

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

November 06, 2019

HDRC CASE NO: 2019-643
ADDRESS: 219 ADAMS ST
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 942 BLK 1 LOT 5
ZONING: RM-4,H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 1
DISTRICT: King William Historic District
APPLICANT: Don Fry/RIVER CITY LOANS INC
OWNER: RIVER CITY LOANS INC
TYPE OF WORK: Construction of a rear addition, exterior modifications
APPLICATION RECEIVED: October 04, 2019
60-DAY REVIEW: December 03, 2019
CASE MANAGER: Stephanie Phillips
REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness to:

1. Remove a portion of the non-original rear addition.
2. Reconstruct the rear addition featuring a modified design.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Additions

1. Massing and Form of Residential Additions

A. GENERAL

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

B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

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

2. Massing and Form of Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Additions

A. GENERAL

- Historic context*—Design new additions to be in keeping with the existing, historic context of the block. For example, additions should not fundamentally alter the scale and character of the block when viewed from the public right-of-way.
- Preferred location*—Place additions at the side or rear of the building whenever possible to minimize the visual impact

on the original structure from the public right of way. An addition to the front of a building is inappropriate.

iii. *Similar roof form*—Utilize a similar roof pitch, form, and orientation as the principal structure for additions, particularly for those that are visible from the public right-of-way.

iv. *Subordinate to principal facade*—Design additions to historic buildings to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of their scale and mass.

v. *Transitions between old and new*—Distinguish additions as new without distracting from the original structure. For example, rooftop additions should be appropriately set back to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. For side or rear additions utilize setbacks, a small change in detailing, or a recessed area at the seam of the historic structure and new addition to provide a clear visual distinction between old and new building forms.

B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

i. *Height*—Limit the height of side or rear additions to the height of the original structure. Limit the height of rooftop additions to no more than 40 percent of the height of original structure.

ii. *Total addition footprint*—New additions should never result in the doubling of the historic building footprint. Full-floor rooftop additions that obscure the form of the original structure are not appropriate.

3. Materials and Textures

A. COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

i. *Complementary materials*—Use materials that match in type, color, and texture and include an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure whenever possible. Any new materials introduced to the site as a result of an addition must be compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure.

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

iii. *Other roofing materials*—Match original roofs in terms of form and materials. For example, when adding on to a building with a clay tile roof, the addition should have a roof that is clay tile, synthetic clay tile, or a material that appears similar in color and dimension to the existing clay tile.

B. INAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS

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

C. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS

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

4. Architectural Details

A. GENERAL

i. *Historic context*—Design additions to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. Consider character-defining features and details of the original structure in the design of additions. These architectural details include roof form, porches, porticos, cornices, lintels, arches, quoins, chimneys, projecting bays, and the shapes of window and door openings.

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

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

5. Mechanical Equipment and Roof Appurtenances

A. LOCATION AND SITING

i. *Visibility*—Do not locate utility boxes, air conditioners, rooftop mechanical equipment, skylights, satellite dishes, cable lines, 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. Where service areas cannot be located at the rear of the property, compatible screens or buffers will be required.

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.

6. Designing for Energy Efficiency

A. BUILDING DESIGN

- i. *Energy efficiency*—Design additions and new construction to maximize energy efficiency.
- ii. *Materials*—Utilize green building materials, such as recycled, locally-sourced, and low maintenance materials whenever possible.
- iii. *Building elements*—Incorporate building features that allow for natural environmental control – such as operable windows for cross ventilation.
- iv. *Roof slopes*—Orient roof slopes to maximize solar access for the installation of future solar collectors where compatible with typical roof slopes and orientations found in the surrounding historic district.

B. SITE DESIGN

- i. *Building orientation*—Orient new buildings and additions with consideration for solar and wind exposure in all seasons to the extent possible within the context of the surrounding district.
- ii. *Solar access*—Avoid or minimize the impact of new construction on solar access for adjoining properties.

