

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

October 18, 2017

HDRC CASE NO: 2017-521
COMMON NAME: RIO 7
ADDRESS: 1430 S FLORES ST
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 2566 BLK 1 LOT E 84.8 FT OF 1, 2, 3 & 4 & NCB 2566 BLK 2 LOT W IRR 37.29 FT OF 1 & W IRR 53.9 FT OF 8
ZONING: I-1
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 5
APPLICANT: Deborah Schievelbein
OWNER: 1610 Broadway LTD
TYPE OF WORK: Exterior Modifications
REQUEST:

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

1. Replace the existing windows and doors.
2. Install new exit doors.
3. Install a canopy to cover eight parking stall adjacent to the north façade.
4. Install new roofing, door awnings, installation, gutters and downspouts and remove the two existing roof fans.
5. Re-face two existing signs.
6. Perform landscaping and hardscaping including the installation of asphalt, curbs, sidewalks and fencing.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Sec. 35-676. - Alteration, Restoration and Rehabilitation.

In considering whether to recommend approval or disapproval of an application for a certificate to alter, restore, rehabilitate, or add to a building, object, site or structure, the historic and design review commission shall be guided by the National Park Service Guidelines in addition to any specific design guidelines included in this subdivision.

- (a) Every reasonable effort shall be made to adapt the property in a manner which requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, object, or site and its environment.
- (b) The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, object, or site and its environment, shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features shall be avoided when possible.
- (c) All buildings, structures, objects, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance are prohibited.
- (d) Changes that may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, object, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
- (e) Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship, which characterize a building, structure, object, or site, shall be kept where possible.
- (f) Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should reflect the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historical, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
- (g) The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building's materials shall not be permitted.
- (h) Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archaeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any project.
- (i) Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.
- (j) Wherever possible, new additions or alterations to buildings, structures, objects, or sites shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the building,

structure, object, or site would be unimpaired.

UDC Section 35-673. – Site Design Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) **Prohibition of Structures, Buildings, Roofs or Skywalks Over the River Channel.** No structure, building, roof or skywalk may be constructed over the river channel, or by-pass channel with the exception of structures for flood control purposes, open air pedestrian bridges at ground or river level, and street bridges. The river channel is the natural course of the river as modified for flood control purposes and the Pershing-Catalpa ditch.

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

(1) **Two or More Buildings on a Site.**

A. Cluster buildings to create active open spaces such as courtyards along the street and river edges. Site plazas and courtyards, if possible, so that they are shaded in the summer and are sunny in the winter.

(2) **Primary and Secondary Entrances**

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

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

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

(c) **Topography and Drainage.** The natural contours of occasional hillsides and riverbanks contribute to the distinct character of the San Antonio River and shall be considered in site designs for new development. Site plans shall minimize the need for cut and fill. It should be considered as an opportunity for positive enhancements through the creative use of terraces and retaining walls.

(1) **Visual Impacts of Cut and Fill.** Divide a grade change of more than ten (10) vertical feet into a series of benches and terraces. Terrace steep slopes following site contours. When creating site benches, using sloped "transitional

areas" as part of the required landscaping is appropriate.

(2) Minimize the Potential for Erosion at the Riverbank. Grade slopes at a stable angle not to exceed four to one (4:1) and provide plant material that will stabilize the soil such as vigorous ground covers, vines or turf planting that are native and noninvasive species as found on the permissible plant list maintained by the parks and recreation department. Use of stabilizing materials such as geo-web or geo-grid is permitted as long as plant material is used to conceal the grid.

Use of terraced walls is permitted when there is a slope of more than four to one (4:1).

(3) Retaining Walls. Limit the height of a retaining wall to less than six (6) feet. If the retaining wall must exceed six (6) feet, a series of six-foot terrace walls is acceptable. Walls at dams and locks are excluded from this requirement. If in the opinion of the historic preservation officer a higher wall is consistent with the adopted conceptual plan of the river, a higher wall (not to exceed twelve (12) feet) is allowed. Materials used for the walls may include limestone, stucco, brick, clay, tile, timber, or textured concrete. (see Figure 673-2)

(4) Enhance or Incorporate Acequias Into The Landscape Design and Drainage Scheme of the Site. Where archeological evidence indicates a site contains or has contained a Spanish colonial acequia, incorporate the original path of the acequia as a natural drainageway or a landscape feature of the site by including it as part of the open space plan, and a feature of the landscape design.

(5) Design of Stormwater Management Facilities to be a Landscape Amenity. Where above ground stormwater management facilities are required, such facilities shall be multi-purpose amenities. For example, water quality features can be included as part of the site landscaping and detention facilities can be included as part of a hardscape patio. Using an open concrete basin as a detention pond is prohibited.

(6) Walls and Fences at Detention Areas.

A. When the topography of the site exceeds a four to one (4:1) slope and it becomes necessary to use a masonry wall as part of the detention area, use a textured surface and incorporate plant materials, from the plant list maintained by the parks department, that will drape over the edge to soften the appearance of the structure.

B. The use of solid board or chain link fence with or without slats is prohibited. A welded wire, tubular steel, wrought iron or garden loop is permitted.

(7) Roof Drainage into the River.

A. All roof drainage and other run-off drainage shall conform to public works department standards so that they \ drain into sewer and storm drains rather than the river. Drainage of this type shall not be piped into the river unless the outlet is below the normal waterline of the river at normal flow rates.

B. All downspouts or gutters draining water from roofs or parapets shall be extended underground under walks and patios to the San Antonio River's edge or stormwater detention facility so that such drainage will not erode or otherwise damage the Riverwalk, landscaping or river retaining walls.

C. All piping and air-conditioning wastewater systems shall be kept in good repair. Water to be drained purposely from these systems, after being tested and adjudged free from pollution, shall be drained in the same manner prescribed in subsection (7)A. above.

(d) Riverside Setbacks. Riverside setbacks for both buildings and accessory structures are established to reinforce the defined character of the specific river improvement overlay district and help to define an edge at the river pathway that is varied according to the relationship of the river and the street. In the more urban areas, buildings should align closer to the river edge, while in more rural areas the buildings should be set farther away.

(1) Minimum setback requirements are per the following Table 673-1.

Description	RIO-1	RIO-2	RIO-3	RIO-4	RIO-5	RIO-6
Riverside Setback	20 FT	15 FT	0 FT	20 FT	50 ft	100 FT

(2) Designation of a development node district provides for a minimum riverside setback of zero (0) feet.

(e) Landscape Design. Lush and varied landscapes are part of the tradition of the San Antonio River. These design standards apply to landscaping within an individual site. Additional standards follow that provide more specific standards for the public pathway along the river and street edges.

(1) Provide Variety in Landscape Design. Provide variety in the landscape experience along the river by varying landscape designs between properties. No more than seventy-five (75) percent of the landscape materials, including plants, shall be the same as those on adjacent properties. (see Figure 673-4).

(2) Planting Requirements in Open Space Abutting the River. On publicly-owned land leased by the adjoining property owner, if applicable, and/or within privately owned setbacks adjacent to the river, a minimum percentage of the open space, excluding building footprint, lease space under bridges and parking requirements, are required to be planted according to Table 673-2.

A. Planting requirements in RIO-4, RIO-5, and RIO-6 should continue the restoration landscape efforts along the river banks. Planting in these RIO districts is to be less formal so as to maintain the rural setting of the river.

B. In "RIO-3," if existing conditions don't meet the standards as set out in Table 673-2, the owner or lessee will not have to remove paving to add landscaping in order to meet the standards until there is a substantial remodeling of the outdoor area. Substantial remodeling will include replacement of seventy-five (75) percent of the paving materials, or replacement of balcony and stair structures.

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

(1) Incorporate Existing Vegetation. Extend the use of landscape materials, including plants, shrubs and trees that are used in the public areas of the river onto adjacent private areas to form a cohesive design.

(2) Use indigenous and noninvasive species characteristic of the specific site as found on the permissible plant list maintained by the parks and recreation department or the Unified Development Code Plant List found in Appendix E. In "RIO-3," plantings of tropical and semi-tropical plants with perennial background is permitted.

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

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

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

A. A maximum of six hundred (600) square feet is allowed for a single paving material before the paving material must be divided or separated with a paving material that is different in texture, pattern, color or material. A separation using a different material must be a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches wide, the full width of the pathway.

B. A maximum of one hundred (100) lineal feet is allowed in a walkway before the pattern must change in districts "RIO-2," "RIO-3," and "RIO-4." A maximum of five hundred twenty-eight (528) lineal feet is allowed before the pattern must change in districts "RIO-1," "RIO-5" and "RIO-6." The change of material at five hundred twenty-eight (528) lineal feet will define and delineate one-tenth-mile markers.

C. In "RIO-3," the Riverwalk pathway shall be delineated by using a separate material that is clearly distinguished from the adjacent patio paving materials. If the historic Hugman drawings indicate a sidewalk width and pattern on the site, that paving pattern and material shall be replicated.

(h) Site Walls and Fences. Site walls and fences are used to help divide spaces, screen unsightly objects and provide privacy. However, the character of the San Antonio River is such that walls shall not be erected in such a way as to block views of the river from public spaces.

(1) Use of Site Walls to Define Outdoor Spaces.

A. Use of low scale walls (twenty-four (24) inches to forty-eight (48) inches) to divide space, create a variety in landscaping and define edges is permitted.

B. Solid walls (up to seventy-two (72) inches) are permitted to: screen mechanical equipment, garbage receptacles and other unsightly areas; and provide privacy at the back of lots up to the front building face.

(2) Site Wall and Fence Materials.

A. On properties abutting the river, site walls and fence materials may be constructed of: stone, block, tile, stucco, wrought iron, tubular steel, welded wire or a combination of masonry and metal, cedar posts and welded wire or garden loop or other materials having similar characteristics. All other properties, not abutting the river may use the above listed materials plus wood fencing.

