

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

June 04, 2025

HDRC CASE NO: 2025-090
ADDRESS: 910 E SOUTHCROSS BLVD
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 7665 LOT SW 200 OF 4 & NE IRR 118.4 OF SW IRR 233. 4 OF C & W IRR 93 OF 15
ZONING: I-1, H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 3
DISTRICT: Mission Historic District
APPLICANT: Edward Hernandez/Nirvana Architecture Studio
OWNER: Isarael Ramirez/LIDS CHRISTIAN CENTER INC
TYPE OF WORK: New Construction of 10,000 sf church
APPLICATION RECEIVED: April 9, 2025
60-DAY REVIEW: June 8, 2025
CASE MANAGER: Caitlin Brown-Clancy

REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to construct a new 10,000 sf building housing an auditorium, classrooms, and various auxiliary spaces on the existing campus of LIDS Christian Center at 910 E Southcross Blvd and site work consisting of a master parking and landscaping plan.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Mission Historic District Design Manual, Section 3, Guidelines for New Construction

3. Commercial Construction (Commercial, Institutional, and Multifamily projects consisting of 8 units or more)

A. BUILDING ORIENTATION AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

i. Division of structures — Multifamily residential or mixed used developments consisting of multiple buildings should be divided, scaled, and arranged in a manner that is respectful of the surrounding context. For instance, sites that are located adjacent to single-family residential areas should incorporate multiple, smaller buildings instead of larger buildings that are out of scale with the surrounding context. A site analysis of the surrounding context should be included in schematic design development. Site constraints or other limitations may be demonstrated and submitted as part of the application to explain the logistical and programmatic requirements for a single structure.

ii. Site configuration — Multifamily residential or mixed used developments consisting of multiple buildings should be organized in a campus-like configuration with primary facades that address external views from the public right-of-way as well as create comfortable interior spaces such as courtyards and circulation spaces.

iii. Building spacing — Buildings should be arranged to include interstitial spaces between structures that maintain a comfortable pedestrian scale. Single story buildings should be sited to include a minimum separation of 10 feet between buildings. Multi-story buildings should maintain a minimum separation of 50% of the adjacent building heights. For spaces between two buildings of differing heights, 50% of the average of the two heights shall be used.

iv. Transitions — Sites that are located adjacent to single-family residential areas or context areas consisting of predominantly single-story, contributing buildings should utilize transitions in building scale and height along the edge conditions of the site to improve compatibility with the surrounding context. New buildings sited at these edge conditions should not exceed the height of adjacent contributing buildings by more than 40%. The width of the primary, street-facing façade of new buildings should not exceed the width of adjacent contributing buildings by more than 60%.

v. Setbacks — In general, new buildings should follow the established pattern of the block in terms of front building setback where there is a strong historic context (adjacent contributing buildings). On corridors where building setbacks

vary or are not well-defined by existing contributing buildings, buildings should maintain a minimum front setback of 15' for properties north of SE Military and a maximum front setback of 35' for properties south of SE Military.

vi. Location of parking areas along corridors — Rear / side parking is encouraged north of SE Military Drive. Front parking with landscape buffers are encouraged south of SE Military Drive.

vii. Vehicular access and driveways along corridors — In general, driveway widths should not exceed 24'. Shared driveways are allowed and can have a maximum width of 30'. Shared driveways are encouraged to incorporate a pedestrian island. In order to accommodate functions requiring access by heavy trucks (Min SU 30), request for driveways wider than what is recommended by the guidelines should be coordinated with TCI for an alternative to be considered by the HDRC.

B. BUILDING MASS, SCALE AND FORM

i. Monolithic elements and fenestrations — Historic masonry construction in the Missions lack numerous voids in the wall plane resulting in a monolithic aesthetic that is appropriate to reference in new construction. Wall planes and fenestration patterns should be organized to yield facades that appear monolithic and enduring while still allowing for visual interest through breaks in scale and pattern. Traditional punched window openings with uniform spacing throughout the building facade is discouraged. Glass curtain walls or uninterrupted expanses of glass may also be grouped and used to create uniform building mass as a contemporary alternative to the historic construction type.

ii. Maximum facade length — Notwithstanding the provisions of RIO, commercial structures in the Mission Historic District should not include uninterrupted wall planes of more than 50 feet in length. Building facades may utilize an offset, substantial change in materials, or change in building height in order to articulate individual wall planes.

iii. Height — Notwithstanding the provisions of RIO, commercial structures in the Mission Historic District should be a maximum of three stories in height. Sites located within a Mission Protection Overlay District may be subject to more restrictive height regulations. Height variability between buildings within complexes is encouraged. Additional height may be considered on a case by case basis depending on historic structures of comparable height in the immediate vicinity.

