HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

August 05, 2015

Agenda Item No: 18

HDRC CASE NO:	2015-284
ADDRESS:	315 LAMAR ST
LEGAL DESCRIPTION:	NCB 519 BLK 24 LOT 14
ZONING:	R5 H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.:	2
DISTRICT:	Dignowity Hill Historic District
APPLICANT:	Oscar Santana
OWNER:	Corby Walker/CBW Financial Inc
TYPE OF WORK:	New construction of two story single family house

REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to construct a two story single family house on a vacant lot. The proposed house will have an attached garage. The structure will be clad in hardi plank siding with an asphalt shingle roof at the main house and standing seam metal at the front porch.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 4, Guidelines for New Construction

1. Building and Entrance Orientation

A. FAÇADE ORIENTATION

i. *Setbacks*—Align front facades of new buildings with front facades of adjacent buildings where a consistent setback has been established along the street frontage. Use the median setback of buildings along the street frontage where a variety of setbacks exist. Refer to UDC Article 3, Division 2. Base Zoning Districts for applicable setback requirements.

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%.

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 nonresidential

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. *Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 5, Guidelines for Site Elements*

5. Sidewalks, Walkways, Driveways, and Curbing

A. SIDEWALKS AND WALKWAYS

iii. *Width and alignment*— Follow the historic alignment, configuration, and width of sidewalks and walkways. Alter the historic width or alignment only where absolutely necessary to accommodate the preservation of a significant tree. B. DRIVEWAYS

i. *Driveway configuration*—Retain and repair in place historic driveway configurations, such as ribbon drives. Incorporate a similar driveway configuration—materials, width, and design—to that historically found on the site. Historic driveways are typically no wider than 10 feet. Pervious paving surfaces may be considered where replacement is necessary to increase stormwater infiltration.

Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

FINDINGS:

a. This request was heard by the Historic and Design Review Commission on July 15, 2015. At that hearing, the applicant addressed staff's recommendations and was referred to the Design Review Committee. This request was reviewed by the Design Review Committee on July 21, 2015, where committee members commented that the

proposed new construction should relate to other neighborhood structures regarding height, garages and porch columns. Committee members also expressed concern over the proximity of the proposed driveway to the existing tree canopy and the configuration of a curb cut.

- b. Staff previously noted various elements with the new construction that were not consistent with the Guidelines for New Construction. These elements and comments included that the mass of the two story addition should be set back toward the rear of the structure, the use of materials be simplified throughout, fenestration patterns along the sides and rear be revised to be more consistent with historic facades, architectural details be simplified, the garage should be detached to be more consistent with the neighborhood pattern, provide information regarding landscaping, fencing and mechanical equipment and window and door specification be supplied to staff. The applicant has revised the design of the new construction and has met many of staff's recommendations.
- c. Consistent with the Guidelines for New Construction, new buildings should align with front facades of adjacent buildings when a consistent setback is established. Houses along the north side of Lamar Street have front setbacks that range between approximately 30ft to 60ft. The proposed house is consistent with the guidelines.
- d. As recommended by the Guidelines for New Construction, new buildings should have a height and overall scale 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. 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%. The 300 block of Lamar Street is predominantly composed of one story houses. Only three two-story houses exist on the block. In addition, the single story houses across from the proposed site are very small and the proposed design will overwhelm the scale of these structures in height and scale. Addressing the overall height as well as the height of the ridge line could potentially present a more appropriate design.
- e. According to the Guidelines for New Construction, foundations should align within one foot of floor-to-floor heights on adjacent historic structures. The proposed design has a raised foundation and is consistent with the guidelines.
- f. As recommended by the Guidelines for New Construction, new roof forms should be consistent with those predominantly found on the block in pitch, overhangs, and orientation. The proposed roof is consistent with other historic roofs in pitch and orientation. The applicant has simplified the overall composition of the roof to relate more to those found throughout the district. This is consistent with the Guidelines.
- g. Consistent with the Guidelines for New Construction, window and door openings should have a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical 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. The proposed fenestration pattern along the front of the house is consistent with the guidelines. The applicant has revised original documents to include windows on the rear façade which is consistent with the Guidelines.
- h. According to the Guidelines for New Construction, materials that complement the type, color, and texture of materials traditionally found in the district should be used. The applicant has proposed cement board siding and has revised the original design to include uniform siding dimensions throughout.
- i. Consistent with the Guidelines for New Construction, new buildings should be of their time while respecting the historic context. In addition, consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation #3, changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, should not be undertaken. The proposed columns create a false sense of history and are not an accurate representation of the building's time of construction. Simplified architectural detailing that does not compete with its historic context would be more appropriate.
- j. As recommended by the Guidelines for New Construction, new outbuildings should be visually subordinate to the principal historic structure in terms of their height, massing, and form; no larger in plan than 40 percent of the principal historic structure footprint; and relate to the period of construction of the principal building through the use of complementary materials and simplified architectural details. The proposed garage is consistent with the guidelines in height, mass, form and details.
- k. According to the Guidelines for New Construction, the predominant garage orientation found along the block should be matched. Garages attached to the primary structure should be avoided were not historically used. Garages within the Dignowity Hill Historic District are typically detached, located behind the main structure, and accessed through a front linear driveway or an alley. The applicant has proposed to construct a detached garage at the rear of the property, consistent with the Guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff does not recommend approval based on findings d and i. Staff recommends that the applicant address inconsistencies with the Historic Design Guidelines regarding the proposed new construction's height and simplification of architectural detailing.

