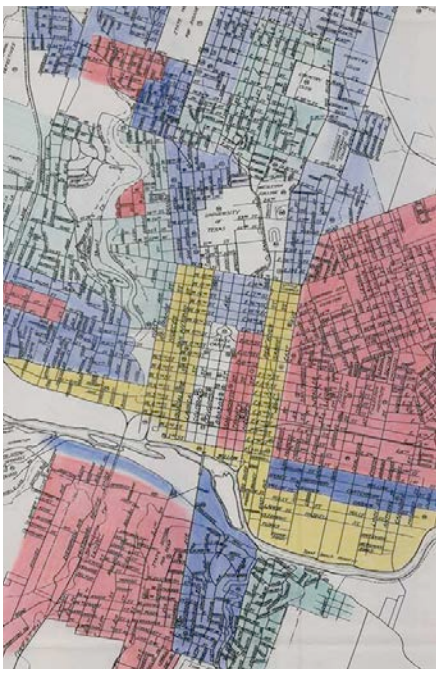
1930s

RACIALLY RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND SEGREGATED PUBLIC HOUSING

A form of tri-racial segregation that used "caucasian only" or "white only" in private deeds and covenants emerged. This marked a shift from the previously used language of "no people of African descent" and was a direct response to the increased numbers of people from Mexico or of "Mexican descent." This tri-racial system prohibited both Black and Latinx people from buying or renting homes in many neighborhoods outside of East Austin. These deed restrictions were often required by the Federal Housing Administration to even secure financing for the construction of housing.

In the late 1930s, the City Council voted to build racially segregated public housing, Santa Rita Courts (for Mexican Americans), Rosewood Courts (for African Americans) and Chalmers Courts (for whites), the first federal public housing projects in the nation, all located in East Austin.

1935-->



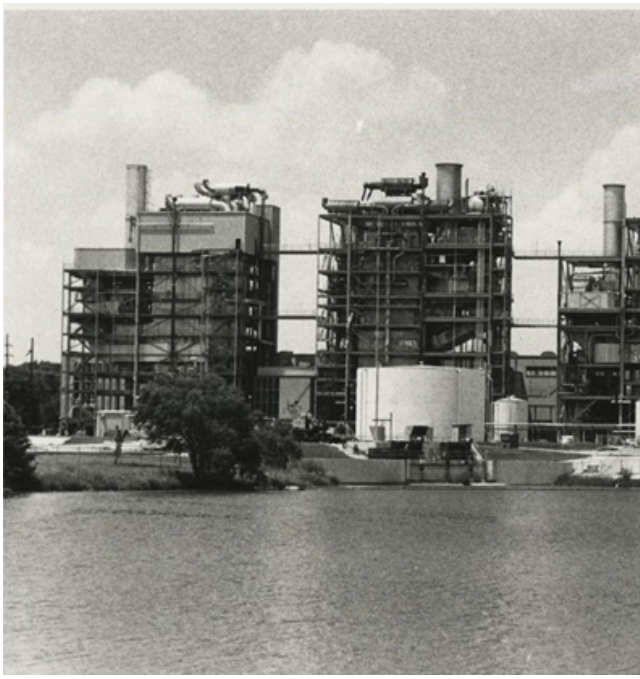
REDLINING

The segregation and concentration of people and industrial uses in Austin was further perpetuated by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC), established in 1933 by Congress to refinance mortgages in default and prevent foreclosures. In 1935 the corporation created residential security maps for 239 cities to guide government-backed mortgages and other loans. The maps graded areas considered "Best" for lending as Type A. These areas were primarily wealthy suburbs on the outskirts of town. "Still Desirable" neighborhoods were given a Type B grade, and older neighborhoods were given a Type C grade and considered "Declining." Type D neighborhoods were labeled "Hazardous" and regarded as most risky for loans. Austin's Type D areas closely followed the boundaries of the "Negro District." It meant that families seeking to purchase property in the area—most often Black families—could not access loans with favorable terms. Families that did purchase property had to go through white intermediary buyers or purchase small houses and add on later as they saved more money. Redlining also limited Black property owners in maintaining, repairing, and adding to their buildings; as only personal funds were available; and contributed to the later perception of these neighborhoods as "slums." The map also called out a "Mexican District."