B. All chain link fences are prohibited for properties abutting the river. For properties that do not abut the river chain link is only allowed in the rear yard if not readily visible from the right-of-way. Barbed wire, razor wire, and concertina are prohibited in all RIO districts.

(i) Street Furnishings. Street furnishings are exterior amenities, including but not limited to, tables, chairs, umbrellas, landscape pots, wait stations, valet stations, bicycle racks, planters, benches, bus shelters, kiosks, waste receptacles and similar items that help to define pedestrian use areas. Handcrafted street furnishings are particularly important in San Antonio, and therefore this tradition of craftsmanship and of providing street furniture is encouraged.

(1) Prohibited Street Furnishings in Riverwalk Area. The following street furnishings are prohibited within the

publicly owned portion of the Riverwalk area, whether or not the property is leased, and on the exterior of the riverside of buildings directly adjacent to the publicly owned portion of the river:

- A. Vending machines.
- B. Automatic teller machines.
- C. Pay phones.
- D. Photo booths.
- E. Automated machines such as, but not limited to, penny crunching machines, blood pressure machines, fortune-telling machines, video games, animated characters and other machines that are internally illuminated, or have moving parts, or make noise, or have flashing lights.
- F. Inanimate figures such as horses, kangaroos, bears, gorillas, mannequins or any such animal, cartoon or human figure. This section does not affect public art as defined in Appendix "A" of this chapter.
- G. Monitors (i.e., television screens, computer screens).
- H. Speakers.

(2) Street Furnishing Materials.

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

(3) Advertising on Street Furnishings.

- A. No commercial logos, trademarks, decals, product names whether specific or generic, or names of businesses and organizations shall be allowed on street furnishings.
- B. Product or business advertising is prohibited on all street furnishings.
- C. Notwithstanding the restrictions above, applications may be approved for purposes of donor or non-profit recognition.

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

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

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

- A. Site lighting shall include illumination of parking areas, buildings, pedestrian routes, dining areas, design features and public ways.
- B. Outdoor spaces adjoining and visible from the river right-of-way shall have average ambient light levels of between one (1) and three (3) foot-candles with a minimum of 0.5-foot candles and a maximum of six (6) foot-candles at any point measured on the ground plane. Interior spaces visible from the river right-of-way on the river level and ground floor level shall use light sources with no more than the equivalent lumens of a one hundred-watt incandescent bulb. Exterior balconies, porches and canopies adjoining and visible from the river right-of-way shall use light sources with the equivalent lumens of a sixty-watt incandescent bulb with average ambient light levels no greater than the lumen output of a one hundred-watt incandescent light bulb as long as average foot candle standards are not exceeded. Accent lighting of landscape or building features including specimen plants, gates, entries, water features, art work, stairs, and ramps may exceed these standards by a multiple of 2.5. Recreational fields and activity areas that require higher light levels shall be screened from the river hike and bike pathways with a landscape buffer.
- C. Exterior light fixtures that use the equivalent of more than one hundred-watt incandescent bulbs shall not emit a significant amount of the fixture's total output above a vertical cut-off angle of ninety (90) degrees. Any structural part of the fixture providing this cut-off angle must be permanently affixed.
- D. Lighting spillover to the publicly owned areas of the river or across property lines shall not exceed one-half (½) of one (1) foot-candle measured at any point ten (10) feet beyond the property line.

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

(3) Light Temperature and Color.

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

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

- A. All security lighting shall be shielded so that the light sources are not visible from a public way.
- B. Lighting (uplighting and downlighting) that is positioned to highlight a building or outdoor artwork shall be aimed at the object to be illuminated, not pointed into the sky.
- C. Fixtures shall not distract from, or obscure important architectural features of the building. Lighting fixtures shall be a subordinate feature on the building unless they are incorporated into the over-all design scheme of the building.

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

- A. Flashing lights.
- B. Rotating lights.
- C. Chaser lights.
- D. Exposed neon.
- E. Seasonal decorating lights such as festoon, string or rope lights, except between November 20 and January 10.
- F. Flood lamps.

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

(k) Curbs and Gutters.

(1) Construct Curb and Gutter Along the Street Edge of a Property.

- A. Install curbs and gutter along the street edge at the time of improving a parcel.
- B. In order to preserve the rural character of RIO-5 and RIO-6, the HPO in coordination with public works and the development services department may waive the requirement of curbs and gutters.

(l) Access to Public Pathway Along the River. These requirements are specifically for those properties adjacent to the river to provide a connection to the publicly owned pathway along the river. The connections are to stimulate and enhance urban activity, provide path connections in an urban context, enliven street activity, and protect the ambiance and character of the river area.

(1) A stair, ramp or elevator connecting the publicly owned pathway at the river to private property along the river is allowed by right at the following locations:

- A. At all street and vehicular bridge crossings over the river.
- B. Where publicly owned streets dead end into the river.
- C. Where the pedestrian pathway in the Riverwalk area is located at the top of bank and there is a two-foot or less grade change between the private property and the pathway.

(2) If there is a grade change greater than two (2) feet between the private property and the publicly owned pathway at the river then the following conditions apply:

- A. Access to the publicly owned pathway is limited to one (1) connection per property, with the exception that connections are always allowed at street and vehicular bridge crossings. For example if one (1) property extends the entire block face from street crossing to street crossing the owner would be allowed three (3) access points if the distance requirements were met.
- B. The minimum distance between access points shall be ninety-five (95) feet. Only street and vehicular bridge connections are exempted. Mid-block access points must meet this requirement.
- C. Reciprocal access agreements between property owners are permitted.

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

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

(m) Buffering and Screening. The manner in which screening and buffering elements are designed on a site greatly affects the character of the river districts. In general, service areas shall be screened or buffered. "Buffers" are considered to be landscaped berms, planters or planting beds; whereas, more solid "screens" include fences and walls. When site development creates an unavoidable negative visual impact on abutting properties or to the public right-of-way, it shall be mitigated with a landscape design that will buffer or screen it.

(1) Landscape Buffers Shall be Used in the Following Circumstances: To buffer the edges of a parking lot from pedestrian ways and outdoor use areas, (such as patios, and courtyards), and as an option to screening in order to buffer service areas, garbage disposal areas, mechanical equipment, storage areas, maintenance yards, equipment storage areas and other similar activities that by their nature create unsightly views from pedestrian ways, streets, public ROWs and adjoining property.

- (2) Screening Elements Shall be Used in the Following Circumstances: To screen service areas, storage areas, or garbage areas from pedestrian ways.
- (3) Exceptions for Site Constraints. Due to site constraints, in all RIOs and specifically for "RIO-3" where there is less than ten (10) feet to provide for the minimum landscape berm, a screen may be used in conjunction with plantings to meet the intent of these standards. For example a low site wall may be combined with plant materials to create a buffer with a lesser cross sectional width.
- (4) Applicable Bufferyard Types. Table 510-2 establishes minimum plant materials required for each bufferyard type. For purposes of this section, type C shall be the acceptable minimum type.
- (5) Applicable Screening Fence and Wall Types. Screening fences and walls shall be subject to conditions of subsection 35-673(h), Walls and Fences.
- (n) Service Areas and Mechanical Equipment. Service areas and mechanical equipment should be visually unobtrusive and should be integrated with the design of the site and building. Noise generated from mechanical equipment shall not exceed city noise regulations.
 - (1) Locate service entrances, waste disposal areas and other similar uses adjacent to service lanes and away from major streets and the river.
 - A. Position utility boxes so that they cannot be seen from the public Riverwalk path, or from major streets, by locating them on the sides of buildings and away from pedestrian and vehicular routes. Locating them within interior building corners, at building offsets or other similar locations where the building mass acts as a shield from public view is preferred.
 - B. Orient the door to a trash enclosure to face away from the street when feasible.
 - C. Air intake and exhaust systems, or other mechanical equipment that generates noise, smoke or odors, shall not be located at the pedestrian level.
 - (2) Screening of service entrance shall be compatible with the buildings on the block face.
 - A. When it would be visible from a public way, a service area shall be visually compatible with the buildings on the block face.
 - B. A wall will be considered compatible if it uses the same material as other buildings on the block, or is painted a neutral color such as beige, gray or dark green or if it is in keeping with the color scheme of the adjacent building.
- (o) Bicycle Parking. On-site bicycle parking helps promote a long term sustainable strategy for development in RIO districts. Bicycle parking shall be placed in a well lit and accessible area. UDC bicycle parking requirements in UDC 35-526 can be met through indoor bicycle storage facilities in lieu of outdoor bike rack fixtures.

UDC Section 35-678. – Sigs and Billboards in the RIO

(a) General Provisions.

- (1) This section governs all exterior signs and all interior signs hung within ten (10) feet of an exterior fenestration, or those signs intended to be read by exterior patrons.
 - A. All signage within an RIO district shall conform to all city codes and must have approval of the historic preservation officer prior to installation.
 - B. Permits must be obtained following approval of a certificate of appropriateness.
 - C. No sign shall be painted, constructed, erected, remodeled, refaced, relocated, expanded or otherwise altered until it has been approved and a permit has been obtained from the development services department in accordance with the provisions of this section and applicable city code.
 - D. Signs, visual displays or graphics shall advertise only the business on the premises unless otherwise allowed in this section.
 - E. Temporary displays for permitted events are authorized if in accordance with chapter 28 of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas.
- (2) When reviewing applications for signage the historic preservation officer and the historic and design review commission shall consider the visual impact on nearby historic resources.
 - A. Signs should respect and respond to the environment and landmark or district character in which constructed.
 - B. Signs should respect and respond to the river improvement overlay districts character and the historic Riverwalk.
 - C. The content or advertising message carried by permitted signs shall pertain to the business located on the same premises as the sign or to any otherwise lawful noncommercial message that does not direct attention to a

business operated for profit, or to a commodity or service for sale, provided that signs erected on buildings with multiple businesses within shall pertain to any such business within.

