

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

November 15, 2023

HDRC CASE NO: 2023-435
ADDRESS: 122 W AGARITA AVE
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 1768 BLK 3 LOT 4 & W 25 FT OF 5
ZONING: R-4, H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 1
DISTRICT: Monte Vista Historic District
APPLICANT: Darryl Ohlenbusch/Darryl Ohlenbusch AIA
OWNER: Mark Tricia Traeger/TRAEGER MARK & TRAEGER TRICIA
TYPE OF WORK: Conceptual review for the demolition of the existing rear addition and new construction of a 1-story rear addition
APPLICATION RECEIVED: October 27, 2023
60-DAY REVIEW: December 26, 2023
CASE MANAGER: Rachel Rettaliata

REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting conceptual approval for the demolition of the existing rear addition and the construction of a new 1-story rear addition.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 2, Exterior Maintenance and Alterations

1. Materials: Woodwork

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Inspections*—Conduct semi-annual inspections of all exterior wood elements to verify condition and determine maintenance needs.
- ii. *Cleaning*—Clean exterior surfaces annually with mild household cleaners and water. Avoid using high pressure power washing and any abrasive cleaning or stripping methods that can damage the historic wood siding and detailing.
- iii. *Paint preparation*—Remove peeling, flaking, or failing paint surfaces from historic woodwork using the gentlest means possible to protect the integrity of the historic wood surface. Acceptable methods for paint removal include scraping and sanding, thermal removal, and when necessary, mild chemical strippers. Sand blasting and water blasting should never be used to remove paint from any surface. Sand only to the next sound level of paint, not all the way to the wood, and address any moisture and deterioration issues before repainting.
- iv. *Repainting*—Paint once the surface is clean and dry using a paint type that will adhere to the surface properly. See *General Paint Type Recommendations* in Preservation Brief #10 listed under Additional Resources for more information.
- v. *Repair*—Repair deteriorated areas or refasten loose elements with an exterior wood filler, epoxy, or glue.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

2. Materials: Masonry and Stucco

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Paint*—Avoid painting historically unpainted surfaces. Exceptions may be made for severely deteriorated material where other consolidation or stabilization methods are not appropriate. When painting is acceptable, utilize a water permeable paint to avoid trapping water within the masonry.
 - ii. *Clear area*—Keep the area where masonry or stucco meets the ground clear of water, moisture, and vegetation.
 - iii. *Vegetation*—Avoid allowing ivy or other vegetation to grow on masonry or stucco walls, as it may loosen mortar and stucco and increase trapped moisture.
 - iv. *Cleaning*—Use the gentlest means possible to clean masonry and stucco when needed, as improper cleaning can damage the surface. Avoid the use of any abrasive, strong chemical, sandblasting, or high-pressure cleaning method.
- B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)**
- i. *Patching*—Repair masonry or stucco by patching or replacing it with in-kind materials whenever possible. Utilize similar materials that are compatible with the original in terms of composition, texture, application technique, color, and detail, when in-kind replacement is not possible. EIFS is not an appropriate patching or replacement material for stucco.
 - ii. *Repointing*—The removal of old or deteriorated mortar should be done carefully by a professional to ensure that masonry units are not damaged in the process. Use mortar that matches the original in color, profile, and composition when repointing. Incompatible mortar can exceed the strength of historic masonry and results in deterioration. Ensure that the new joint matches the profile of the old joint when viewed in section. It is recommended that a test panel is prepared to ensure the mortar is the right strength and color.
 - iii. *Removing paint*—Take care when removing paint from masonry as the paint may be providing a protectant layer or hiding modifications to the building. Use the gentlest means possible, such as alkaline poultice cleaners and strippers, to remove paint from masonry.
 - iv. *Removing stucco*—Remove stucco from masonry surfaces where it is historically inappropriate. Prepare a test panel to ensure that underlying masonry has not been irreversibly damaged before proceeding.

3. Materials: Roofs

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Regular maintenance and cleaning*—Avoid the build-up of accumulated dirt and retained moisture. This can lead to the growth of moss and other vegetation, which can lead to roof damage. Check roof surface for breaks or holes and flashing for open seams and repair as needed.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Roof replacement*—Consider roof replacement when more than 25-30 percent of the roof area is damaged or 25-30 percent of the roof tiles (slate, clay tile, or cement) or shingles are missing or damaged.
- ii. *Roof form*—Preserve the original shape, line, pitch, and overhang of historic roofs when replacement is necessary.
- iii. *Roof features*—Preserve and repair distinctive roof features such as cornices, parapets, dormers, open eaves with exposed rafters and decorative or plain rafter tails, flared eaves or decorative purlins, and brackets with shaped ends.
- iv. *Materials: sloped roofs*—Replace roofing materials in-kind whenever possible when the roof must be replaced. Retain and re-use historic materials when large-scale replacement of roof materials other than asphalt shingles is required (e.g., slate or clay tiles). Salvaged materials should be re-used on roof forms that are most visible from the public right-of-way. Match new roofing materials to the original materials in terms of their scale, color, texture, profile, and style, or select materials consistent with the building style, when in-kind replacement is not possible.
- v. *Materials: flat roofs*—Allow use of contemporary roofing materials on flat or gently sloping roofs not visible from the public right-of-way.
- vi. *Materials: metal roofs*—Use metal roofs on structures that historically had a metal roof or where a metal roof is appropriate for the style or construction period. Refer to Checklist for Metal Roofs on page 10 for desired metal roof specifications when considering a new metal roof. New metal roofs that adhere to these guidelines can be approved administratively as long as documentation can be provided that shows that the home has historically had a metal roof.
- vii. *Roof vents*—Maintain existing historic roof vents. When deteriorated beyond repair, replace roof vents in-kind or with one similar in design and material to those historically used when in-kind replacement is not possible.

4. Materials: Metal

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Cleaning*—Use the gentlest means possible when cleaning metal features to avoid damaging the historic finish. Prepare a test panel to determine appropriate cleaning methods before proceeding. Use a wire brush to remove corrosion or paint build up on hard metals like wrought iron, steel, and cast iron.
- ii. *Repair*—Repair metal features using methods appropriate to the specific type of metal.
- iii. *Paint*—Avoid painting metals that were historically exposed such as copper and bronze.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Replacement*—Replace missing or significantly damaged metal features in-kind or with a substitute compatible in size, form, material, and general appearance to the historical feature when in-kind replacement is not possible.
- ii. *Rust*—Select replacement anchors of stainless steel to limit rust and associated expansion that can cause cracking of the surrounding material such as wood or masonry. Insert anchors into the mortar joints of masonry buildings.
- iii. *New metal features*—Add metal features based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. Base the design on the architectural style of the building and historic patterns if no such evidence exists.

5. Architectural Features: Lighting

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Lighting*—Preserve historic light fixtures in place and maintain through regular cleaning and repair as needed.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Rewiring*—Consider rewiring historic fixtures as necessary to extend their lifespan.
- ii. *Replacement lighting*—Replace missing or severely damaged historic light fixtures in-kind or with fixtures that match the original in appearance and materials when in-kind replacement is not feasible. Fit replacement fixtures to the existing mounting location.
- iii. *New light fixtures*—Avoid damage to the historic building when installing necessary new light fixtures, ensuring they may be removed in the future with little or no damage to the building. Place new light fixtures and those not historically present in locations that do not distract from the façade of the building while still directing light where needed. New light fixtures should be unobtrusive in design and should not rust or stain the building.

6. Architectural Features: Doors, Windows, and Screens

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Doors*—Replace doors, hardware, fanlight, sidelights, pilasters, and entablatures in-kind when possible and when deteriorated beyond repair. When in-kind replacement is not feasible, ensure features match the size, material, and profile of the historic element.
- ii. *New entrances*—Ensure that new entrances, when necessary to comply with other regulations, are compatible in size, scale, shape, proportion, material, and massing with historic entrances.
- iii. *Glazed area*—Avoid installing interior floors or suspended ceilings that block the glazed area of historic windows.
- iv. *Window design*—Install new windows to match the historic or existing windows in terms of size, type, configuration, material, form, appearance, and detail when original windows are deteriorated beyond repair.
- v. *Muntins*—Use the exterior muntin pattern, profile, and size appropriate for the historic building when replacement windows are necessary. Do not use internal muntins sandwiched between layers of glass.
- vi. *Replacement glass*—Use clear glass when replacement glass is necessary. Do not use tinted glass, reflective glass, opaque glass, and other non-traditional glass types unless it was used historically. When established by the architectural style of the building, patterned, leaded, or colored glass can be used.
- vii. *Non-historic windows*—Replace non-historic incompatible windows with windows that are typical of the architectural style of the building.
- viii. *Security bars*—Install security bars only on the interior of windows and doors.
- ix. *Screens*—Utilize wood screen window frames matching in profile, size, and design of those historically found when the existing screens are deteriorated beyond repair. Ensure that the tint of replacement screens closely matches the original screens or those used historically.

x. *Shutters*—Incorporate shutters only where they existed historically and where appropriate to the architectural style of the house. Shutters should match the height and width of the opening and be mounted to be operational or appear to be operational. Do not mount shutters directly onto any historic wall material.

