

## HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

August 17, 2016

Agenda Item No: 14

**HDRC CASE NO:** 2016-330  
**ADDRESS:** 409 FLORIDA ST  
**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** NCB 3008 BLK 6 LOT 11  
**ZONING:** RM4 H  
**CITY COUNCIL DIST.:** 1  
**DISTRICT:** Lavaca Historic District  
**APPLICANT:** Felix Ziga/Ziga Architecture Studio  
**OWNER:** Eric Moore  
**TYPE OF WORK:** Front porch restoration, rear addition, repair and maintenance, roof replacement, window replacement, fencing and Historic Tax Certification

### REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to:

1. Demolish the non-contributing front porch and construct a new front porch.
2. Repair existing wood siding, trim, windows and Folk Victorian elements.
3. Replace the existing roof with a new standing seam metal roof.
4. Construct a rear addition.
5. Construct a rear privacy fence.
6. Receive Historic Tax Certification.

### APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 2, Guidelines for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations

#### 1. Materials: Woodwork

#### B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. Façade materials*—Avoid removing materials that are in good condition or that can be repaired in place. Consider exposing original wood siding if it is currently covered with vinyl or aluminum siding, stucco, or other materials that have not achieved historic significance.
- ii. Materials*—Use in-kind materials when possible or materials similar in size, scale, and character when exterior woodwork is beyond repair. Ensure replacement siding is installed to match the original pattern, including exposures. Do not introduce modern materials that can accelerate and hide deterioration of historic materials. Hardiboard and other cementitious materials are not recommended.
- iii. Replacement elements*—Replace wood elements in-kind as a replacement for existing wood siding, matching in profile, dimensions, material, and finish, when beyond repair.

#### B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. Roof replacement*—Consider roof replacement when more than 25-30 percent of the roof area is damaged or 25-30 percent of the roof tiles (slate, clay tile, or cement) or shingles are missing or damaged.
- ii. Roof form*—Preserve the original shape, line, pitch, and overhang of historic roofs when replacement is necessary.
- iii. Roof features*—Preserve and repair distinctive roof features such as cornices, parapets, dormers, open eaves with exposed rafters and decorative or plain rafter tails, flared eaves or decorative purlins, and brackets with shaped ends.
- iv. Materials: sloped roofs*—Replace roofing materials in-kind whenever possible when the roof must be replaced. Retain and re-use historic materials when large-scale replacement of roof materials other than asphalt shingles is required (e.g., slate or clay tiles). Salvaged materials should be re-used on roof forms that are most visible from the public right-of-way. Match new roofing materials to the original materials in terms of their scale, color, texture, profile, and style, or select materials consistent with the building style, when in-kind replacement is not possible.
- v. Materials: flat roofs*—Allow use of contemporary roofing materials on flat or gently sloping roofs not visible from the public right-of-way.



- vi. Materials: metal roofs*—Use metal roofs on structures that historically had a metal roof or where a metal roof is appropriate for the style or construction period. Refer to Checklist for Metal Roofs on page 10 for desired metal roof specifications when considering a new metal roof. New metal roofs that adhere to these guidelines can be approved administratively as long as documentation can be provided that shows that the home has historically had a metal roof.
- vii. Roof vents*—Maintain existing historic roof vents. When deteriorated beyond repair, replace roof vents in-kind or with one similar in design and material to those historically used when in-kind replacement is not possible.

## 6. Architectural Features: Doors, Windows, and Screens

### A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. Openings*—Preserve existing window and door openings. Avoid enlarging or diminishing to fit stock sizes or air conditioning units. Avoid filling in historic door or window openings. Avoid creating new primary entrances or window openings on the primary façade or where visible from the public right-of-way.
- ii. Doors*—Preserve historic doors including hardware, fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, and entablatures.
- iii. Windows*—Preserve historic windows. When glass is broken, the color and clarity of replacement glass should match the original historic glass.
- iv. Screens and shutters*—Preserve historic window screens and shutters.
- v. Storm windows*—Install full-view storm windows on the interior of windows for improved energy efficiency. Storm window may be installed on the exterior so long as the visual impact is minimal and original architectural details are not obscured.

### B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- iv. Window design*—Install new windows to match the historic or existing windows in terms of size, type, configuration, material, form, appearance, and detail when original windows are deteriorated beyond repair.

## 8. Architectural Features: Foundations

### A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. Details*—Preserve the height, proportion, exposure, form, and details of a foundation such as decorative vents, grilles, and lattice work.
- ii. Ventilation*—Ensure foundations are vented to control moisture underneath the dwelling, preventing deterioration.
- iii. Drainage*—Ensure downspouts are directed away and soil is sloped away from the foundation to avoid moisture collection near the foundation.
- iv. Repair*—Inspect foundations regularly for sufficient drainage and ventilation, keeping it clear of vegetation. Also inspect for deteriorated materials such as limestone and repair accordingly. Refer to maintenance and alteration of applicable materials, for additional guidelines.

## 9. Outbuildings, Including Garages

### A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. Existing outbuildings*—Preserve existing historic outbuildings where they remain.
- ii. Materials*—Repair outbuildings and their distinctive features in-kind. When new materials are needed, they should match existing materials in color, durability, and texture. Refer to maintenance and alteration of applicable materials above, for additional guidelines.

### B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. Garage doors*—Ensure that replacement garage doors are compatible with those found on historic garages in the district (e.g., wood paneled) as well as with the principal structure. When not visible from the public right-of-way, modern paneled garage doors may be acceptable.
- ii. Replacement*—Replace historic outbuildings only if they are beyond repair. In-kind replacement is preferred; however, when it is not possible, ensure that they are reconstructed in the same location using similar scale, proportion, color, and materials as the original historic structure.
- iii. Reconstruction*—Reconstruct outbuildings based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. If no such evidence exists, the design should be based on the architectural style of the primary building and historic patterns in the district. Add permanent foundations to existing outbuildings where foundations did not historically exist only as a last



resort.

## *Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Additions*

### 1. Massing and Form of Residential Additions

#### A. GENERAL

- i. Minimize visual impact*—Site residential additions at the side or rear of the building whenever possible to minimize views of the addition from the public right-of-way. An addition to the front of a building would be inappropriate.
- ii. Historic context*—Design new residential additions to be in keeping with the existing, historic context of the block. For example, a large, two-story addition on a block comprised of single-story homes would not be appropriate.
- iii. Similar roof form*—Utilize a similar roof pitch, form, overhang, and orientation as the historic structure for additions.
- iv. Transitions between old and new*—Utilize a setback or recessed area and a small change in detailing at the seam of the historic structure and new addition to provide a clear visual distinction between old and new building forms.