CASE MANAGER:

Edward Hall

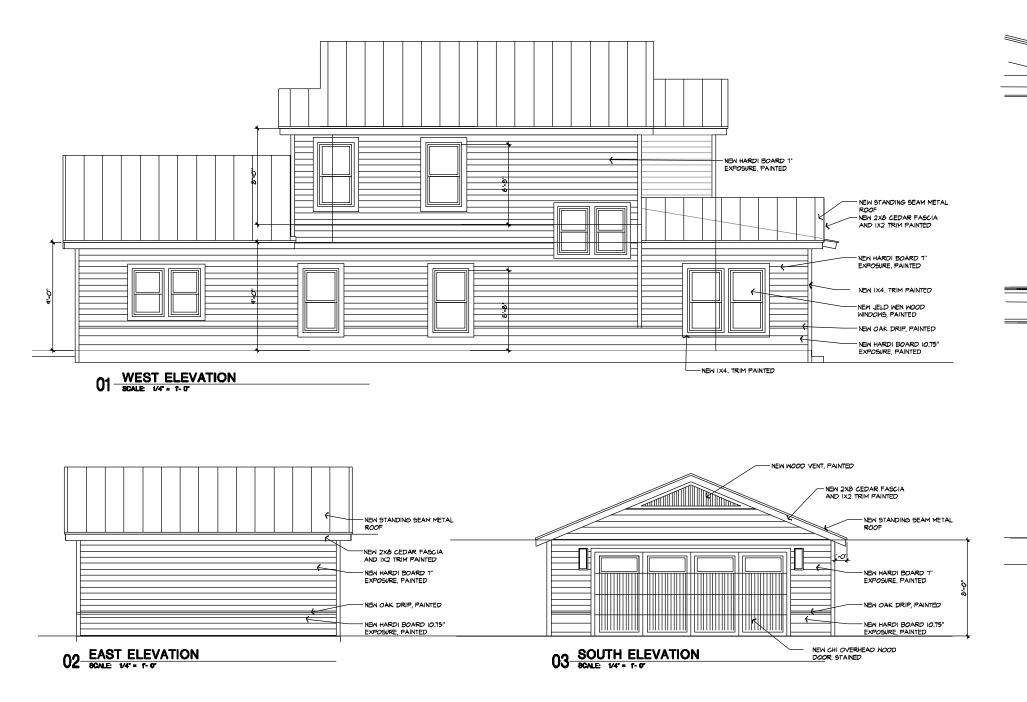
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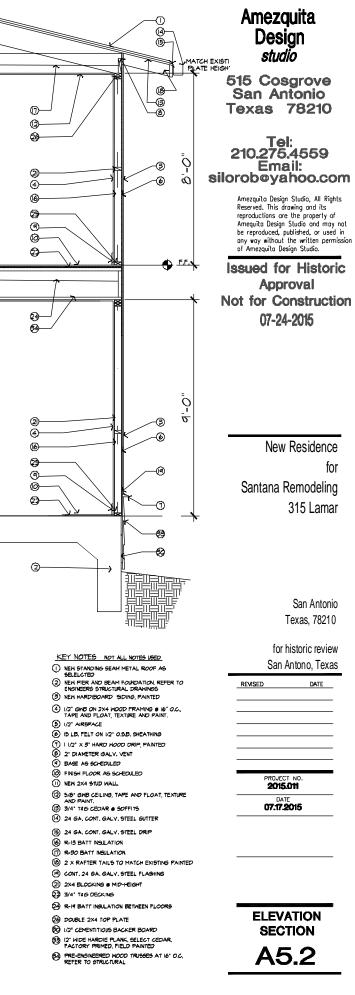
