

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

February 07, 2018

HDRC CASE NO: 207-608
COMMON NAME: 421 S PRESA
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 904 LOT 41
ZONING: D, RIO-3, H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 1
DISTRICT: La Villita Historic District
APPLICANT: Timothy Proctor/Laney Development Group, LLC
OWNER: Fredricksburg Suites, Inc.
TYPE OF WORK: Approval of tower massing and facade materials of a thirteen story, mixed use tower
APPLICATION RECEIVED: January 5, 2018
60-DAY REVIEW: March 6, 2018
REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting conceptual approval of the massing and façade materials of a proposed thirteen story, mixed use tower. The property is bound by S Presa on the east, Cesar E Chavez on the south and S S Mary's on the west. The structure will feature structured parking as the 2nd and 3rd levels.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Section 35-672. Neighborhood Wide Design Standards

- (a) Pedestrian Circulation. Pedestrian access shall be provided among properties to integrate neighborhoods.
 - (2) Link the various functions and spaces on a site with sidewalks in a coordinated system.
Provide pedestrian sidewalks between buildings, parking areas and built features such as outdoor plazas and courtyards.
 - (5) Pedestrian Access Along the Riverwalk Pathway Shall Not Be Blocked.
 - A. Queuing is prohibited on the Riverwalk pathway.
 - B. Hostess stations shall be located away from the Riverwalk pathway so as to not inhibit pedestrian flow on the Riverwalk pathway. That is, the hostess station shall not be located in such a manner to cause a patron who has stopped at the hostess stand to be standing on the Riverwalk pathway. Pedestrian flow shall be considered "inhibited" if a pedestrian walking along the pathway has to swerve, dodge, change direction or come to a complete stop to avoid a patron engaged at the hostess stand.
 - C. Tables and chairs shall be located a sufficient distance from the Riverwalk pathway so that normal dining and service shall not inhibit the flow of pedestrian traffic. See inhibited definition in subsection B. above.
- (c) Views. The river's course (both natural and manmade), and San Antonio's street pattern, creates unique views of certain properties from the public ROW. These properties often occur at prominent curves in the river or where a street changes direction and a property appears to be a terminus at the end of a street.
 - (1) Architectural Focal Point. When a property is situated in such a manner as to appear to be the terminus at the end of the street or at a prominent curve in the river, the building shall incorporate into its design an architectural feature that will provide a focal point at the end of the view. (see Figure 672-3) An architectural feature will be considered to be a focal point through any of the following methods, but not limited to:
 - A. Additional height.
 - B. Creation of a tower.
 - C. Variation in roof shape.
 - D. Change of color or materials.
 - E. Addition of a design enhancement feature such as:
 - i. Embellished entrance areas.
 - ii. Articulated corners, especially when entrance is at corner, rounded or chamfered corners ease the transitions from one street facade to the adjoining facade.
 - iii. Recessed or projecting balconies and entrances.

Section 35-673. Site Design Standards

(a) **Solar Access.** The intent of providing and maintaining solar access to the San Antonio River is to protect the river's specific ecoclimate. The river has a special microclimate of natural and planted vegetation that requires certain levels and balanced amounts of sunlight, space and water. Development must be designed to respect and protect those natural requirements, keeping them in balance and not crowding or altering them so that vegetation does not receive more or less space and water, but particularly sunlight, than is required for normal expected growth.

(1) **Building Massing to Provide Solar Access to the River.** Building massing shall be so designed as to provide direct sunlight to vegetation in the river channel as defined:

A. The area to be measured for solar access shall be a thirty-foot setback from the river's edge or from the river's edge to the building face, whichever is lesser, parallel to the river for the length of the property.

B. The solar calculations shall be measured exclusive to the applicant's property; that is, shades and shadows of other buildings shall not be included in the calculations. The solar calculations shall only measure the impact of new construction and additions. The shading impact of historic buildings on the site may be excluded from the calculations.

C. The defined area shall receive a minimum of 5.5 hours of direct sunlight, measured at the winter solstice, and 7.5 hours of direct sunlight, measured at the summer solstice.

D. Those properties located on the south side of the river (whose north face is adjacent to the river) shall only be required to measure the sunlight in the 30-foot setback on the opposite bank of the river.

E. Those properties within the river improvement overlay district not directly adjacent to the river are still subject to the provisions of this section. To determine the solar access effect of these buildings on the river the applicant must measure the nearest point to the river of an area defined by a thirty-foot setback from the river's edge, parallel to the river for the length of their property that would be affected by their building. For those buildings on the south side of the river, the 30-foot setback shall be measured only on the opposite bank.

F. However, in those cases where the above conditions cannot be met due to the natural configuration of the river, existing street patterns, or existing buildings, the HDRC may approve a buildings mass and height as allowed by table 674-2.

G. If there is a conflict with this section and another section of this chapter this section shall prevail.

(b) **Building Orientation.** Buildings should be sited to help define active spaces for area users, provide pedestrian connections between sites, help animate the street scene and define street edges. Consideration to both the street and riverside should be given. The placement of a building on a site should therefore be considered within the context of the block, as well as how the structure will support the broader design goals for the area.

(2) **Primary and Secondary Entrances.**

A. Orient a building's primary entrance toward the street with subordinate entrances located on the riverside and/or the interior of the property. On a major thoroughfare street it is acceptable to provide the primary entrance through a common courtyard and then to a street.

B. The primary entrance shall be distinguished by architectural features such as, but not limited to: an entry portal; change in material or color; change in scale of other openings; addition of columns, lintels or canopies.

C. Secondary entrances shall have architectural features that are subordinate to the primary entrance in scale and detail. For purposes of this division subordinate means that the entrance is smaller in height and width, and has fewer or simpler architectural elements.

(f) **Plant Materials.** A number of soil conditions converge in the San Antonio area to create unique vegetation ecosystems. Along the route of the San Antonio River, the soil conditions vary greatly from the northern boundary near Hildebrand to the city limits near Mission San Francisco de la Espada (Mission Espada) and therefore native and indigenous plants will vary accordingly. Landscaping should reflect the unique soil characteristics of the specific site.

(3) **Install Trees to Provide Shade and to Separate Pedestrians From Automobile Traffic.** Install street trees along the property line or in the ROW abutting all streets according to minimum requirement standards established in subsection 35-512(b), except where this conflicts with existing downtown Tri-Party improvements in "RIO-3." In "RIO-3" the owner has the option of placing trees at the property line, or along the street edge.

(g) **Paving Materials.** An important San Antonio landscape tradition is the use of decorative surfaces for paving and other landscape structures. Paving materials and patterns should be carefully chosen to preserve and enhance the pedestrian experience.

(1) **Vary Walkway, Patio and Courtyard Paving to Add Visual Interest on the Riverside of Properties Abutting the River.** Pervious paving is encouraged where feasible and appropriate to the site.

(i) **Street Furnishings.** Street furnishings are exterior amenities, including but not limited to, tables, chairs, umbrellas, landscape pots, wait stations, valet stations, bicycle racks, planters, benches, bus shelters, kiosks, waste receptacles and

similar items that help to define pedestrian use areas. Handcrafted street furnishings are particularly important in San Antonio, and therefore this tradition of craftsmanship and of providing street furniture is encouraged.

(2) Street Furnishing Materials.

A. Street furnishings shall be made of wood, metal, stone, terra cotta, cast stone, hand-sculpted concrete, or solid surfacing material, such as Corian or Surell.

(4) Street furnishings, such as tables and chairs may not be stored (other than overnight storage) in such a way as to be visible from the river pathway.

(j) Lighting. Site lighting should be considered an integral element of the landscape design of a property. It should help define activity areas and provide interest at night. At the same time, lighting should facilitate safe and convenient circulation for pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists. Overspill of light and light pollution should be avoided.

(1) Site Lighting. Site lighting shall be shielded by permanent attachments to light fixtures so that the light sources are not visible from a public way and any offsite glare is prevented.

A. Site lighting shall include illumination of parking areas, buildings, pedestrian routes, dining areas, design features and public ways.