(3) For signs with changeable message panels, the changeable message area of the sign shall not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the total sign area, except for gasoline price signs which shall not exceed seventy-five (75) percent of the total sign area. Electronic changeable message boards shall be prohibited.

(4) The name of a business may be changed through the administrative approval process if the sign conforms to the provisions of this section, and if the color, size, and style of lettering, and illumination of the sign remain the same.

(5) Provisions under this section shall comply with chapter 28 of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas. In cases where provisions under this section are stricter or a sign is designated as a contributing structure, then this section shall control.

(6) Special consideration should be given to the character of the sign itself proposed in the application, and whether the proposed sign has inherently historic characteristics which may fall outside of the guidelines presented below but which would contribute to the historic district, landmark or area for which it is being proposed. Additionally, when reviewing applications for signage the historic preservation officer and the historic and design review commission shall consider the visual impact on nearby historic resources.

(7) Memorials, markers, naming rights of public property, and recognition of charitable donations given to the City of San Antonio shall be additionally governed by any formal action passed by city council.

(b) Sign Definitions. For signage definitions, refer to subsection 35-612(b) and chapter 28 of the City Code.

(c) Standards for Sign Design and Placement. In considering whether to recommend approval or disapproval of an application to construct or alter signage on a building, object, site, or structure in a river improvement overlay district, review shall be guided by the following standards in addition to any specific design guidelines approved by city council.

(1) Primary sign design considerations shall be identification and legibility. Size, scale, height, color and location of signs shall be harmonious with, and properly related to, the overall character of the district and structure. Sign materials shall be compatible with that of the building facade. Highly reflective materials that will be difficult to read are not permitted.

(2) Signs which describe, point, or direct the reader to a specific place or along a specific course, such as "entrance," "exit," and "disabled persons access," as well as government signs, shall be reviewed but shall not be included in total allowable signage area. Emergency signs shall be exempt from historic and design review commission approval.

(3) All graphic elements shall reinforce the architectural integrity of any building. Signs shall not disfigure, damage, mar, alter, or conceal architectural features or details and shall be limited to sizes that are in scale with the architecture and the streetscape. Emblems and symbols of identification used as principal structural or architectural design elements on a facade shall not be included in the total allowable signage per facade per structure when approved. Review shall be guided by the building's proportion and scale when such elements are incorporated.

(4) Graphics and signage may be illuminated by indirect, internal, or bare-bulb sources, providing that glare is not produced; by indirect light sources concealed by a hood or diffuser; by internal illumination with standard opal glass or other translucent material or with an equal or smaller light transmission factor. All illumination shall be steady and stationary. Neon lighting shall be permitted when used as an integral architectural element or artwork appropriate to the site. For purposes of this subsection, "Glare" shall mean an illumination level of six (6) Lux or greater at the property boundary. If internal illumination is used, it shall be designed to be subordinate to the overall building composition. Light fixtures should reflect the design period of the building on which they are placed. The use of ambient light from storefront or streetlights is encouraged.

(5) Signage requests for multi-tenant buildings must complement existing signage with regards to size, number, placement and design, unless such existing signage is not in conformity with regulations in this article. It is recommended that the building owner or their agent develop a master signage plan or signage guidelines for the total building or property. If a property has an approved master signage plan on file with the historic preservation officer, then applications for signage may be approved administratively at the discretion of the historic preservation officer provided that they comply with such master signage plan. Notwithstanding the above, signs may not exceed the maximum size and height limitation of signage contained in chapter 28, article 9.

(d) Proportion of Signs. For all signage, signage width and height must be in proportion to the facade, respecting the size, scale and mass of the facade, building height, and rhythms and sizes of window and door openings. The building facade shall be considered as part of an overall sign program but the sign shall be subordinate to the overall building composition. Additionally, signs shall respect and respond to the character and/or period of the area in which they are being placed.

(e) Number and Size of Signs.

(1) Number and Size. The historic and design review commission shall be guided in its decisions by the total number of businesses or services per building and the percentage of visible storefront occupied by each business or service.

Applicants may apply for up to three (3) signs total. Total signage for all applicants shall not exceed fifty (50) square feet unless additional signs and/or additional total footage is approved. Additional square footage may be approved provided that the additional signage is in conformity with, and does not interfere with, the pedestrian experience on the Riverwalk. The additional square footage shall be based upon the size and scope of the site. Signs should reflect the type and speed of traffic they are meant to attract. Signs designed for pedestrians and drivers of slow moving cars should not be the same size as signs designed for highway traffic.

(2) Sign Area. The sign area shall be determined in the following manner:

A. Sign Areas. The area of a sign shall be computed on the actual area of the sign. Sign area shall be calculated as the area within a parallelogram, triangle, circle, semicircle or other regular geometric figure including all letters, figures, graphics or other elements of the sign, together with the framework or background of the sign. The supporting framework of the sign shall not be included in determining sign area unless such supporting framework forms an integral part of the sign display, as determined by the historic preservation officer. If the sign is located on a decorative fence or wall, when such fence or wall otherwise meets these or other ordinances or regulations and is clearly incidental to the display itself, the fence or wall shall not be included in the sign area. In the cases of signs with more than one (1) sign face, including but not restricted to double-faced signs, back-to-back signs, overhanging signs, and projecting signs, each side of the sign shall be included in total allowable signage area.

B. Channel Letter Signs. For channel letter signs, the sign area shall be the smallest rectangle that will encompass the limits of the writing, including spaces between the letters. Each advertising message shall be considered separately.

(3) Building Identification Signs. An additional building identification sign may be placed on a building with multiple tenants, if the building name is not the same as the business(s) housed within and such sign is recommended for approval by the historic and design review commission. This type of sign is to identify a building as a destination, shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet, shall not be included in the total allowable signage area, and shall not include names of individual businesses.

(4) Freestanding Signs. Freestanding signs are allowed provided the sign does not interfere with pedestrian or vehicular traffic. Freestanding signs shall be perpendicular to the street, two-sided and no taller than six (6) feet. Freestanding signs shall not be located in the right-of-way.

A. Projecting Arm Signs. Signs hung from poles are allowed. Pole height shall not exceed six (6) feet and the pole diameter shall not exceed three (3) inches. Blade signs are not allowed to project over a sidewalk or other right-of-way.

(f) Allowable Signs Not Included in the Total Signage Area.

(1) Parking lot signs identifying entrances and exits to a parking lot or driveway, but only when there is one-way traffic flow. No more than one (1) sign shall be permitted for each driveway entrance or exit, and no corporate or business logos shall be permitted. Additionally, parking lot signs to identify divisions of the parking lot into sections and to control vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic within the lot provided that no corporate or business logos shall be permitted. Signs approved under this category shall not be included in the total allowable signage per structure.

(2) Dates of erection, monumental citations, commemorative tablets, insignia of local, state or federal government, and like when carved into stone, concrete or similar material or made of bronze, aluminum or other permanent type construction and made an integral part of the structure. Signs approved under this category shall not be included in the total allowable signage per structure.

(3) Information signs of a public or quasi-public nature identifying or locating a hospital, public building, college, publicly-owned parking area, historic area, major tourist attraction or similar public or quasi-public activity; and also including signs identifying restrooms or other facilities relating to such places or activities. Signs approved under this category shall not be included in the total allowable signage per structure.

(4) Incidental signs, including signs designating business hours, street numbers, credit card acceptance and the like provided that the signs are not freestanding, the total of all such signs shall not exceed four (4) square feet for each business, and the signs are non-illuminated. Incidental signs shall not be included in the total allowable signage per structure.

(5) Real estate signs, advertising the sale, rental or lease of the premises or part of the premises on which the signs are displayed. The maximum sign area shall be eight (8) square feet. Only one (1) sign will be permitted for each building for sale or lease that is adjacent to the Riverwalk. The sign is permitted to remain only while that particular building is for sale or the lease space is available.

(k) Prohibited Signs. The following signs are prohibited:

- (1) Billboards, junior billboards, portable signs, and advertising benches;
- (2) Any sign placed upon a building, object, site, or structure in any manner so as to disfigure, damage, or conceal any window opening, door, or significant architectural feature or detail of any building;
- (3) Any sign or sign spinner which advertises commercial off-premises businesses, products, activities, services, or events unless otherwise allowed in this article;
- (4) Any sign which does not identify a business or service within the river improvement overlay district unless otherwise allowed in this article;
- (5) Any non-contributing sign which is abandoned or damaged beyond fifty (50) percent of its replacement value, including parts of old or unused signs. All remnants such as supports, brackets and braces must also be removed;
- (6) Any attachment to an already affixed sign which does not meet the provisions of the City Code;
- (7) Roof mounted signs, except in the cases of landmark signs or unless approved in accordance with standards set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of this section. Contributing roof mounted signs may be resurfaced with an approved certificate of appropriateness. The square footage of roof mounted signs shall be included in the total allowable signage for the building;
- (8) Pole-mounted cabinet signs and pylon signs;
- (9) Digital displays, digital and/or LED lighted signs, not to include LED light sources that do not meet the definition of a sign, with or without rotating, flashing lettering, icons or images.