C. ROOF FORM

i. Primary roof forms — A flat roof with a parapet wall is recommended as a primary roof form for all commercial buildings. Parapets may vary in height to articulate individual wall planes or programmatic elements such as entrances. Complex roof designs that integrate multiple roof forms and types are strongly discouraged.

ii. Secondary roof forms — Secondary roofs should utilize traditional forms such as a hip or gable and should establish a uniform language that is subordinate to the primary roof form. Contemporary shed roofs may be considered on a case by case basis as a secondary roof form based on the design merit of the overall proposal and the context of the site. Conjectural forms such as domes, cupolas, or turrets that convey a false sense of history should be avoided.

iii. Ridge heights — The ridgelines of roofs with multiple gables or similar roof forms should be uniform in height; cross gables should intersect at the primary ridgeline unless established as a uniform secondary roof form.

D. MATERIALS

i. Traditional materials — Predominant façade materials should be those that are durable, high-quality, and vernacular to San Antonio such as regionally-sourced stone, wood, and stucco. Artificial or composite materials are discouraged, especially on primary facades or as a predominate exterior cladding material. The use of traditional materials is also encouraged for durability at the ground level and in site features such as planters and walls.

ii. Traditional stucco — Stucco, when correctly detailed, is a historically and aesthetically appropriate material selection within the Mission Historic District. Artificial or imitation stucco, such as EIFS or stucco-finish composition panels should be avoided. Applied stucco should be done by hand and feature traditional finishes. Control joints should be limited to locations where there is a change in materials or change in wall plane to create a continuous, monolithic appearance.

iii. Primary materials — The use of traditional materials that are characteristic of the Missions is strongly encouraged throughout the historic district as primary materials on all building facades. For all new buildings, a minimum of 75% of the exterior facades should consist of these materials. Glass curtain walls or uninterrupted expanses of glass may be counted toward the minimum requirement.

iv. Secondary materials — Non-traditional materials, such as metal, tile, or composition siding may be incorporated into a building façade as a secondary or accent material. For all new buildings, a maximum of 25% of the exterior facades should consist of these nontraditional materials.

v. Visual interest — A variety and well-proportioned combination of exterior building materials, textures, and colors should be used to create visual interest and avoid monotony. No single material or color should excessively dominate a

building or multiple buildings within a complex unless the approved architectural concept, theme, or idea depends upon such uniformity. While a variety is encouraged, overly-complex material palettes that combine materials that are not traditionally used together is discouraged.

vi. Decorative patterns and color — The use of decorative patterns and color is encouraged any may be conveyed through a variety of contemporary means such as tile, cast stone, and repetition in architectural ornamentation. In general, the use of natural colors and matte finishes is encouraged; vibrant colors which reflect the historic context of the area are encouraged as accents.

vii. Massing and structural elements — The use of materials and textures should bear a direct relationship to the building's organization, massing, and structural elements. Structural bays should be articulated wherever possible through material selection.

E. FACADE ARRANGEMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

i. Human scaled elements — Porches, balconies, and additional human-scaled elements should be integrated wherever possible.

ii. Entrances — The primary entrance to a commercial and mixed used structures, such as a lobby, should be clearly defined by an architectural element or design gesture. Entrances may be recessed with a canopy, defined by an architectural element such as a prominent trim piece or door surround, or projecting mass to engage the pedestrian streetscape.

iii. Windows — Windows should be recessed into the façade by a minimum of 2 inches and should feature profiles that are found historically within the immediate vicinity. Wood or aluminum clad wood windows are recommended.

iv. Architectural elements — Façade designs should be inspired by the San Antonio Missions and regional architectural styles. Contemporary interpretations of buttresses, colonnades, arcades, and similar architectural features associated with the Missions are encouraged. Historicized elements or ornamentation with false historical appearances should be avoided.

v. Corporate architecture and branding — Formula businesses, retail chains, and franchises are encouraged to seek creative and responsive alternatives to corporate architecture that respect the historic context of the Mission Historic District. The use of corporate image materials, colors, and designs should be significantly minimized or eliminated based on proximity to the Missions or location on a primary corridor.