B. Outdoor spaces adjoining and visible from the river right-of-way shall have average ambient light levels of between one (1) and three (3) foot-candles with a minimum of 0.5-foot candles and a maximum of six (6) foot-candles at any point measured on the ground plane. Interior spaces visible from the river right-of-way on the river level and ground floor level shall use light sources with no more than the equivalent lumens of a one hundred-watt incandescent bulb. Exterior balconies, porches and canopies adjoining and visible from the river right-of-way shall use light sources with the equivalent lumens of a sixty-watt incandescent bulb with average ambient light levels no greater than the lumen output of a one hundred-watt incandescent light bulb as long as average foot candle standards are not exceeded. Accent lighting of landscape or building features including specimen plants, gates, entries, water features, art work, stairs, and ramps may exceed these standards by a multiple of 2.5. Recreational fields and activity areas that require higher light levels shall be screened from the river hike and bike pathways with a landscape buffer.

C. Exterior light fixtures that use the equivalent of more than one hundred-watt incandescent bulbs shall not emit a significant amount of the fixture's total output above a vertical cut-off angle of ninety (90) degrees. Any structural part of the fixture providing this cut-off angle must be permanently affixed.

D. Lighting spillover to the publicly owned areas of the river or across property lines shall not exceed one-half (½) of one (1) foot-candle measured at any point ten (10) feet beyond the property line.

(2) Provide Lighting for Pedestrian Ways That is Low Scaled for Walking. The position of a lamp in a pedestrian-way light shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height above the ground.

(3) Light Temperature and Color.

A. Light temperature and color shall be between 2500° K and 3500° K with a color rendition index (CRI) of eighty (80) or higher, respectively. This restriction is limited to all outdoor spaces adjoining and visible from the river right-of-way and from the interior spaces adjoining the river right-of-way on the river level and ground floor level. Levels shall be determined by product specifications.

(4) Minimize the Visual Impacts of Exterior Building Lighting.

A. All security lighting shall be shielded so that the light sources are not visible from a public way.

B. Lighting (uplighting and downlighting) that is positioned to highlight a building or outdoor artwork shall be aimed at the object to be illuminated, not pointed into the sky.

C. Fixtures shall not distract from, or obscure important architectural features of the building. Lighting fixtures shall be a subordinate feature on the building unless they are incorporated into the over-all design scheme of the building.

(5) Prohibited Lighting on the Riverside of Properties Abutting the River.

A. Flashing lights.

B. Rotating lights.

C. Chaser lights.

D. Exposed neon.

E. Seasonal decorating lights such as festoon, string or rope lights, except between November 20 and January 10.

F. Flood lamps.

(6) Minimize the visual impacts of lighting in parking areas in order to enhance the perception of the nighttime sky and to prevent glare onto adjacent properties. Parking lot light poles are limited to thirty (30) feet in height, shall have a 90° cutoff angle so as to not emit light above the horizontal plane.

(l) Access to Public Pathway Along the River. These requirements are specifically for those properties adjacent to the river to provide a connection to the publicly owned pathway along the river. The connections are to stimulate and enhance

urban activity, provide path connections in an urban context, enliven street activity, and protect the ambiance and character of the river area.

(3) Clearly define a key pedestrian gateway into the site from the publicly owned pathway at the river with distinctive architectural or landscape elements.

A. The primary gateway from a development to the publicly owned pathway at the river shall be defined by an architectural or landscape element made of stone, brick, tile, metal, rough hewn cedar or hand-formed concrete or through the use of distinctive plantings or planting beds.

(n) Service Areas and Mechanical Equipment. Service areas and mechanical equipment should be visually unobtrusive and should be integrated with the design of the site and building. Noise generated from mechanical equipment shall not exceed city noise regulations.

(1) Locate service entrances, waste disposal areas and other similar uses adjacent to service lanes and away from major streets and the river..

C. Air intake and exhaust systems, or other mechanical equipment that generates noise, smoke or odors, shall not be located at the pedestrian level.

Sec. 35-674. Building Design Principles

(a) Architectural Character. A basic objective for architectural design in the river improvement overlay districts is to encourage the reuse of existing buildings and construction of new, innovative designs that enhance the area, and help to establish distinct identities for each of the zone districts. At the same time, these new buildings should reinforce established building traditions and respect the contexts of neighborhoods.

When a new building is constructed, it shall be designed in a manner that reinforces the basic character-defining features of the area. Such features include the way in which a building is located on its site, the manner in which it faces the street and its orientation to the river. When these design variables are arranged in a new building to be similar to those seen traditionally, visual compatibility results.

(b) Mass and Scale. A building shall appear to have a "human scale." In general, this scale can be accomplished by using familiar forms and elements interpreted in human dimensions. Exterior wall designs shall help pedestrians establish a sense of scale with relation to each building. Articulating the number of floors in a building can help to establish a building's scale, for example, and prevent larger buildings from dwarfing the pedestrian.

(1) Express facade components in ways that will help to establish building scale.

A. Treatment of architectural facades shall contain a discernible pattern of mass to void, or windows and doors to solid mass. Openings shall appear in a regular pattern, or be clustered to form a cohesive design. Architectural elements such as columns, lintels, sills, canopies, windows and doors should align with other architectural features on the adjacent facades.

(2) Align horizontal building elements with others in the blockface to establish building scale.

A. Align at least one (1) horizontal building element with another horizontal building element on the same block face. It will be considered to be within alignment if it is within three (3) feet, measured vertically, of the existing architectural element.

(3) Express the distinction between upper and lower floors.

A. Develop the first floor as primarily transparent. The building facade facing a major street shall have at least fifty (50) percent of the street level facade area devoted to display windows and/or windows affording some view into the interior areas. Multi-family residential buildings with no retail or office space are exempt from this requirement.

(4) Where a building facade faces the street or river and exceeds the maximum facade length allowed in Table 674-1 divide the facade of building into modules that express traditional dimensions.

A. The maximum length of an individual wall plane that faces a street or the river shall be as shown in Table 674-1.

Table 674-1

Description	RIO-1	RIO-2	RIO-3	RIO-4	RIO-5	RIO-6
Maximum Facade Length	50 ft.	50 ft.	30 ft.	75 ft.	75 ft.	50 ft.

B. If a building wall plane facing the street or river and exceeds the length allowed in Table 674-1, employ at least two (2) of the following techniques to reduce the perceived mass:

- Change materials with each building module to reduce its perceived mass; or

- Change the height with each building module of a wall plane. The change in height shall be at least ten (10) percent of the vertical height; or
- Change the roof form of each building module to help express the different modules of the building mass; or
- Change the arrangement of windows and other facade articulation features, such as, columns, pilasters or strap work, which divides large planes into smaller components.

(5) Organize the Mass of a Building to Provide Solar Access to the River.

A. One (1) method of doing so is to step the building down toward the river to meet the solar access requirements of subsection 35-673(a).

B. Another method is to set the building back from the river a distance sufficient to meet the solar access requirements of subsection 35-673(a).

(c) Height. Building heights vary along the river corridor, from one-story houses to high-rise hotels and apartments. This diversity of building heights is expected to continue. However, within each zone, a general similarity in building heights should be encouraged in order to help establish a sense of visual continuity. In addition, building heights shall be configured such that a comfortable human scale is established along the edges of properties and views to the river and other significant landmarks are provided while allowing the appropriate density for an area.

(1) The maximum building height shall be as defined in Table 674-2.

A. Solar access standards subsection 35-673(a), and massing standards subsection 35-674(b) also will affect building heights.

Table 674-2

Description	RIO-1	RIO-2	RIO-3	RIO-4	RIO-5	RIO-6
Maximum # of Stories	5	10	None	7	5	4
Maximum Height in Feet	60 ft.	120 ft.	None	84 ft.	60 ft.	50 ft.

(3) On the street-side, the building facade shall appear similar in height to those of other buildings found traditionally in the area.

If fifty (50) percent of the building facades within a block face are predominantly lower than the maximum height allowed, the new building facade on the street-side shall align with the average height of those lower buildings within the block face, or with a particular building that falls within the fifty (50) percent range. However, the remainder of the building may obtain its maximum height by stepping back fifteen (15) feet from the building face.

(4) Designation of a development node provides for the ability to increase the building height by fifty (50) percent from the requirements set out in article VI.