Timeline text from the *Nothing About Us Without Us: Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool* report

Image credits: Diez y Seis parade float, ca. 1920s (PICA 36924, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library); Rosewood Courts, 1954 (ASPL_DM-54-C18907, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library); HOLC map, 1935

Root causes and current-day inequities



RACIALLY RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS UPHELD AS LEGAL

The 1949 Supreme Court decision in Shelley v. Kraemer confirmed that racially restrictive covenants did not violate the 14th Amendment, but they could not be judicially enforced. Still, developers and neighborhoods continued to create racially restrictve covenants to exclude non-whites from buying or renting houses in segregated neighborhoods.

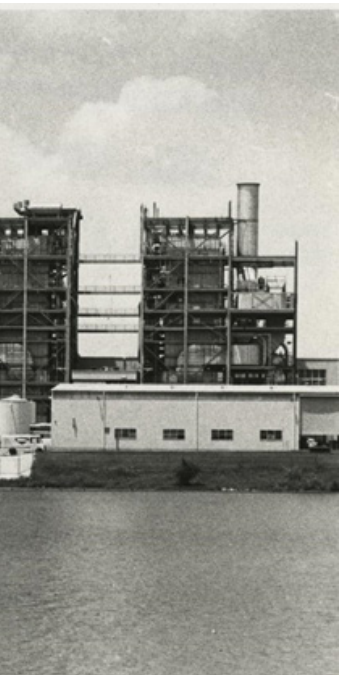
1949

1950s

INTERPRETATION FOCUSED ON STORIES OF WHITE PEOPLE

Restoration efforts were undertaken at the French Legation and Neill-Cochran House in Austin. While both museums now address the histories of enslaved people and broader communities that grew up around the sites, African Americans, Mexican Americans, and other communities of color were largely ignored in early interpretation.

After the 1928 City Plan and other factors segregated the city, City leaders made targeted decisions around land use and urban renewal that lowered property values and decimated communities in East Austin.



INDUSTRIAL ZONING IN EAST AUSTIN

The Austin Master Plan (1956) and Industrial Development Plan (1957) designated large swaths of Austin as an industrial zone. These plans guaranteed that polluting industries were located in primarily communities of color and resulted in hazardous living conditions, lowered property values, and the construction of toxic properties like the Tank Farm and Holly Street Power Plant. Lower property values meant that property owners lost wealth, made it difficult to get loans to maintain and expand their buildings, and opened the door to predatory buying practices in later years.

URBAN RENEWAL OR "URBAN REMOVAL"

This federally funded program subsidized the acquisition and clearing of sites for redevelopment by tearing down slums and "blighted" areas. Less than 1% of funding went to assisting residents with relocation. Austin's urban renewal efforts focused primarily on areas with majority Black and Latinx populations such as Brackenridge (1969), University East (1968), Kealing (1966), and Blackshear (1969). The projects displaced people of color from large areas and turned formerly residential land into parks and schools without providing adequate opportunities for displaced households to return. The program therefore became known by many people of color as "urban removal."

1957 **1958** **1960s**

CONSTRUCTION OF I-35

On August 21, 1958, City Council approved the land acquisition to expand East Avenue into I-35, seizing property from predominantly Black and Mexican American households. While racial segregation in Austin predated the construction of I-35, the new highway physically divided the city when it was completed in the early 1960s. Mexican American children attending segregated Palm School had to walk over the freeway. I-35 continues to harm surrounding communities' health.

