

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

August 15, 2018

HDRC CASE NO: 2018-384
ADDRESS: 233 DONALDSON AVE
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 6693 BLK 2 LOT 9
ZONING: R-6 H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 7
DISTRICT: Monticello Park Historic District
OWNER: Paula Sullivan
APPLICANT: Bill Leighton
TYPE OF WORK: Construction of a rear carport
APPLICATION RECEIVED: July 27, 2018
60-DAY REVIEW: September 21, 2018

REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to construct a rear detached carport.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 4, Guidelines for New Construction

2. Building Massing and Form

A. SCALE AND MASS

i. *Similar height and scale*—Design new construction so that its height and overall scale are consistent with nearby historic buildings. In residential districts, the height and scale of new construction should not exceed that of the majority of historic buildings by more than one-story. In commercial districts, building height shall conform to the established pattern. If there is no more than a 50% variation in the scale of buildings on the adjacent block faces, then the height of the new building shall not exceed the tallest building on the adjacent block face by more than 10%.

ii. *Transitions*—Utilize step-downs in building height, wall-plane offsets, and other variations in building massing to provide a visual transition when the height of new construction exceeds that of adjacent historic buildings by more than one-half story.

iii. *Foundation and floor heights*—Align foundation and floor-to-floor heights (including porches and balconies) within one foot of floor-to-floor heights on adjacent historic structures.

B. ROOF FORM

i. *Similar roof forms*—Incorporate roof forms—pitch, overhangs, and orientation—that are consistent with those predominantly found on the block. Roof forms on residential building types are typically sloped, while roof forms on non-residential building types are more typically flat and screened by an ornamental parapet wall.

C. RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS

i. *Window and door openings*—Incorporate window and door openings with a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical with nearby historic facades. Windows, doors, porches, entryways, dormers, bays, and pediments shall be considered similar if they are no larger than 25% in size and vary no more than 10% in height to width ratio from adjacent historic facades.

ii. *Façade configuration*—The primary façade of new commercial buildings should be in keeping with established patterns. Maintaining horizontal elements within adjacent cap, middle, and base precedents will establish a consistent street wall through the alignment of horizontal parts. Avoid blank walls, particularly on elevations visible from the street. No new façade should exceed 40 linear feet without being penetrated by windows, entryways, or other defined bays.

D. LOT COVERAGE

i. *Building to lot ratio*—New construction should be consistent with adjacent historic buildings in terms of the building to lot ratio. Limit the building footprint for new construction to no more than 50 percent of the total lot area, unless adjacent historic buildings establish a precedent with a greater building to lot ratio.

3. Materials and Textures

A. NEW MATERIALS

i. *Complementary materials*—Use materials that complement the type, color, and texture of materials traditionally found

in the district. Materials should not be so dissimilar as to distract from the historic interpretation of the district. For example, corrugated metal siding would not be appropriate for a new structure in a district comprised of homes with wood siding.

ii. *Alternative use of traditional materials*—Consider using traditional materials, such as wood siding, in a new way to provide visual interest in new construction while still ensuring compatibility.

iii. *Roof materials*—Select roof materials that are similar in terms of form, color, and texture to traditionally used in the district.

iv. *Metal roofs*—Construct new metal roofs in a similar fashion as historic metal roofs. Refer to the Guidelines for Alterations and Maintenance section for additional specifications regarding metal roofs.

v. *Imitation or synthetic materials*—Do not use vinyl siding, plastic, or corrugated metal sheeting. Contemporary materials not traditionally used in the district, such as brick or simulated stone veneer and Hardie Board or other fiberboard siding, may be appropriate for new construction in some locations as long as new materials are visually similar to the traditional material in dimension, finish, and texture. EIFS is not recommended as a substitute for actual stucco.

B. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS

Salvaged materials—Incorporate salvaged historic materials where possible within the context of the overall design of the new structure.