Except as provided below:

- A. A public transportation agency may incorporate transit information signage into transit shelters, utilizing LED or digital technology, provided the signage is contained within or under the transit shelter, and is limited to five (5) square feet of signage area, and one (1) sign per thirty (30) linear feet of pedestrian shelter.
 - B. A public transportation agency may incorporate transit information signage into a monument sign at transit stops, utilizing LED or digital technology, provided it is limited to five (5) square feet of signage area.
 - C. A public transportation agency may incorporate transit information signage into a monument sign at transit facilities (other than transit stops), utilizing LED or digital technology, provided it is limited to seven (7) square feet of signage area.
 - D. The historic preservation officer may impose additional restrictions on illumination to ensure that the character of signs are harmonious with the character of the structures on which they are to be placed and designated landmarks or districts in the area, provided that such restrictions are reasonably related to other conforming signs and conforming structures in the area, do not unreasonably restrict the amount of signage allowed by this section, and are in keeping with the intent of this section. Among other things, consideration shall be given to the location and illumination of the sign in relation to the surrounding buildings, the use of appropriate materials, the size and style of lettering and graphics, and the type of lighting proposed.
 - E. Digital displays, digital and/or LED lighted signs are authorized in conjunction with a temporary display for a permitted event if in accordance with chapter 28 of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas.
- (10) Revolving signs or signs with a moving component.
 - (11) Any sandwich board which conflicts with the Americans with Disabilities Act, or which disrupts or interferes with pedestrian or other traffic.
 - (12) Any sign that obscures a sign display by a public authority for the purpose of giving instructions or directions or other public information.
 - (13) Any sign which consists of pennants, ribbons, spinners or other similar moving devices.
 - (14) Any sign, except official notices and advertisements, which is nailed, tacked, posted or in any other manner attached to any utility pole or structure or supporting wire, cable, or pipe; or to any tree on any street or sidewalk or to public property of any description.
 - (15) Moored balloons, wind jammers or other floating or inflated signs that are tethered to the ground or to a structure.
 - (16) Any permanent or temporary sign affixed to, painted on, or placed in or upon any parked vehicle, parked trailer or other parked device capable of being towed, which is parked so as to advertise the business to the passing motorist or pedestrian; and whose primary purpose is to provide additional on-site signage or is to serve the function of an outdoor advertising sign. Excluded from this are vehicles or equipment that are in operating condition, currently registered and licensed to operate on public streets with a valid inspection sticker, and actively used in the daily function of the business to which such signs relate; vehicles/equipment engaged in active construction projects; vehicles or equipment offered for rent to the general public and stored on-premises and otherwise allowed under applicable city ordinance. Notwithstanding the above, signs designated as a contributing sign or structure by the historic preservation officer shall not be prohibited unless or until such designation is revoked.

FINDINGS:

- a. The structure at 1430 S Flores was constructed circa 1945 and first appears on the 1951 Sanborn Map as a tire repair shop. The Sanborn map notes that the structure featured materials including steel joists, concrete and curtain walls. At this time, the applicant has proposed modifications which include window replacement, exterior and fenestration modifications, roof replacement and site work.
- b. **WINDOW REPLACEMENT (West Elevation)** – The applicant has proposed to replace the existing windows and doors. On the west elevation, the applicant has proposed to remove the existing windows and the framed window opening which includes a concrete canopy. The applicant has proposed to remove the existing, steel windows and install four new windows. The windows would feature a height that is consistent with the previous windows.
- c. **WINDOW REPLACEMENT (South Elevation, under canopy)** – The applicant has proposed to remove three existing windows and modify two of the window openings. The left two windows are fixed windows while the right window is a steel, divided lite window. The applicant has proposed for the outside two window openings to be modified in height.
- d. **WINDOW REPLACEMENT (South Elevation, Cevallos)** – The applicant has proposed to modify two original window openings and replace two original steel windows. The applicant has proposed to reduce the windows in height and between the windows, modify the original scored concrete detailing.
- e. **WINDOW REPLACEMENT (North Elevation)** – The applicant has proposed to modify six original window openings on the north elevation by reducing three in height while eliminating the remaining three entirely.
- f. **WINDOW REMOVAL (East Elevation)** – The applicant has proposed to remove three original window openings on the east elevation. The southernmost window opening will become the location of a proposed door opening. Staff finds this proposed door installation appropriate given that it maintains the width of the original opening.
- g. **WINDOW REPLACEMENT** – Many of the existing windows as well as the existing windows openings are original to the structure. The steel divided lite windows are an architectural element that is consistent with industrial structures constructed in this era. Staff finds that the applicant should maintain the existing window openings as they exist. For heating and cooling purposes, which the applicant has noted has contributed to the proposal for reduced openings, staff finds that the applicant should seal and enclose the openings within the building envelope, preserving original openings while enveloping the conditioned space. The existing window canopy on the west elevation as well a scored wall detailing on the south elevation should remain.
- h. **CANOPY INSTALLATION** – The applicant has proposed to construct a parking canopy to cover eight parking stalls to the north of the north façade. Generally, staff finds the proposed location and concept appropriate; however, the applicant is to submit construction documents to staff for review prior to approval.
- i. **DOOR REPLACEMENT & MODIFICATIONS** – The applicant has proposed to replace one door on the south elevation and modify its opening to include sidelites. Also on the south façade, the applicant has proposed to remove an original door opening. On the north elevation, the applicant has proposed to install two new exit doors. On the east elevation the applicant has proposed to infill an existing door opening and transom window and install a new door at an existing window opening. Staff finds the proposed modifications to door openings to be appropriate. The proposed new door and sidelites should remain the same width as the existing door opening.
- j. **ROOFING, AWNINGS & GUTTERS** – The applicant has proposed to remove the existing roof fans and roof fan hoods, install a new roofing system above the existing roof raising the total height approximately 6 to 8 inches, install canopies above exit doors and install gutters and downspouts. Staff finds the proposed modifications to be appropriate and consistent with the UDC Section 35-676.
- k. **SIGNAGE** – The applicant has proposed to resurface the existing pole sign and billboard on site. Staff finds the refacing of the pole sign cabinet to be appropriate; however, staff finds the installation of signage on the billboard to be excessive.
- l. **LANDSCAPING** – The applicant has proposed landscaping which includes the installation of various landscaping materials including small ground cover plants, crushed granite and various plants that are native to South Texas. Staff finds the proposed landscaping to be appropriate. In addition to the introduction of new plant materials, the applicant has proposed to resurface the existing asphalt parking lot. Staff finds this appropriate.
- m. **FENCING** – The applicant has proposed to replace the existing chain link fence with a six foot tall metal fence along the west property line. Staff finds this appropriate.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval of items #2 through #4 and #6, the installation and modification of doors, the installation of a new roof, awnings and gutters, landscaping and fencing with the following stipulations:

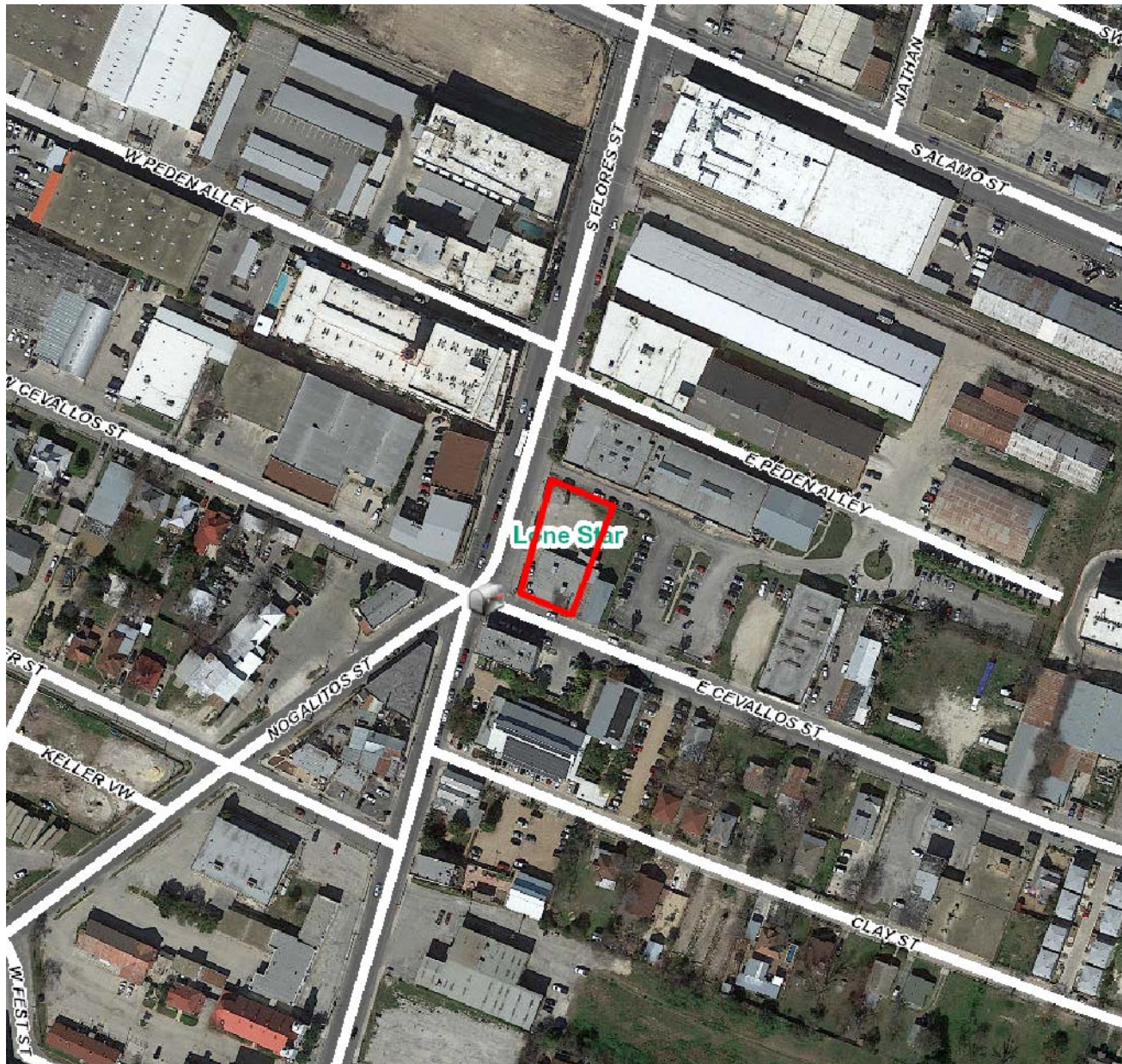
- i. The existing window canopy on the west elevation as well a scored wall detailing on the south elevation should remain.
- ii. The proposed new door and sidelites on the south elevation should remain the same width as the existing door opening.