Timeline text from the *Nothing About Us Without Us: Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool* report, except racially restrictive covenants and interpretation

Image credits: Dependency (slave quarters) at Neill-Cochran House Museum (Neill-Cochran House Museum); Holly Street Power Plant, ca. 1970 (PICA 14501, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library); I-35 construction, 1960 (texasfreeway.com)

Root causes and current-day inequities

CLOSURE OF L. C. ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL AND BUSING

Beginning in 1889, L. C. Anderson High School witnessed decades of changes in Black public education. AISD constructed a new school in 1953 in an attempt to forestall integration, finally providing Black students with decent resources and providing a community gathering place. AISD closed Anderson in 1971 after white students refused to enroll there as part of federally ordered desegregation. African American students were bused to historically white schools in West Austin.

EXCLUSIVE EARLY PRESERVATION ORDINANCE AND ADVOCACY

The City of Austin passed the Historic Landmark Preservation Ordinance. The ordinance established the Historic Landmark Commission and a process for designating historic landmarks: exemplary or unique buildings linked to prominent community members. Early efforts focused almost exclusively on buildings built by white people in the 19th century. The 1981 Austin Historic Preservation Plan sought to guide and expand the new program, but it has not been updated to reflect Austin's growth—or the preservation field's embrace of greater racial and cultural diversity and vernacular buildings and neighborhoods.

1966

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The National Historic Preservation Act was one of multiple laws meant to consider the impacts of government action and give local communities a voice in decision-making, in response to interstate highways and urban renewal. The basis of modern historic preservation practice in the U.S., the far-reaching Act established the National Register of Historic Places. Biases in National Register designation criteria and their use have emphasized more elaborate and unchanged sites over modest, modified, or lost resources, resulting in inadequate recognition of places significant to communities of color at the national level and in the many municipalities that modeled their own designation criteria on the National Register.

1971

CONSTRUCTION OF MOPAC

In 1971, the construction of the MoPac Expressway destroyed nearly one third of the homes in the historic Clarksville Freedom Colony. This displaced thirty Black families. When the Crosstown Expressway project threatened to wipe out the other half of the neighborhood, Clarksville residents took the City to court, got the neighborhood removed from the freeway plans, and won state and federal historic designations for the neighborhood.

1974

Mrs. Brown was one of about 30 Clarksville families displaced by MoPac. A long stretch of concrete and asphalt runs where the W. 11th Street nine-room home she lived in once stood.

"MoPac is a dirty word to me. It took my home and nobody cared. I never did get paid enough to replace what I had before," said the black woman.

Only about five or six families relocated in Clarksville. Most people moved to either East or North Austin, Mrs. Brown said.

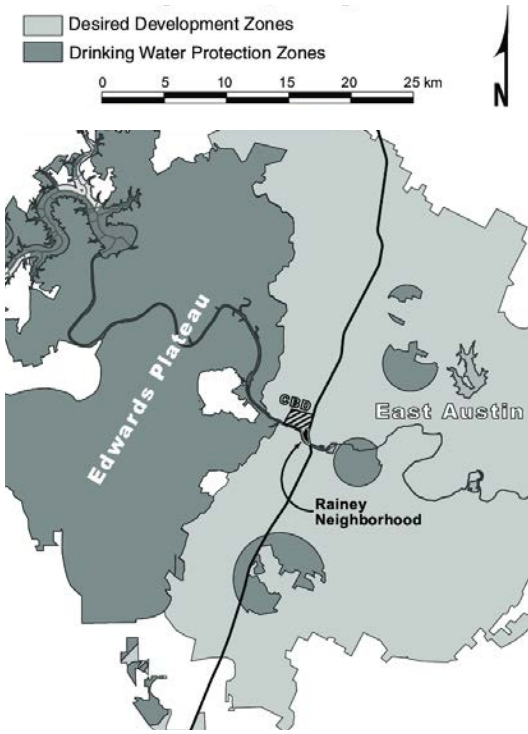
Mrs. Brown was spokesperson for Clarksville residents who organized in 1969 to fight the crosstown expressway.

