

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

November 06, 2019

HDRC CASE NO: 2019-607
ADDRESS: 221 MUNCEY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 1660 BLK H LOT S 50FT OF 7,8 & S 50FT OF E 16.2FT OF 6
ZONING: R-6, H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 2
DISTRICT: Dignowity Hill Historic District
APPLICANT: Octavio Viramontes/Resco
OWNER: Hacam Properties LLC
TYPE OF WORK: New construction of a one-story single-family structure
APPLICATION RECEIVED: October 08, 2019
60-DAY REVIEW: December 7, 2019
CASE MANAGER: Edward Hall
REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to construct a 1-story, single family residential structure on the vacant lot at 221 Muncey, located within the Dignowity Hill Historic District.

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 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.

FINDINGS:

- a. The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to construct a 1-story, single family

residential structure on the vacant lot at 221 Muncey, located within the Dignowity Hill Historic District.

- b. **CURRENT SITE** – An existing, non-contributing accessory structure is currently located at the rear (west) of the site. This structure was constructed circa 2016 without a Certificate of Appropriateness. Staff finds that the applicant should either apply for a Certificate of Appropriateness for this structure, or remove it from the site.
- c. **CONTEXT & DEVELOPMENT PATTERN** – This block on Muncey primarily features 1-story, single-family residential structures.
- d. **LOT COVERAGE** – Per the Guidelines, the building footprint for new construction should be no more than fifty (50) percent of the size of the total lot area. The proposed lot coverage is consistent with the Guidelines.
- e. **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. The applicant has noted a setback of twenty (20) feet from the center line of the sidewalk. The proposed setback is greater than those of the adjacent structures found on the west side of the block, only one of which fronts Muncey. The proposed setback is greater than the side setbacks of historic structures at the corner of Muncey and Nolan and Muncey and Burnet. Staff finds the proposed setback to be appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines.
- f. **ENTRANCES** – According to the Guidelines for New Construction 1.B.i., primary building entrances should be oriented towards the primary street. The applicant's proposed entrance orientation is appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines.
- g. **SCALE & MASS** – Per the Guidelines for New Construction 2.A.i., a height and massing similar to historic structures in the vicinity of the proposed new construction should be used. 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. This block on Muncey features one story historic structures. Staff finds that an overall height of one story and 18' – 9" is appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines.
- h. **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. The applicant has proposed a foundation height of 1' – 1". This is consistent with the Guidelines.
- i. **ROOF FORM** – The applicant has proposed roof forms that include front facing gabled roofs and a shed porch roof. Both of these roof forms, in this context, are found historically within the Dignowity Hill Historic District. Staff finds the proposed roof forms to be appropriate.
- j. **WINDOW AND DOOR OPENINGS** – The applicant has proposed window and door openings that generally are consistent with those found within the Dignowity Hill Historic District.
- k. **MATERIALS** – The applicant has proposed materials that includes profile 117 wood siding, 8 inch square wood columns, 4 inch wood trim and architectural shingles. Staff finds the proposed materials to be appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines.
- l. **WINDOW MATERIALS** – The applicant has proposed fiberglass clad wood windows. Staff finds the proposed windows to be appropriate; however, 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.
- m. **ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS** – Generally, staff finds the proposed details to be appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines; however, staff finds that an increased roof pitch may result in a more proportionate ratio relating to wall height, roof height and roof pitch. The submitted rendering features a roof proportion that is appropriate.
- n. **DRIVEWAY** – The applicant has proposed a ribbon strip driveway to the south of the proposed new construction. Staff finds the proposed location of the driveway to be appropriate; however, the applicant should confirm that the proposed driveway will not exceed ten (10) feet in width.
- o. **LANDSCAPING** – The applicant has submitted a landscaping plan that notes the installation of grass in the front yards and decomposed granite in the side yards and between the ribbon strip driveway. Generally, staff finds the proposed landscaping plan to be appropriate; however, no decomposed granite should be installed in the right of way planting strips between the curb and sidewalk.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval based on findings a through n with the following stipulations:

- i. That the applicant ensures that the proposed fiberglass clad wood windows meet the following specifications: 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.
- ii. That the applicant increase the roof pitch to result in a more proportionate ratio relating to wall height, roof height and roof pitch.
- iii. That the applicant apply for approval of the non-permitted rear accessory, or demolish it.