7. Architectural Features: Porches, Balconies, and Porte-Cocheres

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

i. *Existing porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres*—Preserve porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres. Do not add new porches, balconies, or porte-cocheres where not historically present.

ii. *Balusters*—Preserve existing balusters. When replacement is necessary, replace in-kind when possible or with balusters that match the originals in terms of materials, spacing, profile, dimension, finish, and height of the railing.

iii. *Floors*—Preserve original wood or concrete porch floors. Do not cover original porch floors of wood or concrete with carpet, tile, or other materials unless they were used historically.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

i. *Front porches*—Refrain from enclosing front porches. Approved screen panels should be simple in design as to not change the character of the structure or the historic fabric.

ii. *Side and rear porches*—Refrain from enclosing side and rear porches, particularly when connected to the main porch or balcony. Original architectural details should not be obscured by any screening or enclosure materials. Alterations to side and rear porches should result in a space that functions, and is visually interpreted as, a porch.

iii. *Replacement*—Replace in-kind porches, balconies, porte-cocheres, and related elements, such as ceilings, floors, and columns, when such features are deteriorated beyond repair. When in-kind replacement is not feasible, the design should be compatible in scale, massing, and detail while materials should match in color, texture, dimensions, and finish.

iv. *Adding elements*—Design replacement elements, such as stairs, to be simple so as to not distract from the historic character of the building. Do not add new elements and details that create a false historic appearance.

v. *Reconstruction*—Reconstruct porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. If no such evidence exists, the design should be based on the architectural style of the building and historic patterns.

8. Architectural Features: Foundations

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

i. *Details*—Preserve the height, proportion, exposure, form, and details of a foundation such as decorative vents, grilles, and lattice work.

ii. *Ventilation*—Ensure foundations are vented to control moisture underneath the dwelling, preventing deterioration.

iii. *Drainage*—Ensure downspouts are directed away and soil is sloped away from the foundation to avoid moisture collection near the foundation.

iv. *Repair*—Inspect foundations regularly for sufficient drainage and ventilation, keeping it clear of vegetation. Also inspect for deteriorated materials such as limestone and repair accordingly. Refer to maintenance and alteration of applicable materials, for additional guidelines.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

i. *Replacement features*—Ensure that features such as decorative vents and grilles and lattice panels are replaced in-kind when deteriorated beyond repair. When in-kind replacement is not possible, use features matching in size, material, and design. Replacement skirting should consist of durable, proven materials, and should either match the existing siding or be applied to have minimal visual impact.

ii. *Alternative materials*—Cedar piers may be replaced with concrete piers if they are deteriorated beyond repair.

iii. *Shoring*—Provide proper support of the structure while the foundation is rebuilt or repaired.

iv. *New utilities*—Avoid placing new utility and mechanical connections through the foundation along the primary façade or where visible from the public right-of-way.

Standard Specifications for Original Wood Window Replacement

- SCOPE OF REPAIR: When individual elements such as sills, muntins, rails, sashes, or glazing has deteriorated, every effort should be made to repair or reconstruct that individual element prior to consideration of wholesale replacement. For instance, applicant should replace individual sashes within the window system in lieu of full replacement with a new window unit.

- MISSING OR PREVIOUSLY-REPLACED WINDOWS: Where original windows are found to be missing or previously-replaced with a nonconforming window product by a previous owner, an alternative material to wood may be considered when the proposed replacement product is more consistent with the Historic Design Guidelines in terms of overall appearance. Such determination shall be made on a case-by-case basis by OHP and/or the HDRC. Whole window systems should match the size of historic windows on property unless otherwise approved.
- MATERIAL: If full window replacement is approved, the new windows must feature primed and painted wood exterior finish. Clad, composition, or non-wood options are not allowed unless explicitly approved by the commission.
- SASH: Meeting rails must be no taller than 1.25". Stiles must be no wider than 2.25". Top and bottom sashes must be equal in size unless otherwise approved.
- DEPTH: There should be a minimum of 2" 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.
- TRIM: Original trim details and sills should be retained or repaired in kind. If approved, new window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate casing and sloped sill detail. Window track components such as jamb liners must be painted to match the window trim or concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.
- GLAZING: Replacement windows should feature clear glass. Low-e or reflective coatings are not recommended for replacements. The glazing should not feature faux divided lights with an interior grille. If approved to match a historic window configuration, the window should feature real exterior muntins.
- COLOR: Replacement windows should feature a painted finished. If a clad product is approved, white or metallic manufacturer's color is not allowed, and color selection must be presented to staff.
- INSTALLATION: Replacement windows should be supplied in a block frame and exclude nailing fins. Window opening sizes should not be altered to accommodate stock sizes prior to approval.
- FINAL APPROVAL: If the proposed window does not meet the aforementioned stipulations, then the applicant must submit updated window specifications to staff for review, prior to purchase and installation. For more assistance, the applicant may request the window supplier to coordinate with staff directly for verification.

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Additions

1. Massing and Form of Residential Additions

A. GENERAL

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

B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

- i. *Subordinate to principal facade*—Design residential additions, including porches and balconies, to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of their scale and mass.
- ii. *Rooftop additions*—Limit rooftop additions to rear facades to preserve the historic scale and form of the building from the street level and minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. Full-floor second story additions that obscure the form of the original structure are not appropriate.
- iii. *Dormers*—Ensure dormers are compatible in size, scale, proportion, placement, and detail with the style of the house. Locate dormers only on non-primary facades (those not facing the public right-of-way) if not historically found within the district.
- iv. *Footprint*—The building footprint should respond to the size of the lot. An appropriate yard to building ratio should be maintained for consistency within historic districts. Residential additions should not be so large as to double the existing building footprint, regardless of lot size.

v. *Height*—Generally, the height of new additions should be consistent with the height of the existing structure. The maximum height of new additions should be determined by examining the line-of-sight or visibility from the street. Addition height should never be so contrasting as to overwhelm or distract from the existing structure.

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

A. GENERAL

i. *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.

ii. *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.

Standard Specifications for Windows in Additions and New Construction

- GENERAL: New windows on additions should relate to the windows of the primary historic structure in terms of materiality and overall appearance. Windows used in new construction should be similar in appearance to those commonly found within the district in terms of size, profile, and configuration. While no material is expressly prohibited by the Historic Design Guidelines, a high-quality wood or aluminum-clad wood window product often meets the Guidelines with the stipulations listed below. Whole window systems should match the size of historic windows on property unless otherwise approved.
- SIZE: Windows should feature traditional dimensions and proportions as found within the district.
- SASH: Meeting rails must be no taller than 1.25". Stiles must be no wider than 2.25". Top and bottom sashes must be equal in size unless otherwise approved.
- DEPTH: There should be a minimum of 2" 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.

- TRIM: Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate casing and sloped sill detail. Window track components such as jamb liners must be painted to match the window trim or concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.
- GLAZING: Windows should feature clear glass. Low-e or reflective coatings are not recommended for replacements. The glazing should not feature faux divided lights with an interior grille. If approved to match a historic window configuration, the window should feature real exterior muntins.
- COLOR: Wood windows should feature a painted finish. If a clad product is approved, white or metallic manufacturer's color is not allowed, and color selection must be presented to staff.
- INSTALLATION: Wood windows should be supplied in a block frame and exclude nailing fins. Window opening sizes should not be altered to accommodate stock sizes prior to approval.
- FINAL APPROVAL: If the proposed window does not meet the aforementioned stipulations, then the applicant must submit updated window specifications to staff for review, prior to purchase and installation. For more assistance, the applicant may request the window supplier to coordinate with staff directly for verification.

FINDINGS:

- a. The primary structure at 122 W Agarita is a 1-story, single-family residence constructed circa 1925 in the Craftsman style with Mediterranean Revival elements. The structure features a rectangular plan with a cross gable tile roof featuring clipped gables, widely overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails, a recessed front porch with classical round columns, brick cladding, one-over-one wood windows, a flat-roof entry on the east end of the façade, and an enclosed rear porch that does not appear on the 1951 Sanborn Map. The property is contributing to the Monte Vista Historic District.
- b. CONCEPTUAL APPROVAL – Conceptual approval is the review of general design ideas and principles (such as scale and setback). Specific design details reviewed at this stage are not binding and may only be approved through a Certificate of Appropriateness or final approval.
- c. EXISTING ADDITION REMOVAL – The applicant has proposed to remove the existing one-story rear addition that was constructed after 1951 and is not original to the structure. The existing rear addition appears to be an enclosed porch and features a shed roof, wood cladding, one-over-one wood windows, and a rear deck. The existing rear addition includes a flat-roof volume clad in stucco and brick that appears on the 1951 Sanborn Map, showing that the flat-roof volume pre-dates the remainder of the rear addition. Staff finds the removal of the non-original rear addition appropriate but finds any quality windows removed from the existing addition should be salvaged and re-used on the proposed new rear addition and the remainder should be stored on site for future use. All additional re-usable materials should be salvaged.
- d. ADDITION: LOT COVERAGE – The applicant has proposed to construct a 1-story rear addition. The total square footage of the primary structure is 1,820 square feet. According to the Historic Design Guidelines, the building footprint for new construction should be limited to no more than 50 percent of the total lot area, unless adjacent historic buildings establish a precedent with a greater building to lot ratio. A building footprint should respond to the size of the lot. The applicant has proposed to remove the existing rear addition, which is included in the current total square footage, and to install a new rear addition which will replace the footprint of the existing addition and will include an additional addition volume that will total approximately 290 square feet. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- e. ADDITION: MASSING AND FOOTPRINT – The applicant has proposed to construct a 1-story rear addition. The original primary structure is 1,820 square feet and the new addition will increase the total square footage by approximately 290 square feet. Guideline 1.B.i for Additions stipulates that residential additions should be designed to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of scale and mass. Guideline 2.B.iv for Additions states that 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. The proposed addition will not double the existing building footprint and will not extend beyond the front façade footprint. It will not be highly visible from the public right-of-way. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- f. ADDITION: ROOF – The applicant has proposed to install a flat roof form on the addition. The addition will feature three volumes of varying heights. Guideline 1.A.iii for Additions stipulates that residential additions should utilize a similar roof pitch, form, overhang, and orientation as the historic structure. The existing addition features a flat roof form, and a portion of the historic structure features a flat roof. Staff finds the proposal appropriate.
- g. ADDITION: ROOF MATERIAL – The applicant has not provided material specifications for the proposed roofing material at this time. Guideline 3.A.iii for Additions stipulates that original roofs should be matched 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. The applicant has proposed to install a window bay on the east elevation with a shed roof form. The applicant has not provided a material specification for the roof of the window bay at this time. Staff finds that the applicant should submit final material specifications for the roofing to staff for review.