#### B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

- i. Subordinate to principal facade*—Design residential additions, including porches and balconies, to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of their scale and mass.
- ii. Rooftop additions*—Limit rooftop additions to rear facades to preserve the historic scale and form of the building from the street level and minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. Full-floor second story additions that obscure the form of the original structure are not appropriate.
- iii. Dormers*—Ensure dormers are compatible in size, scale, proportion, placement, and detail with the style of the house. Locate dormers only on non-primary facades (those not facing the public right-of-way) if not historically found within the district.
- iv. Footprint*—The building footprint should respond to the size of the lot. An appropriate yard to building ratio should be maintained for consistency within historic districts. Residential additions should not be so large as to double the existing building footprint, regardless of lot size.
- v. Height*—Generally, the height of new additions should be consistent with the height of the existing structure. The maximum height of new additions should be determined by examining the line-of-sight or visibility from the street. Addition height should never be so contrasting as to overwhelm or distract from the existing structure.

### 3. Materials and Textures

#### A. COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

- i. Complementary materials*—Use materials that match in type, color, and texture and include an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure whenever possible. Any new materials introduced to the site as a result of an addition must be compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure.
- ii. Metal roofs*—Construct new metal roofs in a similar fashion as historic metal roofs. Refer to the Guidelines for Alternations and Maintenance section for additional specifications regarding metal roofs.
- iii. Other roofing materials*—Match original roofs in terms of form and materials. For example, when adding on to a building with a clay tile roof, the addition should have a roof that is clay tile, synthetic clay tile, or a material that appears similar in color and dimension to the existing clay tile.

#### B. INAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS

- i. Imitation or synthetic materials*—Do not use imitation or synthetic materials, such as vinyl siding, brick or simulated stone veneer, plastic, or other materials not compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure.

#### C. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS

- i. Salvage*—Salvage and reuse historic materials, where possible, that will be covered or removed as a result of an addition.

### 4. Architectural Details

#### A. GENERAL

- i. Historic context*—Design additions to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. Consider character-defining features and details of the original structure in the design of additions. These architectural details include roof



form, porches, porticos, cornices, lintels, arches, quoins, chimneys, projecting bays, and the shapes of window and door openings.

*ii. Architectural details*—Incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the architectural style of the original structure. Details should be simple in design and compliment the character of the original structure. Architectural details that are more ornate or elaborate than those found on the original structure should not be used to avoid drawing undue attention to the addition.

*iii. Contemporary interpretations*—Consider integrating contemporary interpretations of traditional designs and details for additions. Use of contemporary window moldings and door surroundings, for example, can provide visual interest while helping to convey the fact that the addition is new.

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

### 2. Fences and Walls

#### B. NEW FENCES AND WALLS

*i. Design*—New fences and walls should appear similar to those used historically within the district in terms of their scale, transparency, and character. Design of fence should respond to the design and materials of the house or main structure.

*ii. Location*—Avoid installing a fence or wall in a location where one did not historically exist, particularly within the front yard. The appropriateness of a front yard fence or wall is dependent on conditions within a specific historic district. New front yard fences or wall should not be introduced within historic districts that have not historically had them.

*iii. Height*—Limit the height of new fences and walls within the front yard to a maximum of four feet. The appropriateness of a front yard fence is dependent on conditions within a specific historic district. New front yard fences should not be introduced within historic districts that have not historically had them. If a taller fence or wall existed historically, additional height may be considered. The height of a new retaining wall should not exceed the height of the slope it retains.

*iv. Prohibited materials*—Do not use exposed concrete masonry units (CMU), Keystone or similar interlocking retaining wall systems, concrete block, vinyl fencing, or chain link fencing.

*v. Appropriate materials*—Construct new fences or walls of materials similar to fence materials historically used in the district. Select materials that are similar in scale, texture, color, and form as those historically used in the district, and that are compatible with the main structure. Screening incompatible uses—Review alternative fence heights and materials for appropriateness where residential properties are adjacent to commercial or other potentially incompatible uses.

#### C. PRIVACY FENCES AND WALLS

*i. Relationship to front facade*—Set privacy fences back from the front façade of the building, rather than aligning them with the front façade of the structure to reduce their visual prominence.

*ii. Location* – Do not use privacy fences in front yards.

### *UDC Section 35-618. Tax Exemption Qualifications:*

(a) Assessed Valuation. In accordance with the provisions of this article, a building, site, or structure which meets the definition of a historically significant site in need of tax relief to encourage preservation and which is substantially rehabilitated and/or restored as certified by the historic and design review commission and approved by the city tax assessor-collector, shall have an assessed value for ad valorem taxation as follows regardless of ownership during the granted time period:

(1) A residential property shall have the assessed value for ad valorem taxation for a period of ten (10) tax years equal to the assessed value prior to preservation.

(b) Applicability. This exemption shall begin on the first day of the first tax year after verification of completion of the preservation required for certification; provided the building shall comply with the applicable zoning regulations for its use and location.

(c) Application. Application for a historic structure preservation tax exemption pursuant to this division is to be filed with the office of historic preservation. The historic preservation officer shall be the agent of the city for the purposes of administering this division provided that the historic preservation officer request a recommendation from the historic and design review commission. Each application shall be signed and sworn to by the owner of the property and shall:



- (1) State the legal description of the property proposed for certification;
- (2) Include an affidavit by the owner describing the historic significance of the structure in need of tax relief;
- (3) Include a final complete set of plans for the historic structure's restoration or rehabilitation;
- (4) Include a statement of costs for the restoration or rehabilitation work;
- (5) Include a projection of the estimated construction, time and predicted completion date of the historic restoration or rehabilitation;
- (6) Authorize the members of the historic and design review commission, the city tax assessor-collector and city officials to visit and inspect the property proposed for certification and the records and books of the owners as necessary to certify that the property in question is in substantial need of restoration or rehabilitation;
- (7) Include a detailed statement of the proposed use for the property; and
- (8) Provide any additional information to the historic and design review commission which the owner deems relevant or useful such as the history of the structure or access to the structure by the public.

Each application shall contain sufficient documentation confirming or supporting the information submitted therein.

(d) Certification.

- (1) Historic and Design Review Commission Certification. Upon receipt of the owner's sworn application the historic and design review commission shall make an investigation of the property and shall certify the facts to the city tax assessor-collector within thirty (30) days along with the historic and design review commission's documentation for recommendation of either approval or disapproval of the application for exemption.
- (2) Tax Assessor-Collector Approval. Upon receipt of the certified application for tax exemption as well as the recommendation of the historic and design review commission, the city's tax assessor-collector shall within thirty (30) days approve or disapprove eligibility of the property for tax relief pursuant to this division. In determining eligibility, the tax assessor-collector shall first determine that all the requirements of this division have been complied with and that only the historic structure and the land reasonably necessary for access and use thereof is to be provided favorable tax relief.

(g) Eligibility.

- (1) The tax exemption options outlined in subsection (f), above, will remain in effect unless terminated by designation status being removed pursuant to subsection 35-606(g) of this article.

