#### HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

**September 06, 2017** 

**HDRC CASE NO:** 2017-419

**ADDRESS:** 715 GRANT AVE

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** NCB 1827 BLK 35 LOT 20 AND 21, 22, 23

**ZONING:** IDZ,HS,NCD-5

CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 1

**LANDMARK:** Jackson, John and Alice B - House

**APPLICANT:** Michael Perez

**OWNER:** Michael Perez/MP2 Home Restoration

**TYPE OF WORK:** Construction of four, 2-story single family units

**REQUEST:** 

The applicant is requesting conceptual approval to construct four, 2-story single family units on the vacant lot located at 715 Grant Ave. Two units will have attached garages and two will have detached garages.

#### **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.
- ii. Orientation—Orient the front façade of new buildings to be consistent with the predominant orientation of historic buildings along the street frontage.

#### **B. ENTRANCES**

i. Orientation—Orient primary building entrances, porches, and landings to be consistent with those historically found along the street frontage. Typically, historic building entrances are oriented towards the primary street.

#### 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 nonresidential

building types are more typically flat and screened by an ornamental parapet wall.

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.

#### 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

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

#### 6. Mechanical Equipment and Roof Appurtenances

#### A. LOCATION AND SITING

- i. Visibility—Do not locate utility boxes, air conditioners, rooftop mechanical equipment, skylights, satellite dishes, and other roof appurtenances on primary facades, front-facing roof slopes, in front yards, or in other locations that are clearly visible from the public right-of-way.
- ii. Service Areas—Locate service areas towards the rear of the site to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way.

#### B. SCREENING

- i. Building-mounted equipment—Paint devices mounted on secondary facades and other exposed hardware, frames, and piping to match the color scheme of the primary structure or screen them with landscaping.
- ii. Freestanding equipment—Screen service areas, air conditioning units, and other mechanical equipment from public view using a fence, hedge, or other enclosure.
- iii. Roof-mounted equipment—Screen and set back devices mounted on the roof to avoid view from public right-of-way.

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 5, Guidelines for Site Elements

#### **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
- 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.

#### 3. Landscape Design

#### A. PLANTINGS

- i. Historic Gardens—Maintain front yard gardens when appropriate within a specific historic district.
- ii. Historic Lawns—Do not fully remove and replace traditional lawn areas with impervious hardscape. Limit the removal of lawn areas to mulched planting beds or pervious hardscapes in locations where they would historically be found, such as along fences, walkways, or drives. Low-growing plantings should be used in historic lawn areas; invasive or large-scale species should be avoided. Historic lawn areas should never be reduced by more than 50%.
- iii. Native xeric plant materials—Select native and/or xeric plants that thrive in local conditions and reduce watering usage. See UDC Appendix E: San Antonio Recommended Plant List—All Suited to Xeriscape Planting Methods, for a list of appropriate materials and planting methods. Select plant materials with a similar character, growth habit, and light requirements as those being replaced.
- iv. Plant palettes—If a varied plant palette is used, incorporate species of taller heights, such informal elements should be restrained to small areas of the front yard or to the rear or side yard so as not to obstruct views of or otherwise distract from the historic structure.
- v. Maintenance—Maintain existing landscape features. Do not introduce landscape elements that will obscure the historic structure or are located as to retain moisture on walls or foundations (e.g., dense foundation plantings or vines) or as to cause damage.

#### B. ROCKS OR HARDSCAPE

- i. Impervious surfaces —Do not introduce large pavers, asphalt, or other impervious surfaces where they were not historically located.
- ii. Pervious and semi-pervious surfaces—New pervious hardscapes should be limited to areas that are not highly visible, and should not be used as wholesale replacement for plantings. If used, small plantings should be incorporated into the design.
- iii. Rock mulch and gravel Do not use rock mulch or gravel as a wholesale replacement for lawn area. If used, plantings should be incorporated into the design.

#### D. TREES

- i. Preservation—Preserve and protect from damage existing mature trees and heritage trees. See UDC Section 35-523 (Tree Preservation) for specific requirements.
- ii. New Trees Select new trees based on site conditions. Avoid planting new trees in locations that could potentially cause damage to a historic structure or other historic elements. Species selection and planting procedure should be done in accordance with guidance from the City Arborist.

#### 5. Sidewalks, Walkways, Driveways, and Curbing

#### A. SIDEWALKS AND WALKWAYS

i. Maintenance—Repair minor cracking, settling, or jamming along sidewalks to prevent uneven surfaces. Retain and

repair historic sidewalk and walkway paving materials—often brick or concrete—in place.

- ii. Replacement materials—Replace those portions of sidewalks or walkways that are deteriorated beyond repair. Every effort should be made to match existing sidewalk color and material.
- 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.
- iv. Stamped concrete—Preserve stamped street names, business insignias, or other historic elements of sidewalks and walkways when replacement is necessary.
- v. ADA compliance—Limit removal of historic sidewalk materials to the immediate intersection when ramps are added to address ADA requirements.

#### **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.
- ii. Curb cuts and ramps—Maintain the width and configuration of original curb cuts when replacing historic driveways. Avoid introducing new curb cuts where not historically found.

#### 7. Off-Street Parking

#### A. LOCATION

- i. Preferred location—Place parking areas for non-residential and mixed-use structures at the rear of the site, behind primary structures to hide them from the public right-of-way. On corner lots, place parking areas behind the primary structure and set them back as far as possible from the side streets. Parking areas to the side of the primary structure are acceptable when location behind the structure is not feasible. See UDC Section 35-310 for district-specific standards.
- ii. Front—Do not add off-street parking areas within the front yard setback as to not disrupt the continuity of the streetscape.
- iii. Access—Design off-street parking areas to be accessed from alleys or secondary streets rather than from principal streets whenever possible.

#### B. DESIGN

- i. Screening—Screen off-street parking areas with a landscape buffer, wall, or ornamental fence two to four feet high—or a combination of these methods. Landscape buffers are preferred due to their ability to absorb carbon dioxide. See UDC Section 35-510 for buffer requirements.
- ii. Materials—Use permeable parking surfaces when possible to reduce run-off and flooding. See UDC Section 35-526(j) for specific standards.
- iii. Parking structures—Design new parking structures to be similar in scale, materials, and rhythm of the surrounding historic district when new parking structures are necessary.

#### OHP Window Policy Document

Windows used in new construction should:

- Maintain traditional dimensions and profiles;
- Be recessed within the window frame. Windows with a nailing strip are not recommended;
- Feature traditional materials or appearance. Wood windows are most appropriate. Double-hung, block frame windows that feature alternative materials may be considered on a case-by-case basis;
- Feature traditional trim and sill details. Paired windows should be separated by a wood mullion. The use of low-e glass is appropriate in new construction provided that hue and reflectivity are not drastically different from regular glass.

#### **FINDINGS:**

a. The applicant has proposed to construct four 2-story units on the vacant lot at 715 Grant Ave, which carries an individually-designated HS overlay. The property, previously known as 1002 W Magnolia, was designated as a historic landmark by Ordinance 2009-01-15-0048 on January 15, 2009. In early 2011, the primary historic structure caught fire, and the Dangerous Structure Determination Board issued a demolition order. The property is located in the Beacon Hill NCD-5 (Neighborhood Conservation District), which went into effect on December 15, 2005. The lot is surrounded by historic 1-story and 2-story single family homes, designed primarily in the

- Craftsman style; historic 2-story multifamily homes with larger footprints; and the Conqueror's Assembly Church.
- a. 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.
- b. LOT COVERAGE Many lots in the vicinity feature a primary residential structure that fronts a primary street with one or more accessory structures toward the rear of the site. According to the Historic Design Guidelines, new construction should be consistent with adjacent historic buildings in terms of the building to lot ratio. Building footprints should be limited 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. For each individual lot, impervious coverage ranges from 38% to 46.6%. There are several historic structures along the blocks of W Magnolia and W Mistletoe that met or exceed these percentages. Staff finds the proposal generally consistent with the Guidelines.
- c. SETBACKS & ORIENTATION According to the Guidelines for New Construction, the front facades of new buildings are to align with front facades of adjacent buildings where a consistent setback has been established along the street frontage. Additionally, the orientation of new construction should be consistent with the historic examples found on the block. Per the applicant's proposed site plan, each structure will be set back 20 feet from the property line. Two of the structures will be oriented towards W Magnolia Ave and two will be oriented towards Grant Ave. While the former historic landmark structure was one single family home oriented towards W Magnolia Ave, the orientation of each unit is generally consistent with established patterns on the block, as corner homes are oriented towards W Magnolia and mid-block homes are oriented towards Grant. Staff finds the setbacks and orientation generally consistent, but has not seen a site plan that places each of the proposed units in context with the surrounding setbacks of the existing structures on the block. The proposed development pattern also has no historic precedent. More variation in building setbacks among structures would be appropriate to help distinguish each structure as an individual unit, which is more consistent with development patterns in the vicinity.
- d. ENTRANCES Per the Guidelines for New Construction 1.B.i., primary building entrances should be oriented towards the primary street. The Lot-2 and Lot-3 units feature a front door that is legible from the street, but the Lot-1 and Lot-4 units' front doors are partially obscured by porch columns. This is not a configuration that is traditionally found in historic precedents. Staff does not find the Lot-1 and Lot-4 entrance configuration consistent.
- e. SCALE & MASS The applicant has proposed four individual single family structures. The ridge lines, as indicated on the submitted elevations, range from 23'-0" (Lot-2), 23'-2" (Lot-3), 31'-6" (Lot-1), to 32'-6" (Lot-4). The scale of the individual buildings is generally consistent with the Guidelines.
- f. FOUNDATION & FLOOR HEIGHTS According to the Guidelines for New Construction 2.A.iii., foundation and floor height should be aligned within one (1) foot of neighboring structure's foundation and floor heights. Neighboring historic structures feature foundation heights of approximately two to three feet. The applicant has proposed foundation heights of approximately one foot for each unit. This is generally consistent with the UDC.
- g. ROOF FORM The Historic Design Guidelines for New Construction state that new structures should incorporate roof forms, including pitch, overhangs, and orientation, that are consistent with those predominantly found on the block. The applicant has proposed to incorporate both gabled and hipped roofs into the four units, as well as exposed eave rafters, bracketing, vergeboards, and gable details to include scalloped shingles and false timbering. Gabled and hipped roofs are found throughout the Beacon Hill Neighborhood Conservation District; however, there are several variations on each individual unit, including both steep and low-sloped gables, combinations of multiple hips and gables, multiple ridgelines, and varying eave or vergeboard detailing. Lot-2 has gables that intersect, asymmetrical vergeboards, and hips that wrap around wall planes. Lot-4 features a front elevation with three steeply-pitched gables on the second floor with flaring vergeboards, and gables on the first floor with a drastically lower slope. The rear elevation of this unit contains two gables on the second floor with gable geometry that does not line up between the two forms. These roof forms are a departure from historic precedents in the district and incorporate an amalgam of historic styles, including Tudor, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Prairie. Staff finds the number of roof forms and projections to be inconsistent with the Guidelines and historic precedents.
- h. WINDOW & DOOR OPENINGS According to the Historic Design Guidelines for New Construction, window openings with a similar proportion of wall to window as compared to nearby historic facades should be incorporated. Similarity is defined by windows that are no larger than 25% in size and vary no more than 10% in

height to width ratio from adjacent historic facades. The applicant has proposed several window and door openings that generally feature sizes that are found on historic structures. However, each unit contains several small fixed windows that are not consistent with the OHP Window Policy Document or historic fenestration precedents in the district. All proposed window detailing can be modified to relate closer to historic examples, such as the use of approximately six inches of separation between double windows. Each window should be inset at least two (2) inches within walls to ensure that a proper façade depth is maintained.