(d) Materials and Finishes. Masonry materials are well established as primary features along the river corridor and their use should be continued. Stucco that is detailed to provide a texture and pattern, which conveys a human scale, is also part of the tradition. In general, materials and finishes that provide a sense of human scale, reduce the perceived mass of a building and appear to blend with the natural setting of the river shall be used, especially on major structures.

(1) Use indigenous materials and traditional building materials for primary wall surfaces. A minimum of seventy-five (75) percent of walls (excluding window fenestrations) shall be composed of the following:

A. Modular masonry materials including brick, stone, and rusticated masonry block, tile, terra-cotta, structural clay tile and cast stone. Concrete masonry units (CMU) are not allowed.

B. Other new materials that convey the texture, scale, and finish similar to traditional building materials.

C. Stucco and painted concrete when detailed to express visual interest and convey a sense of scale.

D. Painted or stained wood in a lap or shingle pattern.

(2) The following materials are not permitted as primary building materials and may be used as a secondary material only:

A. Large expanses of high gloss or shiny metal panels.

B. Mirror glass panels. Glass curtain wall buildings are allowed in RIO-3 as long as the river and street levels comply with 35-674(d)(1) above.

(3) Paint or Finish Colors.

A. Use natural colors of indigenous building materials for properties that abut the Riverwalk area.

B. Use matte finishes instead of high glossy finishes on wall surfaces. Wood trim and metal trim may be painted with gloss enamel.

C. Bright colors may highlight entrances or architectural features.

(e) Facade Composition. Traditionally, many commercial and multi-family buildings in the core of San Antonio have had facade designs that are organized into three (3) distinct segments: First, a "base" exists, which establishes a scale at the street level; second a "mid-section," or shaft is used, which may include several floors. Finally a "cap" finishes the composition. The cap may take the form of an ornamental roof form or decorative molding and may also include the top floors of the building. This organization helps to give a sense of scale to a building and its use should be encouraged. In order to maintain the sense of scale, buildings should have the same setback as surrounding buildings so as to maintain the street-wall pattern, if clearly established.

In contrast, the traditional treatment of facades along the riverside has been more modest. This treatment is largely a result of the fact that the riverside was a utilitarian edge and was not oriented to the public. Today, even though orienting buildings to the river is a high priority objective, it is appropriate that these river-oriented facades be simpler in character than those facing the street.

(1) Street Facade. Buildings that are taller than the street-wall (sixty (60) feet) shall be articulated at the stop of the street wall or stepped back in order to maintain the rhythm of the street wall. Buildings should be composed to include a base, a middle and a cap.

A. High rise buildings, more than one hundred (100) feet tall, shall terminate with a distinctive top or cap. This can be accomplished by:

- i. Reducing the bulk of the top twenty (20) percent of the building by ten (10) percent.
- ii. By stepping back the top twenty (20) percent of the building.
- iii. Changing the material of the cap.

B. Roof forms shall be used to conceal all mechanical equipment and to add architectural interest to the structure.

C. Roof surfaces should include strategies to reduce heat island effects such as use of green roofs, photo voltaic panels, and/or the use of roof materials with high solar reflectivity.

(2) Fenestration. Windows help provide a human scale and so shall be proportioned accordingly.

D. Curtain wall systems shall be designed with modulating features such as projecting horizontal and/or vertical mullions.

(3) Entrances. Entrances shall be easy to find, be a special feature of the building, and be appropriately scaled.

A. Entrances shall be the most prominent on the street side and less prominent on the river side.

B. Entrances shall be placed so as to be highly visible.

C. The scale of the entrance is determined by the prominence of the function and or the amount of use.

D. Entrances shall have a change in material and/or wall plane.

E. Entrances should not use excessive storefront systems.

(4) Riverside facade. The riverside facade of a building shall have simpler detailing and composition than the street facade.

A. Architectural details such as cornices, sills, lintels, door surrounds, water tables and other similar details should use simple curves and handcrafted detailing.

B. Stone detailing shall be rough hewn, and chiseled faced. Smooth faced stone is not permitted as the primary building material, but can be used as accent pieces.

C. Facades on the riverside shall be asymmetrical, pedestrian scale, and give the appearance of the back of a building. That is, in traditional building along the river, the backs of building were designed with simpler details, and appear less formal than the street facades.

(g) Awnings, Canopies and Arcades. (See Figure 674-2) The tradition of sheltering sidewalks with awnings, canopies and arcades on commercial and multi-family buildings is well established in San Antonio and is a practice that should be continued. They offer shade from the hot summer sun and shelter from rainstorms, thereby facilitating pedestrian activity. They also establish a sense of scale for a building, especially at the ground level. Awnings and canopies are appropriate locations for signage. Awnings with signage shall comply with any master signage plan on file with the historic preservation officer for the property. Awnings and canopies installed at street level within the public right-of-way require licensing with the city's capital improvements management services (CIMS) department. Canopies, balconies and awnings installed at river level within the public right-of-way require licensing with the city's downtown operations department.

(1) If awnings, arcades and canopies are to be used they should accentuate the character-defining features of a building.

A. The awning, arcade or canopy shall be located in relationship to the openings of a building. That is, if there are a series of awnings or canopies, they shall be located at the window or door openings. However awnings, canopies and arcades may extend the length of building to provide shade at the first floor for the pedestrian.

B. Awnings, arcades and canopies shall be mounted to highlight architectural features such as moldings that may be found above the storefront.

- C. They should match the shape of the opening.
 - D. Simple shed shapes are appropriate for rectangular openings.
 - E. Odd shapes and bubble awnings are prohibited except where the shape of an opening requires a bubble awning, or historic precedent shows they have been previously used on the building.
 - F. Canopies, awnings and arcades shall not conflict with the building's proportions or with the shape of the openings that the awning or canopy covers.
 - G. Historic canopies shall be repaired or replaced with in-kind materials.
- (2) Materials and Color.
- A. Awnings and canopies may be constructed of metal, wood or fabric. Certain vinyl is allowed if it has the appearance of natural fiber as approved by the HDRC.
 - B. Awning color shall coordinate with the building. Natural and earth tone colors are encouraged. Fluorescent colors are not allowed. When used for signage it is appropriate to choose a dark color for the canopy and use light lettering for signage.
- (3) Incorporating lighting into the design of a canopy is appropriate.
- A. Lights that illuminate the pedestrian way beneath the awning are appropriate.
 - B. Lights that illuminate the storefront are appropriate.
 - C. Internally illuminated awnings that glow are prohibited.

UDC Section. 35-675. Archaeology.

When an HDRC application is submitted for commercial development projects within a river improvement overlay district the city archeologist shall review the project application to determine if there is potential of containing intact archaeological deposits utilizing the following documents/methods:

- (1)The Texas Sites Atlas for known/recorded sites, site data in the files of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory and the Texas Historical Commission;
- (2)USGS maps;
- (3)Soil Survey maps;
- (4)Distance to water;
- (5)Topographical data;
- (6)Predictive settlement patterns;
- (7)Archival research and historic maps;
- (8)Data on file at the office of historic preservation.

If after review the city archeologist determines there is potential of containing intact archaeological deposits, an archaeological survey report shall be prepared and submitted. If, after review by the city archeologist, a determination is made that the site has little to no potential of containing intact archaeological deposits, the requirement for an archaeological survey report may be waived.

Upon completion of a survey, owners of property containing inventoried archaeological sites are encouraged to educate the public regarding archaeological components of the site and shall coordinate any efforts with the office of historic preservation.

FINDINGS:

- a. The applicant is requesting conceptual approval for tower massing and façade materials for a proposed thirteen story, mixed use tower at 421 S Presa. The property is bound by S Presa on the east, Cesar E Chavez on the south and S S Mary's on the west. The structure will feature structured parking, retail and residential space. At the December 6, 2017, Historic and Design Review Commission meeting, the applicant received conceptual approval for the street and garage levels.
- b. **CONCEPTUAL APPROVAL** – Conceptual approval is the review of general design ideas and principles (such as scale and setback). Specific design details reviewed at this stage are not binding and may only be approved through a Certificate of Appropriateness for final approval.
- c. **FAÇADE ALIGNMENT** – The proposed new construction should be aligned in a manner that is not dominant of the setback of the neighboring historic structure. The applicant has addressed stipulations at conceptual approval

of the ground floor massing and setback and has met staff's requirements.