C. SOLAR COLLECTORS

- i. *Location*—Locate solar collectors on side or rear roof pitch of the primary historic structure to the maximum extent feasible to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way while maximizing solar access. Alternatively, locate solar collectors on a garage or outbuilding or consider a ground-mount system where solar access to the primary structure is limited.
- ii. *Mounting (sloped roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a sloped roof. Select collectors that are similar in color to the roof surface to reduce visibility.
- iii. *Mounting (flat roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a flat roof to the maximum extent feasible. Where solar access limitations preclude a flush mount, locate panels towards the rear of the roof where visibility from the public right-of-way will be minimized.

OHP Window Policy Document

Individual sashes should be replaced where possible. Should a full window unit require replacement, inserts should:

- Match the original materials;
- Maintain the original dimension and profile;
- Feature clear glass. Low-e or reflective coatings are not recommended for replacements;
- Maintain the original appearance of window trim or sill detail.

FINDINGS:

- a. The primary structure located at 219 Adams is a 2-story residential structure constructed circa 1890 with Italianate and Folk Victorian influences. The structure has been modified several times over the years, to include a second story woodlap siding addition. The original mass features a brick façade, four over four wood windows with arched headers, and a symmetrical façade. The structure is contributing to the King William Historic District.
- b. REAR ADDITION REMOVAL – The applicant has proposed to remove the 1-story portion of the non-original rear addition. Staff finds that the removal does not adversely affect the primary historic structure. Staff finds the proposal generally appropriate.
- c. MASSING & FOOTPRINT – The applicant has proposed to construct a rear addition to the primary structure that generally matches the footprint of the existing addition. A second story staircase will be added to provide access to upstairs units. to the Historic Design Guidelines, additions should be located at the rear of the property whenever possible. Additionally, the guidelines stipulate that additions should not double the size of the primary structure. Staff finds the massing and footprint appropriate.
- d. ROOF FORM – The applicant has proposed a side-gable roof configuration for the 1-story mass and a simple shed roof for the second story balcony canopy. Generally, the height of new additions should be consistent with the height of the existing structure. According to the Guidelines for Additions, height should never be so contrasting as to overwhelm or distract from the existing structure. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- e. ROOF MATERIAL – The applicant has proposed a standing seam metal roof to match the primary structure.

Staff finds the proposal consistent with the stipulations listed in the recommendation.

- f. NEW WINDOWS: SIZE AND PROPORTION – The applicant has proposed to install windows that are similar to the profile, size, proportions, and inset as those on the existing structure with woodlap siding, which is consistent with Guideline 6.B.iv for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations. Staff finds the proposal appropriate with the stipulations listed in the recommendation.
- g. MATERIALS: WINDOWS & DOORS – The applicant has listed wood windows and doors in their submitted documents, but has not provided a specific product. Staff finds wood windows and doors to be appropriate with the stipulations listed in the recommendation.
- h. MATERAILS: FAÇADE – The applicant has proposed to utilize woodlap siding to match the existing. According to Guideline 2.A.v for additions, side of rear additions should utilize setbacks, a small change in detailing, or a detail at the seam of the historic structure and addition to provide a clear visual distinction between old and new building forms. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines and appropriate for this particular addition given the footprint, which clearly delineates the mass from the original structure.
- i. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS – According to the Historic Design Guidelines for Additions, architectural details that are in keeping with the architectural style of the original structure should be incorporated. The proposed addition keeps with the style of the historic home without detracting from its significance. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION:

Item 1, Staff recommends approval of the removal of the non-original addition based on finding b.

Item 2, Staff recommends approval of the new addition based on findings c through i with the following stipulations:

- i. That the applicant submits final measured elevation drawings to staff for review and approval prior to receiving a Certificate of Appropriateness.
- ii. That the applicant submits a final window specification for the proposed wood windows to staff for review and approval. Meeting rails must be no taller than 1.25” and stiles no wider than 2.25”. White manufacturer’s color is not allowed, and color selection must be presented to staff. There should be a minimum of two inches in depth between the front face of the window trim and the front face of the top window sash. This must be accomplished by recessing the window sufficiently within the opening or with the installation of additional window trim to add thickness. Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate sill detail. Window track components must be painted to match the window trim or concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.
- iii. That the standing seam metal roof features panels that are 18 to 21 inches wide, seams that are 1 to 2 inches tall, a crimped ridge seam and a standard galvalume finish. Ridges are to feature a double-munch or crimped ridge configuration; no vented ridge caps or end caps are allowed. An on-site inspection must be scheduled with OHP staff prior to the start of work to verify that the roofing material matches the approved specifications.