- i. WINDOW MATERIALS According to the Historic Design Guidelines for Windows, windows used in new construction should maintain traditional dimensions and profiles, be recessed within the window frame, feature traditional materials or appearance, and feature traditional trim and sill details. At this time, the applicant has not specified window materials; however, staff finds that one-over-one wood windows or aluminum-clad wood windows should be used.
- j. GARAGES The applicant has proposed to provide covered car parking for each of the four units. Two of the units, both facing W Magnolia, will have attached garages towards on east façade of the structures. The structures facing Grant Ave will have detached garages facing the alleyway to the south. Each garage contains an overhead rolling garage door measuring 9 by 8 feet. According to the Historic Design Guidelines, new garages should follow the historic 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. The development pattern in the vicinity is most commonly a detached rear accessory structure accessed from a rear alley or secondary or side street. Staff does not find attached garages appropriate for the site or the district. Garage doors facing the primary street are also not consistent with the Guidelines nor historic development patterns.
- k. MATERIALS At this time, the applicant has proposed materials that include Hardi lap siding with the textured side exposed, board and batten siding, a standing seam metal roof, and brick. A smooth finished should be used along with an exposure of four inches for the proposed lap siding. The board and batten siding should feature boards that are twelve (12) inches wide with battens that are  $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide. The standing seam metal roof should feature 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.
- 1. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS New buildings should be designed to reflect their time while representing the historic context of the district. Additionally, architectural details should be complementary in nature and should not detract from nearby historic structures. Architectural details, such as well-proportioned porch elements, window coverings, roof eaves, and variations in wall planes add depth and visual interest and contribute to the overall quality of the design. As noted in finding g, the designs incorporate an amalgam of historic styles, including Tudor, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Prairie.
- m. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT Per the Guidelines for New Construction, all mechanical equipment should be screened from view at the public right of way. The applicant is responsible for screening all mechanical equipment.
- n. SIDEWALK The applicant has indicated their plan to install sidewalks facing Grant Ave and W Magnolia Ave. However, these have not been formally indicated on the site plan. The proposed sidewalks should relate to those found historically in the district in terms of location, width, and material.
- o. DRIVEWAYS On both the east and west side of the lot, the applicant has proposed to install ribbon driveways. Two driveways will be accessed from W Magnolia Ave, and two driveways will be accessed from an existing unpaved alley off of Grant Ave. The applicant has stated their intent to pave the alley for improved access. The Guidelines for Site Elements note that driveways should relate to historic driveways in the district and should not exceed (10) feet in width. The proposed driveways are consistent with the Guidelines in terms of configuration, but their widths are not provided on the submitted site plans.
- b. LANDSCAPING The applicant has noted the location of walkways and driveways on the site plan; however, a detailed landscaping plan should be submitted to staff prior to submitting for final approval.

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

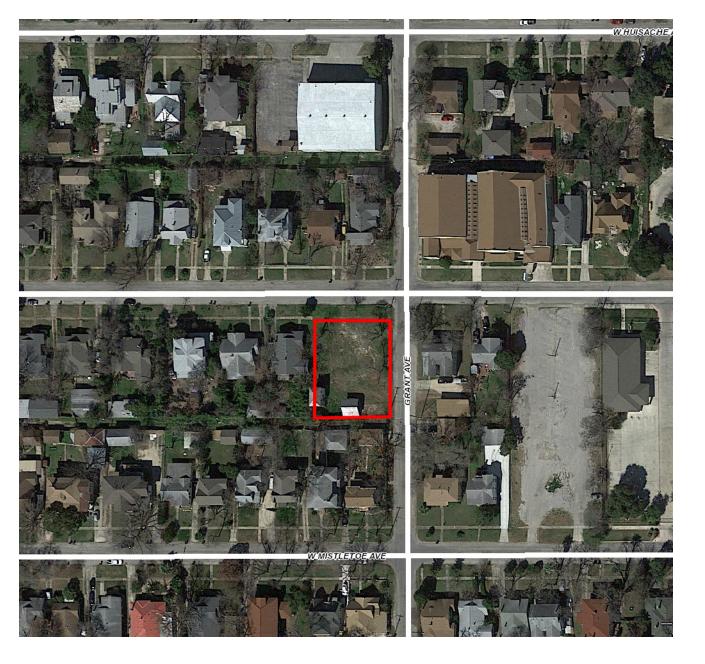
Staff does not recommend conceptual approval at this time. Staff recommends that the applicant address the following before returning to the HDRC with a modified proposal:

1. That the applicant provides streetscape elevations that show how the lot will look with each unit placed in context.

- The elevations should include surrounding existing structures to scale and include the proposed porticos.
- 2. That the applicant provides a site plan that places the proposed units in context with neighboring structures on the block as noted in finding c. The site plan should indicate all existing setbacks as well as the proposed setbacks of the new units. The applicant should also explore ways to slightly modify the setbacks to add streetscape variation, which is more consistent with development patterns in the district.
- 3. That the applicant explores ways to incorporate a detached garage as noted in finding k to be more consistent with the overall development pattern of the surrounding blocks.
- 4. That the applicant relocates the front door on the Lot-1 and Lot-4 units to ensure the door is not obscured by porch columns or any other architectural element as noted in finding d.
- 5. That the applicant simplifies the overall massing and configuration of the proposed roof forms to be more consistent with the historic roofs found in the district as noted in finding h.
- 6. That the applicant complies with the OHP Checklist for Metal Roofs. The roof must feature panels that are 18 to 21 inches wide, seams that are 1 to 2 inches tall, a standard galvalume finish, and a crimped ridge seam. The applicant must contact staff 24 hours prior to installation in order to schedule an inspection to verify that metal roof specifications are met.
- 7. That the applicant proposes a fenestration pattern and window opening proportions that are more consistent with the Guidelines and the OHP Window Policy document as noted in finding h.
- 8. That the applicant submits a comprehensive landscaping and hardscaping plan with all appropriate dimensions indicated, including ribbon driveway width and length, pedestrian walkway width and length, the location of the proposed sidewalk, and building setbacks.

#### **CASE MANAGER:**

Stephanie Phillips





### **Flex Viewer**

**Powered by ArcGIS Server** 

Printed:Aug 25, 2017

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#### DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AT: 715 GRANT AVE.

# 4 - SIGNLE FAMILY DWELLINGS GRANT & MAGNOLIA PROJECT: BEACON HILL

Request conceptual approval to construct 4 two-story homes on a vacant lot at the corner of Grant & Magnolia in the Beacon Hill Neighborhood.

The proposed design adheres to newly updated Beacon Hill Area NCD Plan revised and approved by City Council on 6/22/2017. All homes will have a front porch, front walkways, porticos/carports, ribbon driveways, a standing seam metal roof, brick, wood-textured cement/hardie board, board and batten siding.

Front setbacks are 20 feet on both Grant and Magnolia streets.

Will install sidewalks (they are not existent). Will pave and utilize alley for carport access for Grant homes.





















GRANT AVE.

# GRANT & MAGNOLIA PROJECT

TOTAL LAND 12500 SQ. FT.

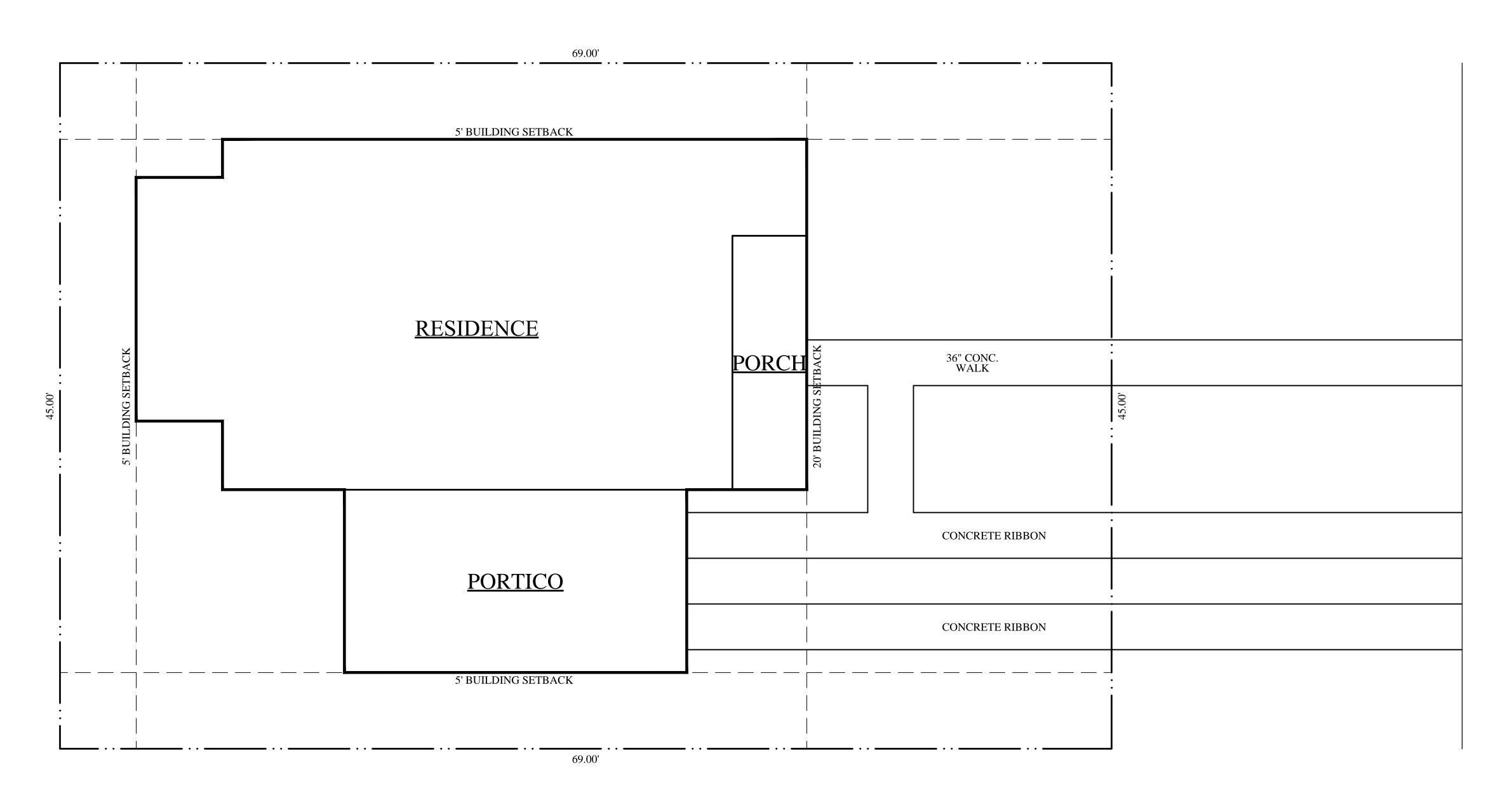
MAIN STRUCTURES 4877 SQ. FT.