## FINDINGS:

- a. REPAIR & MAINTENANCE – The applicant has proposed various rehabilitative efforts to the historic structure at 409 Florida Street, including the repair of existing wood siding, wood trim, wood windows and Folk Victorian architectural elements. This is consistent with the Guidelines for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations. In addition to the repair of existing wood elements, the applicant has proposed to repair the existing sidewalk as needed. This is consistent with the Guidelines for Site Elements.
- b. PORCH RECONSTRUCTION – The existing porch has been modified from its original design to include an inappropriate depth as well as alterations to facilitate the use of the historic structure as a duplex. The applicant has proposed to demolish the non-original porch and reconstruct a historically accurate porch. The applicant has proposed front porch railings and Doric columns that are architecturally appropriate. According to the Guidelines for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations, 7.B.v., porches should be reconstructed based on photographs of the original. If photographs do not exist, porches should be reconstructed to be architecturally appropriate. The applicant's proposed reconstruction is consistent with the Guidelines.
- c. ROOF REPLACEMENT – The applicant has proposed to replace the existing asphalt shingle roof with a new standing seam metal roof. A standing seam metal roof is architecturally appropriate for Folk Victorian structures. The applicant should ensure that the proposed roof features panels that are 18 to 21 inches wide, seams are 1 to 2 inches in height, a crimped ridge seam or low profile ridge cap and a standard galvalume finish.
- d. ADDITION – At the rear of the primary historic structure, the applicant has proposed to construct a rear addition featuring a footprint of approximately 780 square feet. The Guidelines for Additions 1.A. states that additions



should be sited to minimize visual impact from the public right of way, should be designed to be in keeping with the historic context of the block, should utilize a similar roof form and should feature a transition between the old and the new. The applicant has proposed for the addition to include a hipped and rear gable roof, setbacks from the wall planes of the primary historic structure and Hardi Board siding that differs from the historic wood siding of the primary historic structure. This is consistent with the Guidelines.

- e. SCALE, MASS & FORM – Regarding scale, mass and form, the applicant has proposed for the addition to feature a roof height that is subordinate to that of the primary historic structure, a width that is subordinate to that of the primary historic structure and a footprint that is appropriate for the lot. This is consistent with the Guidelines for Additions 1.B.
- f. MATERIALS – The applicant has proposed materials that include a standing seam metal roof, wood windows and Hardi Board siding. Staff finds these materials are appropriate.
- g. FENCING – The applicant has proposed a privacy fence of six (6) feet in height around the perimeter of the property to begin at the proposed addition. The applicant's proposal is appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines for Site Elements.
- h. HISTORIC TAX CERTIFICATION – The requirements for Tax Certification outlined in UDC Section 35-618 have been met and the applicant has provided evidence to that effect to the Historic Preservation Officer including photographs and an itemized list of costs.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

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

- i. That the applicant ensure that the proposed roof features panels that are 18 to 21 inches wide, seams are 1 to 2 inches in height, a crimped ridge seam or low profile ridge cap and a standard galvalume finish.
- ii. That the applicant provide detail of the proposed replacement columns.

### **CASE MANAGER:**

Edward Hall

### **CASE COMMENT:**

The final construction height of an approved fence may not exceed the maximum height as approved by the HDRC at any portion of the fence. Additionally, all fences must be permitted and meet the development standards outlined in UDC Section 35-514.





## Flex Viewer

Powered by ArcGIS Server

Printed: Aug 08, 2016

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Delaware St

Boerne St

Florida St

409 Florida Street

Florida St

Boerne St

Carolina St

281

281

Rd









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MOORE HOME BUYERS, LLC

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ISSUE

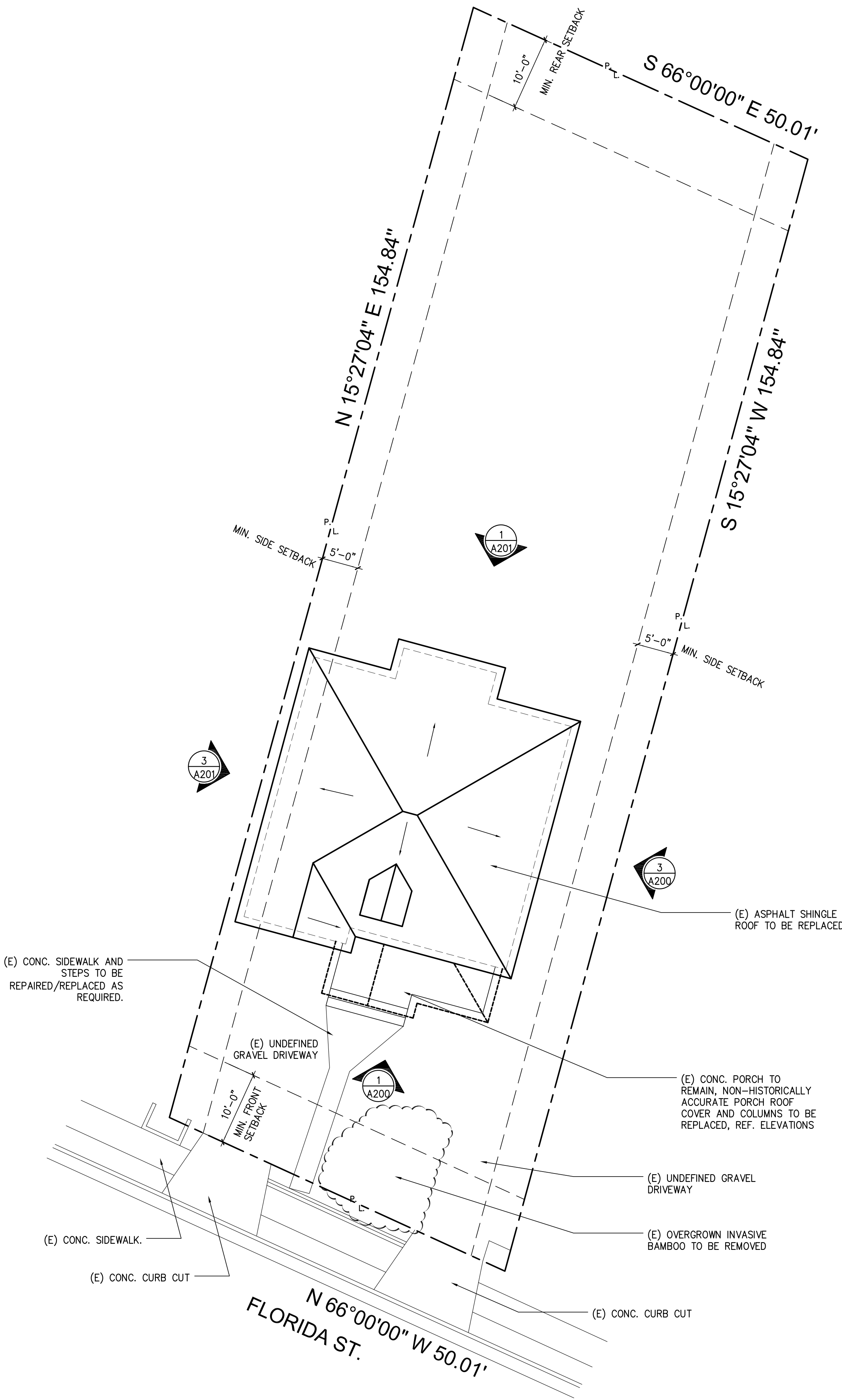
#	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	07/28/16	CLIENT REVIEW
2	07/29/16	HDRC ISSUE