- d. **ALLOWABLE HEIGHT** – There is no height restriction for new construction in RIO 3, consistent with the Downtown District. The applicant has proposed a height of approximately 152 feet. Cesar E Chavez Boulevard is a dividing boundary between the Downtown District and the neighborhoods to the south. While the proposed tower is dramatically taller than the residential and small commercial structures located to the south, the proposed height is appropriate within the context of the Downtown District.
- e. **HEIGHT COMPATIBILITY** – UDC Section 35-674(c)(3) states that building facades shall appear similar in height to those of other buildings found traditionally in the area. This section also states that if fifty (50) percent of the building facades within a block face are predominantly lower than the maximum height allowed, the new building façade on the street-side shall align with the average height of those lower buildings within the block face, or with a particular building that falls within the fifty (50) percent range. The majority of neighboring structures are well below the allowable building height. The proposed podium at 3 stories is compatible with these lower buildings, and the overall tower height is of similar height as other towers in the near vicinity. The proposed tower is also located on the southwestern most corner of the La Villita Historic District, and there is an immediate contrast between the proposed height of the tower and the height of the neighboring historic buildings to the north. Staff finds that this impact can be mitigated by aligning ground floor elements with the established heights of the neighboring buildings.
- f. **HUMAN SCALE** – Per the UDC Section 35-674(b), all building should appear to have a human scale. In general, this scale can be accomplished by using familiar forms and elements interpreted in human dimensions. Facades shall contain a discernible pattern of mass to void, or windows and doors to solid mass. Opening shall appear in a regular pattern or be clustered to form a cohesive design. The applicant has proposed multiple architectural elements at the street level to provide a human scale including individual unit porches, pedestrian scaled entrances and pedestrian seating locations. This is consistent with the Guidelines.
- g. **FAÇADE SEPARATION** – The UDC Section 35-674 (b)(4) notes that a façade in RIO-3 that features more than thirty (30) feet in length should be divided into modules that express traditional dimensions. The applicant has met this requirement for the tower's massing by introducing protruding balconies that span various lengths, horizontal elements that include vegetation and fenestration patterns which emphasize verticality. This is consistent with the UDC. Staff finds that the applicant should continue to develop the proposed balconies and vertical separation elements.
- h. **FAÇADE COMPOSITION** – According to the UDC Section 35-674(e) in regards to façade composition, high rise buildings, more than one hundred (100) feet in height shall terminate with a distinctive top or cap. The applicant has proposed an architectural cap that includes penthouse residential units. Staff finds that the massing and design of the architectural cap is appropriate and consistent with the UDC.
- i. **TOWER MASSING** – While the RIO standards are generally silent in regards to tower design, the Downtown Design Guide provides guidance for tower massing and form. Buildings more than 10 stories tall should be tapered and should be designed to reduce overall bulk. Tower siting and massing should also maintain key views. A building's top should be delineated with a change of detail and meet the sky with a thinner form, or tapered point. Unarticulated, flat-topped buildings are discouraged. In terms of proportion, a tower should generally appear taller than it is wide. The applicant has reduced the width of the tower since first being heard by the HDRC and has incorporated vertical façade elements to introduce verticality and reduce visual width. Staff finds that both of these design solutions are appropriate and reduce the bulk of the tower. Staff finds that the applicant should continue to work to reduce visual massing and width through the further development of balconies, vertical fins and façade elements that promote verticality.
- j. **MATERIALS** – The UDC Section 35-674(d)(1) states that indigenous materials and traditional building materials should be used for primary wall surfaces. A minimum of seventy-five (75) percent of walls (excluding window fenestrations) shall be composed of the following: Modular masonry materials including brick, stone, and rusticated masonry block, tile, terra-cotta, structural clay tile and cast stone. For the ground level, the applicant has proposed materials that include stainless steel mesh, composite wood panels, large format local limestone featuring a smooth finish, metal panels, wood panels and stone. Each of the proposed materials are consistent with the UDC.
- k. **MATERIALS** – Regarding tower cladding materials, the applicant has proposed perforated metal panels and thin concrete panels. Staff finds the proposed materials to be appropriate.
- l. **SIGNAGE** – At this time the applicant has provided conceptual information regarding building signage. All signage will need to be reviewed in full by the HDRC prior to installation.
- m. **ARCHAEOLOGY**- The project area is within the River Improvement Overlay District, the La Villita Local Historic District, and the La Villita National Register of Historic Places District. The property is also in close proximity to previously recorded site 41BX303. A review of historic archival documents shows structures within

the property as early as 1873. This archival review also identifies the Pajalache or Concepcion Acequia, a designated Local Historic Landmark and National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark, likely traversing the project area. Therefore, the property may contain archaeological sites, some of which may be significant. Thus, archaeological investigations are required for all below-ground disturbing activities, including those associated with new construction.

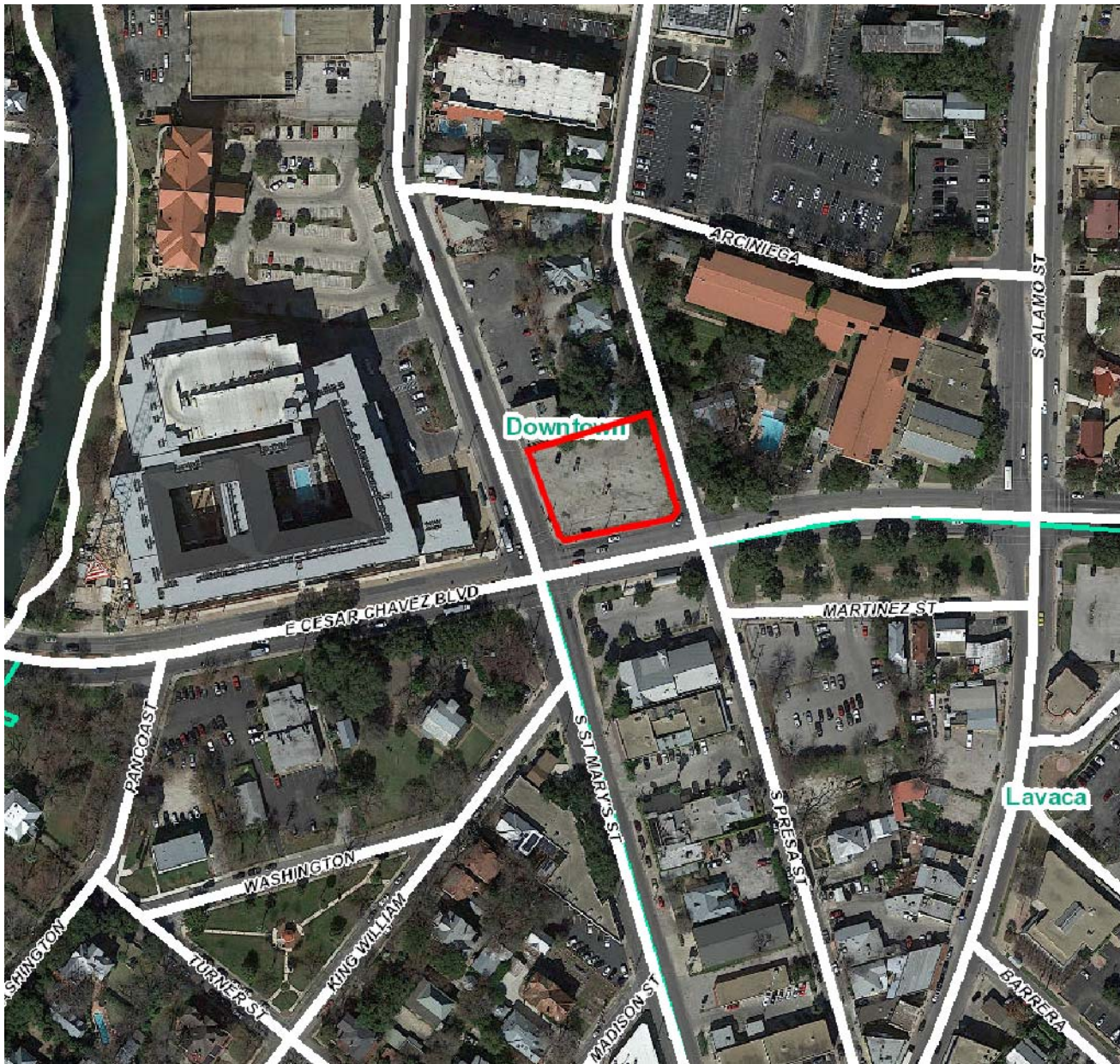
RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval of the proposed tower massing and ground floor material palette based on findings c through k with the following stipulations:

- i. That the applicant continue to develop the proposed balconies and vertical separation elements to emphasize verticality throughout each façade.
- ii. ARCHAEOLOGY- Archaeological investigations are required for all below-ground disturbing activities, including those associated with new construction. The archaeological scope of work should be submitted to the OHP archaeologists for review and approval prior to beginning the archaeological investigation. The development project shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations regarding archaeology.