Staff recommends approval of item #1, window replacement with the stipulation that the proposed new windows feature a similar appearance, profile and type as the original.

Staff recommends approval of item #5, the re-facing of the existing pole sign cabinet, but does not recommend the re-facing of the billboard.

CASE MANAGER:

Edward Hall



Flex Viewer

Powered by ArcGIS Server

Printed: Oct 13, 2017

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EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: N.T.S.



EXISTING SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
SCALE: N.T.S.

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC



EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: N.T.S.



EXISTING WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: N.T.S.

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC



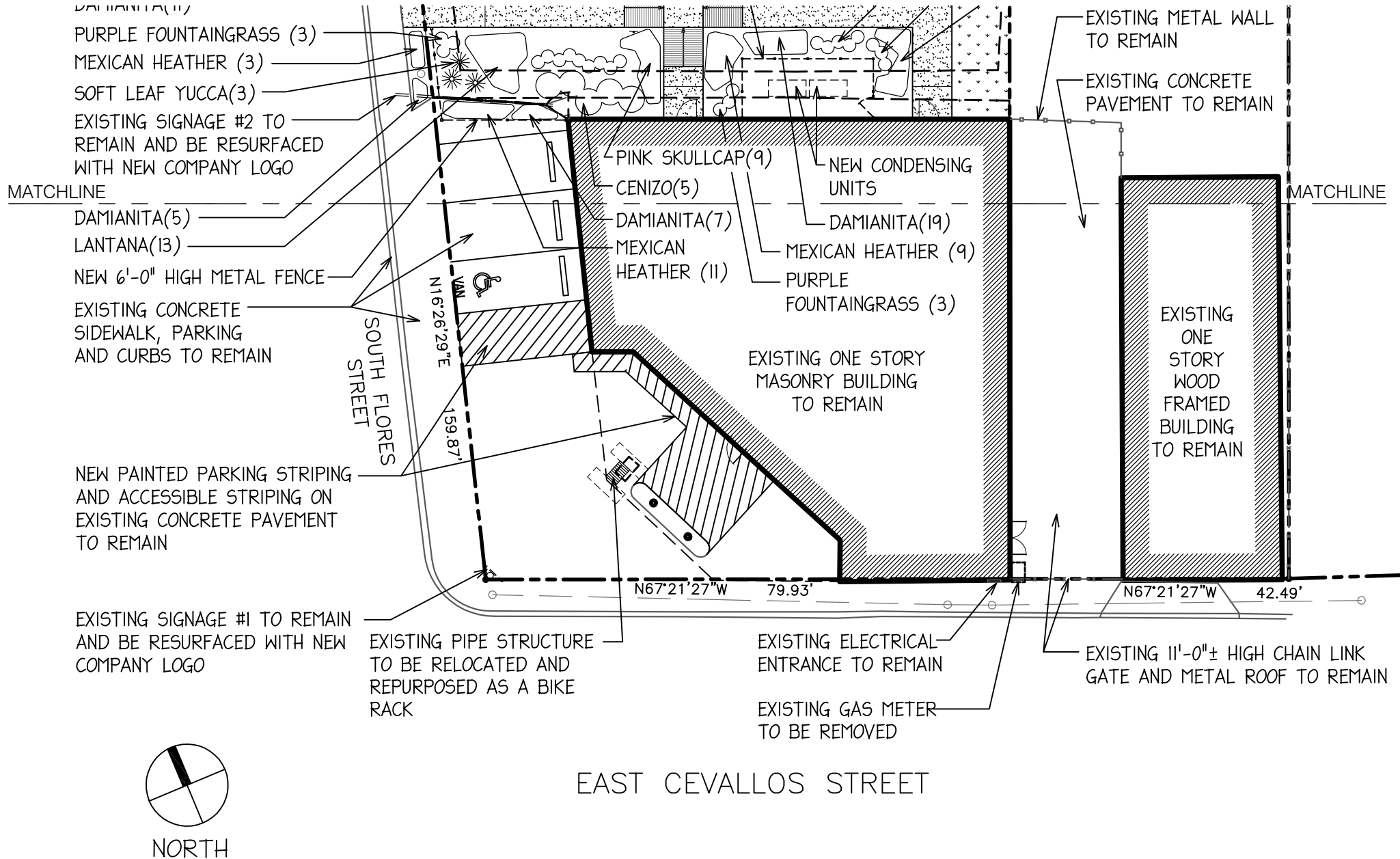
EXISTING WEST ELEVATION OF BLDG #2
SCALE: N.T.S.



EXISTING EAST ELEV BLDG #1 & WEST ELEV BLDG #2
SCALE: N.T.S.

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

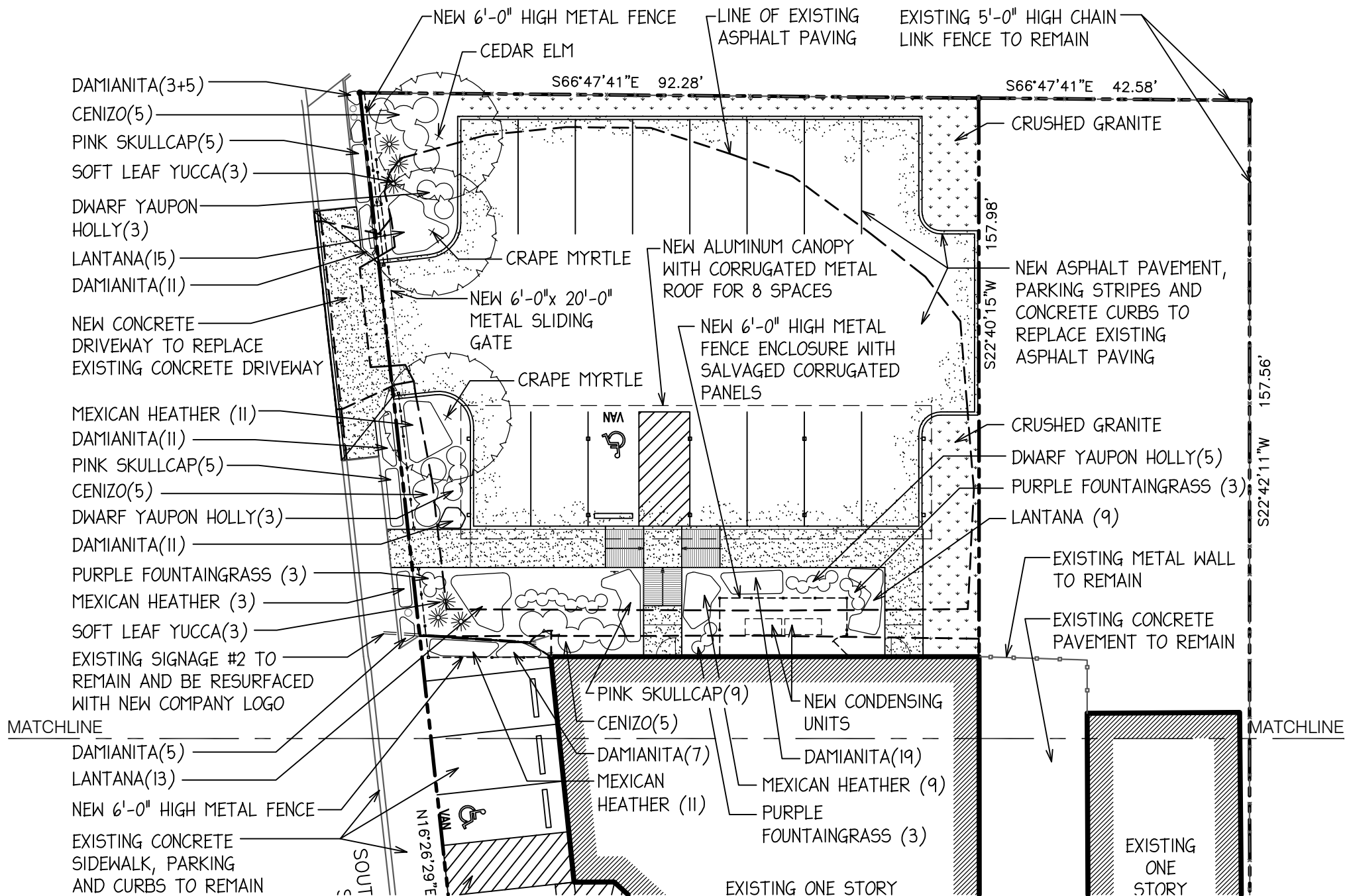
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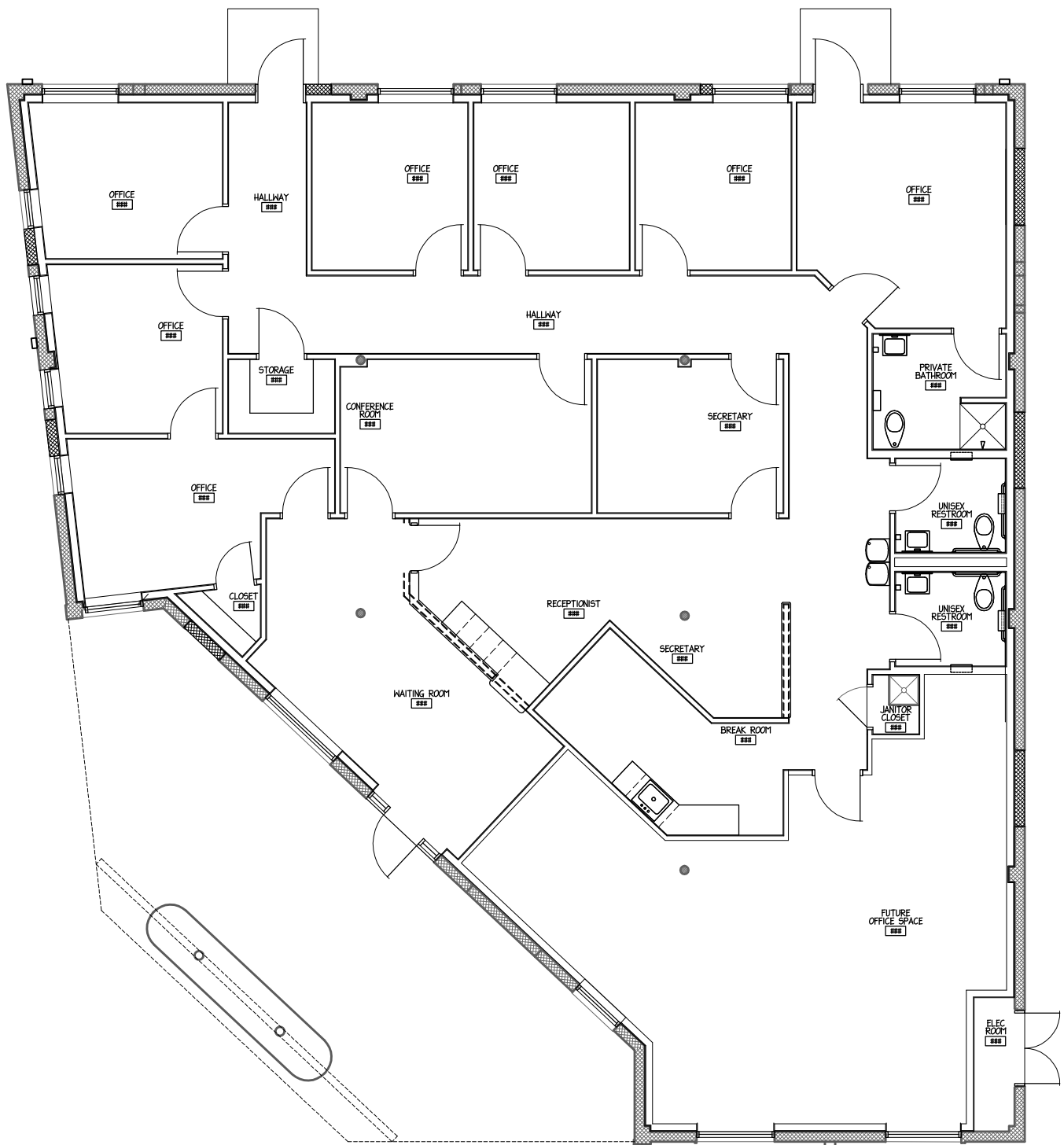