- h. **ADDITION: NEW WINDOWS AND DOORS: SIZE AND PROPORTION** – The applicant has proposed to install one-over-one windows on the new rear addition that appear to match the proportions of the narrow one-over-one windows on the flat-roof volume on the front façade. The applicant has proposed to install 8 one-over-one windows of matching proportions. The removal of the existing addition will result in the removal of twelve (12) one-over-one wood windows. Staff’s standard window specifications state that new windows should feature traditional dimensions and proportions as found within the district. Staff finds that the applicant should re-use the windows salvaged from the existing addition in the new rear addition. If there are existing windows that cannot be salvaged, the applicant should provide evidence of the window conditions to staff for review and any new windows installed should be fully wood and meet staff’s standard window stipulations.
- i. **ADDITION: RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS** – According to the Historic Design Guidelines, new construction should incorporate window and door openings with a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical with nearby historic facades. Windows, doors, porches, entryways, dormers, bays, and pediments shall be considered similar if they are no larger than 25% in size and vary no more than 10% in height to width ratio from adjacent historic facades. 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. The applicant has proposed to install eight (8) windows on the south (rear), east, and west elevations. Staff finds the window locations proposed to be generally appropriate but finds that the applicant should re-use windows salvaged from the existing rear addition on the new addition.
- j. **ADDITION: MATERIALS: NEW WINDOWS AND DOORS** – The applicant has not submitted material specifications for the proposed new windows on the rear addition at this time. Guideline 3.B.i for Additions states that 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, may not be used. Wood or aluminum-clad wood windows are recommended and should feature an inset of two (2) inches within facades and should feature profiles that are found historically within the immediate vicinity. An alternative window material may be proposed, provided that the window features meeting rails that are 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 an architecturally appropriate sill detail. Window track components must be painted to match the window trim or be concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening. Staff finds that the applicant should re-use the windows from the existing rear addition on the proposed new addition. If there are existing windows that cannot be salvaged, the applicant should provide evidence of the window conditions to staff for review and any new windows installed should be fully wood and meet staff’s standard window stipulations.
- k. **ADDITION: MATERIALS: FAÇADE** – The applicant has proposed to clad the new rear addition in brick to match the cladding on the historic portion of the structure and to construct the screened porch volume in painted wood siding and trim with bronze screens with painted wood trim. Guideline 3.A.i for Additions stipulates that additions should 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. Staff finds the proposal generally consistent with the Guidelines but finds that the applicant should incorporate an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure.
- l. **ADDITION: ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS** – The applicant has proposed to construct a 1-story rear addition. Guideline 4.A.ii for Additions states that additions should 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. Guideline 4.A.iii for Additions states that applicants should 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. Guideline 2.A.v recommends that 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. Staff finds that the proposed details generally appropriate but finds that an offset or reveal should be incorporated to provide a clear visual distinction between the old and new building.

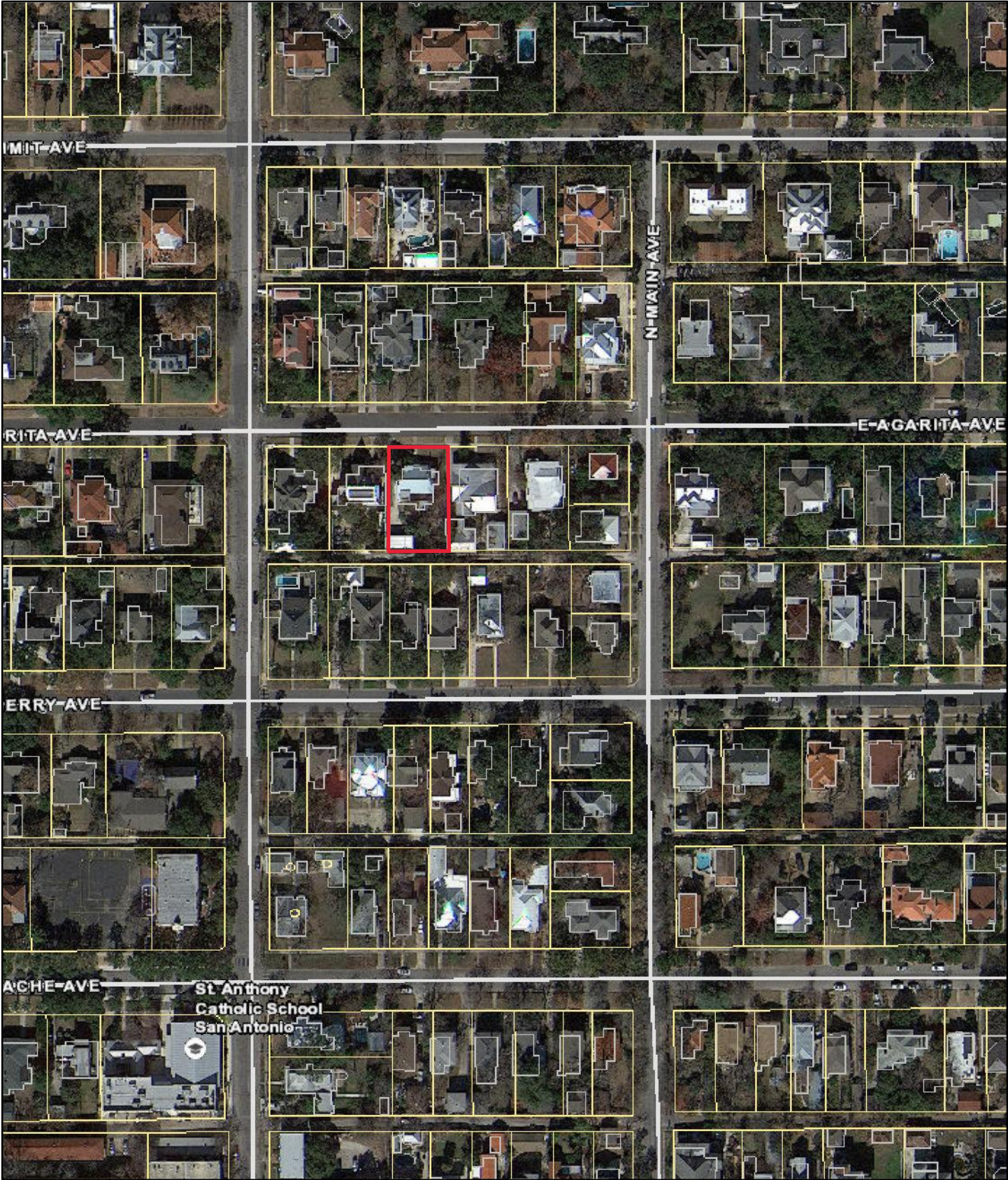
- m. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT – Per Guideline 6.B.ii for New Construction, all mechanical equipment should be screened from view at the public right-of-way.
- n. SITE WORK – The applicant has not submitted a comprehensive landscaping plan at this time. Staff finds that the applicant should submit a final landscaping plan with any proposed landscaping or site work modifications prior to returning to the HDRC.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

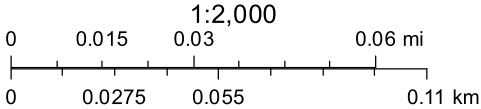
- i. That any quality windows removed from the existing addition are salvaged and re-used on the proposed rear addition and the remainder are stored on site for future and that all additional re-usable materials, including wood siding, should be salvaged based on finding c. The applicant is required to submit a salvage plan and updated elevation drawings to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval.
- ii. That the applicant submits final material specifications for the roofing to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval based on finding g.
- iii. That the applicant re-uses any quality windows salvaged from the existing addition in the new rear addition. If there are existing windows that cannot be salvaged, the applicant should provide evidence of the window conditions to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC based on finding h.
- iv. Any new windows installed on the structure should be fully wood and should feature an inset of two (2) inches within facades and should feature profiles that are found historically within the immediate vicinity. An alternative window material may be proposed, provided that the window features meeting rails that are 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 an architecturally appropriate sill detail. Window track components must be painted to match the window trim or be concealed by a wood window screen set within the opening.
- v. That the applicant incorporates an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure and submits updated elevation drawings to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval based on findings k through l.
- vi. That the applicant submits a final site plan showing any proposed landscaping or site work modifications to staff for review prior to returning to the HDRC based on finding n.