EXISTING & PROPOSED  
SITE / ROOF PLANS

PROJECT NO.	16-127
DATE:	07.29.2016
DRAWN BY:	AMZ / FJZ
REVIEWED BY:	FJZ

PROJECT ARCHITECT:  
FELIX J. ZIGA JR., AIA  
TEXAS LICENSE NO. 24683

SP100



1 EXISTING SITE / ROOF PLAN

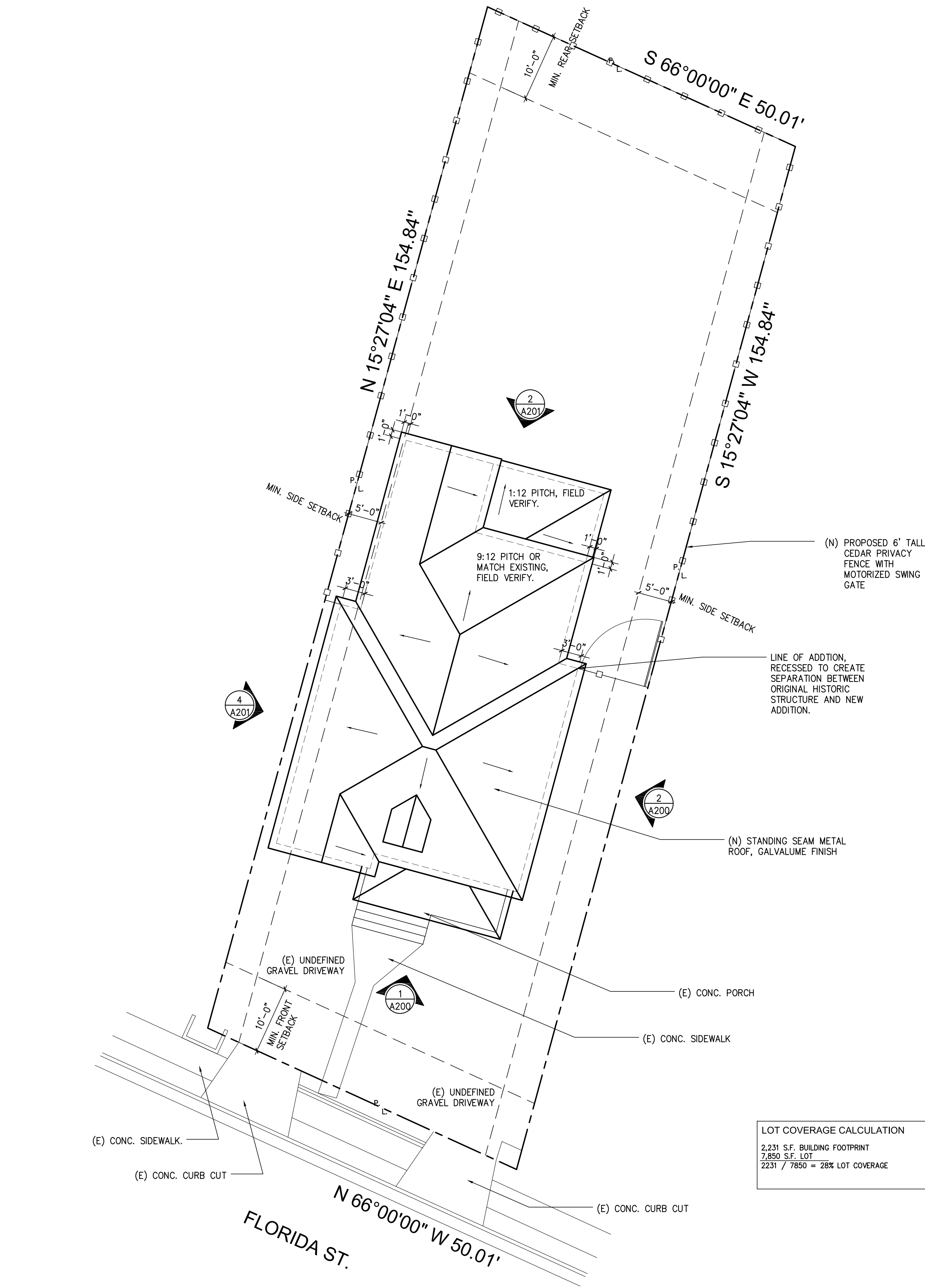
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PLAN  
NORTH



TRUE  
NORTH



2 PROPOSED SITE / ROOF PLAN

SCALE: 1"=10'-0"