PROPOSED SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

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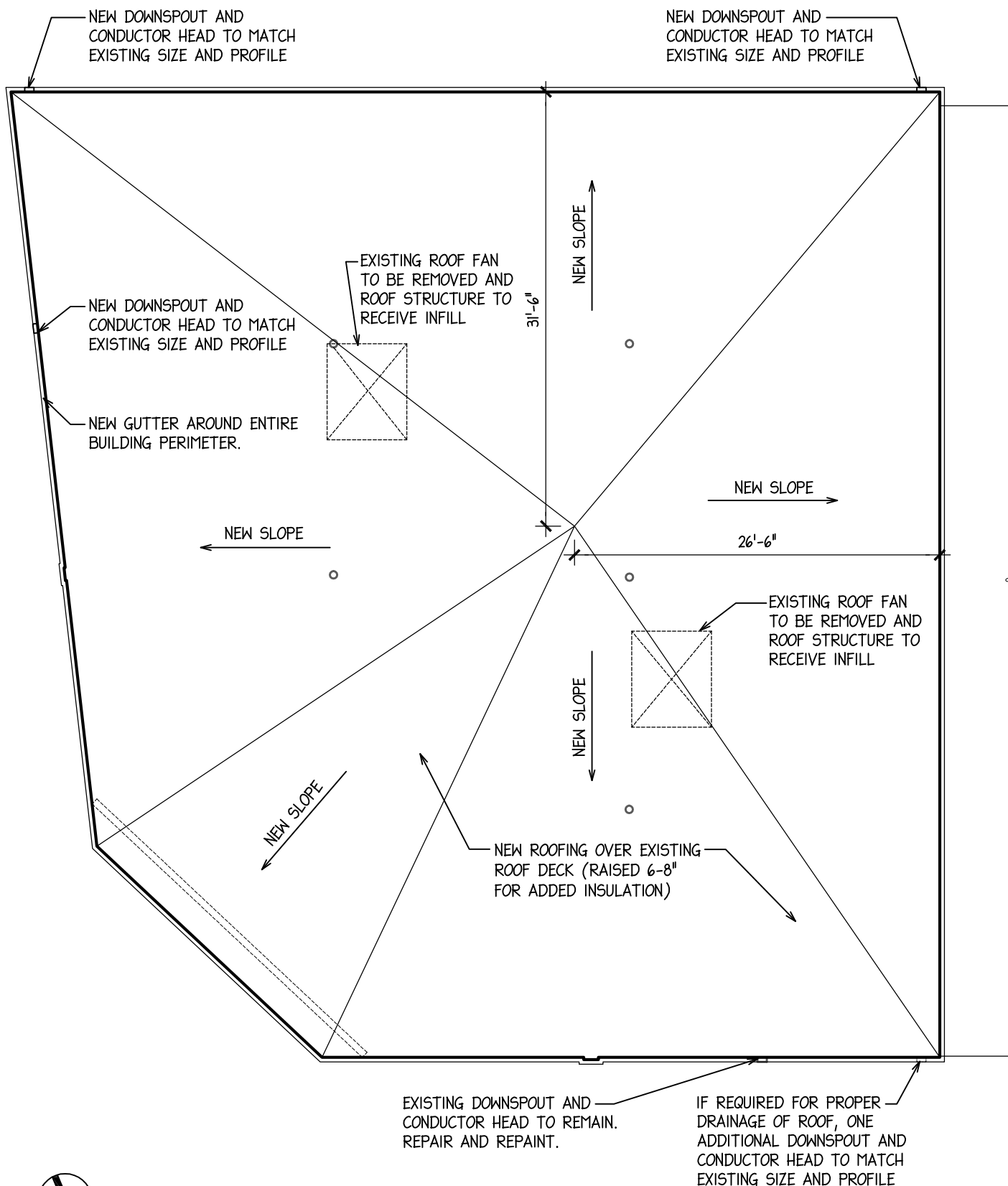




PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1"= 10'-0"

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC

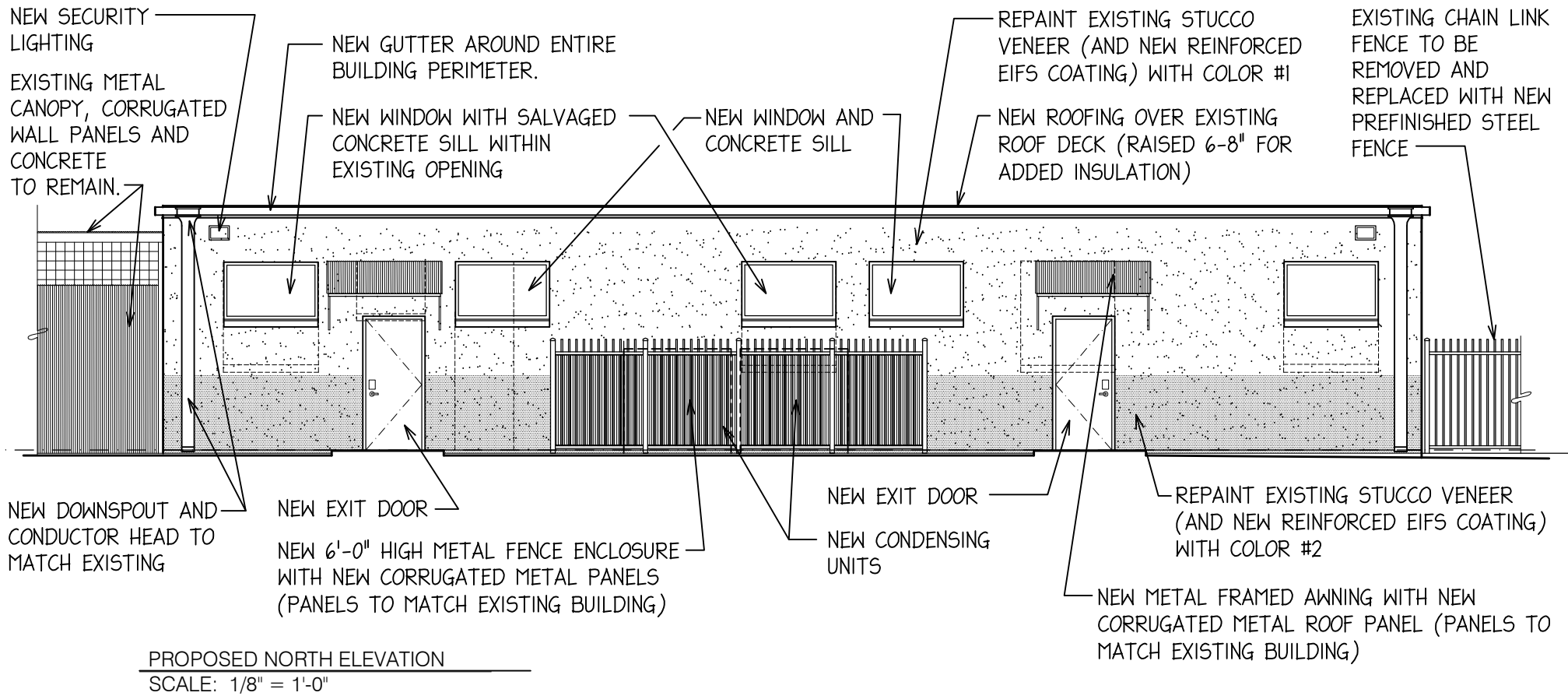


NORTH

PROPOSED ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1"= 10'-0"