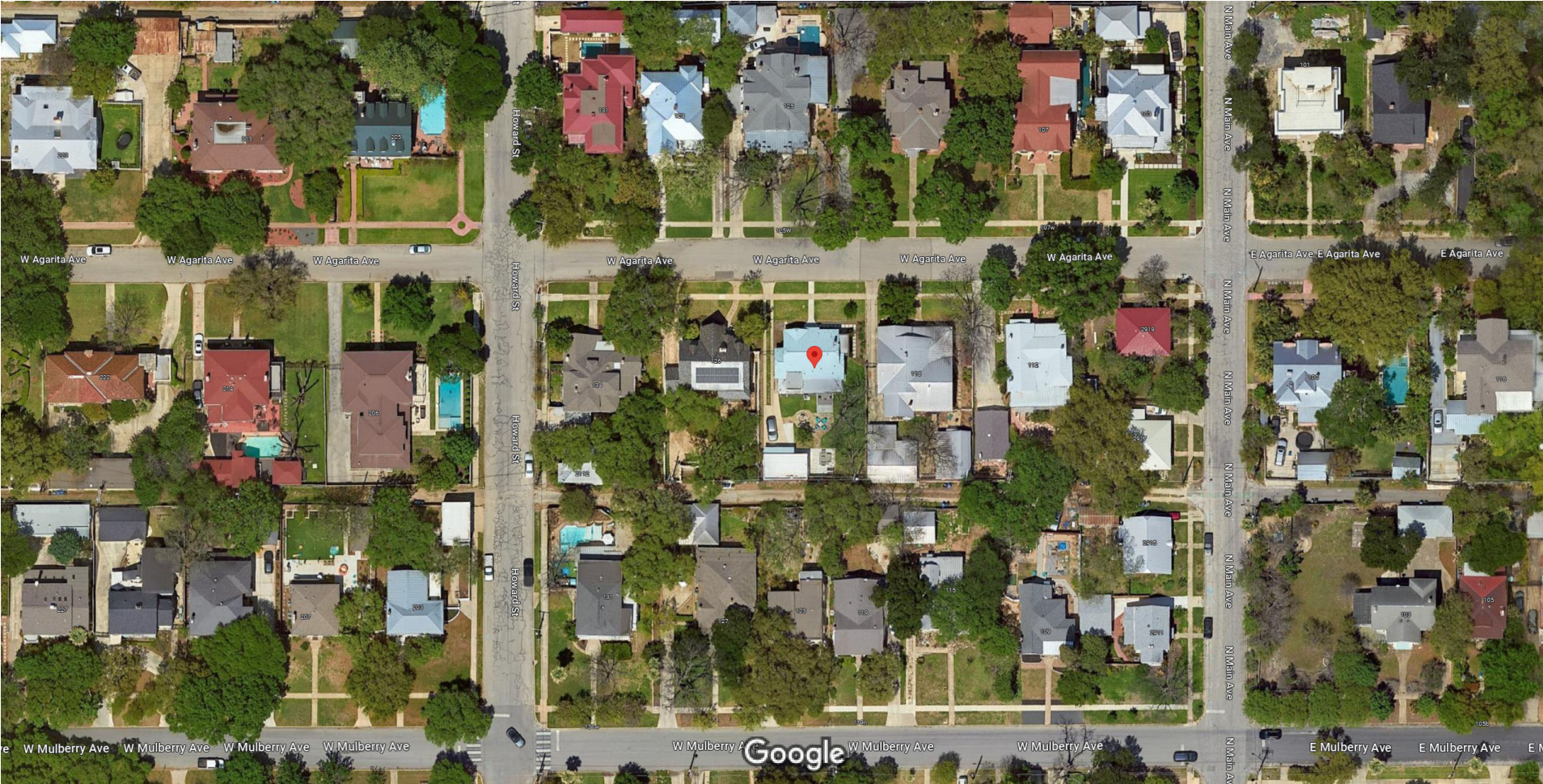
City of San Antonio One Stop



November 9, 2023

— User drawn lines











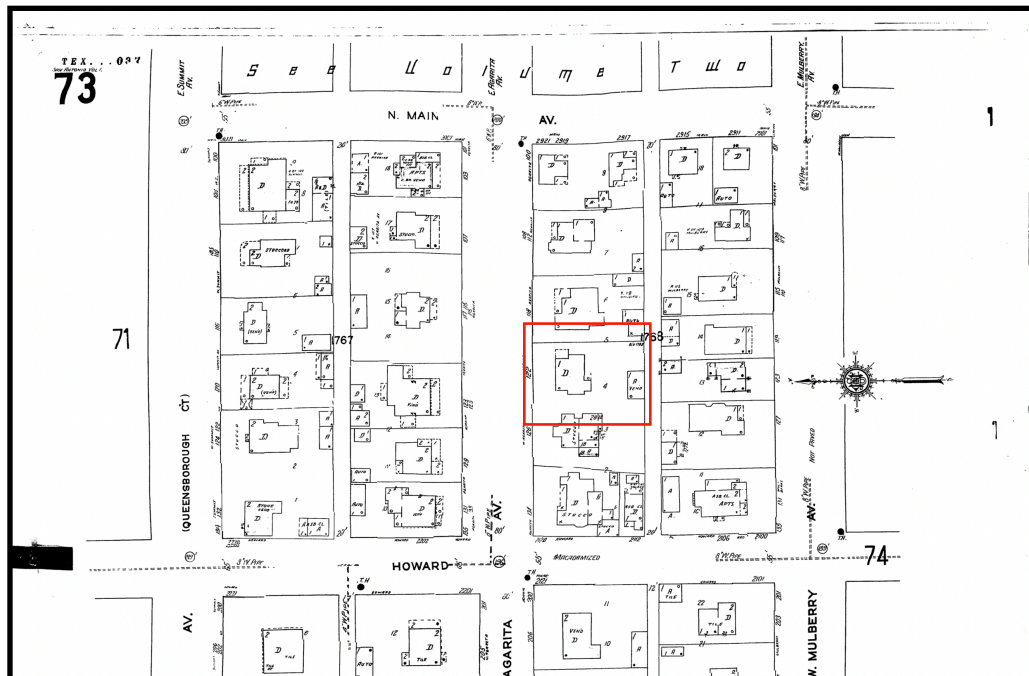




122 W. Agarita Ave.
Proposed demolition, new construction and addition.

Project Narrative:

The owner of this property is requesting Conceptual Approval for partial demolition (and subsequent reconstruction on existing foundations) and addition to the rear of the house at 122 W. Agarita Ave., located in the Monte Vista Historic District.



Detail of 1911-1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

The house was designed in 1923 by Carlos B. Shoepl, a Texas-born architect who in the late 1920s moved his practice to Florida, where he became quite successful designing houses for the wealthy elite in the 1930s. Upon completion of its construction, the house was a gift to the recently-wed daughter and son-in-law of Mr. & Mrs. Robert N. Martindale, during a time that Monte Vista was rapidly developing as a neighborhood of wealthy business owners in San Antonio.

Stylistically, the house is an amalgam of Mediterranean Revival details and materials with a floor plan that was typical of modest wood frame Craftsman bungalows of the period. The primary structure is hollow clay tile with a brick veneer, and the roof is terra cotta tiles that were painted green at an unspecified date. The rear of the house features an enclosed back porch, which appears ambiguously only in part on the 1911-1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

As can be seen on the as-built drawing set submitted with this approval request, the house as currently built is not well-connected with its back yard: one must either move through an existing bedroom and the enclosed back porch to reach the back yard, or instead, move through the kitchen to the side door, which leads to the driveway on the west side of the house, and thence to the back yard. It is this awkward relationship which the owners seek to redress with the remodeling of the interior and reconstruction of the back porch area. The proposed plan eliminates a bathroom in the middle of the house to establish a hallway leading to the rear of the house, and then either to the back yard or to the proposed screen room that extends from the rear facade into the middle of the back yard.