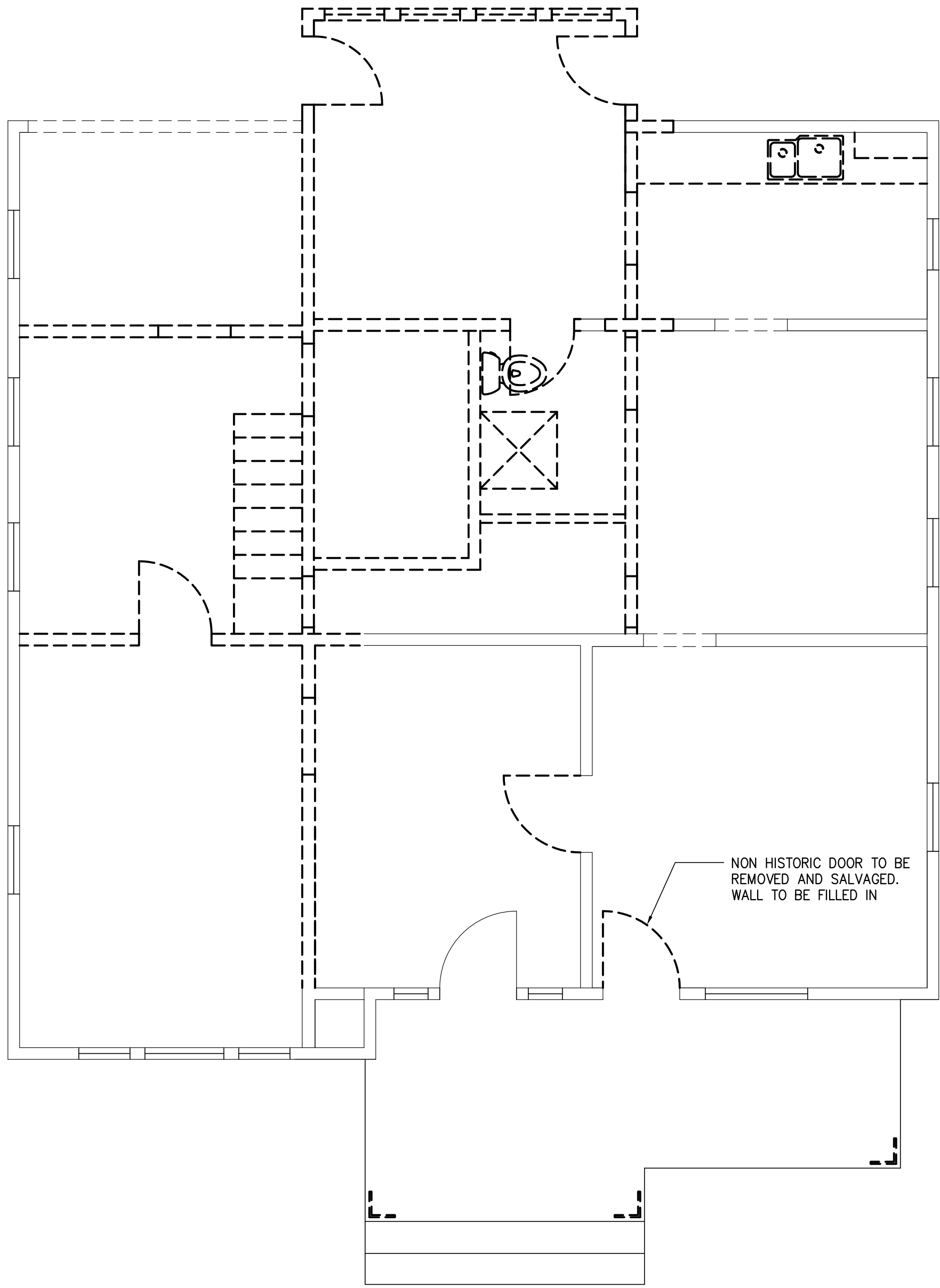
PLAN  
NORTH



TRUE  
NORTH

LOT COVERAGE CALCULATION  
2,231 S.F. BUILDING FOOTPRINT  
7,850 S.F. LOT  
2231 / 7850 = 28% LOT COVERAGE





1 EXISTING / DEMO PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



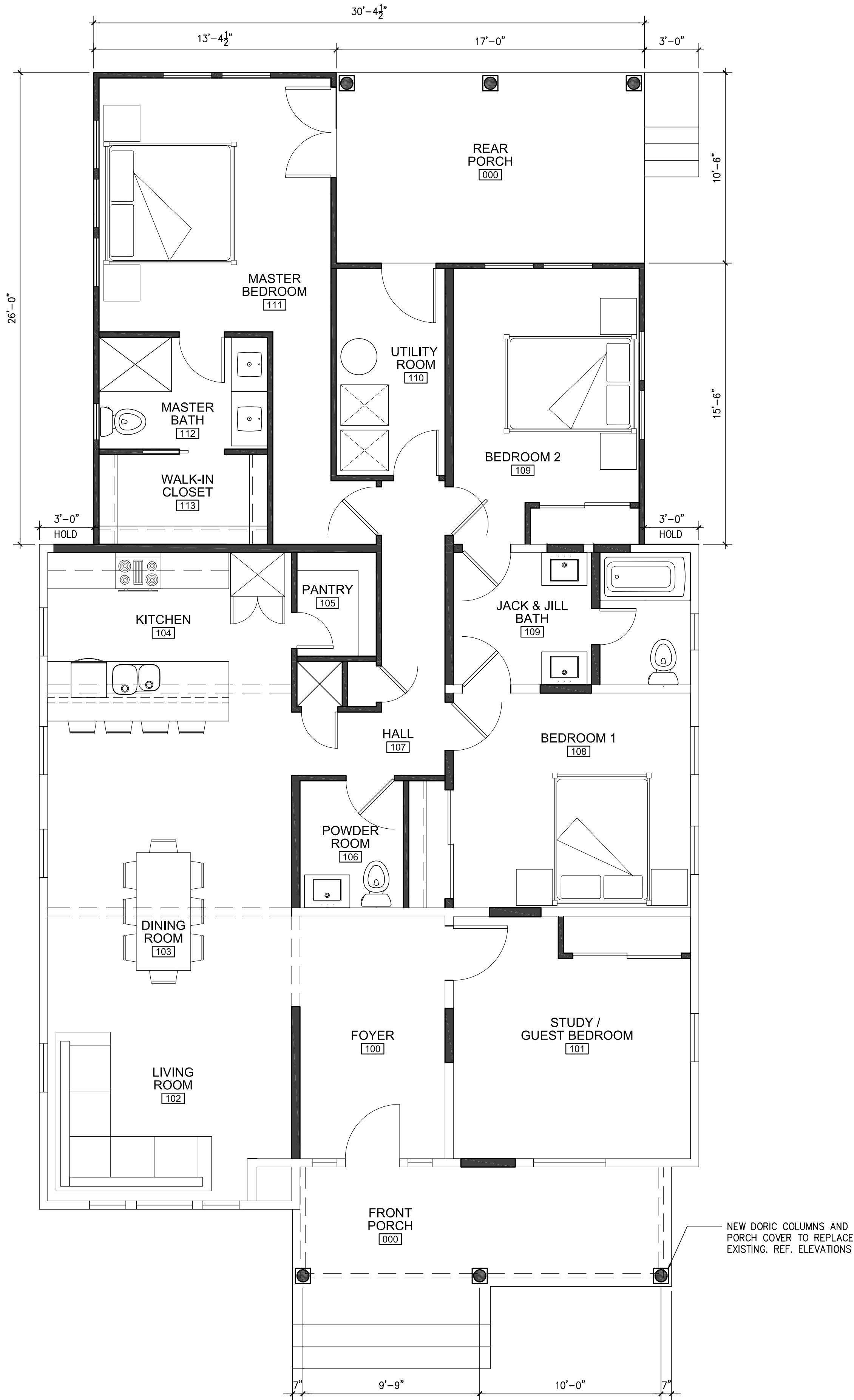
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SCALE: N.T.S.