CASE MANAGER:

Edward Hall



Flex Viewer

Powered by ArcGIS Server

Printed: Nov 28, 2017

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CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
**OFFICE OF HISTORIC
 PRESERVATION**

**Historic and Design Review Commission
 Design Review Committee
 Report & Recommendation**

DATE: NOVEMBER 7, 2017 HDRC Case#

ADDRESS: S ST MARY'S AT CHAVEZ Meeting Location: 1901 S ALAMO

APPLICANT: TIM PROCTOR

DRC Members present: DR. AZZA KAMAL

Staff present: EDWARD HALL

Others present: BRETT RHODE, MARIA NELSON (CENTRO)

REQUEST: CONSTRUCTION OF A TWELVE STORY RESIDENTIAL TOWER

COMMENTS/CONCERNS: JP: OVERVIEW OF PROJECT, DAV: QUESTIONS
REGARDING LOCATIONS OF LIVE/WORK SPACE - HEIGHTS, SCALE, ETC.
DAV: COULD LIVE/WORK BE SEPARATED -> SHOPS BELOW WORK.
BR: CHALLENGE REGARDING HEIGHTS -> WOULD INCREASE THE BASE
HEIGHT. DAV: CONSIDER SHIFTING TOWNHOME UNITS CLOSER TO HISTORIC
STRUCTURES OR WORK ON SCALE. DAV: HOW WILL THE TOWER BE
RESOLVED (CAPITAL)?

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE [] DISAPPROVE []
APPROVE WITH COMMENTS/STIPULATIONS:

 Committee Chair Signature (or representative)

 Date



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
**OFFICE OF HISTORIC
 PRESERVATION**

**Historic and Design Review Commission
 Design Review Committee
 Report & Recommendation**

DATE: DECEMBER 21, 2017

HDRC Case# 2017-608

ADDRESS: 421 S PRESA

Meeting Location: 1901 SALAMO

APPLICANT: TIM PROCTOR

DRC Members present: DANIEL LAZARINE, CURTIS FISH

Staff present: EDWARD HALL

Others present: BRETT RHODE

REQUEST: CONSTRUCTION OF 12 STORY TOWER

COMMENTS/CONCERNS: JP: OVERVIEW OF PREVIOUS UPDATES, LE: TO

OFFICIAL OPINION REGARDING VIEWSHEETS; HOWEVER, VIEWSHEETS

ARE VERY IMPORTANT. CONCERNS REGARDING VIEWS HAVE BEEN

REDUCED DUE TO PRESENTED DOCUMENTS - BLOCK OF ST MARYS

FROM GOODYEAR TO CHAVEZ WILL BE MOST IMPACTED BY VIEWS.

LE: PRIMARY CONCERN IS THE NORTH/SOUTH FACADES, ~~THE~~ DIFFERENCE

IN ELEVATION SHOULD BE INCORPORATED.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE [] DISAPPROVE []

APPROVE WITH COMMENTS/STIPULATIONS:

 Committee Chair Signature (or representative)

 Date



CITY OF SAN ANTONIO
**OFFICE OF HISTORIC
 PRESERVATION**

**Historic and Design Review Commission
 Design Review Committee
 Report & Recommendation**

DATE: JANUARY 11, 2018 HDRC Case# 2017-608

ADDRESS: 411 S PESA Meeting Location: 1901 S ALAMO

APPLICANT: TIM PROCTOR

DRC Members present: MICHAEL GUARDINO, DANIEL LAZARINE, JOHN BUSTAMANTE

Staff present: EDWARD HALL

Others present: BRETT PHONE, BOBBY TAIT, MARIA TAYLOR (CENTRO)

REQUEST: CONSTRUCTION OF A MIXED USE TOWER

COMMENTS/CONCERNS: IP: OVERVIEW OF UPDATES - BR: BREAKDOWN OF CURRENT UPDATES. - MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCREENING OVERVIEW. A FLOOR HAS BEEN ADDED AND OVERALL WIDTH HAS BEEN REDUCED. OVERVIEW OF PENTHOUSE LEVEL / CAPITAL ELEMENT. MG: WILL BALCONY ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTE TO SHADING? (BR: POSSIBLY). DL: IS DOG RUN COMPLETELY ENCLOSED? (BI: NO). JB: EXHIBITS REGARDING VIEWS ADDRESS PREVIOUS CONCERNS. THIS STRUCTURE PROVIDES A NICE

GATEWAY INTO DOWNTOWN. ~~IP~~ IANA + CONSERVATION SOCIETY HAS SHOWN SUPPORT.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE [] DISAPPROVE []
 APPROVE WITH COMMENTS/STIPULATIONS:

Committee Chair Signature (or representative)

1/11/18
 Date

AL! FEELS THAT MASSING IS APPROPRIATE - THERE IS NO CONCERN REGARDING VIEWS. THE GEOMETRY IS WELL DONE.

MG! THIS PROJECT IS A NICE EXAMPLE MOVING FORWARD FOR FUTURE PROJECTS. PRESENT STREET SCALE IS APPROPRIATE - TOWNHOME MASSING IS WELL DONE.