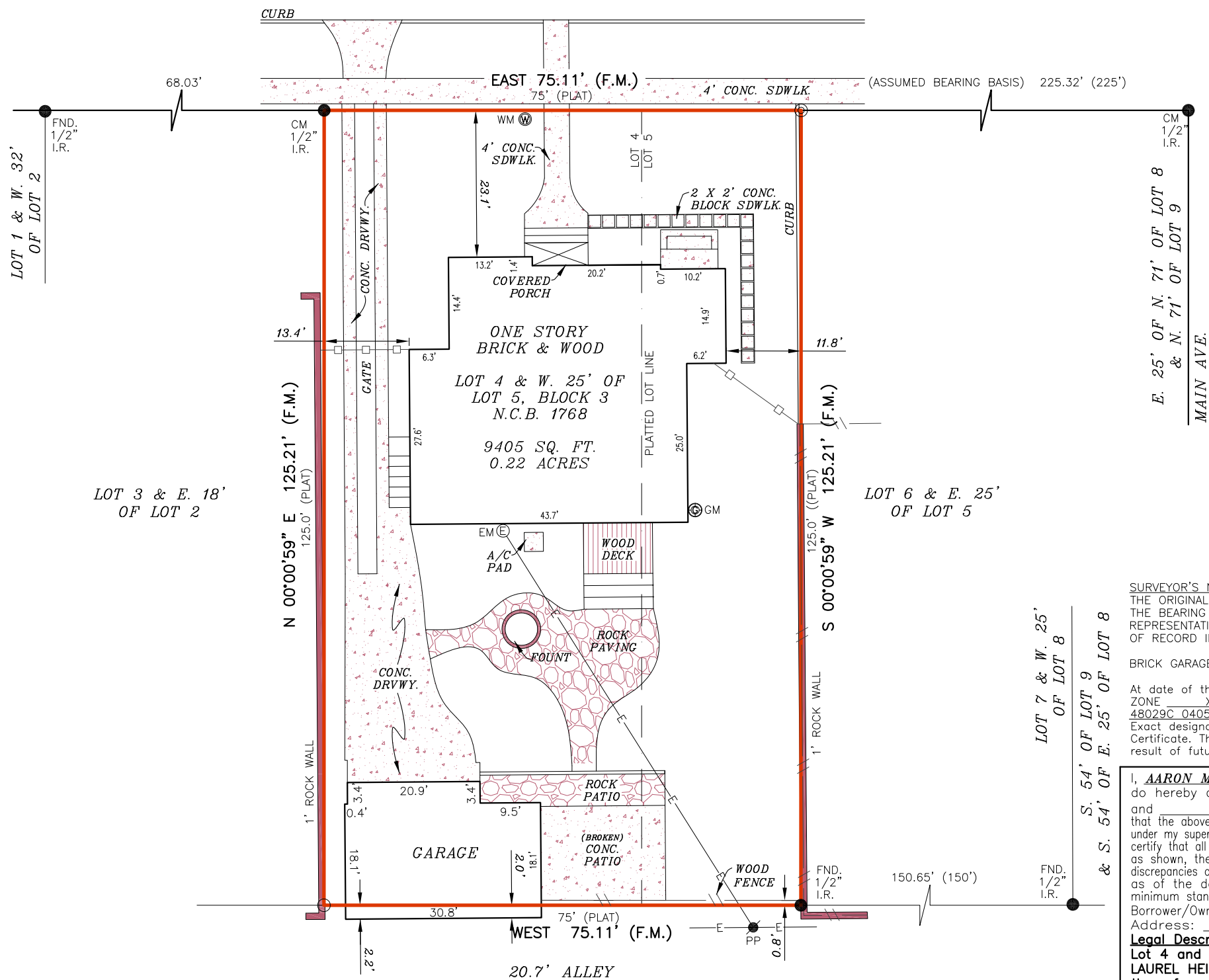
The proposed construction involves three related actions: the demolition of the existing enclosed back porch in its entirety (including steps from driveway to current kitchen door), replacement construction mostly on existing foundations to accommodate new bathrooms, closets and a lofty “TV Room”, and, south of this new rebuilt area, a proposed “Screen Room” extending from the “TV Room”. No alterations of any sort are proposed for the front facade, or for the sides of the house extending from the front facade to the enclosed back porch (ref. elevation drawings submitted with this approval request).

The proposed project also includes removal of the existing rear deck and stair (date of construction unknown, but fairly recent based on detailing) as well as the Cantera Stone fountain and some of the existing flagstone paving. Any future landscape/hardscape proposals will be brought to HDRC for approval prior to construction.

The forms of the new construction are based on those found on the existing house. The brick volumes on the east and west ends of the “back porch” area are similar in scale and fenestration to the existing enclosed porch on the east end of the main body of the house, and the TV Room and Screen Room recall the form of the portion of the existing rear porch that has a parapet roof and decorative brackets. The TV Room and Screen Room also feature “eyebrow” shading devices to protect interiors from excessive solar exposure.

Materials are shown on the submitted elevation drawings: brick, wood trim and bronze insect screen are the primary materials. Colors are anticipated to be drawn from painted surfaces on the existing house as well as from the existing brick veneer; at this time, these choices have not been finalized, and will be specified when the owner returns to HDRC for Final Approval before construction commences.

AGARITA AVE.
(80' R.O.W.-PER PLAT)
(A.K.A. W. AGARITA AVE.)



LEGEND

These standard symbols will be found in the drawing.

- BOUNDARY LINE
- OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- WOOD FENCE
- PLATTED LOT LINE
- FOUND IRON ROD
- CALCULATED POINT
- IRON ROD SET WITH AMERISURVEYORS CAP
- WATER METER
- ELECTRIC METER
- GAS METER
- POWER POLE
- CONTROL MONUMENT
- RECORDED ON PLAT
- FIELD MEASURED

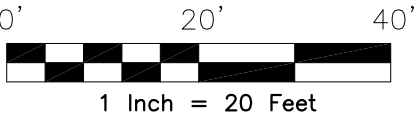
SURVEYOR'S NOTE:
THE ORIGINAL PLAT RECORD IS WITHOUT BEARINGS.
THE BEARING SHOWN HERE ARE ASSUMED. THIS REPRESENTATION IS SURVEYORS BEST INTERPRETATION OF RECORD INFORMATION.

BRICK GARAGE CROSSES PROPERTIES REAR BOUNDARY LINE.

At date of this survey, the property is in FEMA designated ZONE X as verified by FEMA map Panel No: 48029C 0405 G effective date of SEPTEMBER 29, 2010. Exact designations can only be determined by a Elevation Certificate. This information is subject to change as a result of future FEMA map revisions and/or amendments.

The survey is hereby accepted with the discrepancies, conflicts, or shortages in area or boundary lines, encroachments, protrusions, or overlapping of Improvements shown.

GRAPHIC SCALE



I, AARON MICAH REYNOLDS, a Registered Professional Land Surveyor in the State of Texas, do hereby certify to PRESIDIO TITLE LLC

and that the above map is true and correct according to an actual field survey, made by me on the ground or under my supervision, of the property shown hereon or described by field notes accompanying this drawing. I further certify that all easements and rights-of-way of which I have been advised are shown hereon and that, except as shown, there are no visible encroachments, no visible overlapping of improvements and no apparent discrepancies or conflicts in the boundary lines, and no visible physical evidence of easements or rights-of-way as of the date of the field survey. I further certify that this survey meets or exceeds the minimum standards established by the Texas Board of Professional Land Surveying (Section 663.18).

Borrower/Owner: SARAH WATSON AND JESUS MARTINEZ
Address: 122 W. AGARITA AVE. GF No. 1-200137-A

Legal Description of the Land:
Lot 4 and the West 25 feet of Lot 5, Block 3, New City Block 1768, ADAMS LAUREL HEIGHTS, in the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, TX, according to plat thereof recorded in Volume 65, Pages 4-5, Deed Records of Bexar County, Texas.

SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND/OR EASEMENTS RECORDED IN: VOLUME 65, PAGE(S) 4-5, DEED AND PLAT RECORDS, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH:



FINAL "AS-BUILT" SURVEY

JOB NO.:	2003068608	NO.	REVISION	DATE
DATE:	03/01/17	01.	UPDATED SURVEY	03-16-20
DRAWN BY:	MN/MN			
APPROVED BY:	AMR	PRV. JOB NO. -	1702043102	



Aaron M. Reynolds
AARON MICAH REYNOLDS, R.P.L.S.
Registered Professional Land Surveyor
Registration No. 6644

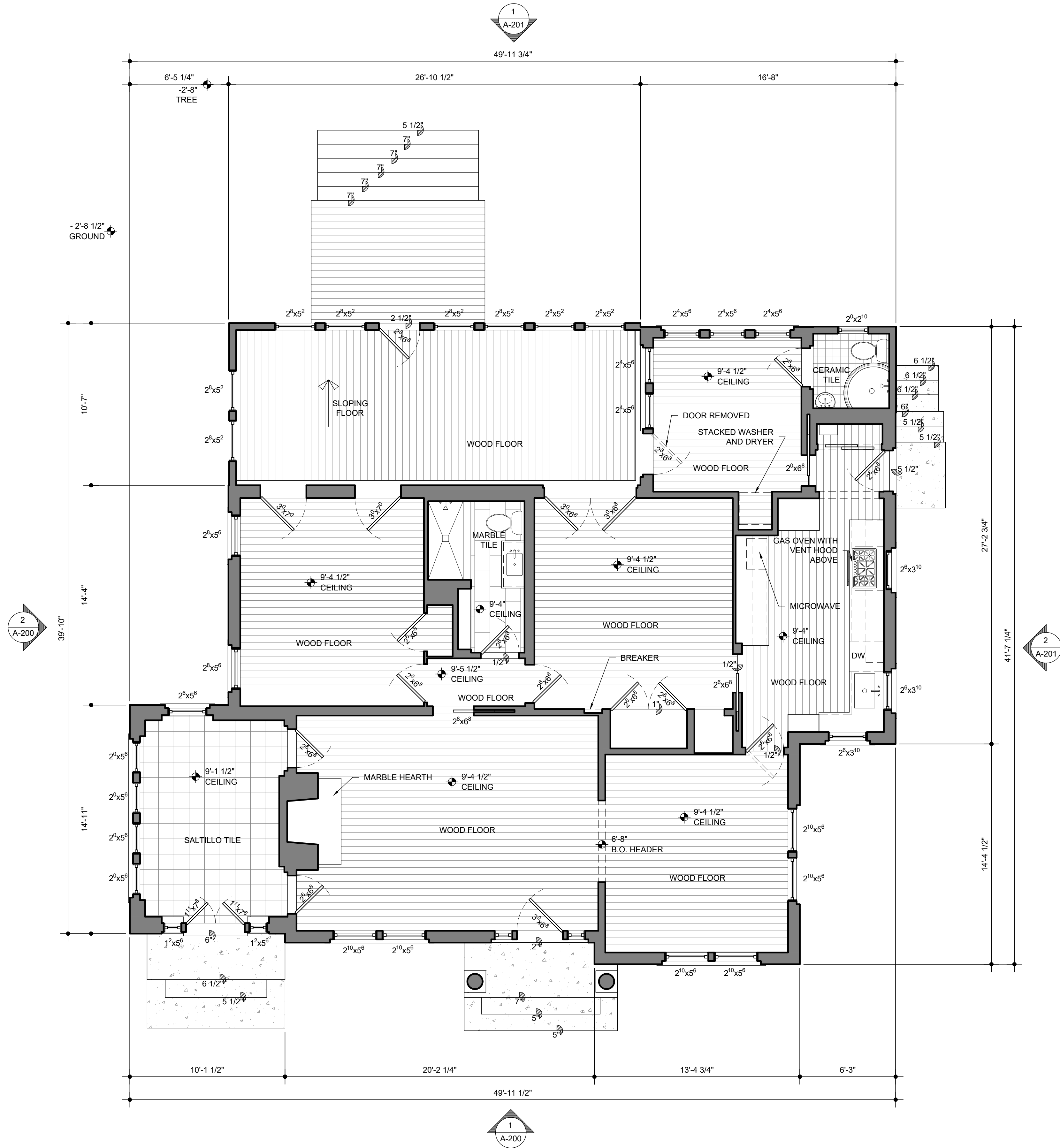
AMERISURVEYORS LLC
1100 NW Loop 410, Suite 546
Phone: (210) 572-1995
San Antonio, Texas 78213
Fax: (210) 572-1993