Standard Specifications for Windows in Additions and New Construction

Consistent with the Historic Design Guidelines, the following recommendations are made for windows to be used in new construction:

- **GENERAL:** 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.
- **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. All windows should be supplied in a block frame and exclude nailing fins which limit the ability to sufficiently recess the windows.
- **TRIM:** Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate casing and sloped sill detail.
- **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 true, exterior muntins.
- **COLOR:** Wood windows should feature a painted finish. If a clad or non-wood product is approved, white or metallic manufacturer's color is not allowed and color selection must be presented to staff.

Section 4: Guidelines for Landscape and Site Elements

A. LANDSCAPE, BUFFER YARDS, AND SITE DESIGN

- i. Preserve existing and native vegetation* — Preserve existing and native vegetation to the fullest extent possible and protect existing vegetation, trees, and their root systems throughout the construction process. All healthy or non-diseased existing vegetation within the bufferyard shall be preserved, unless the removal of vegetation is necessary to provide utilities or to provide pedestrian and/or vehicular access to the site.
- ii. Landscape buffers* — A landscape bufferyard is required. Where lot depth allows, 20-foot landscape buffer between parking areas and the street as stipulated in the RIO design standards should be incorporated. Where lot depth does not allow, or the immediate historic context requires a minimal front yard building setback, provide the maximum landscape buffer area that the site can reasonably accommodate.
- iii. Landscape planting palette* — Plants utilized to fulfill the landscaping requirements shall be selected from the list of native Texas plants in the San Antonio Recommended Plant List found in the UDC Appendix E. Use plant communities representative of the Northern Blackland Prairie riparian and Tallgrass ecosystems for landscaping on sites adjacent to the Mission Reach.
- iv. Archaeological features* — Where archaeological evidence indicates a site contains or has contained a Spanish colonial acequia, the original path of the acequia shall be incorporated as a landscape feature of the site by including it as part of the landscape design.
- v. Utilities* — On-site utilities, when introduced, shall be located underground unless required by the utility company, upon approval of the city, to be otherwise located.

B. STREETSCAPE AND AMENITIES

- i. Streetscape* — Enhance the streetscape in new development with street infrastructure, planting areas, walkways, and landscaping. Provide visual, functional, and aesthetic continuity along the street corridor, designing improvements to meet long term community design objectives.
- ii. Amenities* — Incorporate amenities that facilitate outdoor activities appropriate to the site, including seating for comfort and landscaping for shade and aesthetics. Trails and public open spaces should feature wayfinding and interpretive signage, benches, bicycle racks, trash cans, art work, and landscaping that enhance site usage and pedestrian experience.
- iii. Water features* — Water features such as fountains are encouraged. If water features are included, site design details shall include a maintenance plan and use recycled water.
- iv. Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Systems* — Provide complete, efficient, and aesthetically pleasing pedestrian and bicycle circulation systems within the site. Coordinate and connect with pedestrian walks and bicycle ways along the street and at abutting lots. For additional guidance, please see the City of San Antonio's Bike Master Plan.
- v. Sidewalk-Trail Connectivity* — Connect new mixed-use, commercial, and residential development to adjacent public walk and trail networks. Provide through-passage for walks and trails as part of the public network.

C. OFF-STREET PARKING AND HARDSCAPES

- i. Parking Areas* — In general, parking areas should be located beside and/or behind buildings within urban historic contexts and on primary corridors north of SE Military. Parking areas within the front yard are discouraged. Where permitted, they should be limited to a single drive and a single row of parking.
- ii. Cooperative Parking Agreements* — Utilize cooperative parking agreements where possible to reduce the number of unused or seldom used parking spaces.
- iii. Driveway Access-Driveway Reductions* — Wherever possible, establish a single driveway access point to a site for automobiles. The establishment of shared driveways serving adjacent sites is strongly encouraged and may be required. In addition, reduce the number of driveways and driveway widths on existing developed properties to minimize the conflicts between pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles. Individual driveways should be no wider than 24 feet, but shared driveways may be 30 feet wide and incorporate a pedestrian median
- iv. Parking Stalls and Pavement Areas* — The redesign of parking stalls and paving areas in a private development to provide defined entrances, access lanes, parking spaces, pedestrian walks, and landscape areas is strongly encouraged.
- v. Pavement Area Reduction* — Reduce the amount of existing paving on a site to the minimum needed to accommodate circulation needs. Replace unnecessary paved areas with landscape areas that provide shade and enhance the character of the site, or permeable pavement surfaces for reduce ponding and facilitate stormwater drainage. Parking areas with ten (10) or more spaces located in the side and rear yards shall be interrupted with landscaped areas (pods) at a ratio of sixteen point two (16.2) square feet landscaped area for every one (1) vehicle parking spot. Pods may be used to meet the requirement for tree and understory preservation, parking lot canopy trees and/or pedestrian circulation system.