4. Architectural Details

A. GENERAL

i. *Historic context*—Design new buildings to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. While new construction should not attempt to mirror or replicate historic features, new structures should not be so dissimilar as to distract from or diminish the historic interpretation of the district.

ii. *Architectural details*—Incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the predominant architectural style along the block face or within the district when one exists. Details should be simple in design and should complement, but not visually compete with, the character of the adjacent historic structures or other historic structures within the district. Architectural details that are more ornate or elaborate than those found within the district are inappropriate.

iii. *Contemporary interpretations*—Consider integrating contemporary interpretations of traditional designs and details for new construction. Use of contemporary window moldings and door surroundings, for example, can provide visual interest while helping to convey the fact that the structure is new. Modern materials should be implemented in a way that does not distract from the historic structure.

5. Garages and Outbuildings

A. DESIGN AND CHARACTER

i. *Massing and form*—Design new garages and outbuildings to be visually subordinate to the principal historic structure in terms of their height, massing, and form.

ii. *Building size*—New outbuildings should be no larger in plan than 40 percent of the principal historic structure footprint.

iii. *Character*—Relate new garages and outbuildings to the period of construction of the principal building on the lot through the use of complementary materials and simplified architectural details.

iv. *Windows and doors*—Design window and door openings to be similar to those found on historic garages or outbuildings in the district or on the principle historic structure in terms of their spacing and proportions.

v. *Garage doors*—Incorporate garage doors with similar proportions and materials as those traditionally found in the district.

B. SETBACKS AND ORIENTATION

i. *Orientation*—Match the predominant garage orientation found along the block. Do not introduce front-loaded garages or garages attached to the primary structure on blocks where rear or alley-loaded garages were historically used.

ii. *Setbacks*—Follow historic setback pattern of similar structures along the streetscape or district for new garages and outbuildings. Historic garages and outbuildings are most typically located at the rear of the lot, behind the principal building. In some instances, historic setbacks are not consistent with UDC requirements and a variance may be required.

FINDINGS:

- a. The primary structure located at 233 Donaldson is a one story single-family home constructed in approximately 1940 in the Spanish Eclectic style. It is a contributing structure within the Monticello Park Historic District. The property previously featured a contributing rear accessory structure, which was approved for demolition by the

Historic and Design Review Commission (HDRC) on February 7, 2018.

- b. FOOTPRINT – The applicant has proposed to construct a new rear carport structure in the rear of the lot. The carport will shade a total of three vehicles on an existing gravel driveway. The proposed footprint is approximately 288 square feet. The Historic Design Guidelines for New Construction stipulate that new outbuildings should be less than 40% the size of the primary structure in plan. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- c. ORIENTATION AND SETBACK – The applicant has proposed to orient the new accessory structure towards the street. Guidelines 5.B.i and 5.B.ii for new construction stipulate that new garages and outbuildings should follow the historic orientation and setbacks common in the district. Staff finds the proposal for orientation consistent with the Guidelines. The rear setback is also consistent with historic precedents in the Monticello Park Historic District, but staff has not seen a site plan that indicates the relationship of the placement of the structure to existing property lines. The applicant is responsible for complying with all zoning setback standards and filing for a variance with the Board of Adjustment if applicable.
- d. SCALE & MASS – The applicant has proposed a 1-story carport structure with a gabled roof. The structure will measure approximately fourteen feet in height. The Historic Design Guidelines state that new construction should be consistent with the height and overall scale of nearby historic buildings and rear accessory structures. The scale of the proposed structure does not impact or visually compete with primary structure on the lot or nearby historic structures, and will visually match the height of the carport located directly to the south on a neighboring property. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- e. ROOF – The applicant has proposed a gabled roof form for the carport. The roof will be constructed of shingle to closely match the materiality of the primary structure. Staff finds the proposal appropriate.
- f. MATERIALS – The proposed carport will be constructed with concrete footing, 8x8" cedar posts, cedar beams, and a shingle roof. The roof will be supported by cedar beams. The gable will be infilled with stucco and a decorative vergeboarding to mimic the primary structure's front detailing. The proposal also includes rear storage, which will be clad in hardie board siding. The Guidelines for New Construction state that materials should complement the type, color, and texture of those found in the historic district. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines, but finds that salvaged material from the previous accessory structure should be incorporated into the structure.
- g. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS – Generally, new buildings in historic districts should be designed to reflect their time while representing the historic context of the district. Architectural details should also not visually compete with the historic structure. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.