1

A-110

FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"



SQUARE FOOTAGE			
FIRST FLOOR			
CONDITIONED	1,786	SF	
UNCONDITIONED			
FRONT PORCH	34	SF	
TOTAL OF ALL SPACES	1,820	SF	

DOCUMENTING THE

ALAMO

AS-BUILTS

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

JODY BAKER 210.705.4101
jody@alamoasbuilds.com AlamoAsBuilds.com

122 WEST AGARTIA AVE.
SAN ANTONIO, TX

AS-BUILT FLOOR PLAN

AS-BUILTS

Sheet Number

A-110

DATE: 08.21.2023

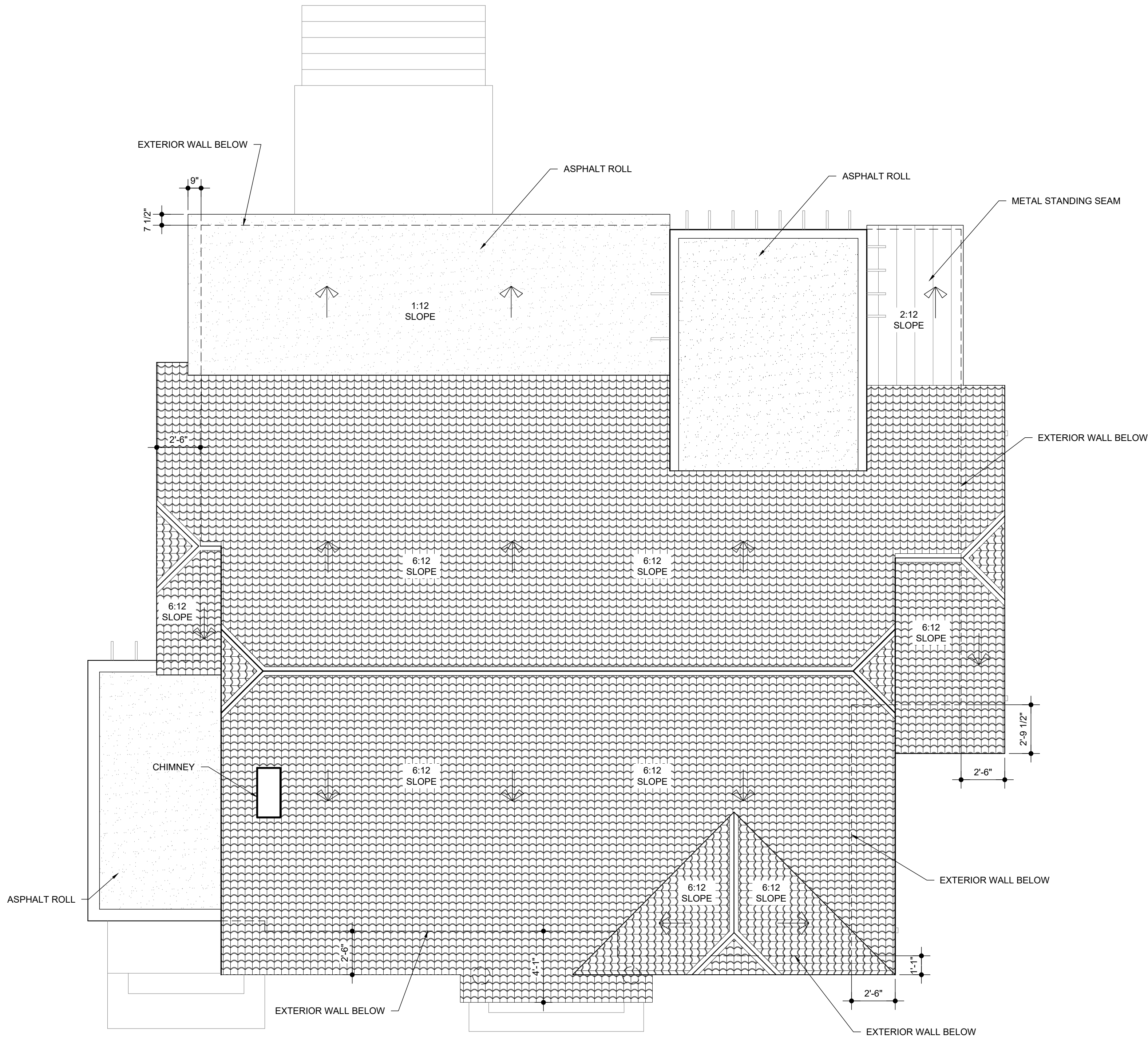
NORTH

1

A-130

ROOF PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"