- vi. *Tree Canopy* — Canopy trees shall be integrated into the design of surface parking lots to provide shade for a minimum of 25 percent of any individual parking lot.
- vii. *Pavement Treatments* — Where possible, reduce the extent of existing impervious cover on existing developed properties undergoing redevelopment. In high traffic areas replace impervious cover with crushed granite, pervious pavers, pervious asphalt or other pervious materials. Impervious areas with no or only occasional traffic are recommended to be replaced with drought tolerant and heat resistant vegetation.
- viii. *Screening for Parking Areas* — Where possible, screen parking areas from the sidewalk and street with landscaping that allows a filtered view of the parking area but reduces its overall visual impact. Notwithstanding the Metropolitan Corridor requirements, new masonry walls or earthen berms are discouraged in the Mission Historic District as a method for screening parking.
- ix. *Pedestrian Routes* — Provide a minimum 4-foot-wide continuous pedestrian route connecting the primary building entrance to the street sidewalk, parking areas, and any existing or planning pedestrian circulation systems abutting the site. Coordinate pedestrian routes with landscape areas and enhancements. Pedestrian routes shall be separated from parking stalls and vehicular drives with vegetation and/or landscaping material. Pedestrian routes may cross loading areas or vehicular drives but in such cases shall include high visibility pavement markings.
- x. *Pedestrian Lighting* — Provide adequate onsite lighting for pedestrian walks and entrances that enhance the visual character of the streetscape experience. Like parking areas, lighting should pointed down on the sidewalk.

D. LOW IMPACT DESIGN STRATEGIES

- i. *Low-Impact Development Techniques* — Low Impact Development (LID) strategies for managing stormwater throughout the district. In consultation with SARA and City staff (Transportation & Capital Improvements), determine how a property under development fits conceptually within the regional strategy for stormwater management and ecological design. Coordinate designs with the approaches implemented or envisioned for adjacent sites within the vicinity.
- ii. *Plantings for Low-Impact Development* — Incorporate native plant communities into design solutions for Low Impact Development (LID) to the maximum extent possible. Stormwater retention and detention facilities can double as attractive and ecologically valuable natural areas. Plants can slow the flow of water, aid in the breakdown of pollutants, and reduce the holding time for stormwater.
- iii. *Stormwater Runoff* — Grade or re-grade the site being developed to reduce or eliminate stormwater runoff to street right-of-ways. Hold water on the property for landscape irrigation and groundwater recharge when possible. Landscaped detention ponds and bioswales are encouraged.
- iv. *Landscape Amenities-Irrigation* — To the extent possible, design stormwater management facilities as landscape amenities incorporated into the site's overall landscape plan or as part of the required bufferyard. Utilize rain gardens and natural retention/detention ponds to capture and store runoff for groundwater recharge. Capture and store rainwater that falls on rooftops and condensation from air conditioners for landscape irrigation.

FINDINGS:

- a. The property located at 910 E Southcross is located near the intersection of Southcross Blvd and Mission Road and approximately a half mile North of Mission San Jose. The property neighbors a vacant lot to the NE, a former service station to the W, and an elementary school campus on the Northern Side of Southcross Blvd. Currently, a non-descript metal storage warehouse sits roughly in the center of the irregular shaped lot. The property is contributing to the Mission Historic District.
- b. PRE-SUBMITTAL CONSULTATIONS (PSC) – The applicant has participated in two pre-submittal consultations on 2/6/25 and 3/25/25. Commissioners delivered feedback regarding massing, scale, form and materiality. The applicant has revised the design in consideration of this feedback with this submittal reflective of the most recent PSC.
- c. CONCEPTUAL APPROVAL – This case was conceptually approved by the HDRC on 4/16/25 with the following stipulations;
 - 1. That the applicant submit an accurately scaled and dimensioned site plan indicating all necessary setbacks, driveways and other significant site elements as necessary for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval based on findings a, c, and g. **THIS STIPULATION HAS BEEN MET**
 - 2. That the applicant submit all material specifications to include all siding materials, roofing materials and fenestration products for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval based on findings a, j and l. **THIS STIPULATION HAS BEEN MET**