EXISTING WALL

EXISTING WALL TO BE DEMOLISHED

NEW WALL



2 PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



NEW DORIC COLUMNS AND PORCH COVER TO REPLACE EXISTING. REF. ELEVATIONS



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EXISTING &  
PROPOSED FLOOR  
PLAN

PROJECT NO. 16-127

DATE: 07.29.2016

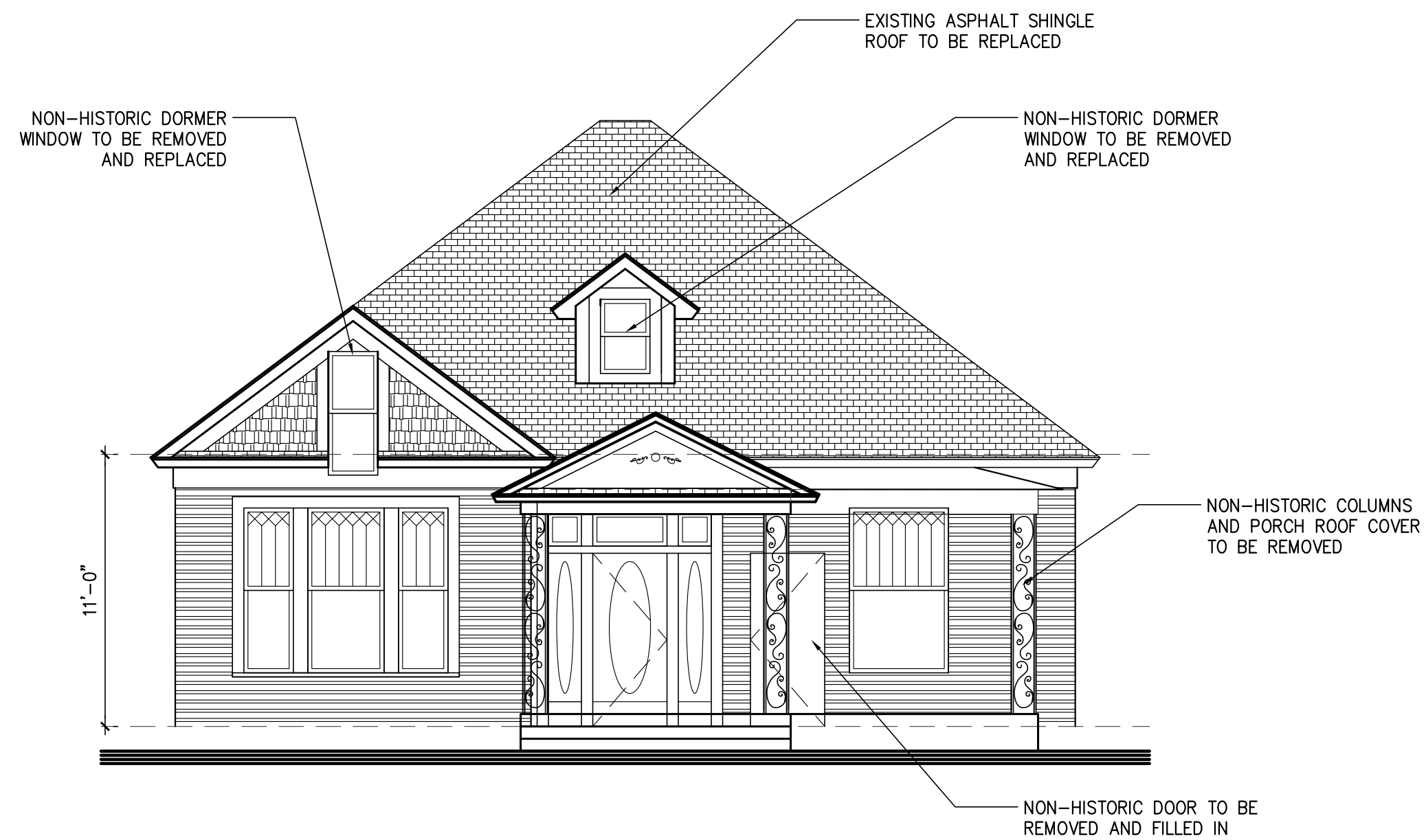
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REVIEWED BY: FJZ