Residents took the city, state and federal highway departments to court, charging the officials with failure to comply with federal

Austin's City Council established the Historic Landmark Commission in 1974. Until relatively recently, the Commission prioritized preservation of architecturally grand buildings and the homes of wealthy citizens, typically white men.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES DIRECTING INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT TO EAST AUSTIN

In the early 1990s, primarily white West Austin homeowners successfully advocated for stricter development-control ordinances like the Drinking Water Protection Zone over the Edwards Aquifer. By the late 1990s, the City established the Desired Development Zone (DDZ) to steer development and redevelopment away from environmentally sensitive areas in West Austin to East Austin, which led to gentrification and displacement of Black and Latinx people. These plans are still actively referenced to target East Austin.



1984 **1990s** **1994**

1984 HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

The first large-scale survey in Austin focused only on architecture, rating larger, high-style buildings as higher priority for more research. This approach reflected preservation philosophy at the time, but it ignored the value of smaller houses in working-class neighborhoods. As a result, local preservation efforts benefitted wealthier, historically white neighborhoods over communities of color.

LATE RECOGNITION OF LGTBQ HISTORIC SITES NATIONALLY

The first major recognition of LGBTQ historic sites did not occur until the 25th anniversary of the Stonewall Uprising, when a volunteer organization published the first guide to lesbian and gay historic sites in the U.S. The Stonewall Inn was designated at the national level in 1999 and at the local level in 2015. Identifying historically significant LGBTQ sites remains a challenge, as most sites were secret or transient due to safety concerns.

Timeline text from the *Nothing About Us Without Us: Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool* report except L. C. Anderson closure, survey, and LGBTQ sites

Image credits: East Austin students during busing, 1971 (PICA 10494, Austin History Center, Austin Public Library); "Clarksville efforts rebuffed" (*Austin Statesman* 1/21/1970); "Clarksville finally gets recognition, help" (*Austin American-Statesman* 2/8/1976); North Flats-Howson House, one of the first historic landmarks designated in Austin (originalaustin.org); Desired Development Zone map, 2018 (Eliot Tretter and Elizabeth J. Mueller, "Transforming Rainey Street")

Root causes and current-day inequities

REZONING OF RAINEY STREET

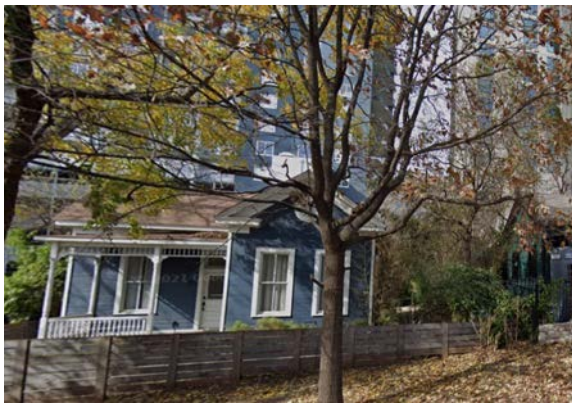
Located near downtown, the Rainey Street neighborhood was occupied by Mexican American families beginning in 1935, after earlier white residents moved to the suburbs. Developers expressed interest, but the neighborhood association advocated for anti-displacement measures and more afforable housing in its 1980 Rainey Barrio Preservation Plan. The area was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. Twenty years later,, the City rezoned the Rainey neighborhood to Central Business District, which allowed virtually unlimited commercial and multi-family development, led to skyrocketing property taxes, and left families with no choice but to sell their longtime homes.

LATE HISTORIC DISTRICT LEGISLATION

In 2006, City Council passed an ordinance allowing historic districts to be designated in Austin. This was decades after peer cities adopted the tool and occurred over the protests of powerful citizens who believed that only landmark-worthy buildings should be preserved. Historic district designation looks at neighborhoods holistically, recognizing the value of community stories and older, typically smaller houses. However, the local designation process is lengthy and expensive and lacked clear written guidance until recently. East Austin's first two historic districts were not designated until 2019 and 2020.

2004

2006



Policies that appear "race-neutral" can negatively impact communities of color due to decades of neglect, disinvestment, and racial and ethnic discrimination that restricted where people could live, denied them access to resources and public services, limited their ability to build wealth across generations, and ignored their voices in public processes.