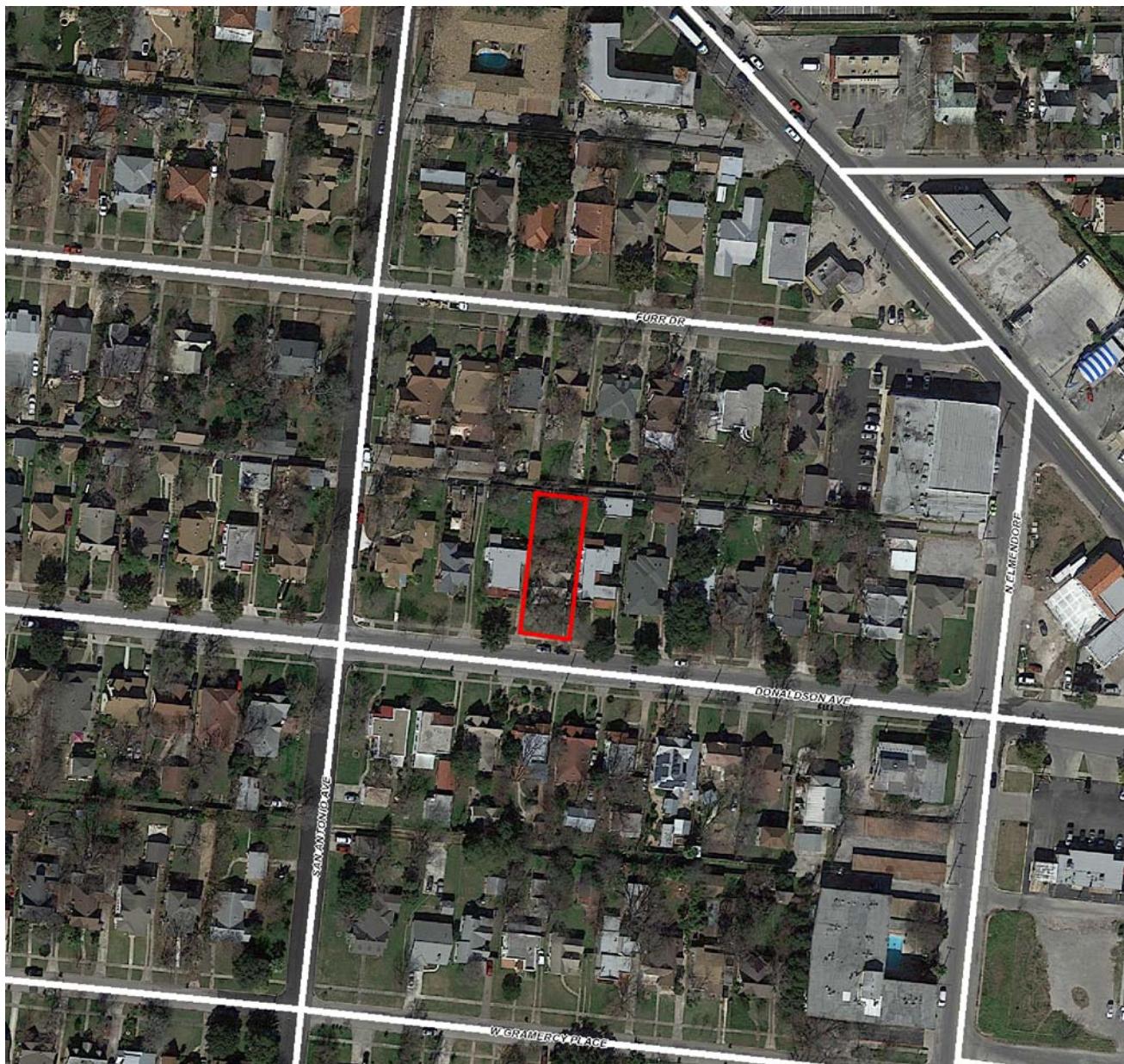
RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval based on findings a through g with the following stipulation:

- i. That the applicant incorporates material salvaged from the previous rear accessory structure as noted in finding f.
- ii. That the applicant meets all setback standards as required by city zoning requirements, and obtains a variance from the Board of Adjustment if applicable.