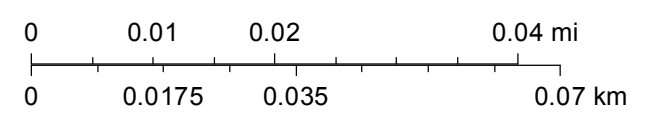
City of San Antonio One Stop



October 31, 2019

— User drawn lines

1:1,000





Front Elevation



REAR ELEVATION of
MAIN house



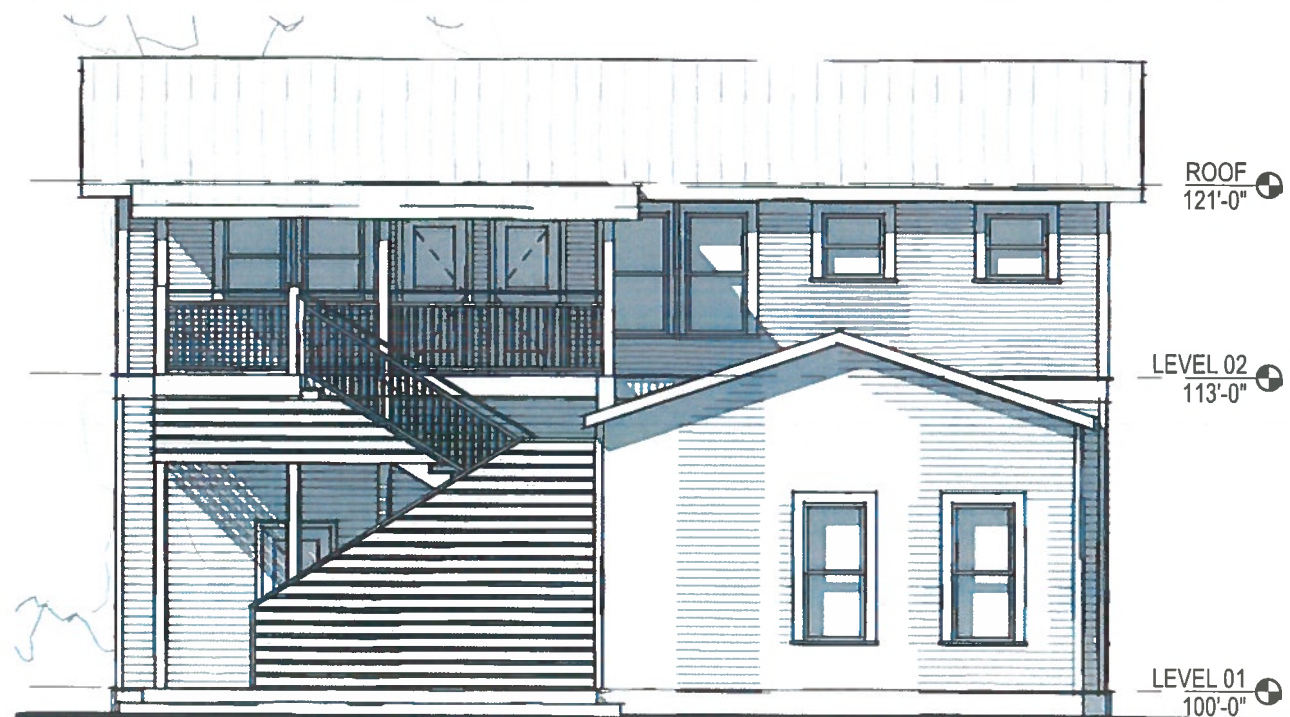
LEFT ELEVATION of
MAIN House



Right elevation of
Main house



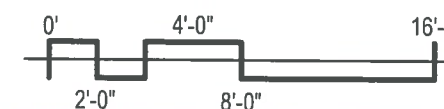
EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE



WEST ELEVATION



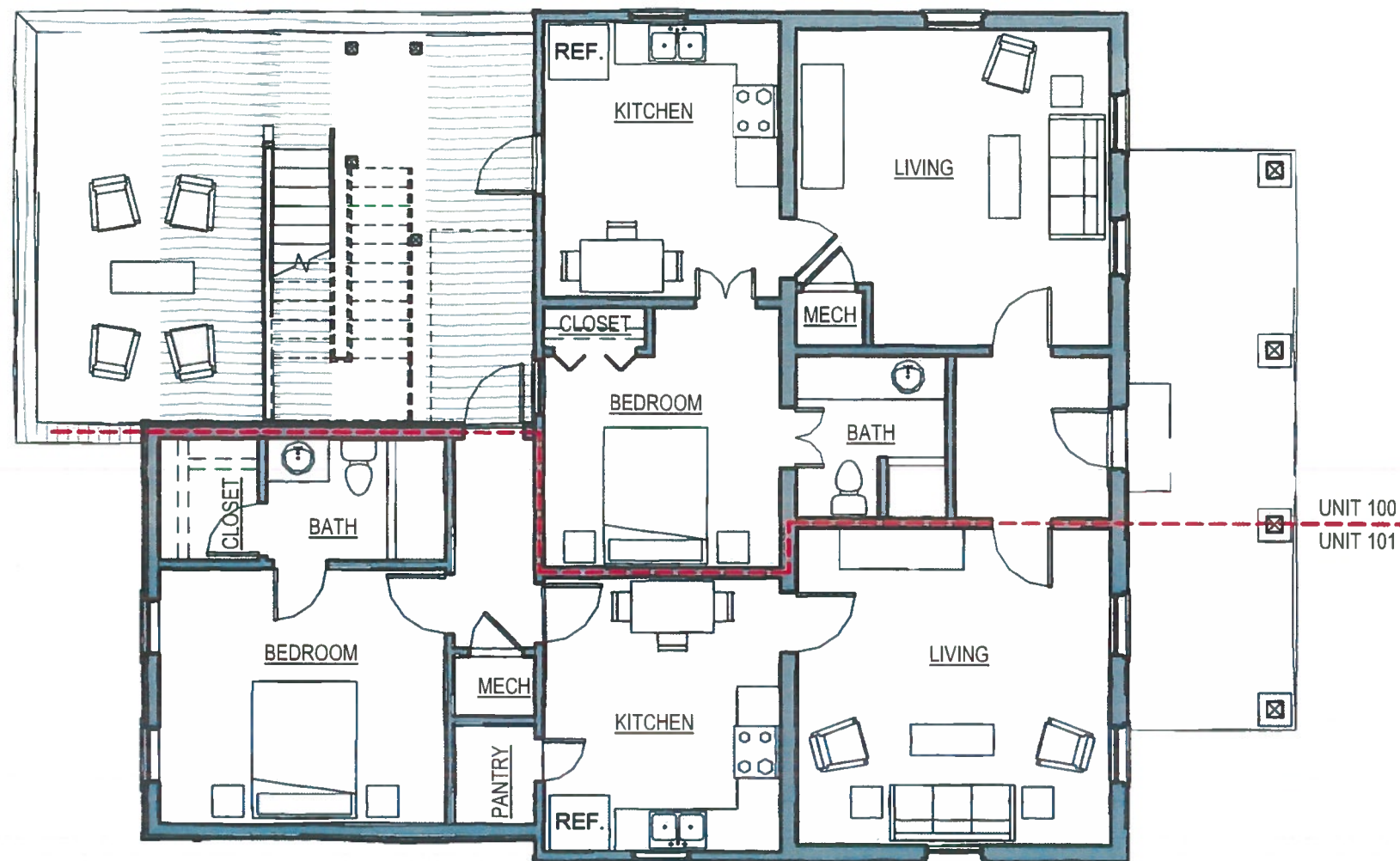
NORTH ELEVATION



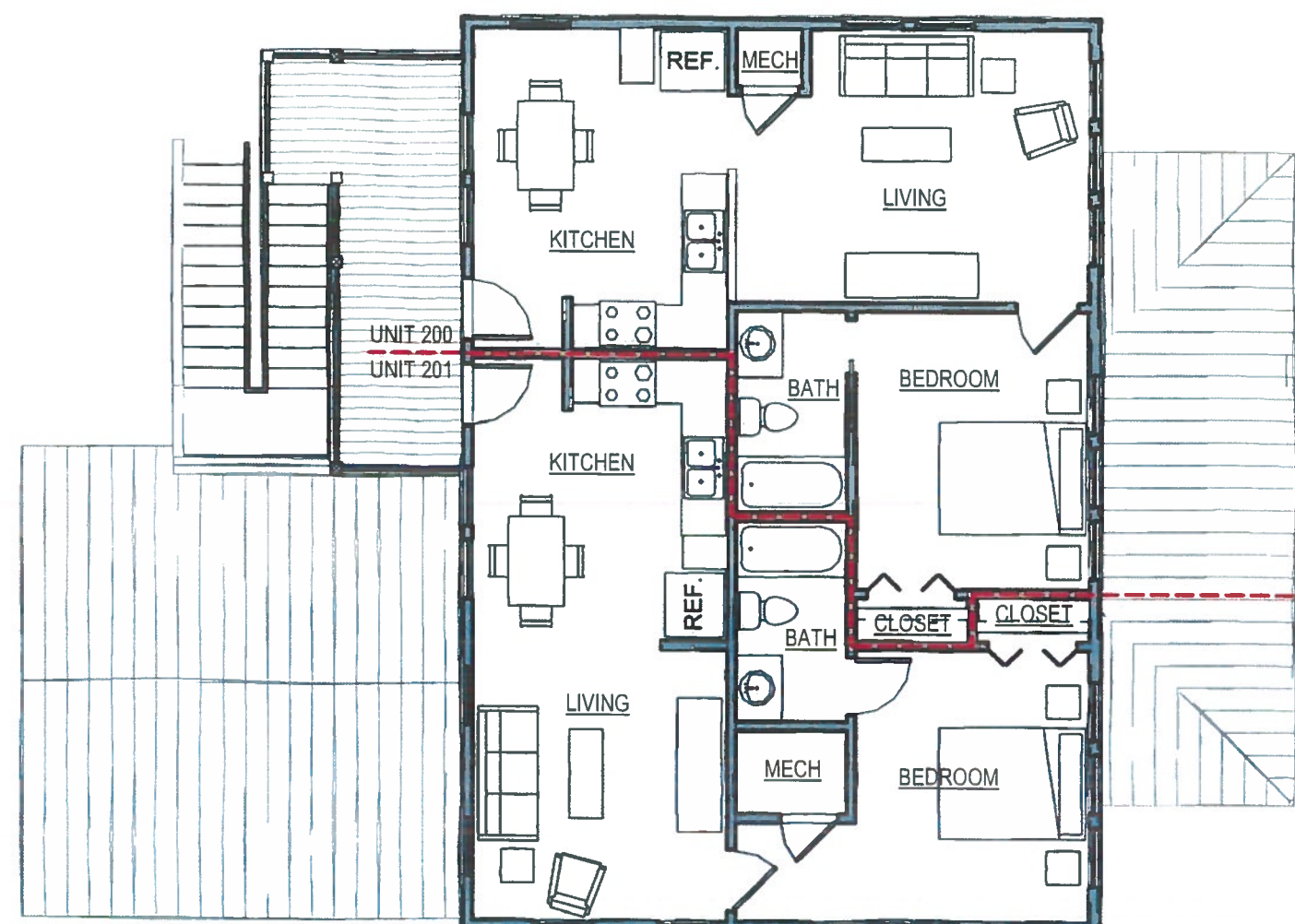
Fisher Heck
ARCHITECTS
DESIGNING COMMUNITY

FRY APARTMENTS

EXTERIOR ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