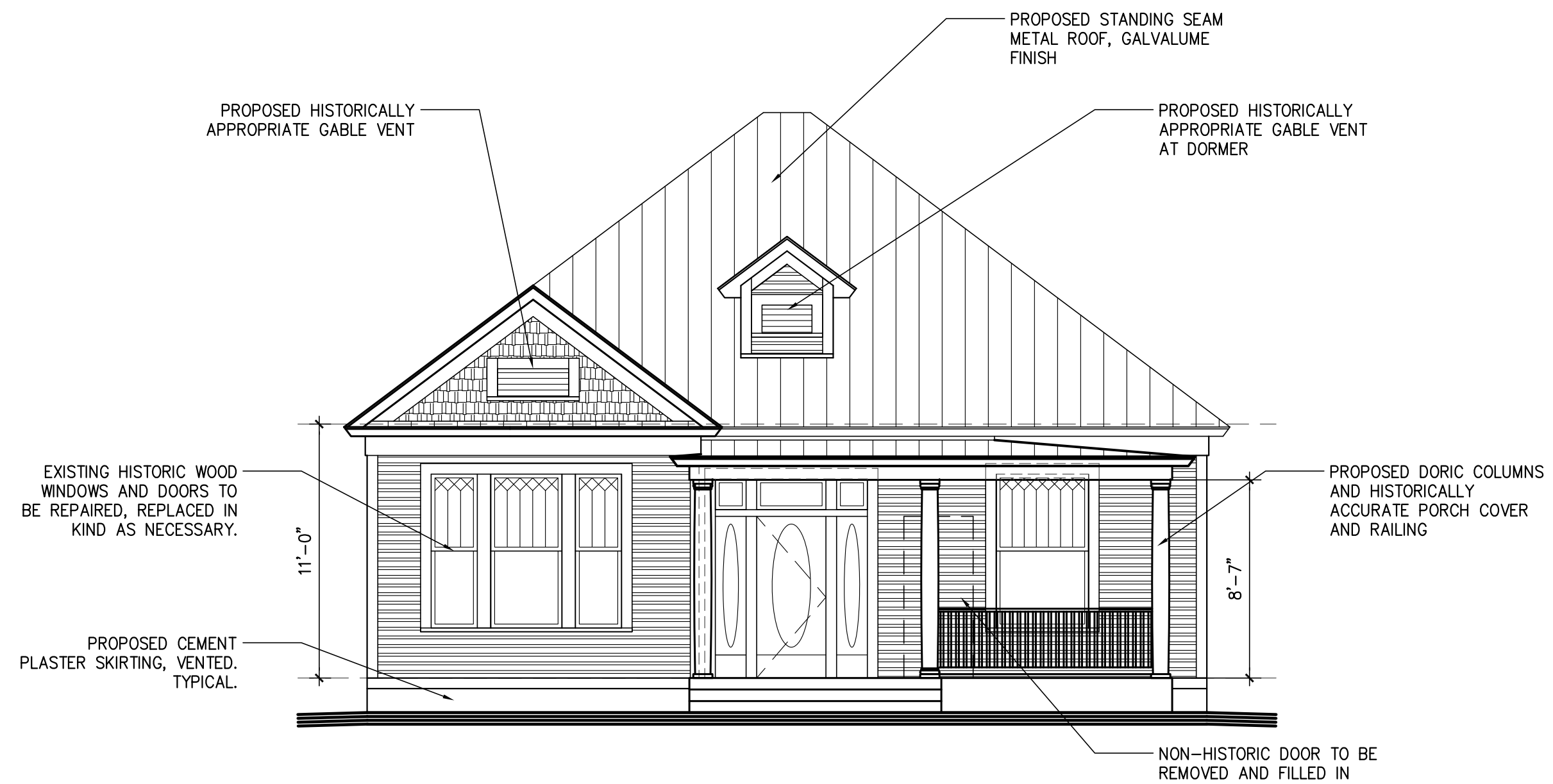
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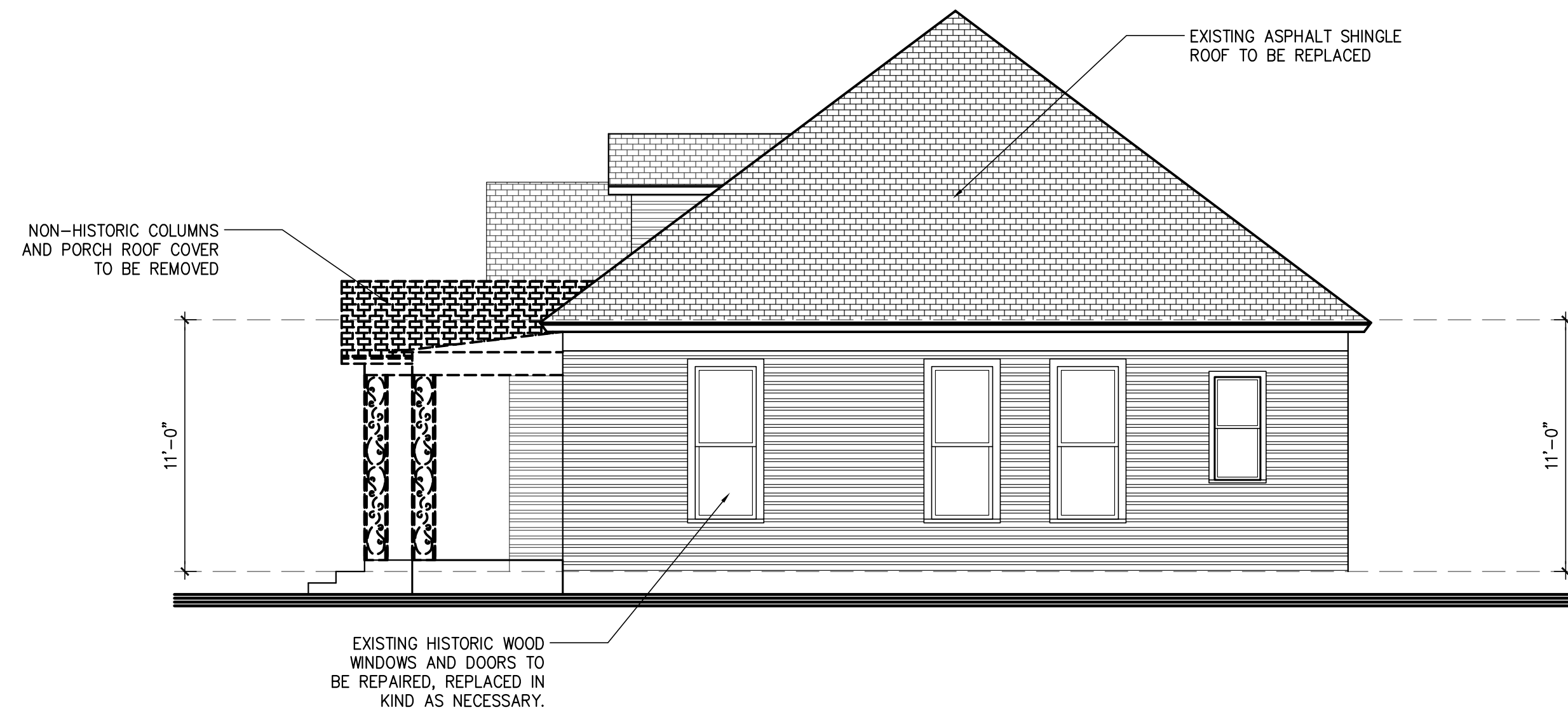




**1 EXISTING FRONT ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



**2 PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



**3 EXISTING EAST ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



**4 PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



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REVIEWED BY: FJZ  
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A200