CITY-SUPPORTED ZONING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

From the 1950s to today, business leaders have led an economic development effort to expand the city's economic base with the tech industry (a primarily white workforce). These activities have not brought equal prosperity to all communities. As the explosive local economy and cultural sheen draws 150 new residents per day and pushes up the cost of living, older houses and apartment buildings in East Austin's residential neighborhoods have been purchased by higher-income, often white, households and developers better able to compete in a hot real estate market. This has driven up property values and forced residents to sell homes that may have been in their families for generations.

2016

LIMITED FOLLOW-UP TO EAST AUSTIN HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

City Council funded a historic resource survey of East Austin following a spate of demolitions. Completed in 2016, the survey included five volumes of narrative context, recommended historic landmarks, and potential historic districts. However, chronic staffing shortages resulted in limited follow-up outreach to help local property owners understand the benefits and processes of historic designation. Few properties and districts were designated as a result of the survey.

REACTIVE HISTORIC REVIEW FOCUSED ON INDIVIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Instead of proactively partnering with community members to identify and preserve important historic and cultural resources, most municipal preservation activities in Austin are reactive. Code-dictated processes and staff shortages mean that staff spend most of their time reviewing demolitions. To prevent demolition, a property must be individually significant as a historic landmark—a threshold more likely to be reached by architecturally grand buildings associated with wealthier, typically white people.

Timeline text from the *Nothing About Us Without Us: Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool* report except historic districts and survey; Rainey Street rezoning text adapted from the Palm District Planning Initiative timeline

Image credit: 84-86 Rainey Street, 1984 (Joe Freeman, Historic Resources of East Austin survey); 84-86 Rainey Street, 2020 (Google Street View); Rogers Washington Holy Cross Historic District, 2020 (City of Austin)

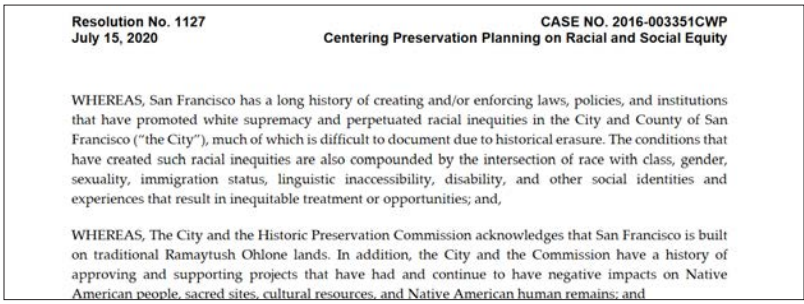
Good practices

Good practices around preservation and equity will be presented and discussed throughout the process of developing the draft preservation plan.

just a sample!

Vision

Historic preservation programs in both San Francisco and New York City have passed resolutions and launched frameworks supporting racial and social equity. New York's equity framework lays out steps to ensure diversity and inclusion in nominations, ensure effective outreach, ensure fairness and transparency in regulation, and hire more Minority/Women Business Enterprises.



Resolution No. 1127
July 15, 2020

CASE NO. 2016-003351CWP
Centering Preservation Planning on Racial and Social Equity

WHEREAS, San Francisco has a long history of creating and/or enforcing laws, policies, and institutions that have promoted white supremacy and perpetuated racial inequities in the City and County of San Francisco ("the City"), much of which is difficult to document due to historical erasure. The conditions that have created such racial inequities are also compounded by the intersection of race with class, gender, sexuality, immigration status, linguistic inaccessibility, disability, and other social identities and experiences that result in inequitable treatment or opportunities; and,

WHEREAS, The City and the Historic Preservation Commission acknowledges that San Francisco is built on traditional Ramaytush Ohlone lands. In addition, the City and the Commission have a history of approving and supporting projects that have had and continue to have negative impacts on Native American people, sacred sites, cultural resources, and Native American human remains; and

Expanding heritage

Legacy businesses

San Francisco's legacy business program provides publicity, funding, and technical support to legacy businesses. To qualify, businesses must have operated in the city for 30 years or longer and contribute to neighborhood history or community identity. Both business owners and landlords receive financial incentives through the program.