FLATWORK 789 SQ. FT.

COVERAGE 45.3% SQ. FT.



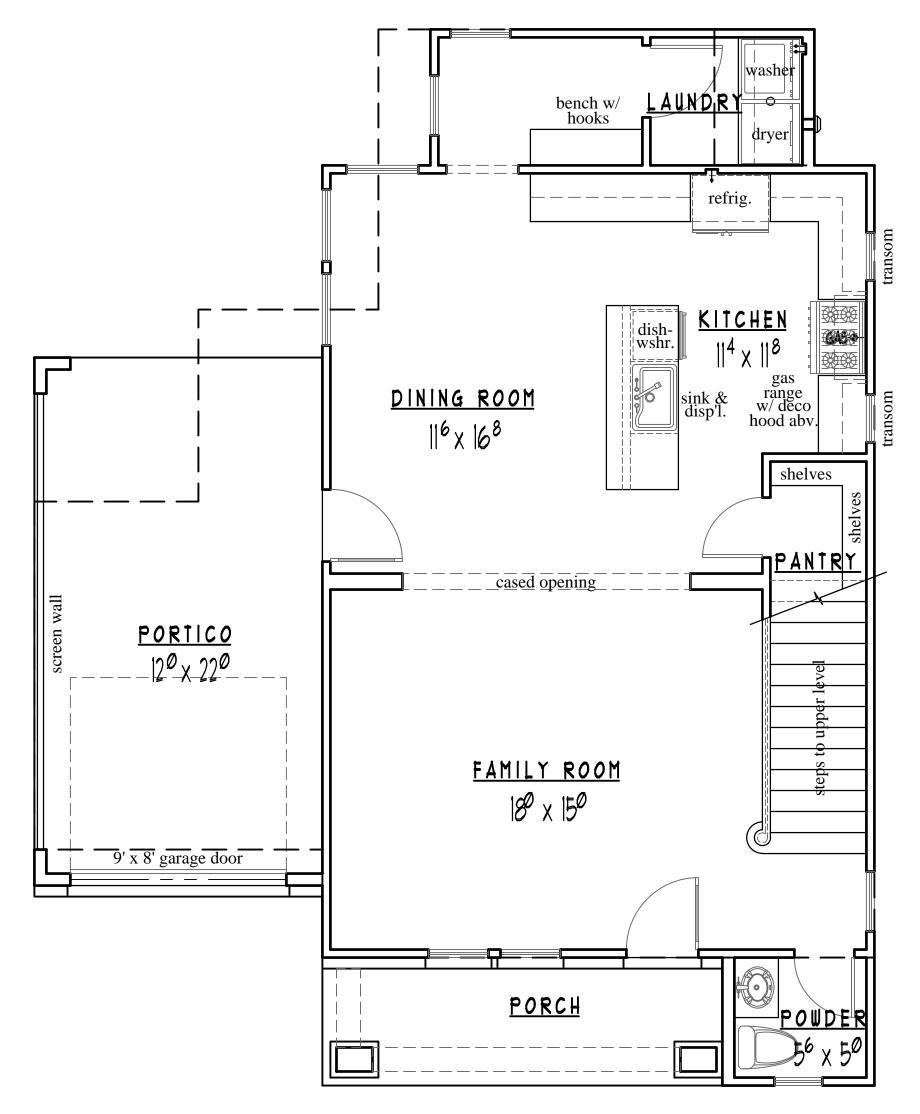
IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE		
PROPERTY		3105 SQ. FT.
MAIN STRUCTURE		1242 SQ. FT.
FLATWORK		252 SQ. FT.
COVERAGE		48.1% SQ. FT.



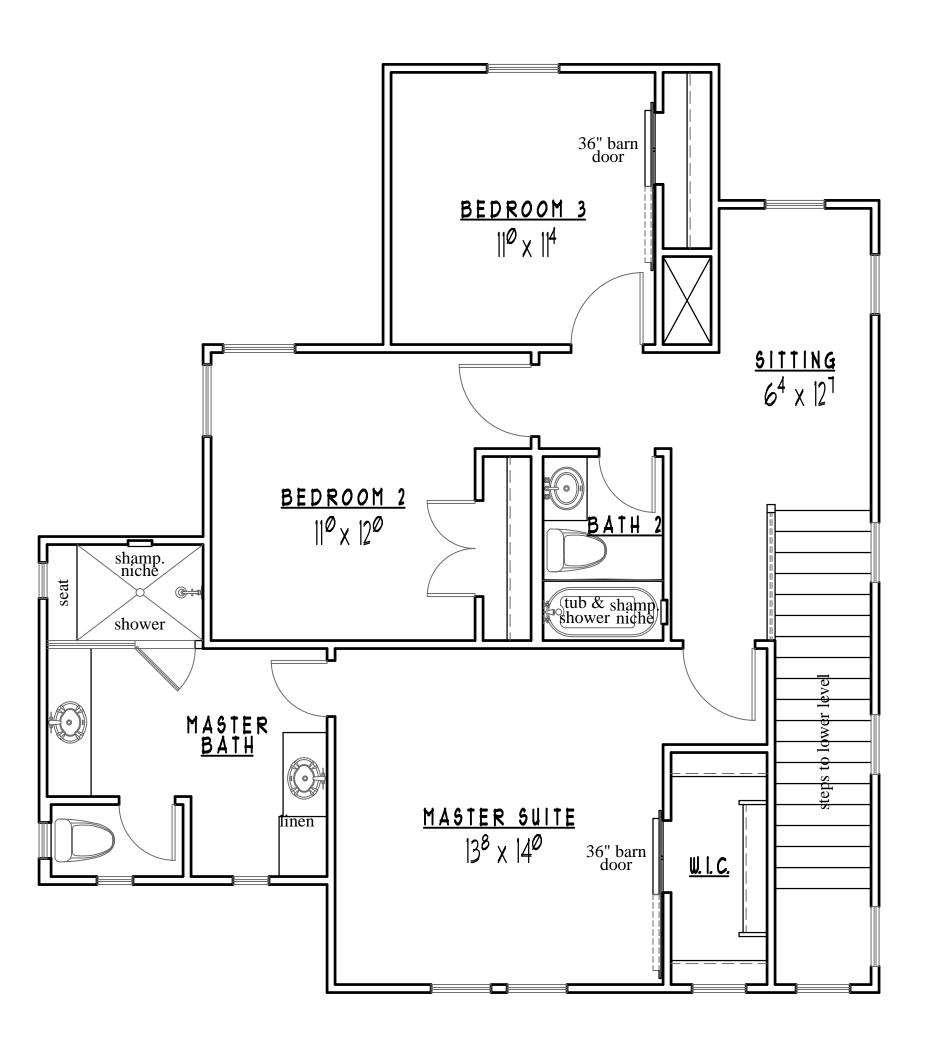
SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

LOT-1 MAGNOLIA 1 OF 3

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DESIGNER, LLC. GONE INTO TH & COMPLETION BECAUSE OF PROVIDING A "ON-SITE" COM AND CONTROL RUCTION ANI VARIANCE IN L WEATHER CO ASSUMES NO DAMAGES, INCI DUE TO ANY D ERRORS IN THE THAT YOU CO BUILDER, DE YOUR CHOICE LOCAL BUILL START. NO PA MAY BE RE IN ANY FOR ELECTRON INCLUDIN RECORDING, STORAGE O WITHOUT PI	GREAT EFFORT & CARE HAVE GREAT EFFORT & CARE HAVE GREAT EFFORT & CARE HAVE THESE PLANS. HOWEVER, THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ANY PERSONAL AND/OR NSULTATION, SUPERVISION OVER THE ACTUAL CONST- D BECAUSE OF THE GREAT OCAL BUILDING CODES AND NDITIONS, THE DESIGNER RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY JUDING STRUCTUAL FAILURES EFICIENCIES, OMISSIONS, OR DESIGN. IT IS RECOMMENDED NSULT A LOCAL CERTIFIED SIGNER OR ENGINEER, OF E, AND CHECK WITH YOUR DING OFFICALS, PRIOR TO ART OF THESE DRAWINGS PRODUCED OR USED M OR BY ANY MEANS, IIC OR MECHANICAL, IG PHOTOCOPYING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION R RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, ERMISSION IN WRITING HERRERA DESIGNER, LLC.
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LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

SQUARE FOOTAGE CHART		
LOWER LEVEL		891 SQ. FT.
UPPER LEVEL		953 SQ. FT.
TOTAL LIVING AREA		1844 SQ. FT.
PORTICO		270 SQ. FT.
PORCH		81 SQ. FT.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA		2256 SQ. FT.