CASE MANAGER:

Stephanie Phillips

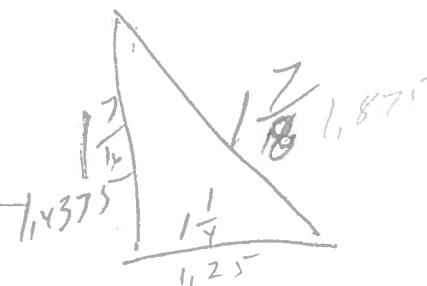


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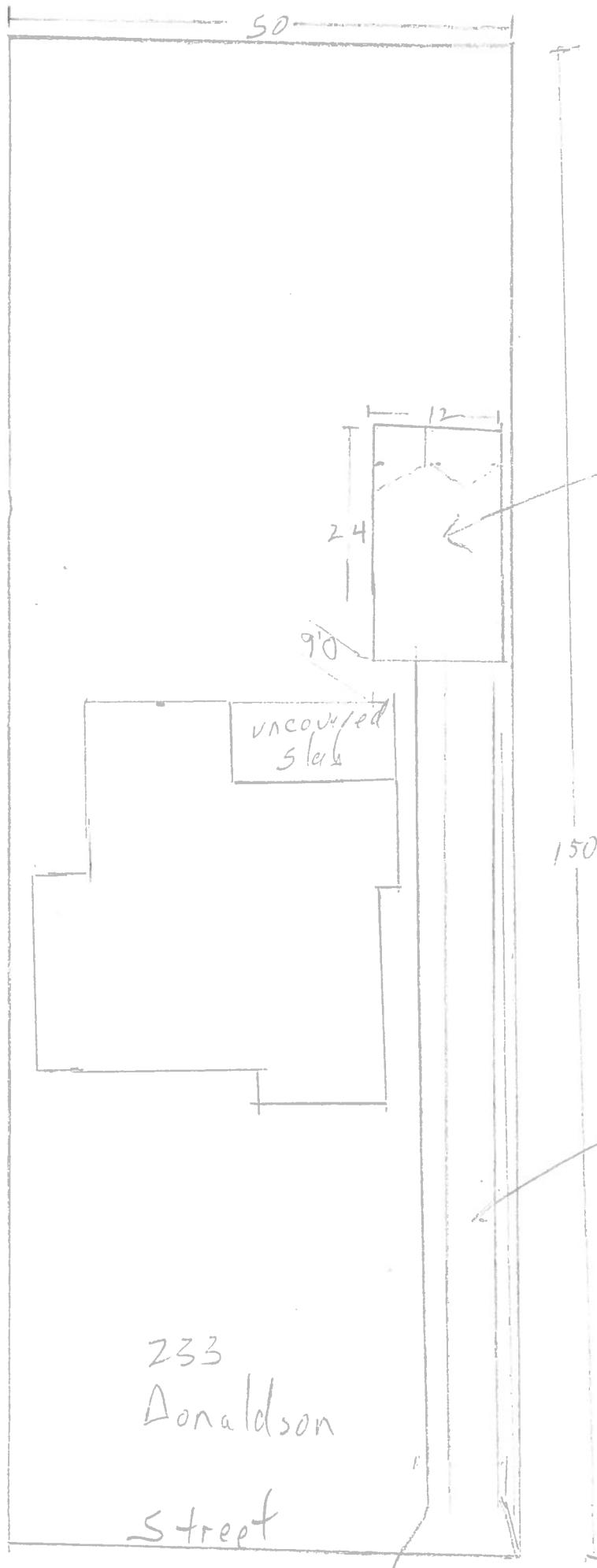
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$$\frac{2.066}{3.63} = 1.965$$