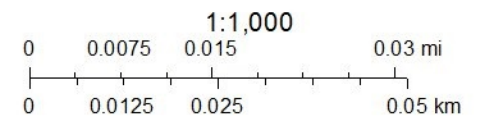
A foundation inspection must be scheduled with OHP staff to ensure that appropriate setbacks are being installed. The foundation inspection shall be scheduled prior to the pouring of the foundation.

A roofing inspection must be scheduled with OHP staff to ensure that an industrial or large ridge cap is not installed. The roofing inspection shall be scheduled prior to the installation of roofing materials.

City of San Antonio One Stop



October 24, 2019





Grady Memorial
Church of God

221 Muncey Street

Paqueteria Mexico

Muncey St

Muncey St Muncey St

Burnet St

221 Muncey St
San Antonio, Texas



Street View - Oct 2018



Currently shown: Oct 2018

2011 2018

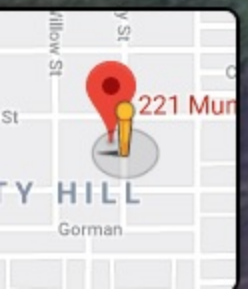


PHOTO NOTING UN-APPROVED REAR ACCESSORY STRUCTURE, CONSTRUCTED CIRCA 2016

Google

221 MUNCEY ST.
RESIDENCE

221 Muncey St
San Antonio TX 78202

SQUARE FOOTAGE
LIVING 1,578.00 SF



CONCEPTUAL VIEW

Must refer to elevations and floor plans for accurate details and finishes.

SYMBOLS

Description	Symbol
Wall Tag	
Ceiling Tag	
Door Tag	
Floor Tag	
Floor Tag	
Elevation Symbol	
Column Grid Head	
Level Elevation Head	
Interior Level	
Section Head	
Floor level	
Description	Symbol
Floor finish change	
Level change	
Slope direction	