Cultural districts

San Francisco's cultural districts recognize areas with rich African American, American Indian, Latino, Filipino, Japanese, leather, LGBTQ, and transgender heritage. City departments partner with community groups to develop a clear plan to fulfill each district's vision, with the overarching goal of building local capacity and preventing displacement and gentrification of vulnerable communities. Each cultural district receives start-up funding from hotel occupancy taxes; however, a percentage cap means that cultural districts receive fewer funds as more districts are designated.

Community preservation

Affordability

San Antonio freezes City property taxes for homestead properties in newly designated historic districts. The tax freeze lasts for ten years or until the property is sold, and can be extended another five years.

San Antonio's annual Rehabarama attracts volunteers and contractors to help with minor repairs in a low-income neighborhood that is eligible for designation as a historic district.

San Antonio's Shotgun House Pilot Program identified shotgun houses throughout the city, then sought creative ways to remove barriers to rehabilitation. Multiple City departments, a local nonprofit, and UT San Antonio are partnering to document and rehabilitate three shotgun houses. The initiative will train contractors to work on historic rehabilitation, then produce a best-practices guide for rehabbing smaller older homes.

Miami-Dade County allocated $1 million to a nonprofit partner to create a historic preservation revolving fund for affordable housing. The Dade Heritage Trust uses the funds to buy a historic or eligible property that must remain affordable for at least 30 years.

Round Rock encourages people to maintain older properties with a historic tax exemption. Properties must be historically significant but do not have to be designated historic. After annual inspections, property owners have one year to fix identified issues and continue to receive the tax break. The 75% exemption of City property tax (on average, just over $900 a year per property) helps pay for deferred maintenance and repairs. Improved property values in the entire neighborhood help to offset the foregone taxes.

Education and engagement

Philadelphia and its community partners produced two practical, accessible guides for maintenance and preservation: the Neighborhood Preservation Toolkit and the Philadelphia Rowhouse Manual.

San Antonio sponsors a Historic Run Crew to encourage observation in historic neighborhoods, plus a scavenger hunt for kids.

Many cities mail information to historic district property owners to advertise events, promote incentives, and offer a refresher on historic review processes.

Image credits: Snapshot of Resolution No. 1127 by San Francisco Historic Preservation Commission; Rehabarama by SA Rehabber Club; Calle 24 by Calle 23 Latino Cultural District; Neighborhood Preservation Toolkit spread by Penn Praxis, University of Pennsylvania

Background reading

Historic preservation and equity

Read (quick): "Historic Preservation," Inclusive Historian's Handbook, 2019.

Read (quick or deep dive): Excerpts or entire report, "Preserving African American Places: Growing Preservation's Potential as a Path for Equity," National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2020. Recommended excerpts: p. 3-4, 41-46, and 53-55.

Austin's past and present

Watch: ATX Together: Roots of Racism in Austin, PBS, 2021 (29 minutes).

Explore: Inheriting Inequality, *Austin American-Statesman*, 2015.

Visit: Reckoning with the Past: Slavery, Segregation, and Gentrification in Austin, Neill-Cochran House Museum, 2310 San Gabriel St., open through September 5, 2021.

Watch or read (quick): Translating Community History videos and catalogs for South East Austin/Mexican American Heritage and College Heights/African American Heritage, Open Chair & Historic Preservation Office, 2020.

Read (deep dive): East Austin Historic Context in City of Austin Historic Resources Survey, HHM, Inc., 2016. The context begins on p. 14 of the file.

Institutional and structural racism in the United States

Read (deep dive): Richard Rothstein, *The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America*, New York: Liveright Publishing Corporation, 2017.

Listen: Fresh Air interview with Richard Rothstein, *The Color of Law* author (35 minutes).

Explore: Renewing Inequality: Urban Renewal, Family Displacements, and Race 1955-1966, University of Richmond.