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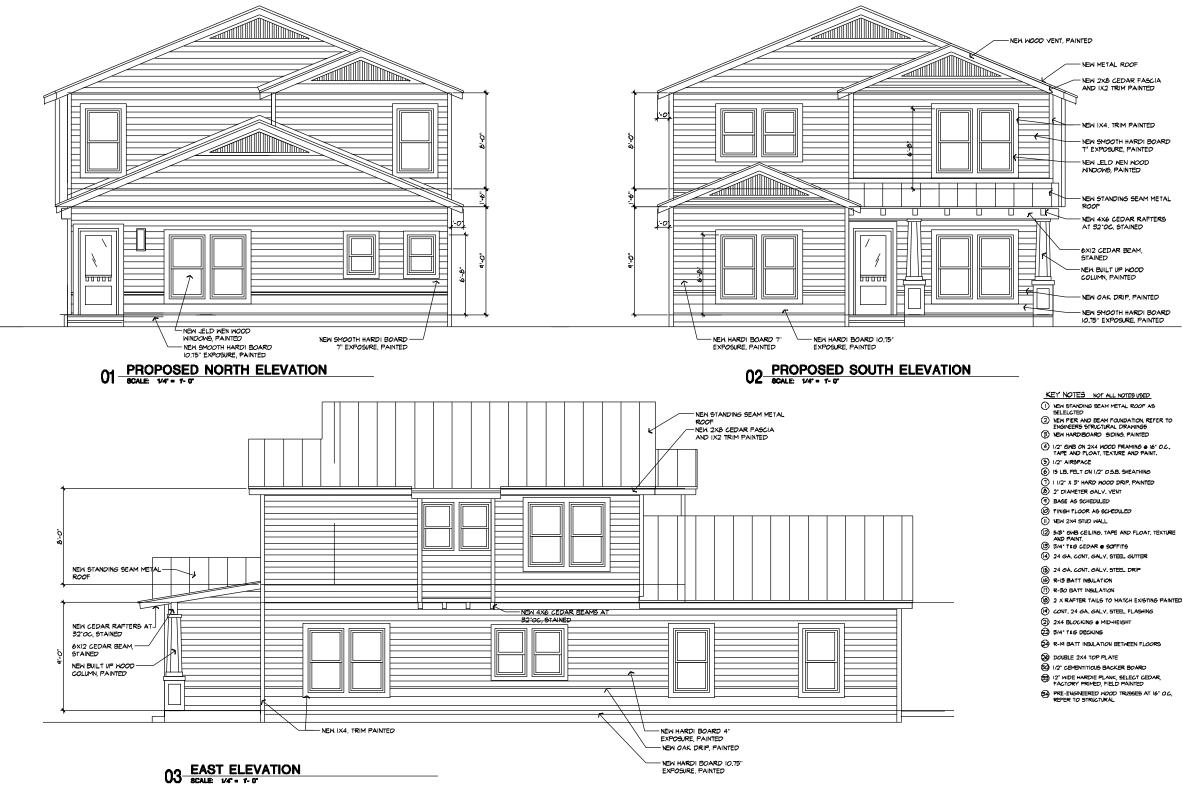
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Issued for Historic Approval Not for Construction 07-24-2015