LOT-1 MAGNOLIA 2

REVISIONS
AUGUST 6, 2017

COPYRIGHT © 2017 BY RANDY HERRERA DESIGNER, LLC. GREAT EFFORT & CARE HAVE GONE INTO THE CREATION OF THE DEISGN & COMPLETION OF THESE PLANS. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING ANY PERSONAL AND/OR "ON-SITE" CONSULTATION, SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OVER THE ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION AND BECAUSE OF THE GREAT VARIANCE IN LOCAL BUILDING CODES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS, THE DESIGNER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGES, INCLUDING STRUCTUAL FAILURES DUE TO ANY DEFICIENCIES, OMISSIONS, OR ERRORS IN THE DESIGN. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CONSULT A LOCAL CERTIFIED BUILDER, DESIGNER OR ENGINEER, OF YOUR CHOICE, AND CHECK WITH YOUR LOCAL BUILDING OFFICALS, PRIOR TO START. NO PART OF THESE DRAWINGS MAY BE REPRODUCED OR USED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE OR RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM RANDY HERRERA DESIGNER, LLC.

LOT-1 MAGNOLIA AVENUE



DESIGNER, LLC

West Blanco, San Antonio, Texas, 78232

Voice: 210.479.6544 | Fax: 210.479.8428

Email: randy@randyherreradesigner.com
Web: randyherreradesigner.com

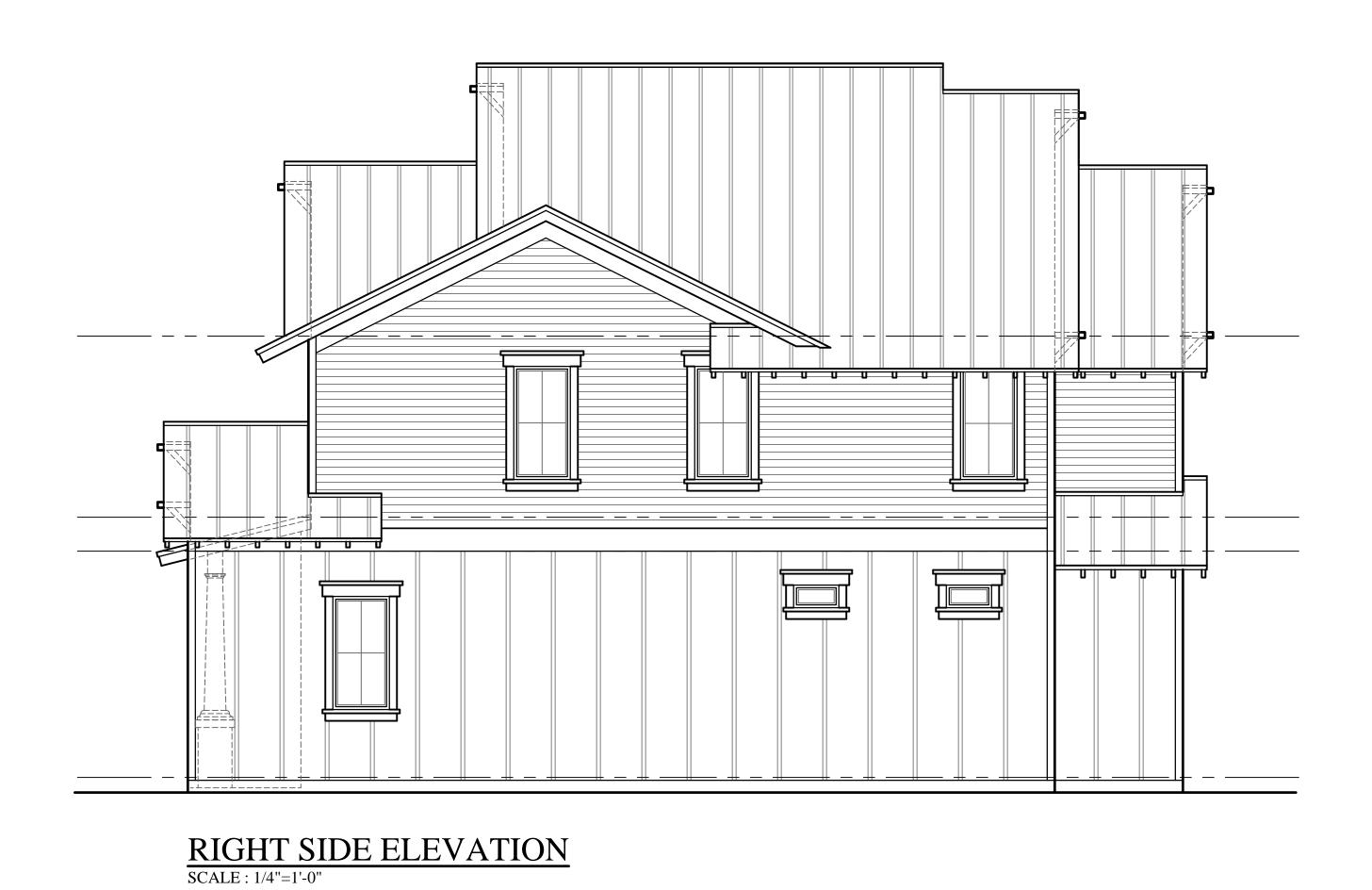
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A-2

2 OF 3





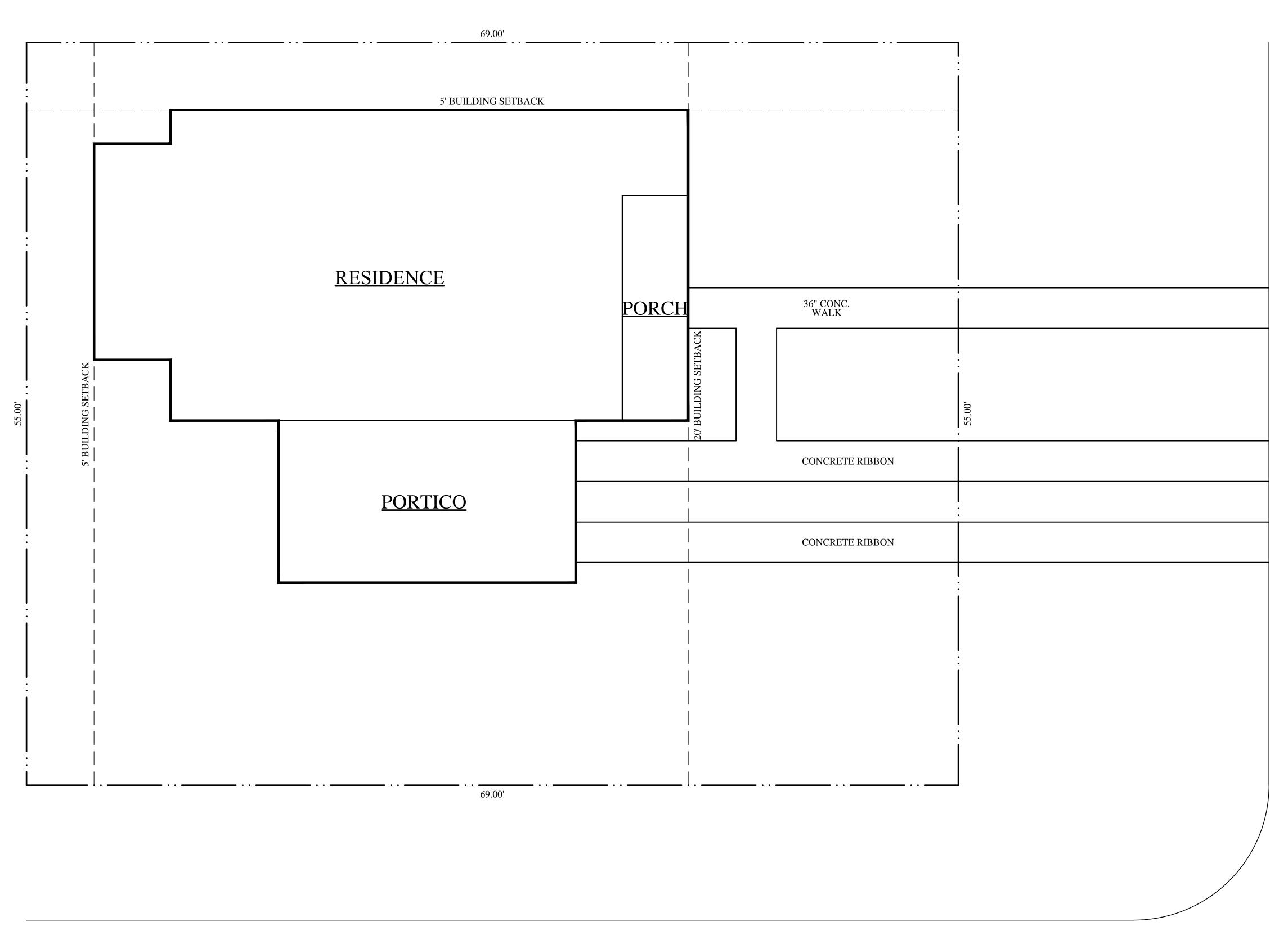




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SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

		_
IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE		
PROPERTY		3795 SQ. FT.
MAIN STRUCTURE		1236 SQ. FT.
FLATWORK		255 SQ. FT.
COVERAGE		39.2% SQ. FT.