IP! ~~THE~~ TERRACES SHOULD PROMOTE ACTIVE SPACE - LOOK TO INCORPORATE GREEN SPACE



BUILDING RENDERING

NOT TO SCALE

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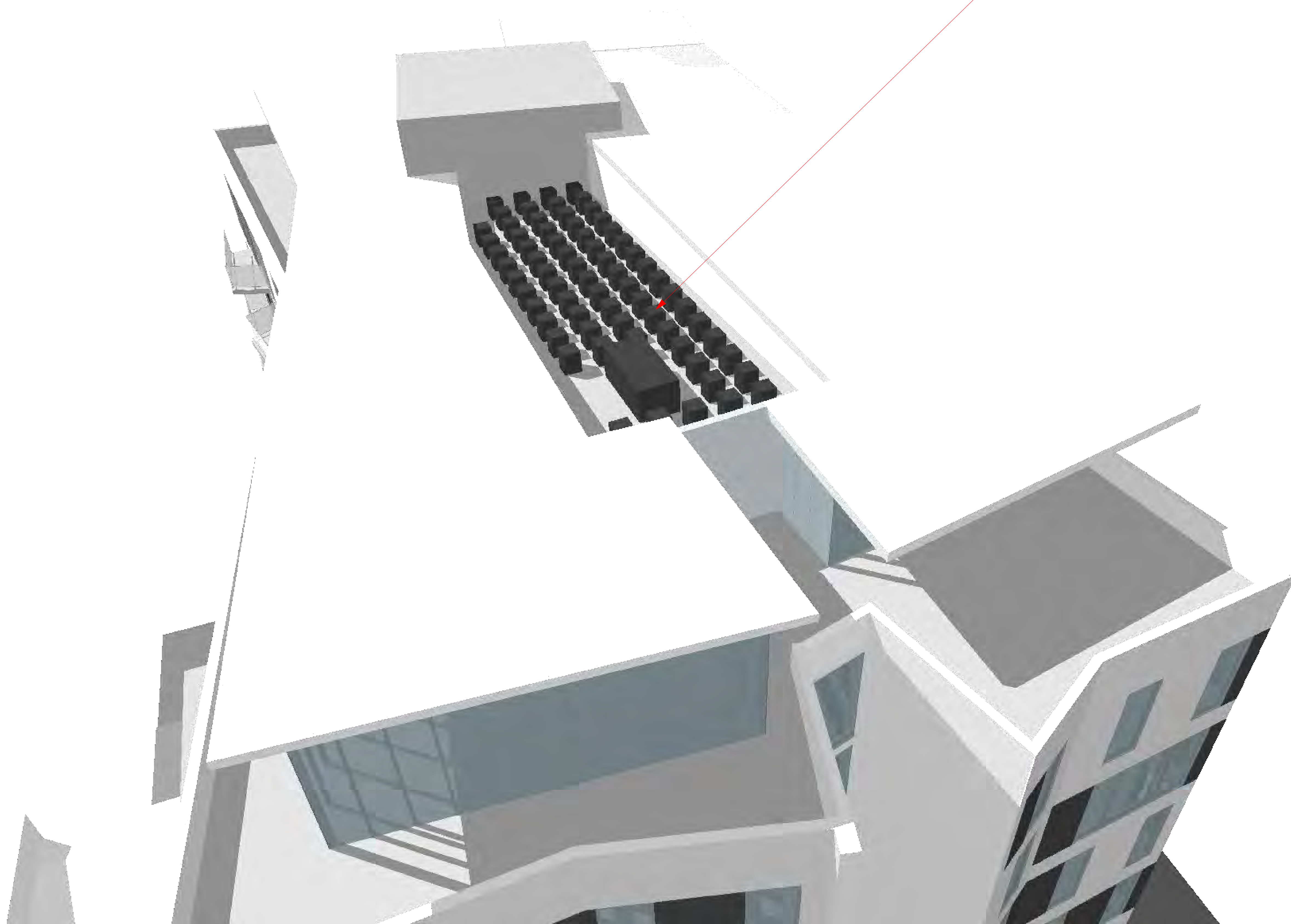
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ROOFTOP MECHANICAL
EQUIPMENT LOCATION



ROOF VIEW

EXHIBIT K.01
ROOFTOP MECHANICAL SCREENING
NOT TO SCALE

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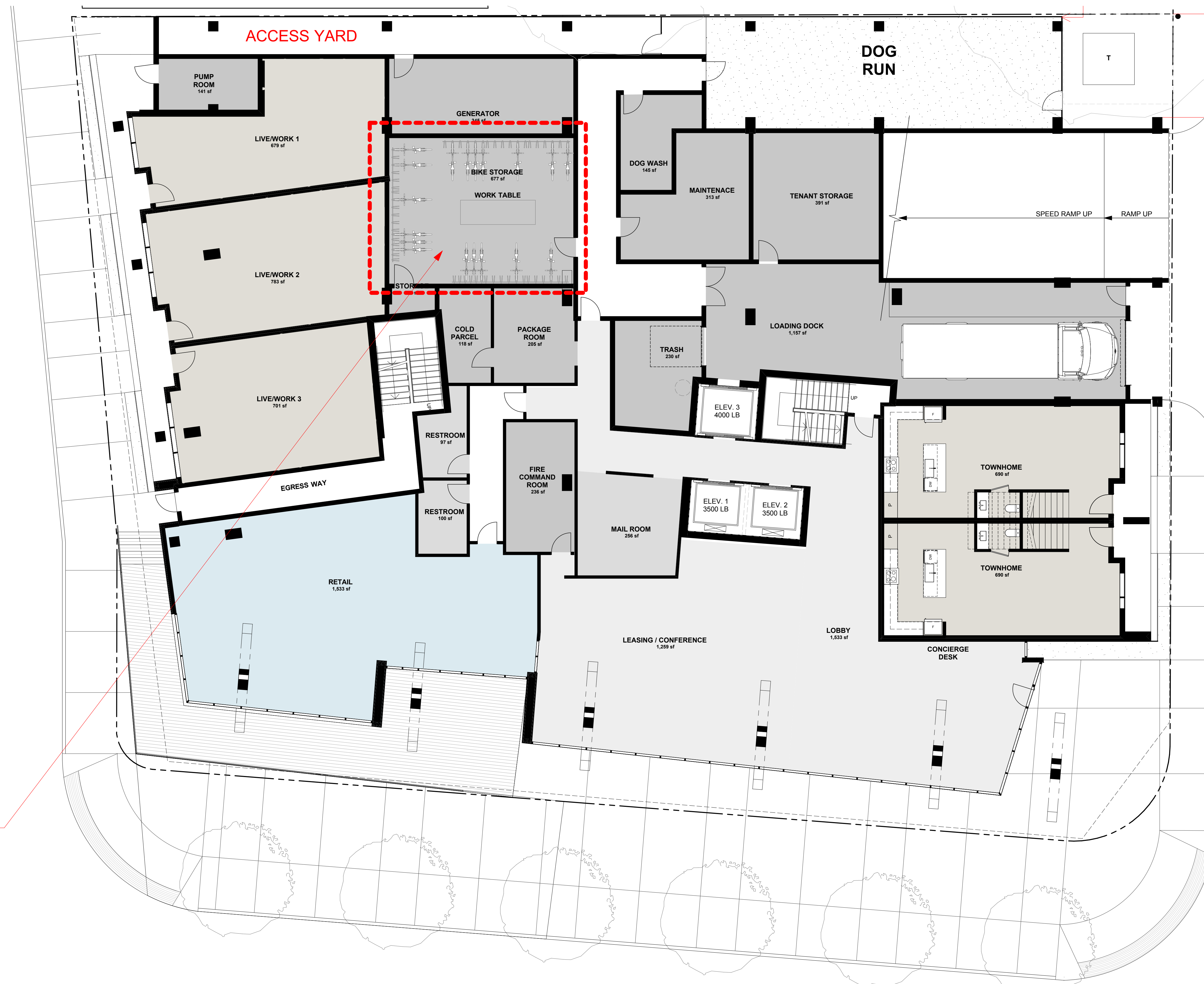
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S ST. MARY'S STREET

S PRESA STREET

16'-0" SETBACK

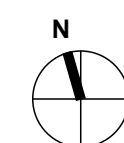


INDOOR BICYCLE STORAGE LOCATION

SITE PLAN

EXHIBIT L.01
INDOOR BICYCLE STORAGE

1/8" = 1'-0"



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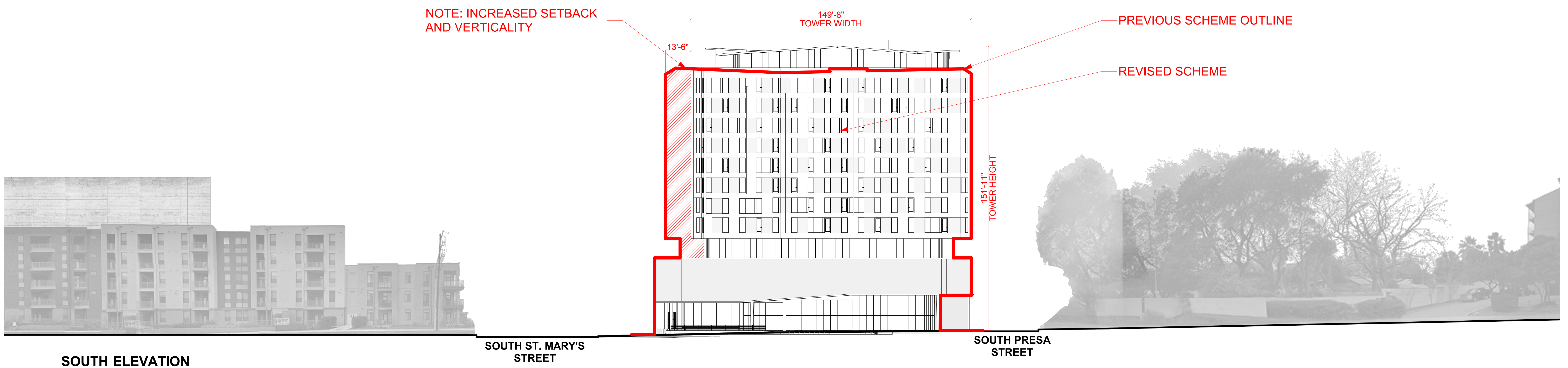
CESAR CHAVEZ STREET