New Residence for Santana Remodeling 315 Lamar

> San Antonio Texas, 78210

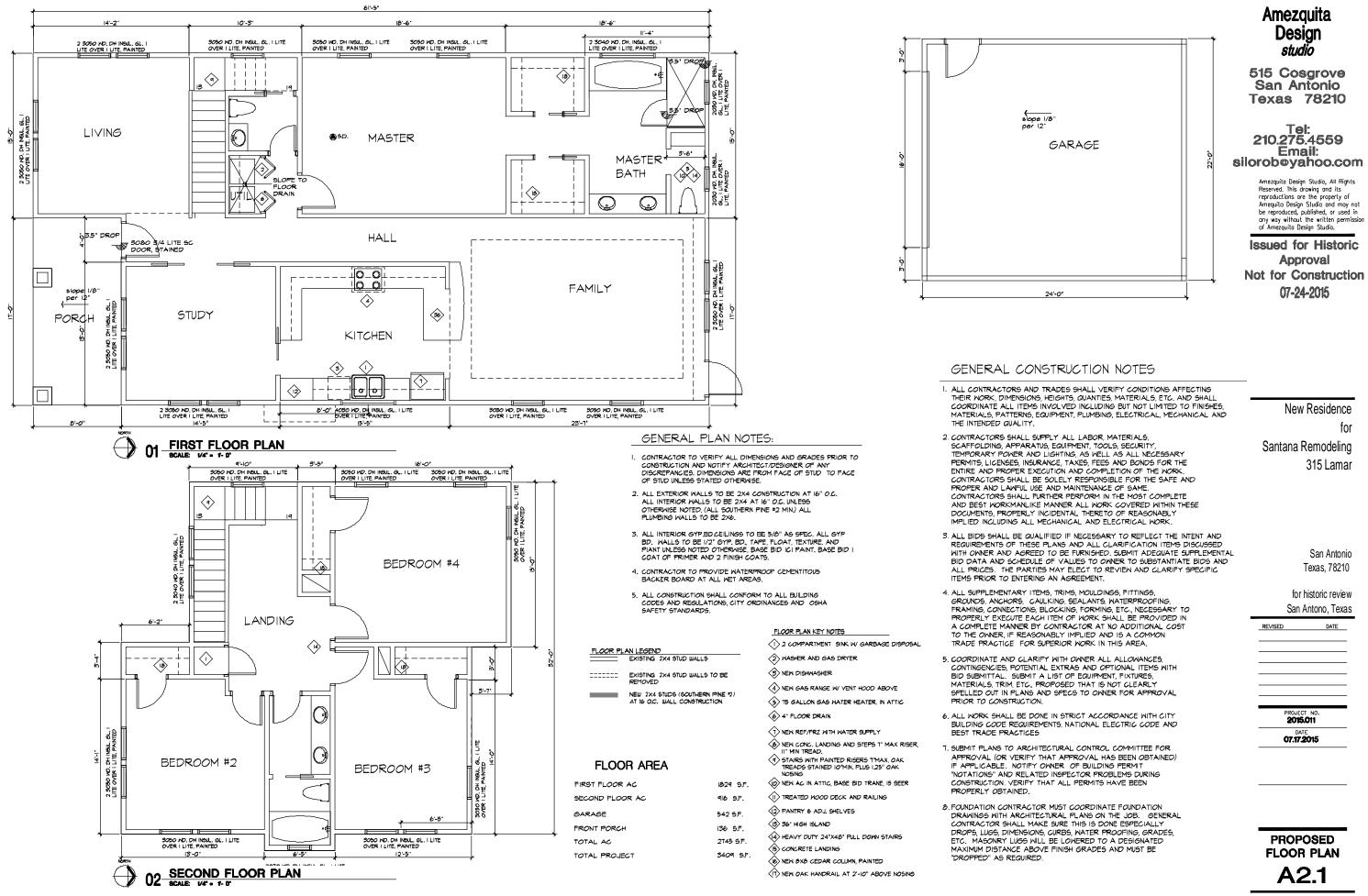