3. That the applicant submit a detailed landscaping plan indicating location and type of plantings and materials to be used for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval based on findings a and m. **THIS STIPULATION HAS BEEN MET**
- d. That an archaeological investigation is conducted. The project shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations regarding archaeology, as applicable.
- e. **BUILDING ORIENTATION** – The applicant is proposing to situate the new construction at the NE corner of the lot and in relationship to the existing structure. Guidelines 3.A.ii and iii state that developments consisting of multiple buildings should be organized in a campus-like configuration with primary facades that address external views from the public right-of-way as well as create interior spaces such as courtyards and circulation spaces that maintain a comfortable pedestrian scale. The proposed design features a hierarchical façade facing the right-of-way as well, an patio and interstitial breezeway at the rear between the new and existing structures. Staff finds the orientation and siting of the proposed new construction consistent with the Guidelines.
- f. **SITE DEVELOPMENT (SETBACK)** – The applicant has not indicated the exact setback depth, however, plans indicate a set back of approx. 60'0". Guideline 3.A.v states that on corridors where building setbacks vary or are not well-defined by existing contributing buildings, buildings should maintain a minimum front setback of 15' for properties north of SE Military. Staff finds the applicant should submit a dimensioned site plan indicating all setbacks prior to returning to the HRDC for final approval.
- g. **SITE DEVELOPMENT (PARKING)** – The applicant is requesting to introduce parking at the rear and Eastern side of the lot which accommodates 72 spaces. Guideline 3.A.vi states that Rear / side parking is encouraged north of SE Military Drive. Staff find the proposed parking plan appropriate.
- h. **SITE DEVELOPMENT (VEHICULAR ACCESS)** – The applicant has proposed one main driveway into the property that splits into two that circumnavigate the existing and new structures leading to the rear parking lot. Currently, the applicant has not indicated the width of the proposed drive and approach. Guideline 3.A.vii states that, in general, driveway widths should not exceed 24'. Staff finds the applicant should submit a dimensioned site plan indicating driveway and approach dimensions prior to returning to the HRDC for final approval.
- i. **MASS, SCALE, FORM** – The applicant is requesting to construct a building whose primary façade features a hierarchical, massive, central form flanked by a secondary form to the West and a tertiary form to the East. The design calls for a transition in height of 32'0" at the highest roof projection of the ROW façade to 18'0" at the rear façade. The applicant utilizes transitions, material changes, and surface reliefs/control joints to provide interest to an otherwise monolithic expanse. Guideline 3.B.i states that Wall planes and fenestration patterns should be organized to yield facades that appear monolithic and enduring while still allowing for visual interest through breaks in scale and pattern. Staff finds the proposed form and mass consistent with the Guidelines particularly given the language of the adjacent structures to the property.
- j. **ROOF FORM** – The applicant has proposed a primary form consisting of a flat roof with a parapet wall punctuated by a taller parapet which projects 4'0" above the aforementioned flat roof with parapet. This central form is flanked on either side by a secondary form to the West and a tertiary form to the East both of which feature a shed roof form. Guidelines 3.C.i and ii state that a flat roof with a parapet wall is recommended as a primary roof form for all commercial buildings. Parapets may vary in height to articulate individual wall planes or programmatic elements such as entrances. Additionally, secondary roofs should utilize traditional forms such as a hip or gable and should establish a uniform language that is subordinate to the primary roof form. Contemporary shed roofs may be considered on a case-by-case basis as a secondary roof form based on the design merit of the overall proposal and the context of the site. Staff finds the proposed roof forms consistent with the Guidelines.
- k. **MATERIALS** – The applicant has proposed to use a combination of traditional and non-traditional materials to include (in descending order of scale of application) stucco, stone, and corrugated metal. Guidelines define traditional materials as regionally-sourced stone, wood, and stucco. Guideline 3.D.iii specifically indicates that, a minimum of 75% of the exterior facades should consist of these materials while a maximum of 25% of the exterior facades should consist of non-traditional materials. The applicant has proposed two possible finish options for the corrugated material used as a siding material on the Eastern tertiary form as well as the roof material of the secondary form of the Western façade. One option is a standard galvalume finish and the other a rusted Corten appearance. Staff finds the rusted Corten appearance to be a more appropriate choice. Staff finds the applicant should submit all material specifications for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval.
- l. **ENTRANCE** – The applicant has placed the primary entrance at the rear façade of the building. While a typical primary entrance is located at the façade facing the ROW, the lot constraints and rear parking lends itself to a rear primary entrance. Guideline 3.E.ii states that primary entrances should be clearly defined by an architectural element or design gesture. Entrances may be recessed with a canopy, defined by an architectural element such as a

prominent trim piece or door surround, or projecting mass to engage the pedestrian streetscape. The proposed rear primary entry is hierarchically indicated through the placement of a steel awning structure and a rain-chain water feature that also creates a relationship with the already existing structure. Staff finds the proposed entrance consistent with the Guidelines.