LOT-2 MAGNOLIA

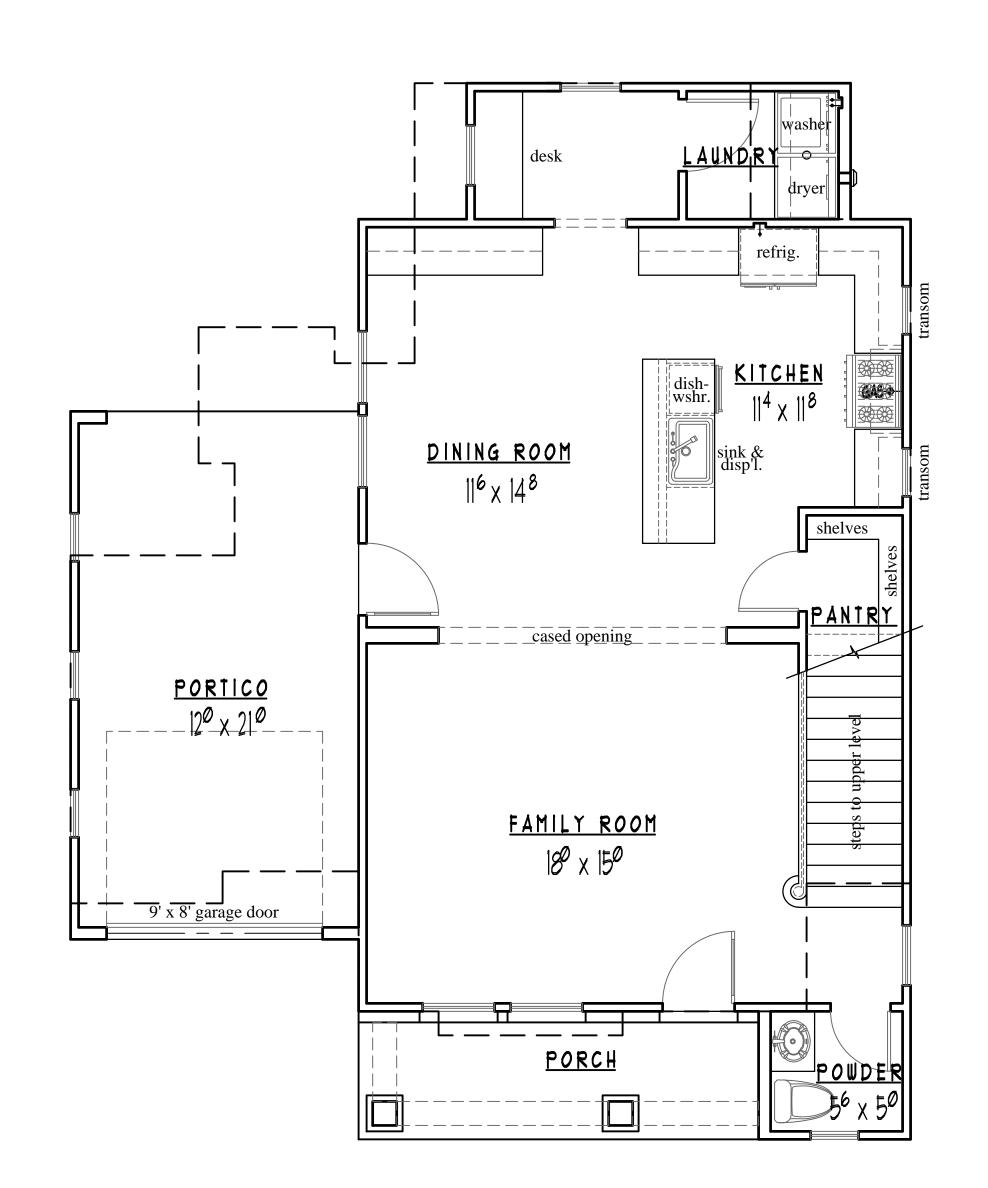
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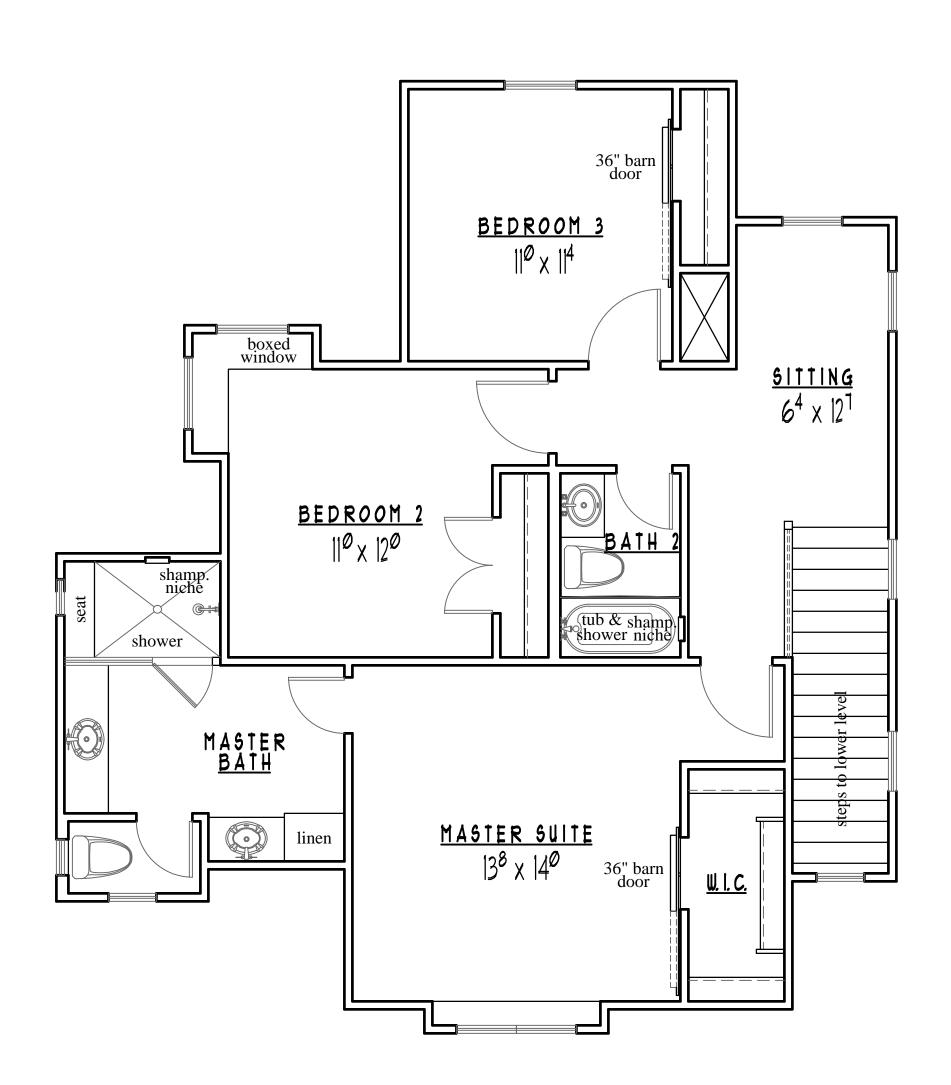


DATE DRAWN JULY 28, 2017

SHEET



LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

SQUARE FOOTAGE CHART		
LOWER LEVEL		891 SQ. FT.
UPPER LEVEL		968 SQ. FT.
TOTAL LIVING AREA		1859 SQ. FT.
PORTICO		264 SQ. FT.
PORCH		81 SQ. FT.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA		2204 SQ. FT.

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OT-2 MAGNOLIA AVENUE



DESIGNER, LLC

O West Blanco, San Antonio, Texas, 78232

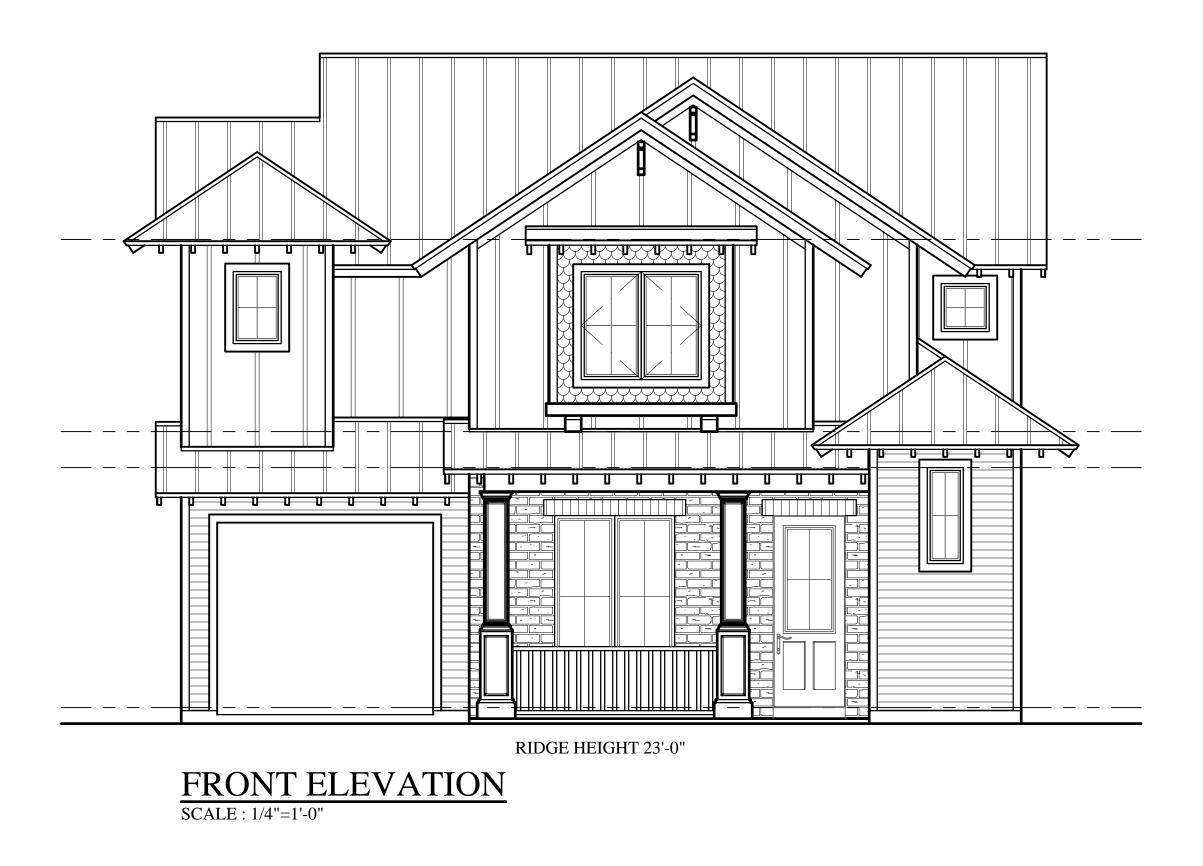
Voice: 210.479.6544 | Fax: 210.479.8428

Email: randy@randyherreradesigner.com
Web: randyherreradesigner.com

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RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