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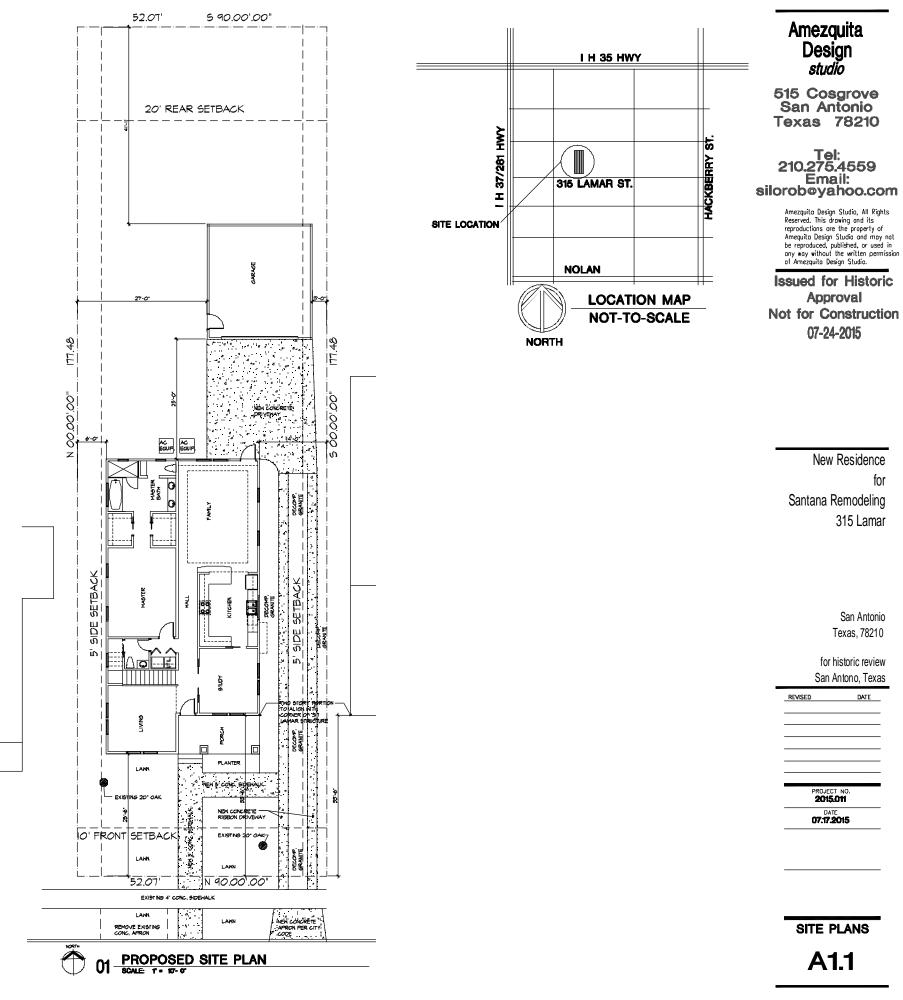
REVISED DATE 2015.011