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

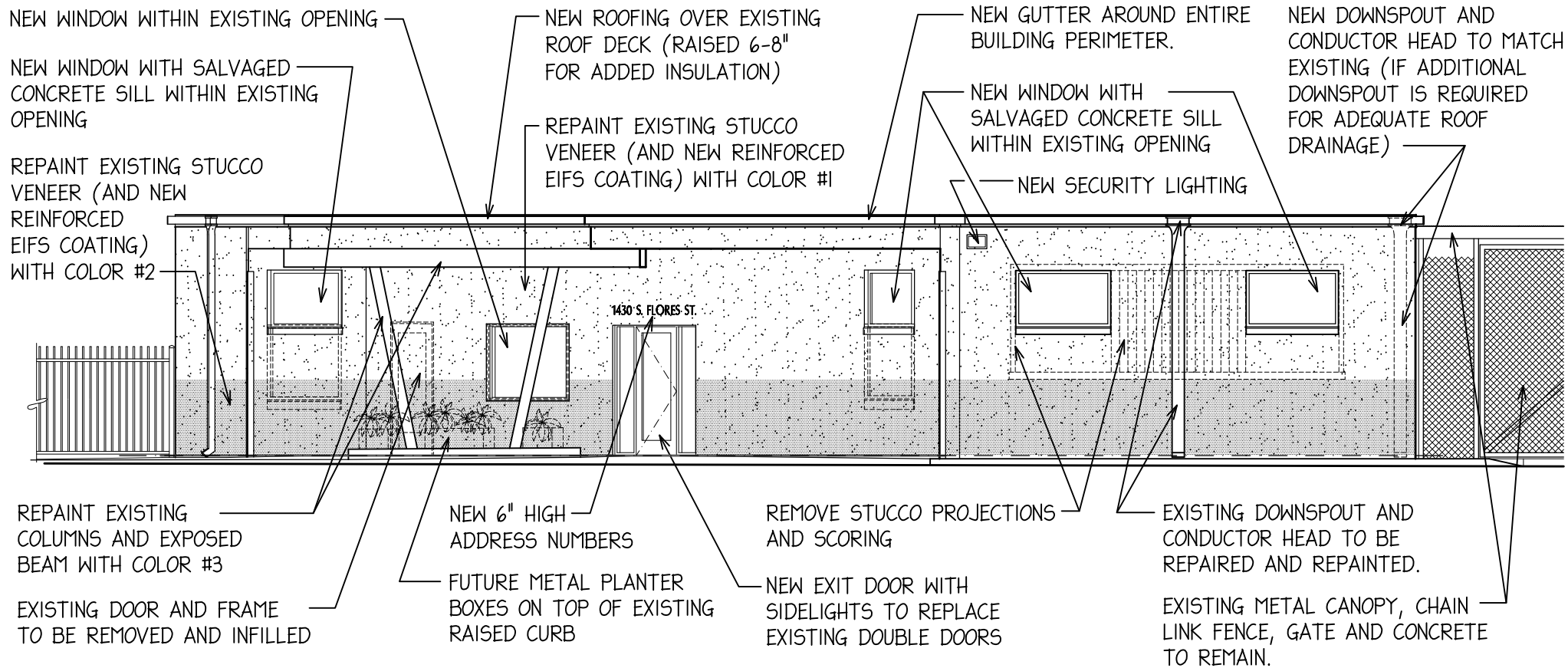
NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC



EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: N.T.S.

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC



PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



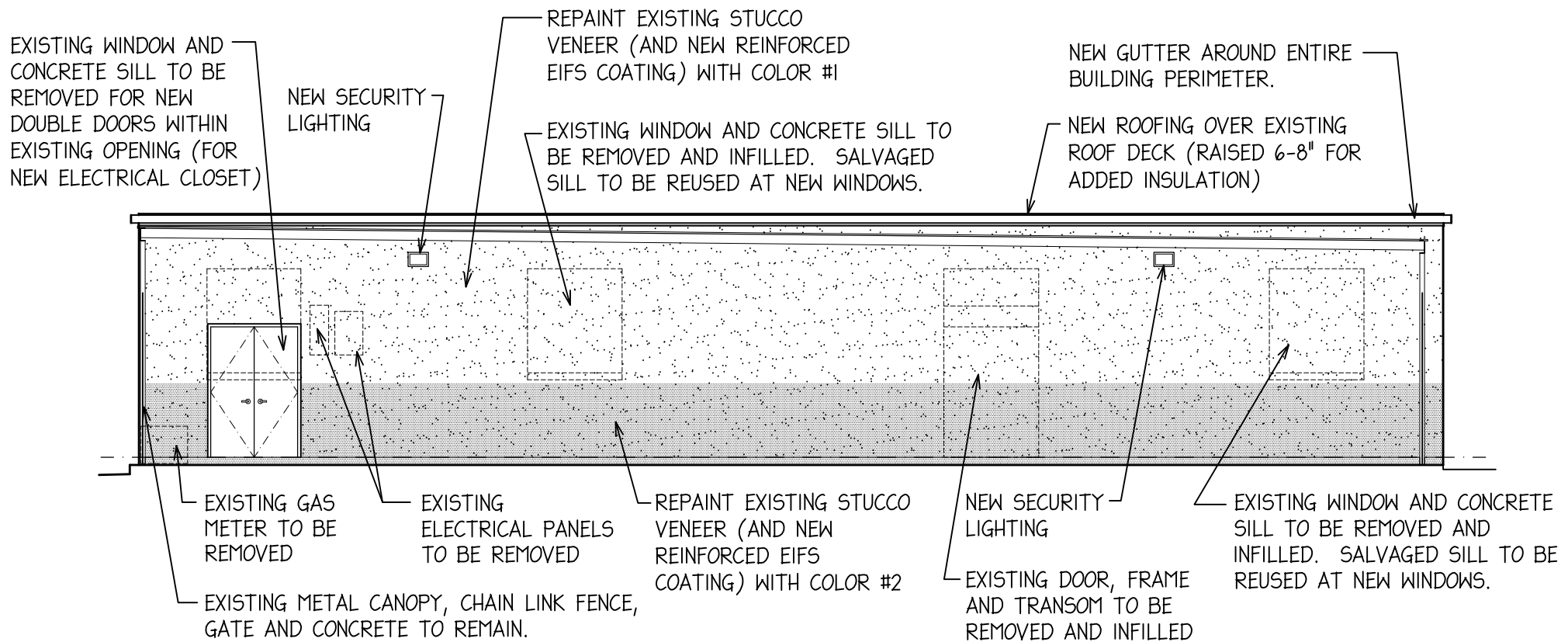
EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: N.T.S.

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS

DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC



PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



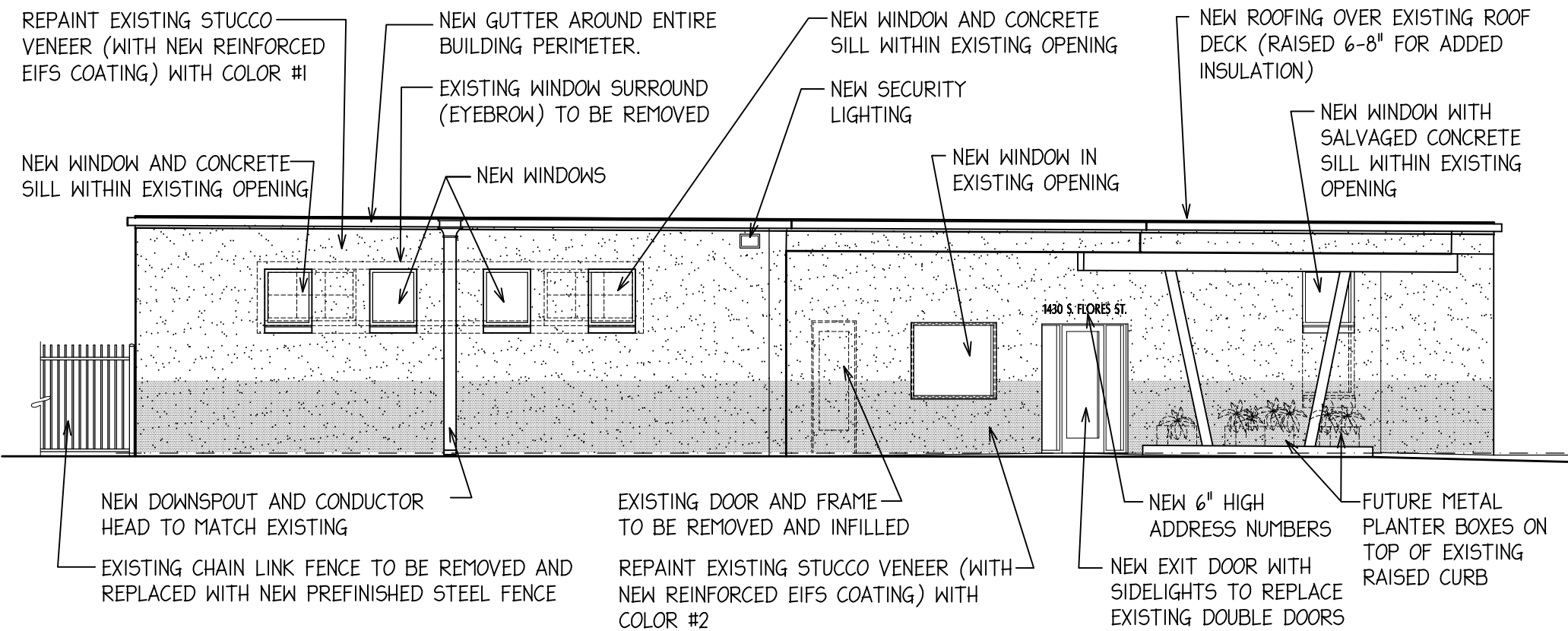
EXISTING EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: N.T.S.