JODY BAKER 210.705.4101
jody@alamoasbuilds.com AlamoAsBuilds.com

122 WEST AGARTIA AVE.
SAN ANTONIO, TX

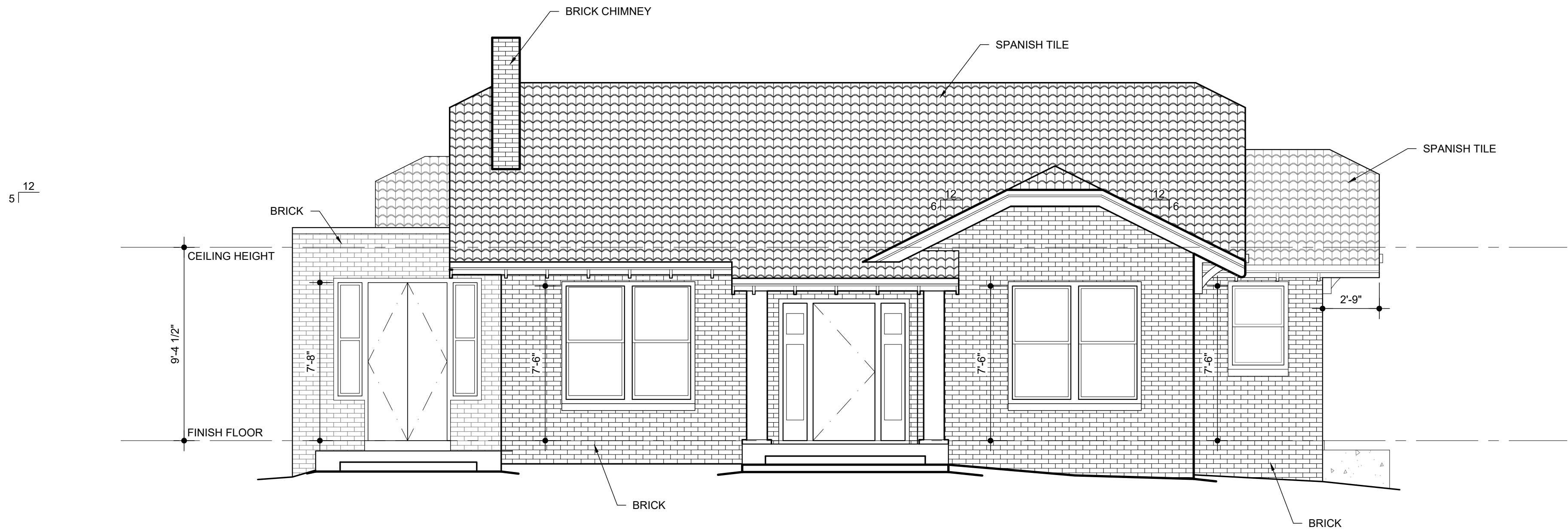
AS-BUILT ROOF PLAN

DATE: 08.21.2023

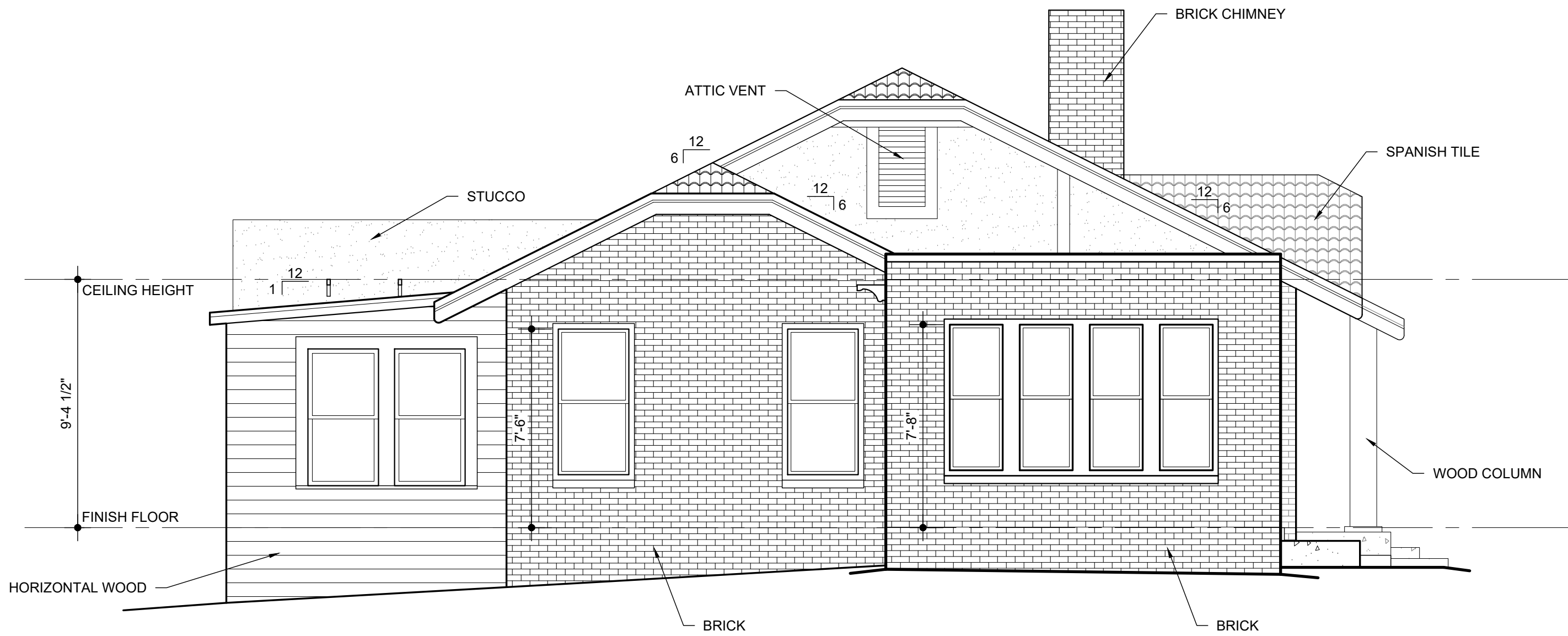
AS-BUILTS

Sheet Number

A-130



1 FRONT ELEVATION
A-200 1/4"=1'-0"



2 LEFT ELEVATION
A-200 1/4"=1'-0"



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jody@alamoasbuilds.com AlamoAsBuilds.com

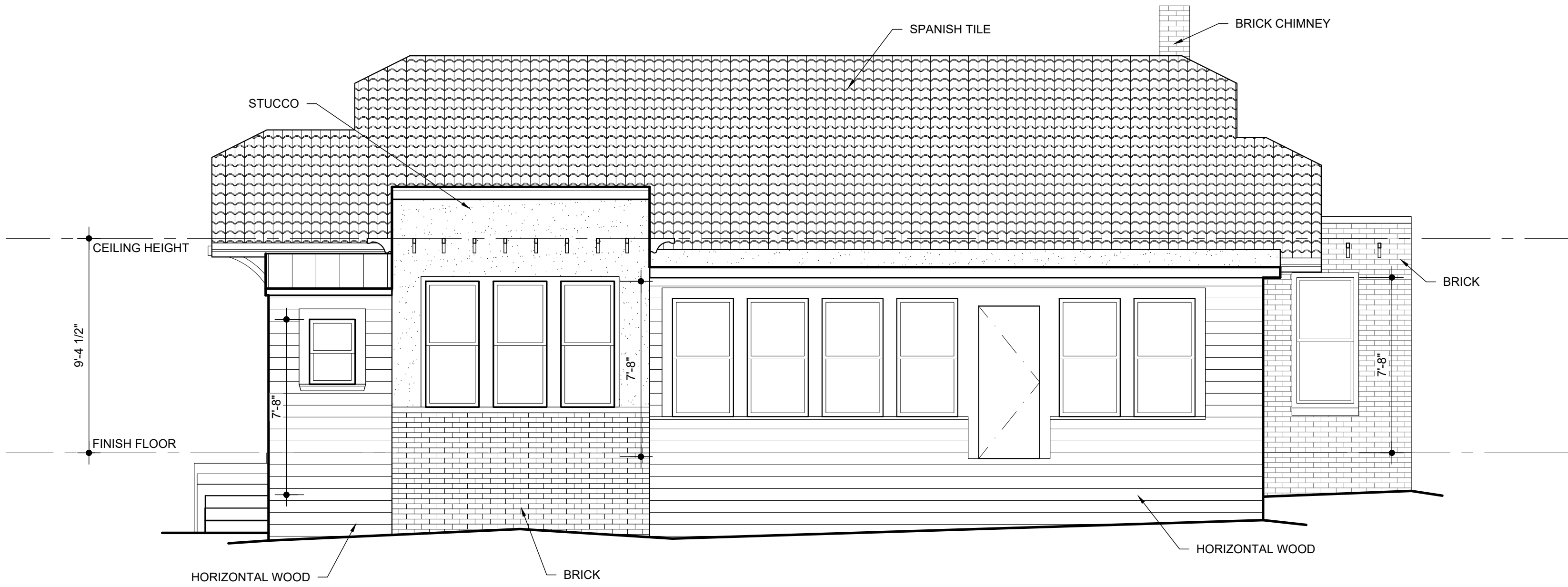
122 WEST AGARTIA AVE.
SAN ANTONIO, TX

AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS

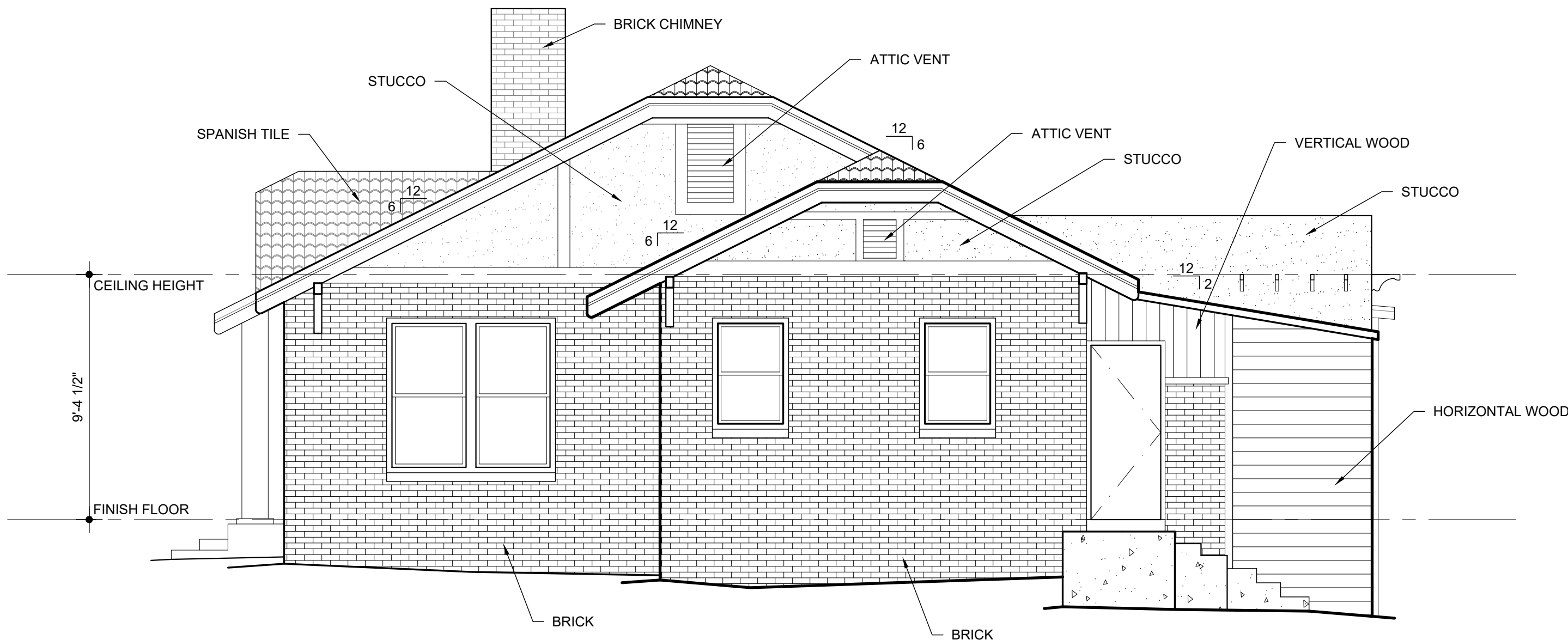
DATE: 08.21.2023

AS-BUILTS

Sheet Number
A-200



1 REAR ELEVATION
A-200 1/4"=1'-0"



2 RIGHT ELEVATION
A-200 1/4"=1'-0"



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jody@alamoasbuilds.com AlamoAsBuilds.com