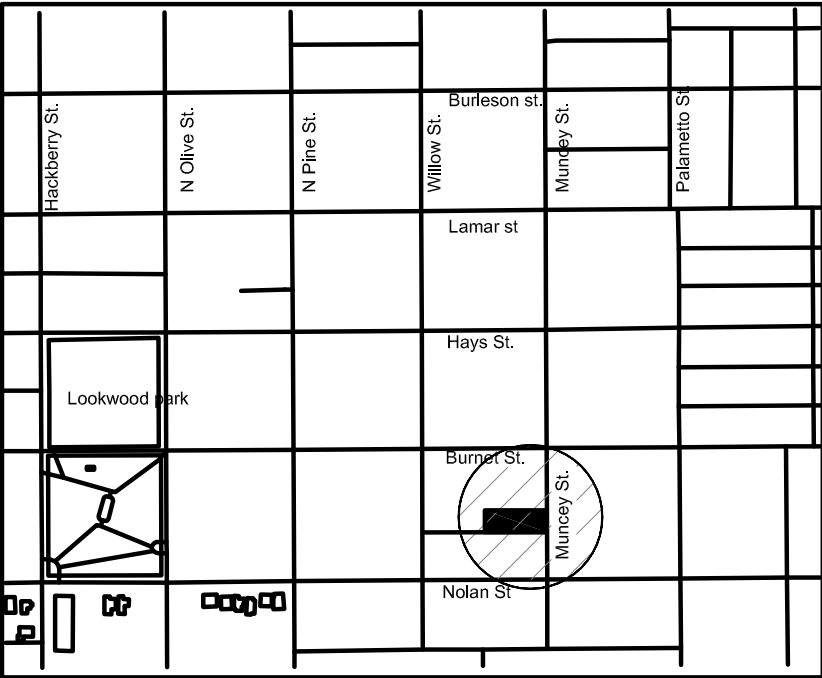
PLUMBING

HOUSE BIB	HB
GAS OUTLET	HB
WATER FOR ICEMAKER	HB

DOOR SCHEDULE									
KEY	SIZE		QTY	SWING	TYPE	MATERIAL	REMARKS	LOCATION	COLOR
	Width	Height							
D1	36"	96"	1	RH	2 Panel	Shelf finished Wood Alder	Prehung	Front Door	
D2	36"	80"	1	RH	5-Panel	Composite Solid Core Molded	Single Prehung	Interior Door	
D3	32"	80"	1	RH	5-Panel	Composite Solid Core Molded	Single Prehung	Interior Door	
D4	32"	80"	2	LH	5-Panel	Composite Solid Core Molded	Single Prehung	Interior Door	
D5	30"	80"	2	RH	5-Panel	Composite Solid Core Molded	Single Prehung	Interior Door	
D6	30"	80"	0	LH	5-Panel	Composite Solid Core Molded	Single Prehung	Interior Door	
D7	24"	80"	1	RH	5-Panel	Composite Solid Core Molded	Single Prehung	Interior Door	
D8	24"	80"	2	LH	5-Panel	Composite Solid Core Molded	Single Prehung	Interior Door	
D9	30"	80"	3	SLD	BARN	Composite Solid Core Molded	SLIDING	Interior Door	
D9	30"	80"	1	LH	SOLID	METAL	Single Prehung	Exterior Door	
Total			14						

WINDOW SCHEDULE							
Number	SIZE		QTY	MATERIAL	TYPE	COLOR	Remarks
	Width	Height					
1	2'-8"	6'-0"	8	Aluminum Clad Wood	Single or Double Hung	Bronze	Dimensions can vary upon availability
2	2'-8"	3'-0"	1	Aluminum Clad Wood	Single or Double Hung	Bronze	Dimensions can vary upon availability
3	2'-8"	4'-6"	1	Aluminum Clad Wood	Single or Double Hung	Bronze	Dimensions can vary upon availability
3	5'-0"	7'-0"	2	Aluminum Clad Wood	SLIDING	Bronze	Dimensions can vary upon availability
Total			12				

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate sill detail.
- 4) Window track components must be painted to match the window trim or concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.