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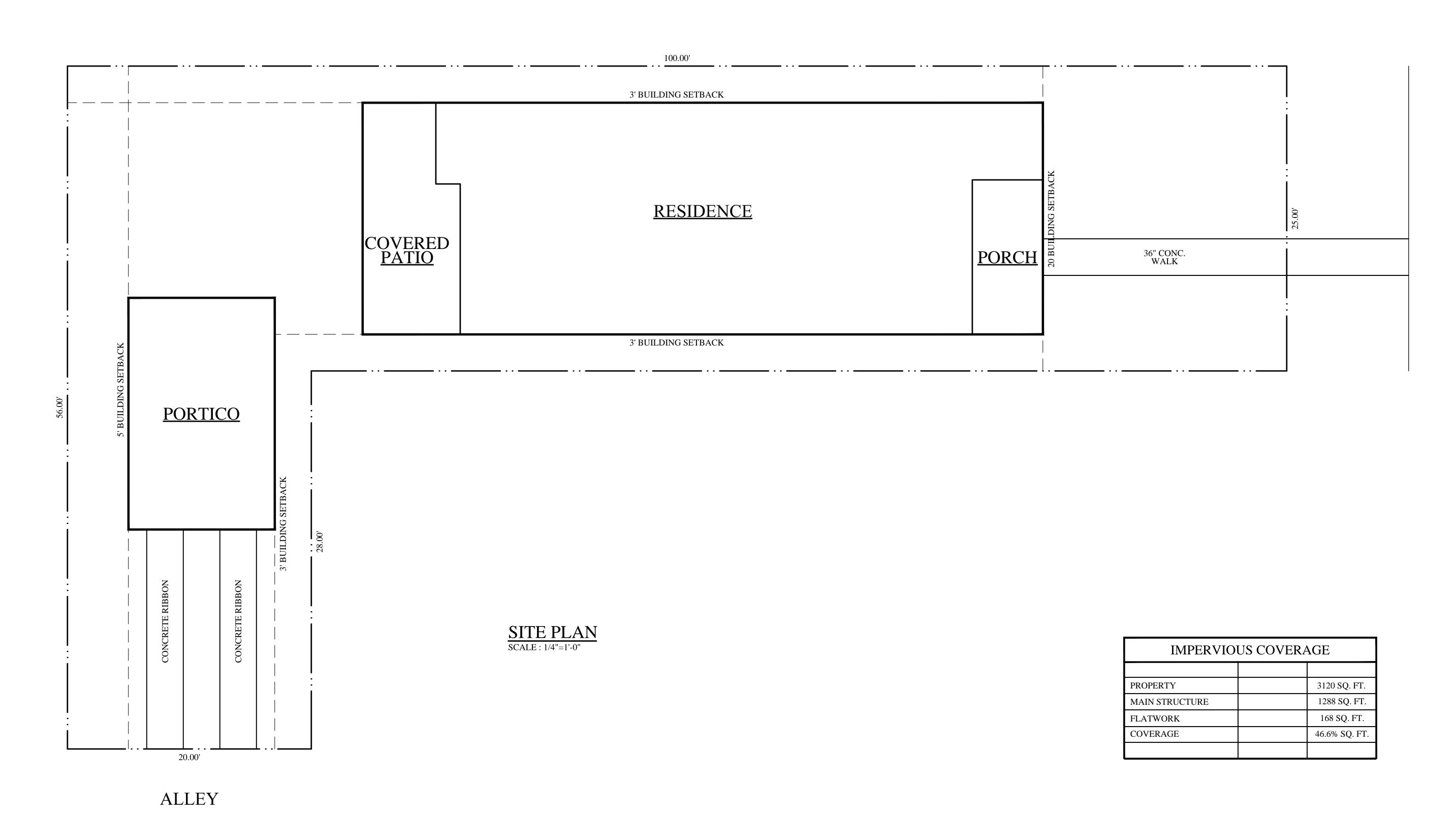
OT-2 MAGNOLIA AVENUE



DESIGNER PLANDER DESIGN & PLANNING

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A-3
3 OF 3



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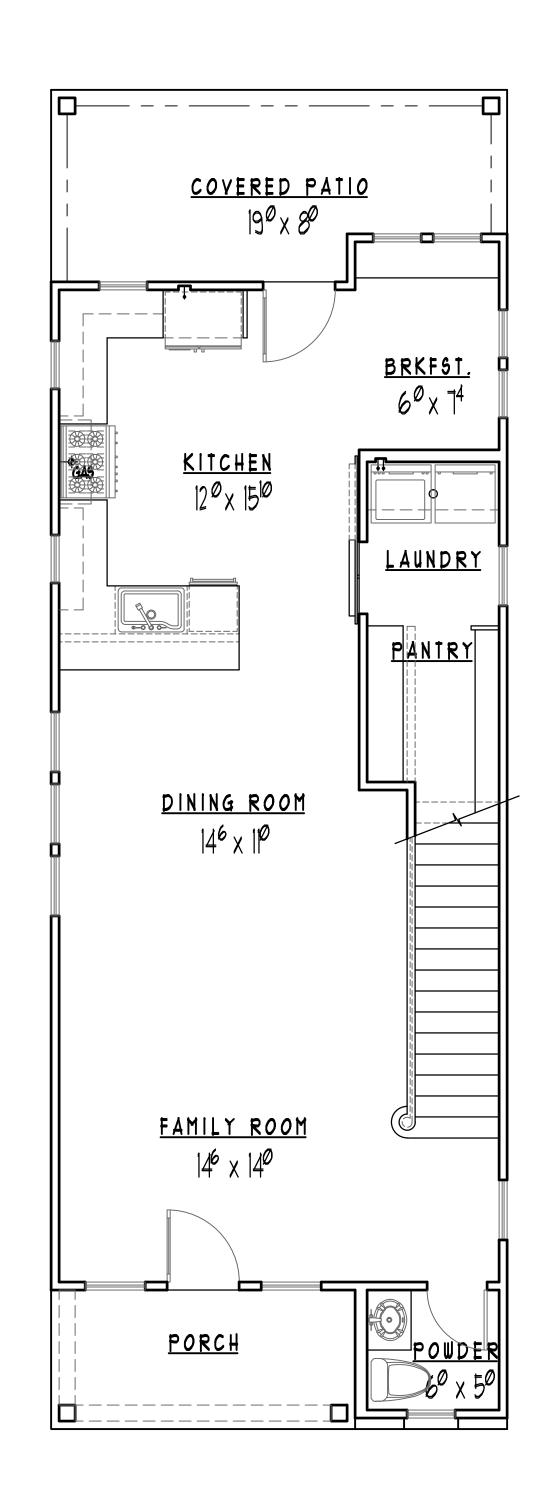
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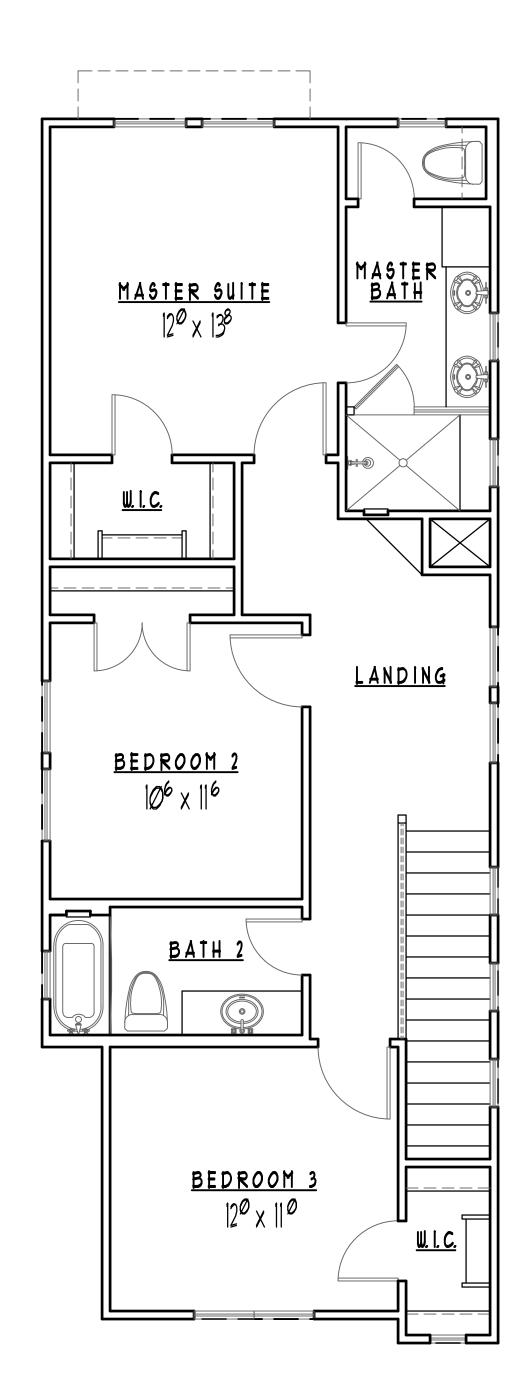
SHEET

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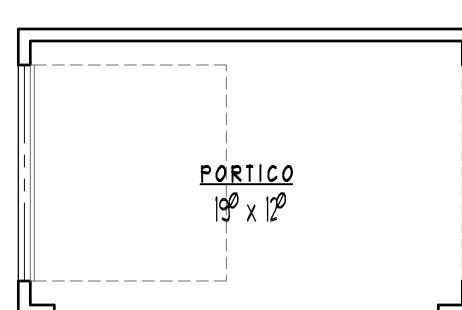
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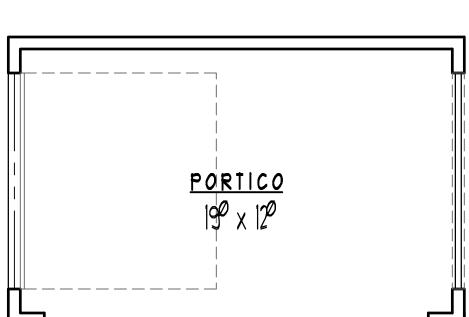


LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"





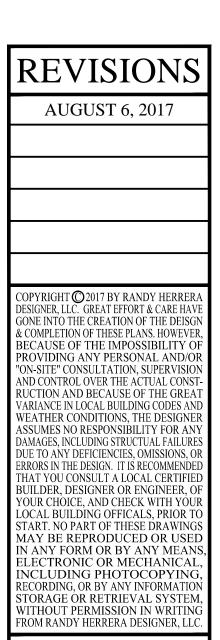
SQUARE FOOTAGE CHART		
LOWER LEVEL	848 SQ. FT.	
UPPER LEVEL	873 SQ. FT.	
TOTAL LIVING AREA	1721 SQ. FT.	
PORTICO	228 SQ. FT.	
PORCH	73 SQ. FT.	
COVERED PATIO	139 SQ. FT.	
TOTAL BUILDING AREA	2161 SQ. FT.	