122 WEST AGARTIA AVE.
SAN ANTONIO, TX

AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS

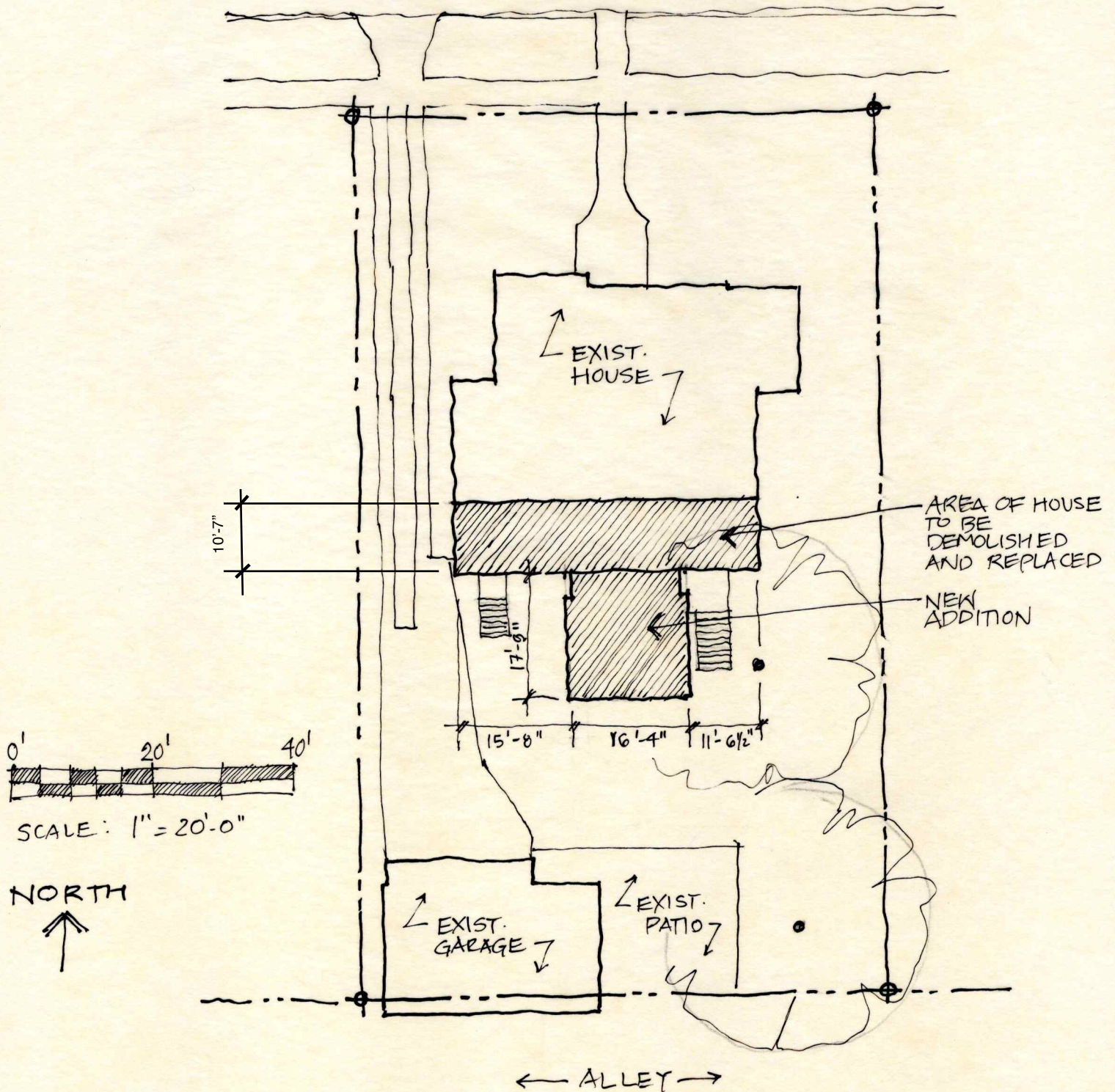
DATE: 08.21.2023

AS-BUILTS

Sheet Number

A-201

← W. AGARITA AVE. →



SITE PLAN -- 122 W. AGARITA AVE.



Consultant
Address
Address
Address
Phone

Consultant
Address
Address
Address
Phone

[illegible]

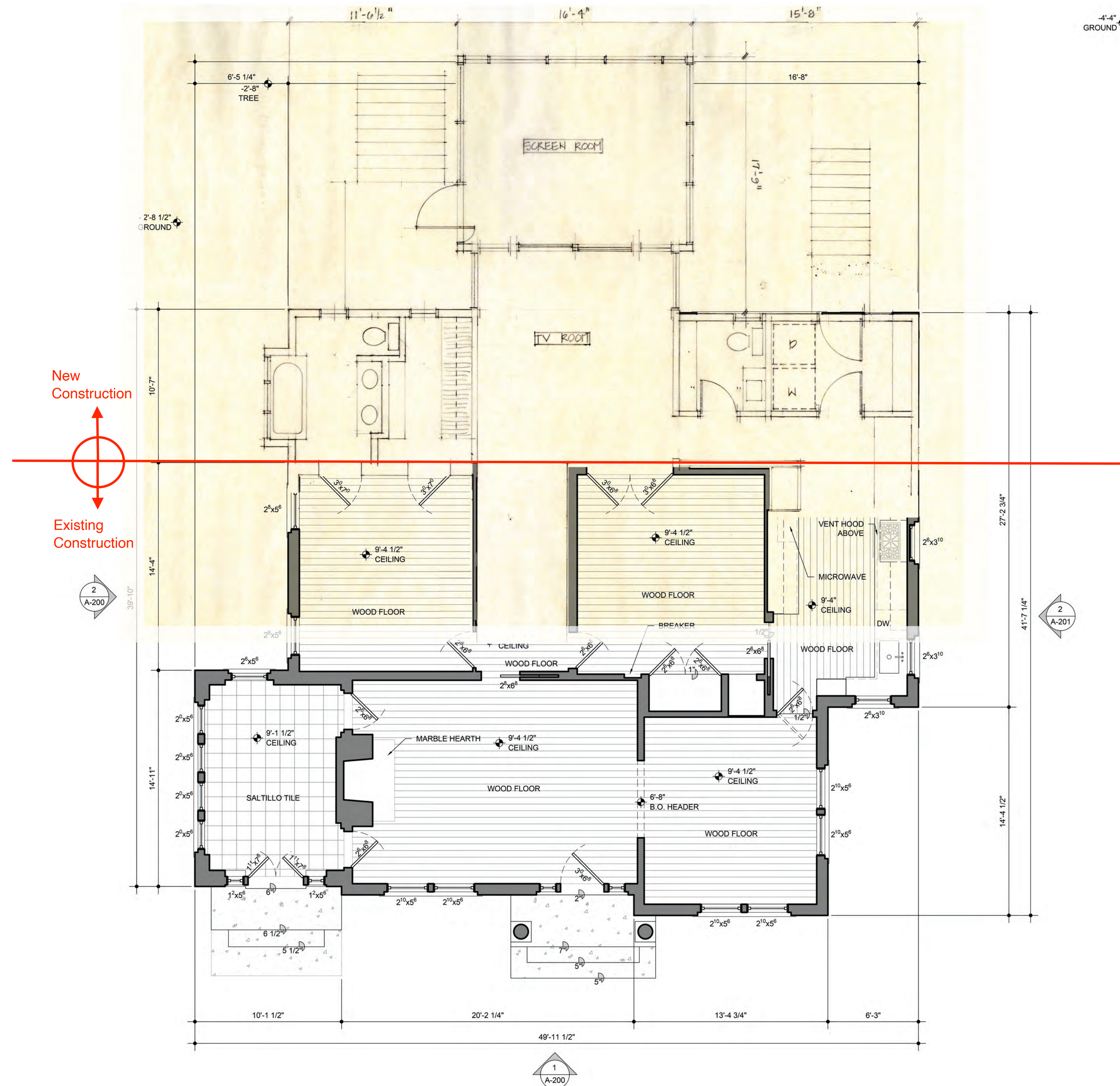
122 W Agarita Ave

Floor Plan

Project Number	Project Number
Date	Issue Date
Drawn By	Author
Checked By	Checker

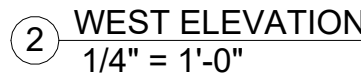
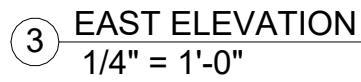
A3

Scale	1/4" = 1'-0"
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NORTH
↓

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



Scale	1/4" = 1'-0"
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Architectural Drawings

Consultant
Address
Address
Address
Phone

[illegible]

Project Number	Project Number
Date	October 27, 2023
Drawn By	Author
Checked By	Checker

Scale	1/4" = 1'-0"
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