$$\frac{b}{1.25} = \frac{6.9}{1.4375}$$



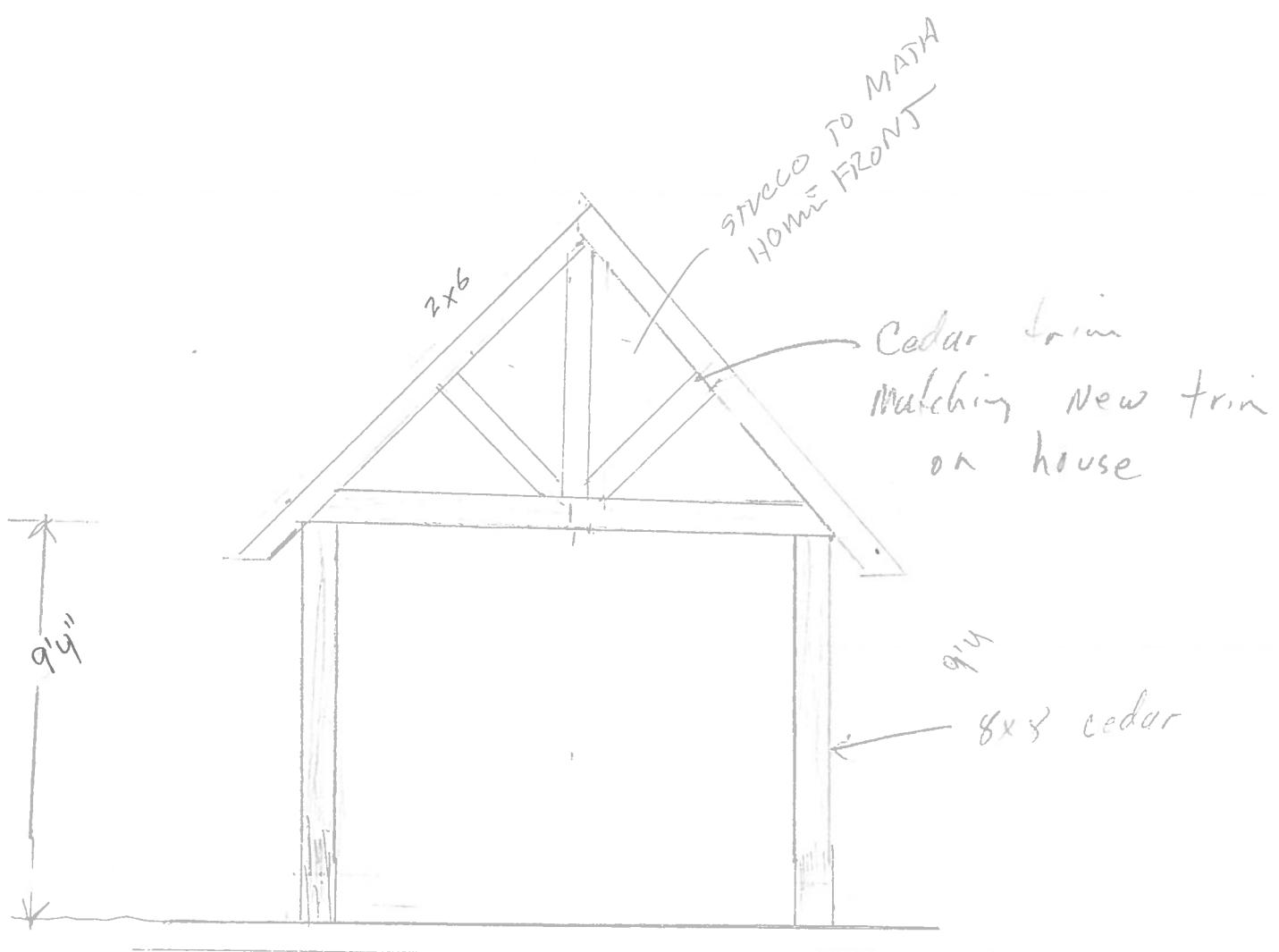


Proposed
Carport
w/ rear storage

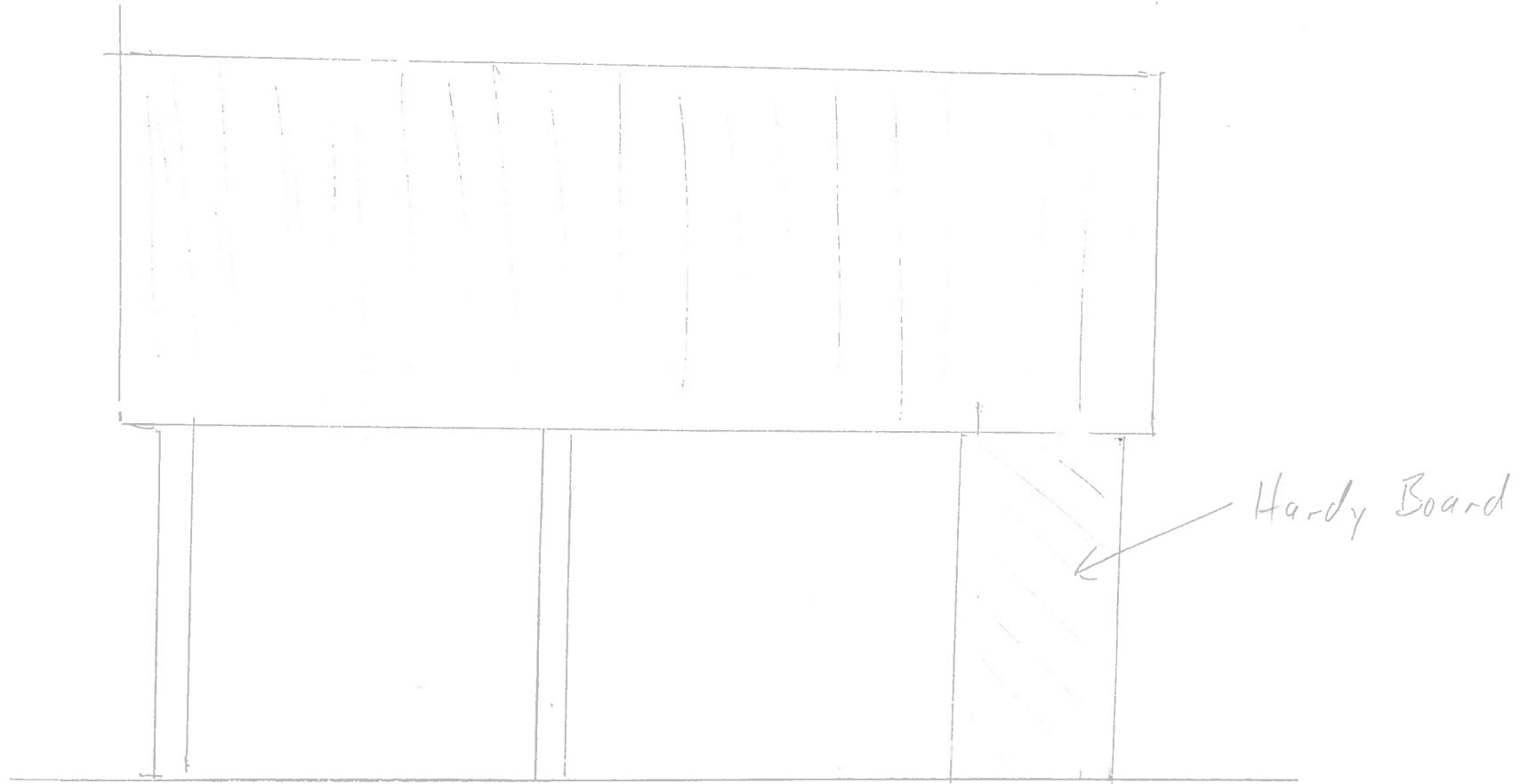
Propose replacing
existing ribbons for
Driveway.

233
Donaldson

Scale 15/1



$$4 = 1$$



Side Elevation Carport
233 Donaldson