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS

DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC



PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



EXISTING WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: N.T.S.

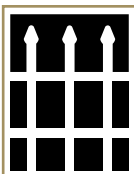
1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS

DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC

MONTAGE II[®]

INDUSTRIAL ORNAMENTAL STEEL FENCE

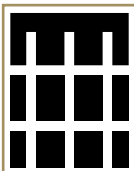


CLASSIC[™]

TIMELESS & ELEGANT

Extended pickets that culminate to an *arrow-pointed spear* capture the look of old style wrought iron fencing. *Single or double swing & slide gates* that perfectly match this fence style are also available.

- 4-rail panels | 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
- 3-rail panels | 3', 3½', 4', 5', 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
- 2-rail panels | 3', 3½', 4', 5', 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket



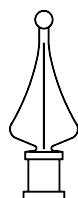
GENESIS[™]

PERSONALIZED & SECURE

Extended flat-topped pickets serve as a base for your choice of accent finials providing a customized design. *Single or double swing & slide gates* that perfectly match this fence style are also available.

- 4-rail panels | 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
- 3-rail panels | 3', 3½', 4', 5', 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
- 2-rail panels | 3', 3½', 4', 5', 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket

ADORNMENT OPTIONS



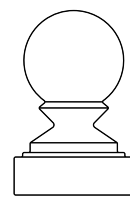
QUAD FLARE



TRIAD

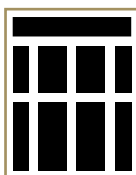


ROYALTY



BALL POST CAP

1"sq. x 14ga. PICKETS | 1.75" x 1.75" x 12ga. RAILS | 2.5"sq. x 12ga. / 3"sq. x 12ga. POSTS

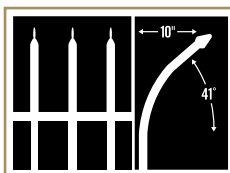


MAJESTIC™

SLEEK & MODERN

The *flush top rail* projects a more *modern*, streamlined look that beautifully accents flowers and shrubs when used as border landscaping. *Single or double swing & slide gates* that perfectly match this fence style are also available.

- 4-rail panels | 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
- 3-rail panels | 3', 3½', 4', 5', 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
- 2-rail panels | 3', 3½', 4', 5', 6', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket



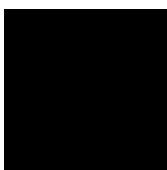
INVINCIBLE™

INTREPID & FORTIFIED

Pickets curve outward gracefully with a duality that acts as an attractive yet *visually intimidating* deterrent. *Single or double swing & slide gates* that perfectly match this fence style are also available.

- 4-rail panels | 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
- 3-rail panels | 3½', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket
(3½' panels available with flush bottom rail only)
- 2-rail panels | 3', 3½', 7' & 8' heights | flush bottom or extended picket

COLOR OPTIONS

































BLACK



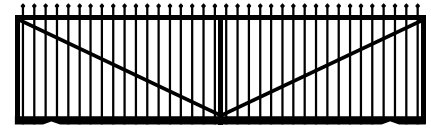
BRONZE

PASSPORT® | 2-RAIL ROLL GATES

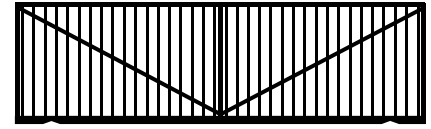
RAIL SPACINGS MATCH MONTAGE PLUS PANELS | OPENINGS OVER 32' HAVE A 2-PIECE FRAME

OPENING	LENGTH	ITEM NUMBER	WEIGHT	PICKET QTY
4' - 6'	103.75"	1   207006R*	246 lbs	22
6' - 8'	122.25"	1   207008R*	273 lbs	26
8' - 10'	150"	1   207010R*	314 lbs	31
10' - 12'	168.5"	1   207012R*	341 lbs	35
12' - 14'	205.5"	1   207014R**	479 lbs	43
14' - 16'	224"	1   207016R**	505 lbs	48
16' - 18'	242.5"	1   207018R**	534 lbs	52
18' - 20'	279.5"	1   207020R**	590 lbs	60
20' - 22'	298"	1   207022R**	617 lbs	64
22' - 24'	316.5"	1   207024R**	646 lbs	68
24' - 26'	335"	1   207026R**	673 lbs	72
26' - 28'	362.75"	1   207028R***	802 lbs	78
28' - 30'	390.5"	1   207030R***	846 lbs	84
30' - 32'	418.25"	1   207032R***	891 lbs	89
32' - 35'	446"	1   207035R***	931 lbs	96

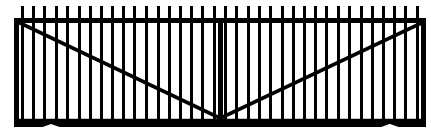
6'
HEIGHT




CLASSIC™




MAJESTIC™



GENESIS™

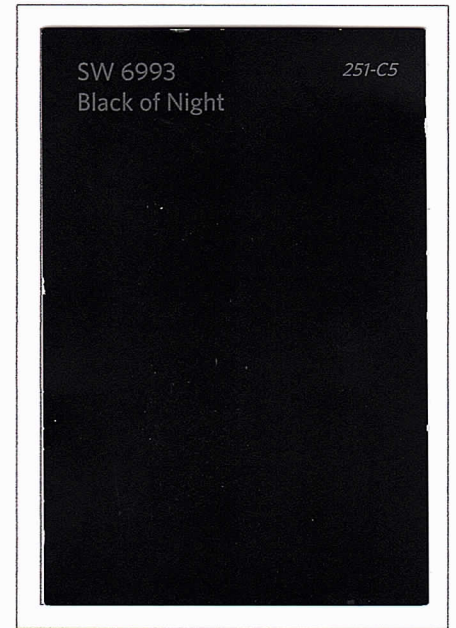
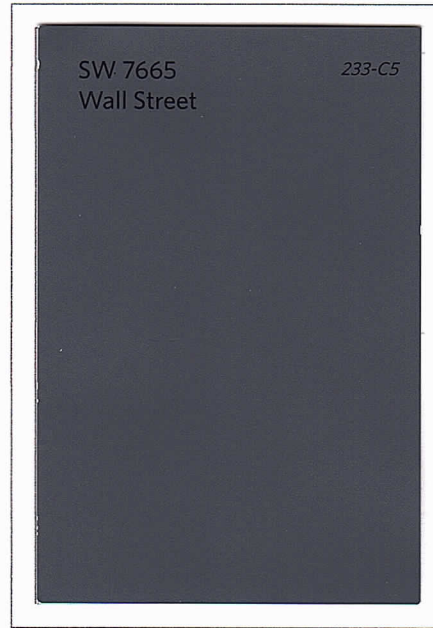
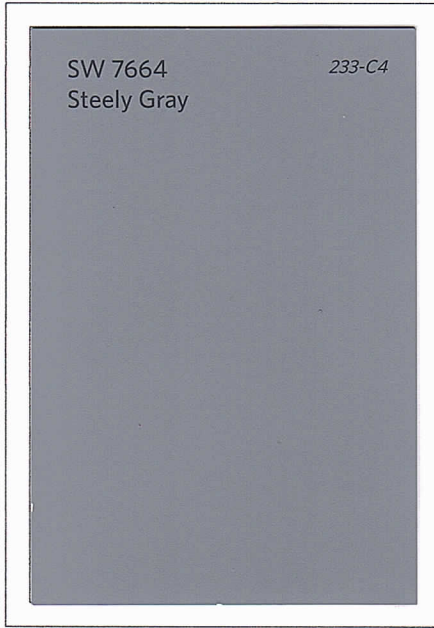
 = FENCE STYLES AVAILABLE | **C** = Classic **M** = Majestic **G** = Genesis

 = COLOR OPTIONS AVAILABLE | **B** = Black **N** = Bronze **W** = White **S** = Sand

* 2-Bays | ** 4-Bays | *** 6-Bays

Effective: 01/06/15

PROPOSED COLOR PALATTE



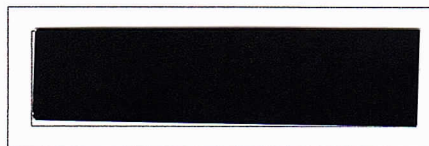
PAINT COLOR #1:
SW 7664 STEELY GRAY
FOR UPPER EXTERIOR STUCCO

PAINT COLOR #2:
SW 7665 WALL STREET
FOR LOWER EXTERIOR STUCCO

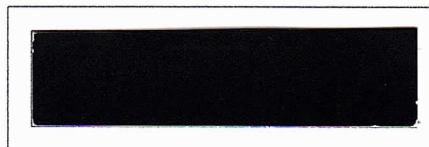
PAINT COLOR #3:
SW 6993 BLACK OF NIGHT
FOR EXTERIOR DOORS AND
FRAMES, EXISTING
DOWNSPOUT AND
CONDUCTOR, NEW ROOF
EDGE, NEW AWNING
FRAMES, EXISTING EXPOSED
COLUMNS AND BEAM

NEW FIXED WINDOWS AND ENTRY STOREFRONT:
CLEAR ANODIZED ALUMINUM FINISH WITH GRAY
GLAZING

PREFINISHED FENCE, GATE
AND COVERED CAR CANOPY:
BLACK



PREFINISHED NEW GUTTERS
AND DOWNSPOUTS:
BERRIDGE #MATTE BLACK



NEW AWNING ROOF:
EXISTING CORRUGATED RUSTIC
PANELS TO BE USED

1430 SOUTH FLORES STREET
PROPOSED RENOVATIONS
DATE: SEPT. 28, 2017

NEXO
PARTNERS, LLC

PROPOSED SIGNAGE

RESURFACING FOR BOTH SIDES
OF SIGNAGE #1 N.T.S.



RESURFACING FOR BOTH SIDES
OF SIGNAGE #2 N.T.S.