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ADDITION

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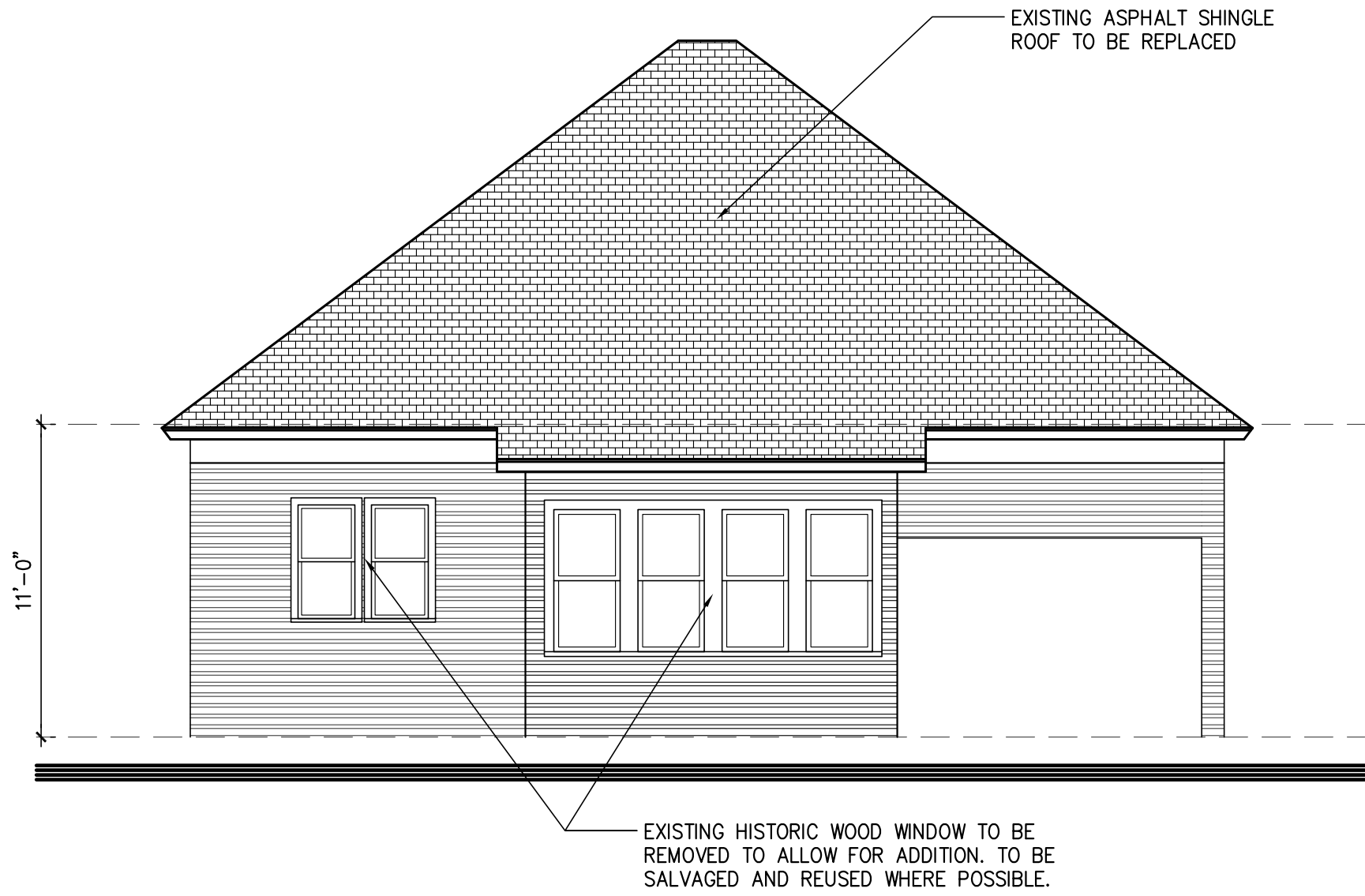
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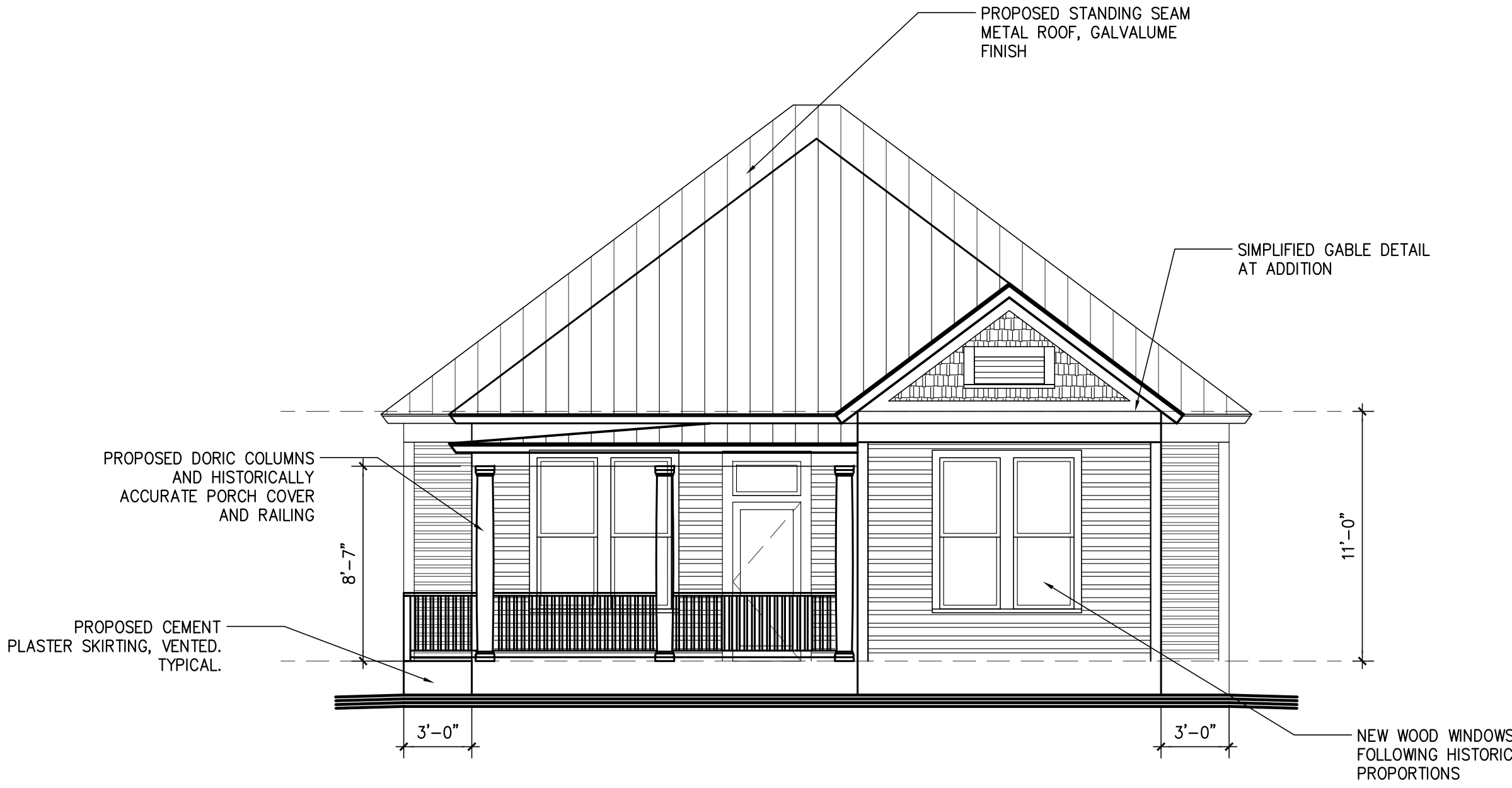
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PROJECT ARCHITECT:  
FELIX J. ZIGA JR., AIA  
TEXAS LICENSE NO. 24683

A201



**1** EXISTING FRONT ELEVATION  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'=0"



**2** PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'=0"



**3** EXISTING WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'=0"



**4** PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 3/16"=1'=0"



# 409 Carolina St.

San Antonio 78210

Neighborhood: Lavaca

**Anticipated Timeline: 7 months**

**Estimated    Actual**

## Repairs

Foundation	\$14,850.00
Plumbing	\$9,500.00
Electrical	\$7,200.00
HVAC	\$7,500.00
Roof	\$10,000.00
Design and Architecture	\$5,400.00
Engineering	\$500.00
Permits	\$1,000.00
Dumpsters/Trash Removal	\$2,500.00
Deomlition	\$3,500.00
Framing	\$20,000.00
Sheathing & Siding	\$8,000.00
Skirting & Vents	\$5,000.00
Insulation	\$5,000.00
Sheetrock & Texture	\$12,000.00
Paint Exterior	\$6,000.00
Paint Interior	\$6,000.00
Tile	
Hardwood Flooring Repair & Replacement	\$4,500.00
Historic Window Repair/Replacement	\$5,000.00
Molding, Door & Widow Trim	\$6,000.00
Appliances, Lighting & Plubming Fixture Allowance	\$5,000.00
Kitchen Cabintes, Counters, Vanities	\$4,500.00
Hardware (Door & Window)	\$1,200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$150,150.00</b>





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