**LOT-3 GRANT AVENUE** 

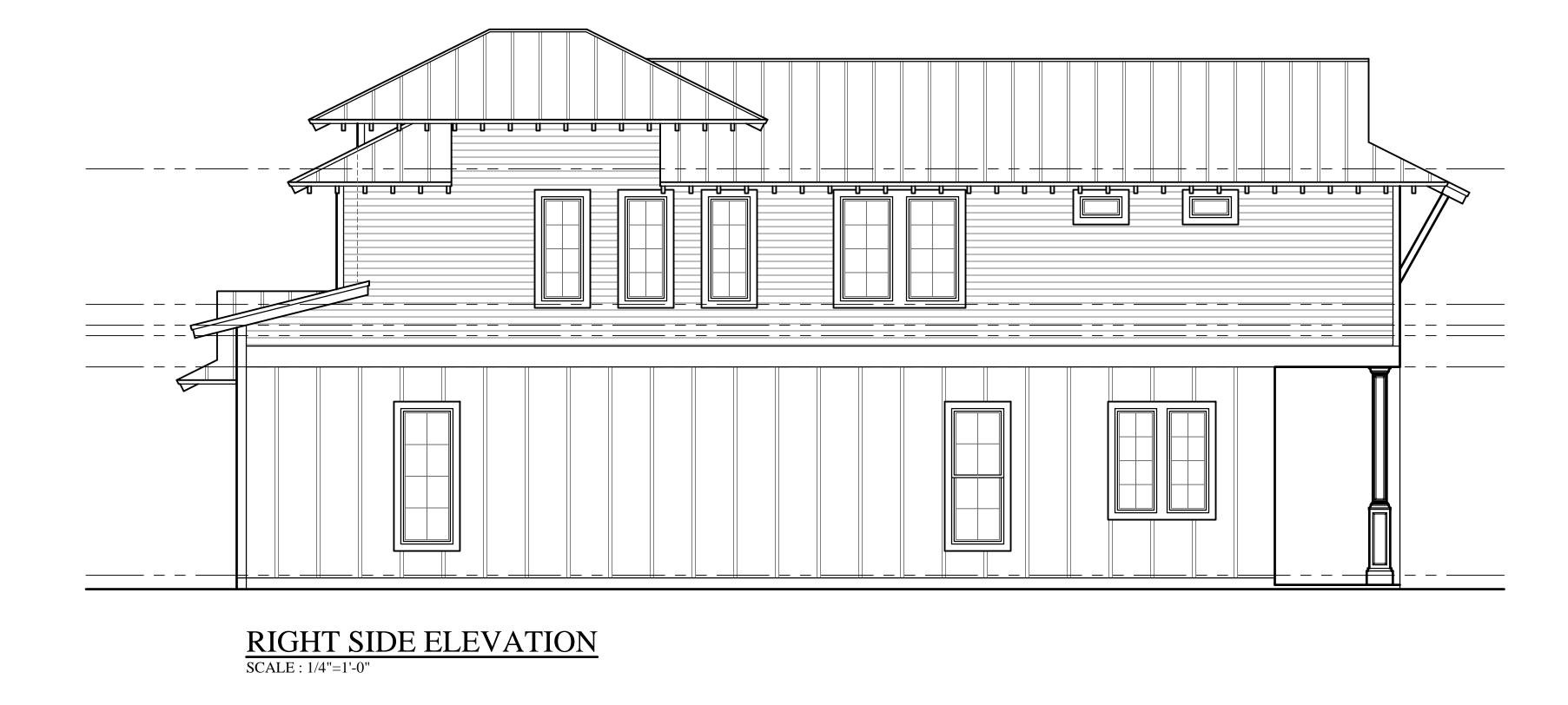
DATE DRAWN

JULY 28, 2017

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DATE DRAWN
JULY 28, 2017

SHEET

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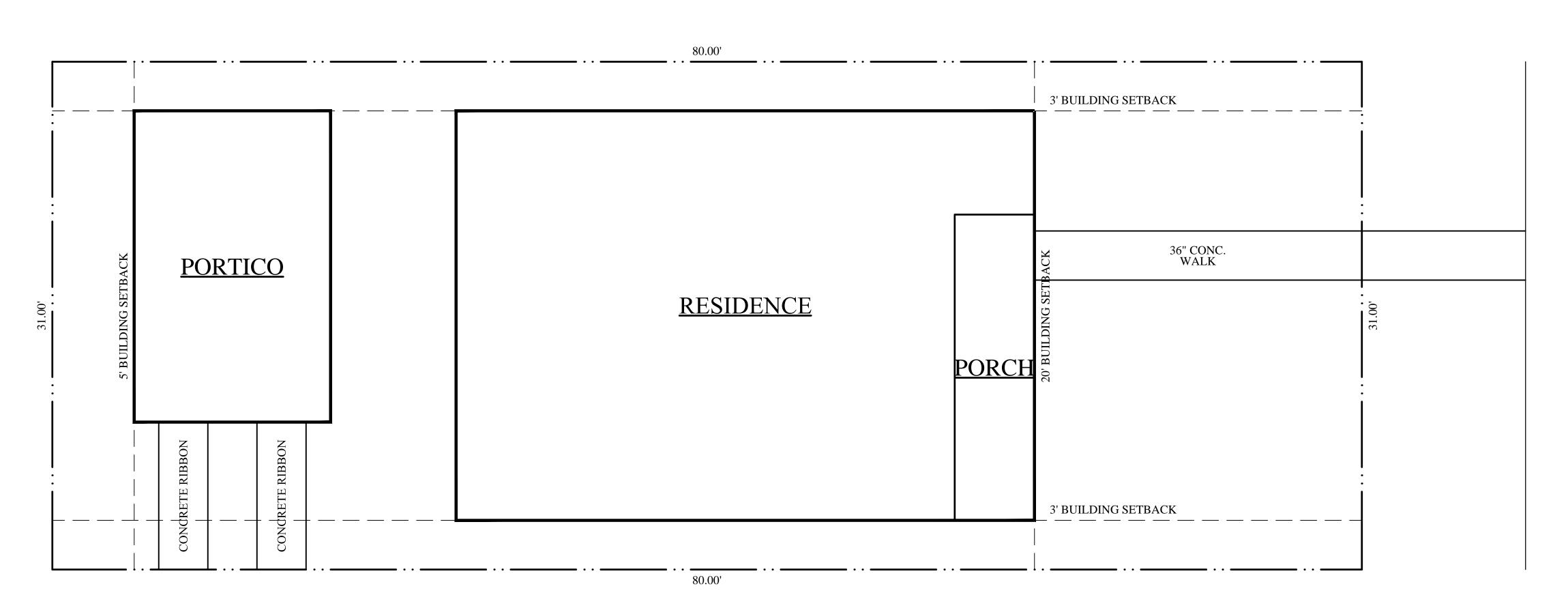
LOT-3 GRANT AVENUE

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

ALLEY

IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE		
PROPERTY		2480 SQ. FT.
MAIN STRUCTURE		1111 SQ. FT.
FLATWORK		114 SQ. FT.
COVERAGE		49.3% SQ. FT.

**LOT-4 GRANT AVENUE** 

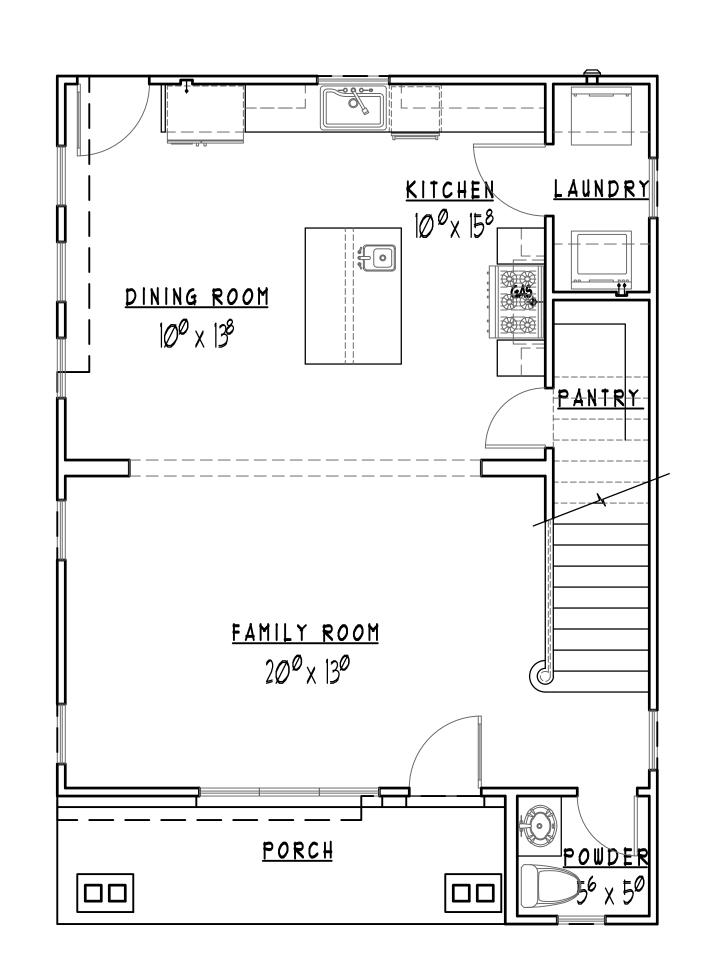
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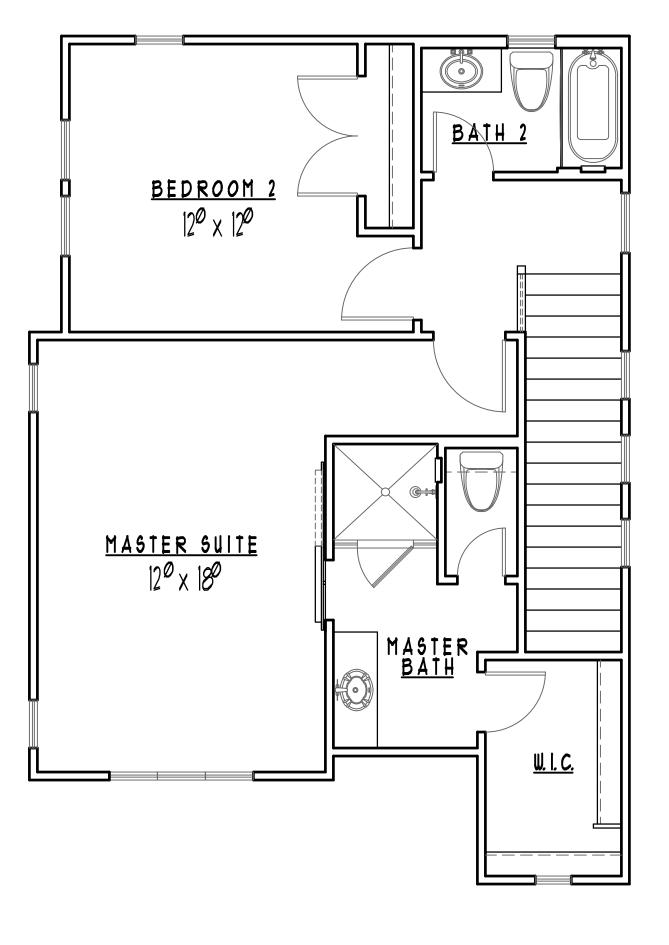
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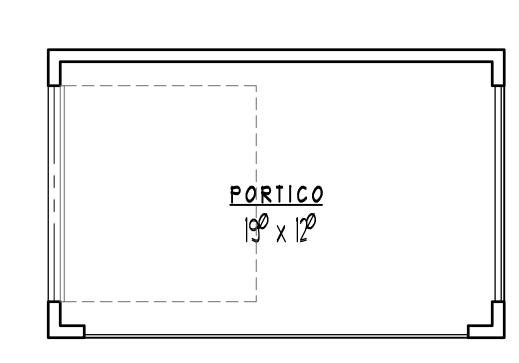