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SOUTH ELEVATION

SOUTH ST. MARY'S STREET

SOUTH PRESA STREET

EXHIBIT M + Q.01
 FACADE SEPARATION AND COMPOSITION

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DISTINCTIVE ROOF ELEMENT
PENTHOUSE APARTMENTS

VERTICAL FACADE
ARTICULATION
(BALCONY DIVIDER WALLS)

STEPPED BUILDING
-PENTHOSE
-TOWER MID-SECTION
-BASE / STREET WALL

BASEWALL



SOUTH ELEVATION

EXHIBIT M + Q.02
FACADE SEPARATION AND COMPOSITION
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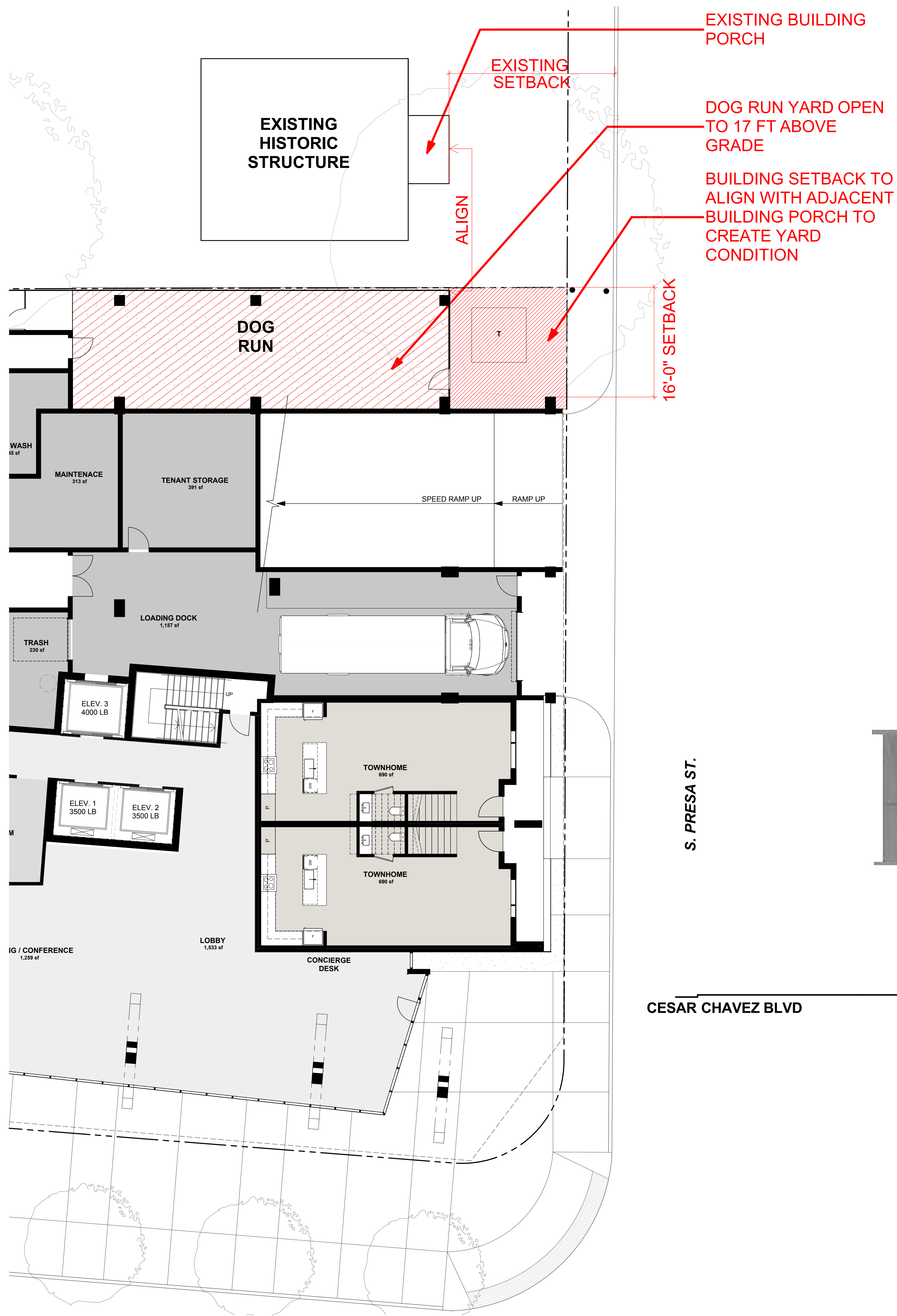
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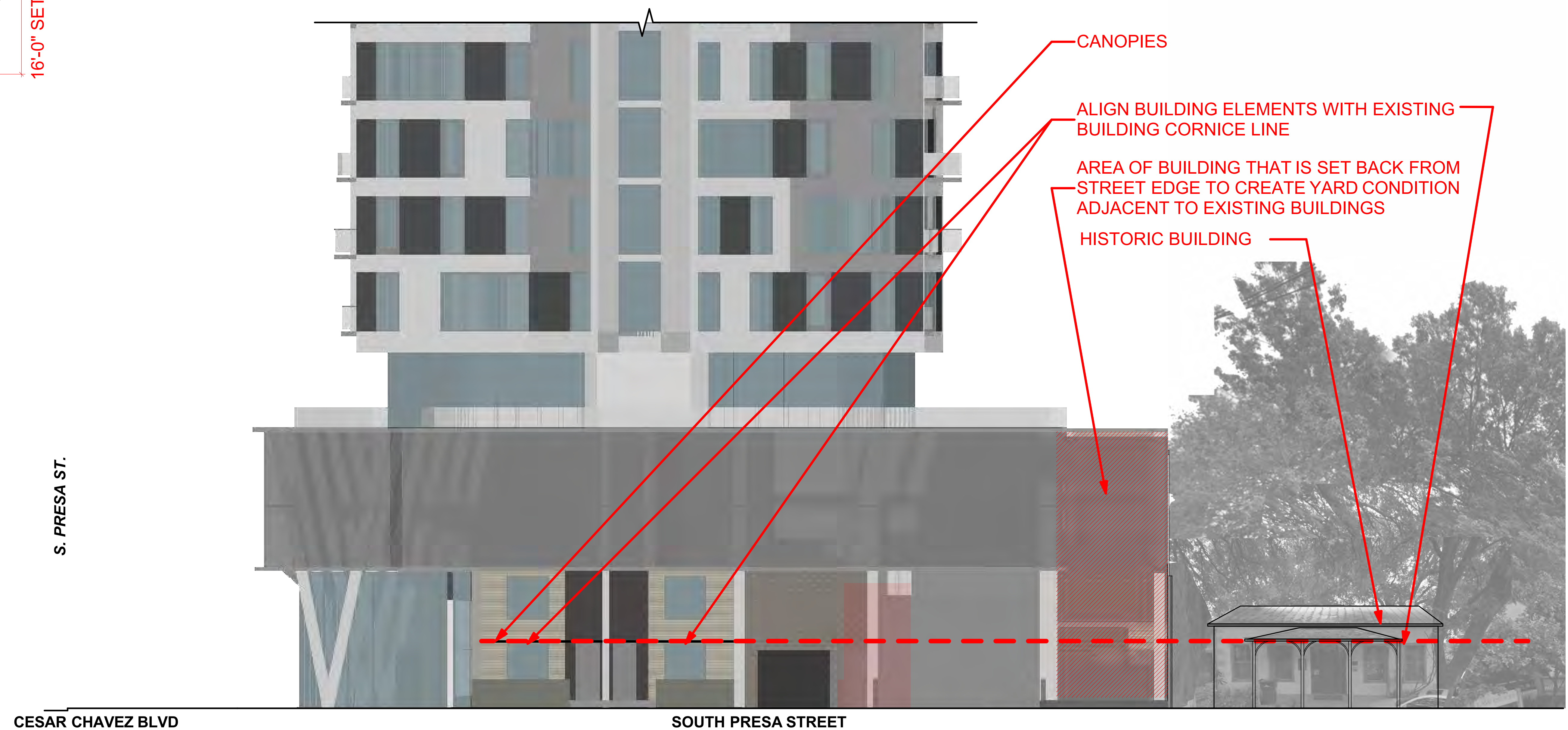
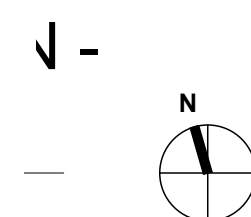
SITE PLAN