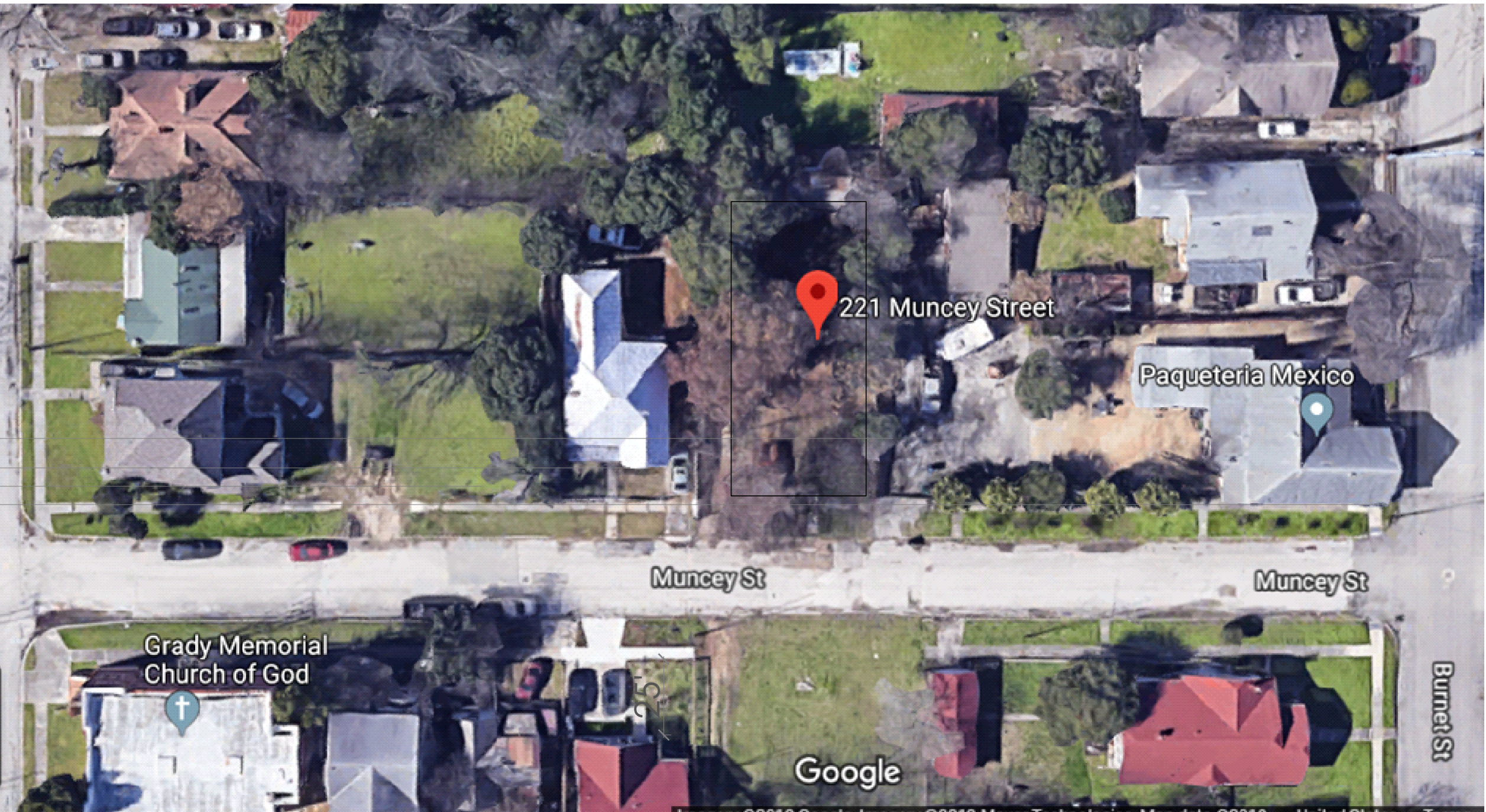


LOCATION

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Anew Gray SW 7035	SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Requisite Gray SW 7033	SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Iron Ore SW 7032	SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Indigo SW 6534	
DETAILS	TRIM	BODY	DOOR	WINDOWS

SHEET LIST

Discipline	Sheet Name	Sheet No.	Sheet Order
GEN	Cover Sheet Schedules, Symbols	G-1	1
ARCH	Site Plan.	A-1	2
ARCH	Architectural general floor plan, Thermal envelope, Roof plan	A-2	3
ARCH	Exterior elevations	A-3	4



SETBACKS

NEW BUILT
SINGLE HOME

LOCATION:

221 Muncey st
SAN ANTONIO TX. 78223

OWNER:

HACAM PROPERTIES LLC.

COVER SHEET
SHEDULES
SURVEY

PROY. NO. HA-02
DATE: 10/16/2019
DRAWN BY: OV
CHECKED BY: AS
SHT. NO.

G-1/1

VER: 1



NEW BUILT
SINGLE HOME

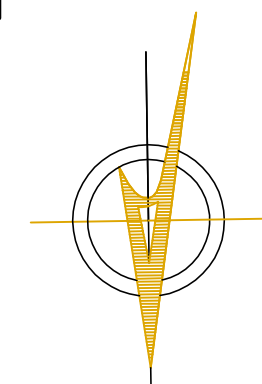
221 Muncey st
SAN ANTONIO TX. 78223

HACAM PROPERTIES LLC.

PROY. NO.	HA-02
DATE:	10/16/2019
DRAWN BY:	OV
CHECKED BY:	AS
SHT. NO.	

A-1 / 4

VER: 3



SITE PLAN

3/16' = 1'-0" LIVING 1,578.00 SF

221 Muncey st
SAN ANTONIO TX. 78223

HACAM PROPERTIES LLC

FLOOR PLAN
ROOF PLAN

PROY. NO.	HA-02
DATE:	10/16/2019
DRAWN BY:	OV
CHECKED BY:	AS
SHT. NO.	

A-2 / 4

VER: 3



1/4' = 1'-0"	LIVING	1,578.00	SF
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$$1/4' = 1'-0''$$

NEW BUILT
SINGLE HOME

LOCATION:
221 Muncey st
SAN ANTONIO TX. 78223

OWNER:
HACAM PROPERTIES LLC.

ELEVATIONS

PROY. NO. HA-02
DATE: 10/16/2019
DRAWN BY: OV
CHECKED BY: AS
SHT. NO.