07.17.2015

ELEVATIONS

A5.1





for 315 Lamar

San Antonio Texas, 78210

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Report a problem

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315 Lamar T Exit Street View N Google earth

29°25'53.71" N 98°28'31.92" W elev 696 ft eye alt 704 ft







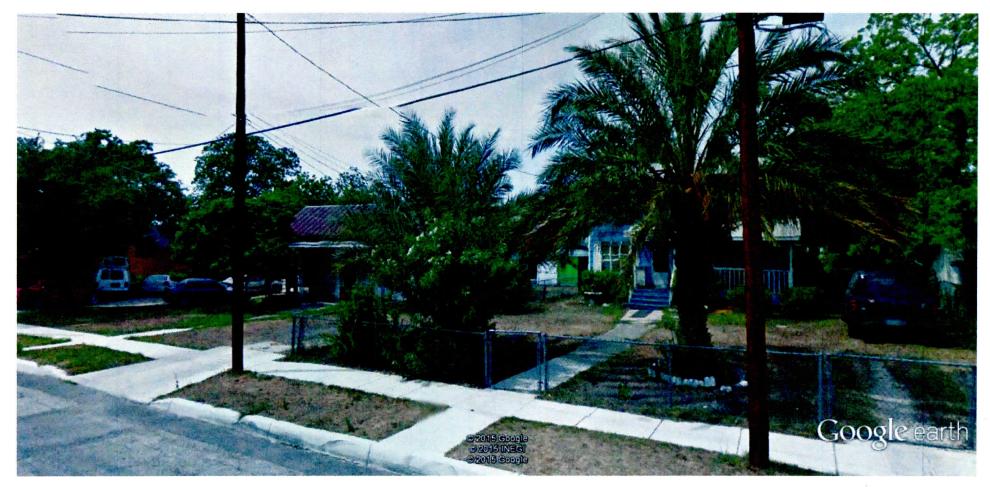




EXHIBIT C

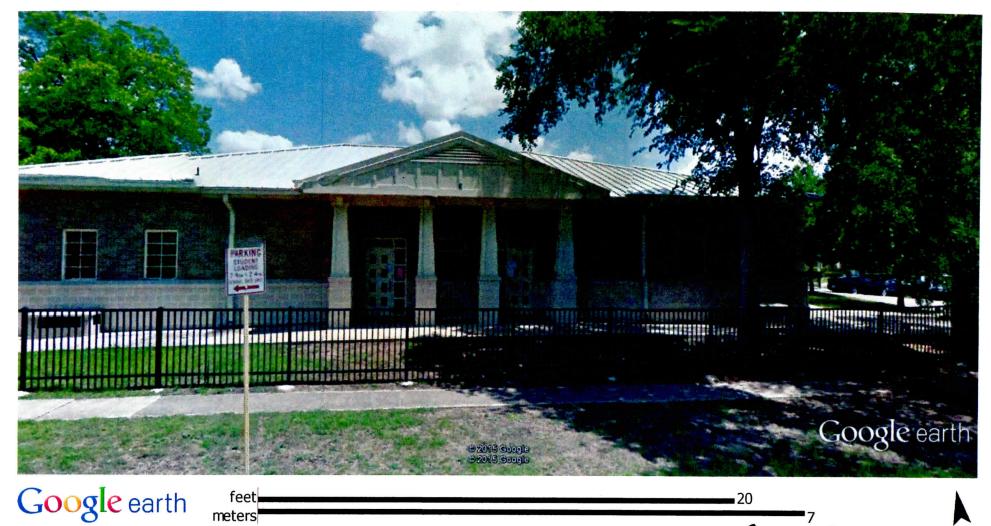




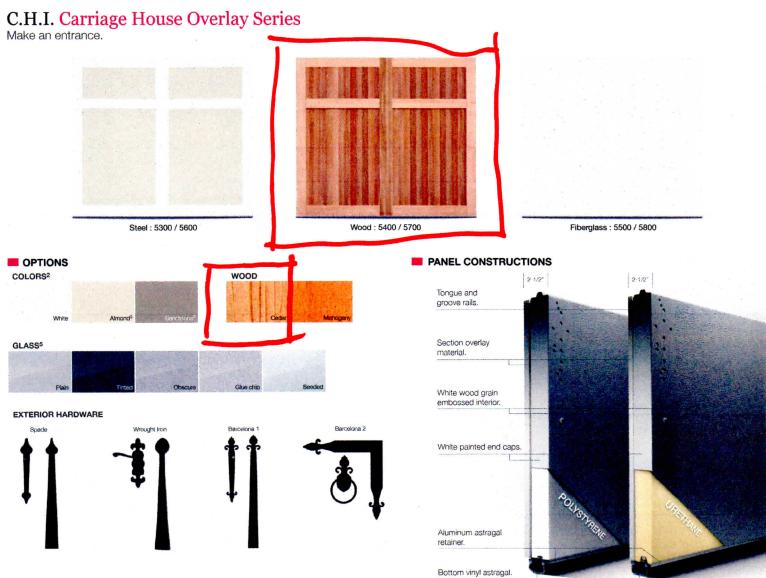
EXHIBIT D

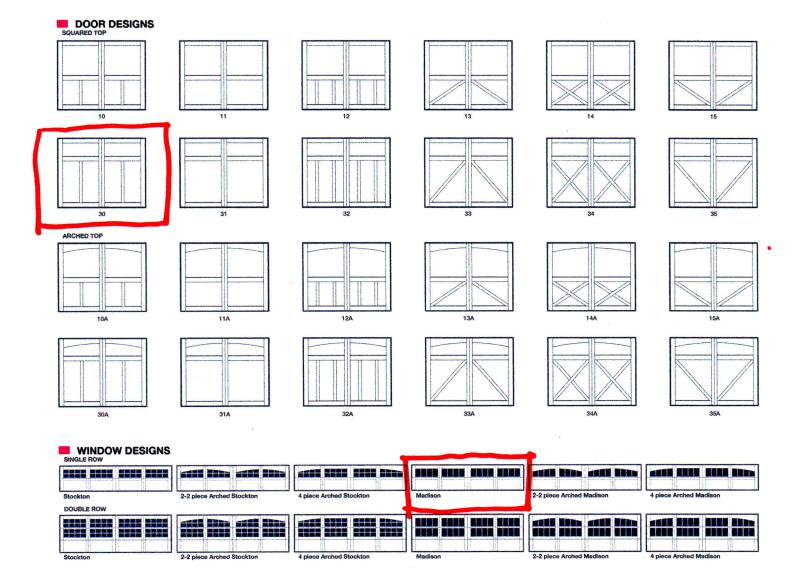












C.H.I. Carriage House Overlay Series Specifications.

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Product	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800		
Section Joint	Tongue and proove contraction			Thermally-broken tongue and groove sandwich.				
Section Thickness	2-1/2"	2-3/4"	2-1/2°	2-1/2"	2-3/4"	2-1/2"		
Section Material	Steel with wood grain textured polystyrene overlay accent boards.	Steel with wood tongue & groove face boards and wood overlay accent boards.	Steel with liberglass beadboard face and wood grain textured polystyrene overlay accent boards.	Steel with wood grain textured polystyrene overlay accent boards.	Steel with wood tongue & groove face boards and wood overlay accent boards.	Steel with fiberglass beadboard face and wood grain textured polystyrene overlay accent boards.		