DATE DRAWN JULY 28, 2017

SHEET







LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

SQUARE FOOTAGE CHART		
LOWER LEVEL		792 SQ. FT.
UPPER LEVEL		712 SQ. FT.
TOTAL LIVING AREA		1504 SQ. FT.
PORTICO		228 SQ. FT.
PORCH		91 SQ. FT.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA		1823 SQ. FT.

JULY 28, 2017 SHEET

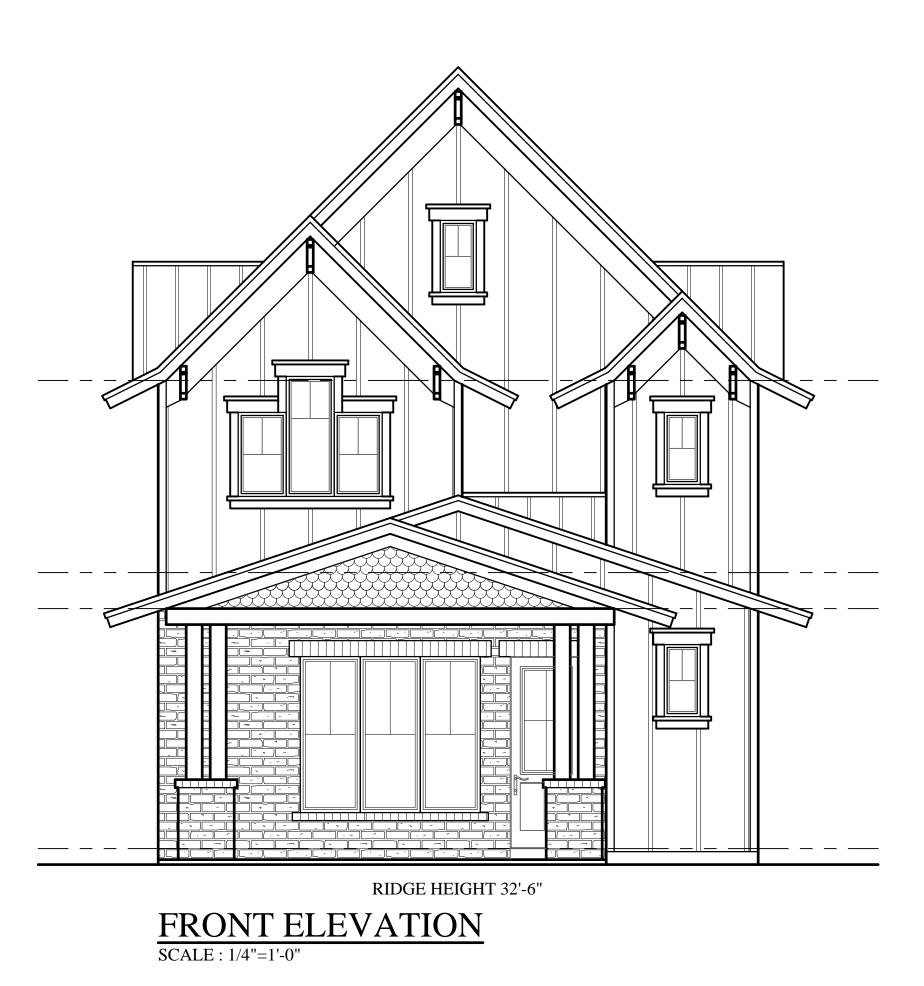
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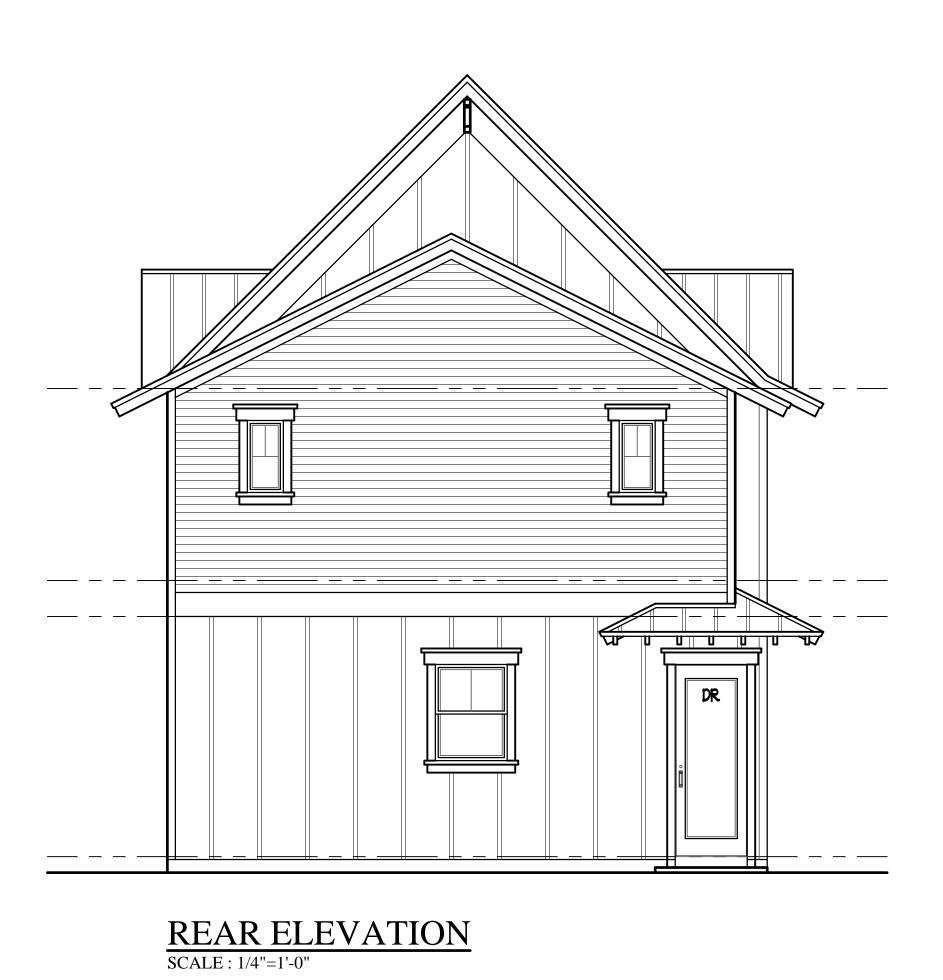
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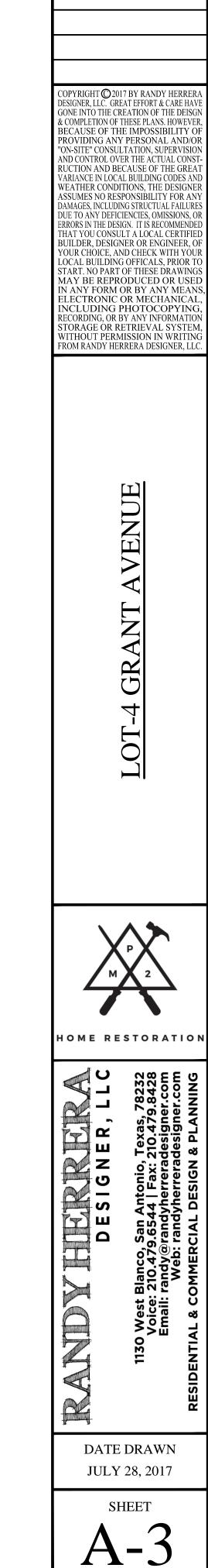
AND CONTROL OVER THE ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION AND BECAUSE OF THE GREAT
VARIANCE IN LOCAL BUILDING CODES AND
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AUGUST 6, 2017



## Beacon Hill Area Neighborhood Association

#### A NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Beacon Hill Area Neighborhood Association is a non-profit (501c) (4) Organization dedicated to neighborhood unity and revitalization\*

To: Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

From: Beacon Hill Area Neighborhood Association

RE: Design plans for Lot 20, 21, 22, and 23, Block 35, NCB 1827, located at 715 Grant Ave.

Date: August 15, 2017

Dear Office of Historic Preservation,

Beacon Hill Area Neighborhood Association supports the design plans for 715 Grant. The applicants, Megan Perez and Michael Perez, presented their plans to the BHANA general meeting on November 14, 2016 where they were met with general approval. ZUD members block walked and left flyers beforehand to the near neighbors regarding the meeting so that they might be better informed and most of them attended. The applicants presented their plans in more detail to BHANA's Zoning and Urban Design (ZUD) committee on December 1, 2016 where it was approved and then they returned for a discussion and vote at the BHANA meeting on January 9, 2017. The plan for 715 Grant was approved. The Perez's met again with the ZUD Committee again in August to present some changes and it was approved by ZUD.

We appreciate the efforts of Megan Perez and Michael Perez in working with our community to create a neighborhood-friendly development that will be an asset to Beacon Hill. We look forward to working with them in the future.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Spielman President Beacon Hill Area Neighborhood Association