EXHIBIT O+R.01
 FACADE ALIGNMENT
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EAST ELEVATION

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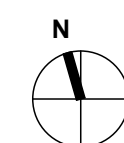
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SITE PLAN

EXHIBIT O+R.02
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WEST ELEVATION

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EXHIBIT S.01
 BUILDING CONTEXT RENDERING
 INTERSECTION OF S ST. MARY'S ST. AND S ALAMO ST.
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500 FT SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF S ST. MARY'S ST. AND S ALAMO ST.
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PALETTE



STAINLESS STEEL MESH



STAINLESS STEEL MESH APPLIED



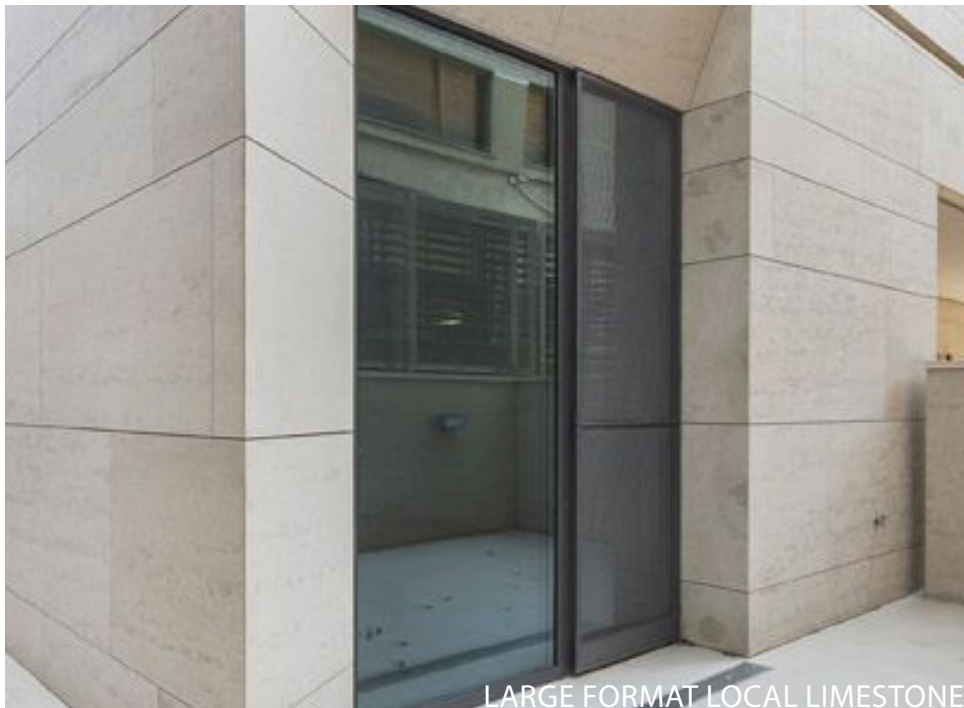
COMPOSITE WOOD PANELS APPLIED



COMPOSITE WOOD PANELS FINISH



LANDSCAPED VINES ON MESH



LARGE FORMAT LOCAL LIMESTONE



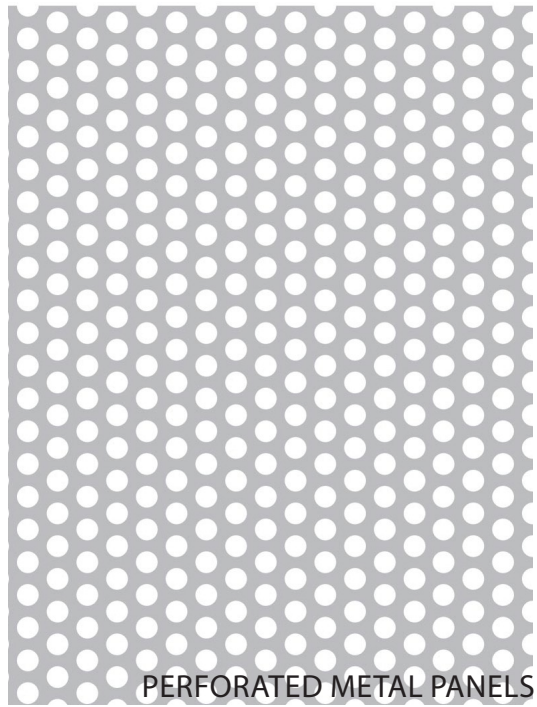
STONE FINISH



WOOD PANEL/DARK METAL PANELS

Please note material colors are subject to change based on final sample review and selection.

PALETTE



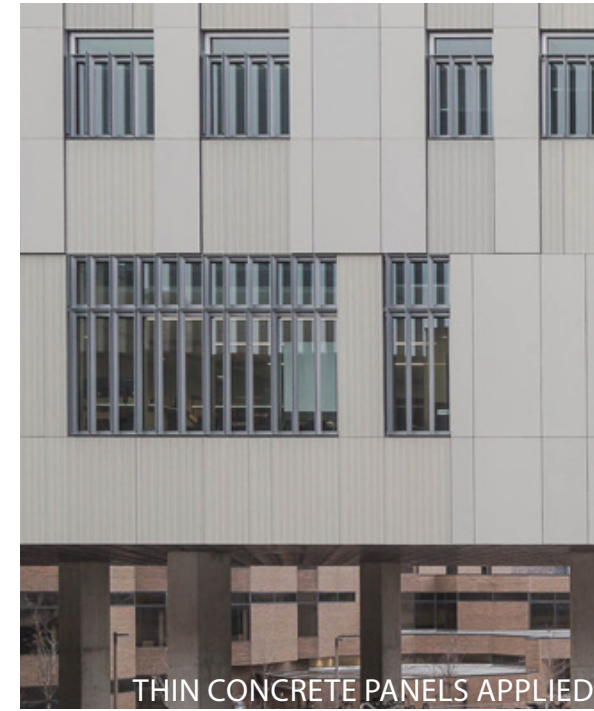
PERFORATED METAL PANELS



METAL BALCONY APPLICATION



DIFFERENT COLOR PANELS INSTALLED TOGETHER



THIN CONCRETE PANELS APPLIED



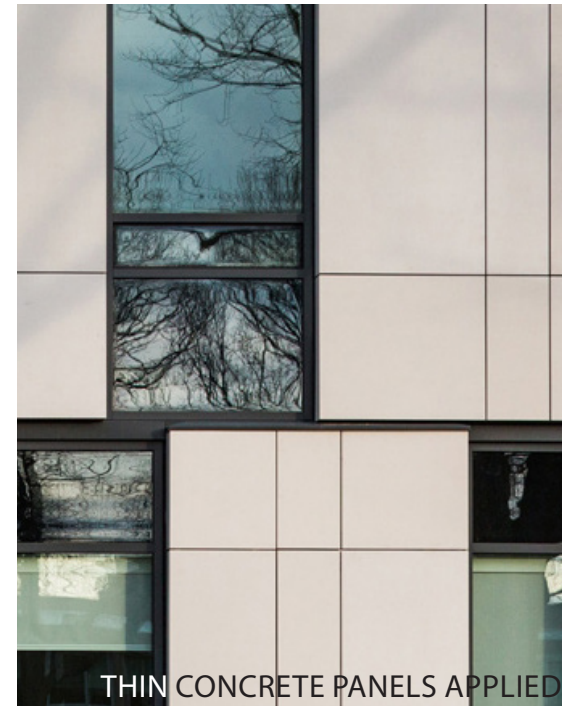
LIGHT FINISH



THIN CONCRETE PANELS APPLIED



DARK FINISH



THIN CONCRETE PANELS APPLIED

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