Insulation	1-13/16" ctc [chiorolluorocarbon] free polystyrene.			1-7/8" foam injected ofc [chlorotiuo/ocarbon] free urethane				
R-value ¹	10.29	10.78	10.67	17.54	18.03	17.92		
Options								
Colors ²	White, almond ³ , sandatone ³ .	nia	White, almond, sandstone.	White, almond ³ , sandstone ³ .	n/a	White, almond, sandstone.		
Wood ⁴	n/a	Cedar, mahogany.	n/a	n/a Cedar, mahogan		n/a		
Glass ⁵	Ptain ⁶ , tinted, obscure, glue chip, seeded			Plain ⁶ , tinted, obscure, glue chip, seeded				
Window Designs Stockton, arched stockton, madison, arched madison			Stockton, arched stockton, madison, arched madison					
Warranty	1							
Sections	3-years.	1-year.	3-years.	3-years.	1-year.	3-years.		
Hardware	6-years.			6-years.				
Springs	3-years for doors up to 8' high.			3-years for doors up to 8' high.				





C.H.I, Overhead Doors | 1485 Sunrise Drive | Arthur, IL 61911 | USA chiohd.com

1 R-value testing is in accordance with ASTM C518 standards. 2 Refer to your local C.H.I. dealer for exact color match. 3 Available in the 5300 and 5600 series with white wood grain textured polystyrene overlay accent boards for a two-tone design. 4 Wood types used are Western Red Cedar and Fijian Mahogany. 5 All glass is either transparent or semi-transparent and available as non-insulated or insulated. 6 Also available as 1/8" polycarbonate.