- m. **WINDOWS** – At this time, the applicant has not submitted exact window specifications. The drawing indicate use of a typical storefront fenestration system on the primary, rear and Western facades. Staff finds the applicant should install windows that meet the Standard Specifications for Windows in New Construction and that the applicant should submit product specifications for review prior to returning the HDRC for final approval.
- n. **LANDSCAPE** – The applicant has submitted a conceptual landscaping plan that features a 30'0" wide landscaping buffer on the N, S, and W property lines to include unspecified trees, low plantings, and decomposed granite. Additionally, the site features a few water features at the new construction and unspecified trees throughout the parking lot. Guideline 3.V.iii calls for parking areas to be screened from the sidewalk and street with landscaping to allow a filtered view of the parking area while reducing its overall visual impact. Additionally, Guideline 3.v.i states that canopy trees shall be integrated into the design of surface parking lots to provide shade for a minimum of 25 percent of any individual parking lot. Generally, staff finds the proposed landscaping plan to be appropriate but finds the applicant should submit a final landscaping plan indicating plant and tree species and material specifications that are consistent with the Guideline for review prior to returning to the HDRC for final approval.
- o. **ARCHAEOLOGY** – The project shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations regarding archaeology, as applicable.

RECOMMENDATION:

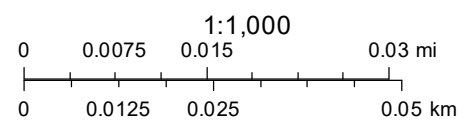
Staff recommends approval to construct a new 10,000 sf building housing an auditorium, classrooms, and various auxiliary spaces on the existing campus of LIDS Christian Center at 910 E Southcross Blvd and site work consisting of a master parking and landscaping plan with the following stipulation;

- **ARCHAEOLOGY** – The project shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations regarding archaeology, as applicable.

City of San Antonio One Stop



April 11, 2025



GENERAL NOTES

1. THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS ARE COMPLIMENTARY, AND WHAT IS REQUIRED BY ONE, ARCHITECTURAL, CIVIL, STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, PLUMBING, OR ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS OR SPECIFICATIONS, ADDENDUM, BULLETINS, OR OTHER DOCUMENT, SHALL BE AS BINDING AS IF REQUIRED BY ALL. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE ONLY COMPLETE SETS OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY ITEM OF WORK.
2. CONTRACTOR AGREES THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY, THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL BE MADE TO APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS. CONTRACTOR FURTHER AGREES TO DEFEND, INDEMNIFY, AND HOLD DESIGN PROFESSIONAL HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT.
3. ALL WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODE, ORDINANCE, A.D.A., T.A.S AND REGULATIONS OF ALL GOVERNING BODIES.
4. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE CODES, ORDINANCES AND STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS OF ALL AGENCIES THAT HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REVIEWING PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ALL ITEMS PER THESE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS IN THIS LOCALITY.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ALL THE NECESSARY PERMITS AS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT. OWNER WILL PAY FOR BUILDING PERMIT.
6. WHEN ANY EXISTING UTILITY REQUIRES ADJUSTMENT OR RELOCATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE PROPER UTILITY AND COORDINATE HIS WORK ACCORDINGLY. THERE SHALL BE NO CLAIM MADE BY THE CONTRACTOR AND ANY COSTS CAUSED BY DELAYS IN CONSTRUCTION TO THE ADJUSTMENT OR RELOCATION OF UTILITIES.
7. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROLS ON THIS PROJECT SHALL ADHERE TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD).
8. THE OWNER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIMS RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTS OR DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE CONTRACTOR'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH TRAFFIC AND PUBLIC SAFETY REGULATIONS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFINE HIS ACTIVITIES TO THE PROJECT SITE UNDER DEVELOPMENT OR THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAYS, CONSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT EASEMENTS, AND SHALL NOT TRESPASS UPON OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE OWNER OF THE OTHER PROPERTY.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DISPOSE OF ALL SURPLUS EXCAVATION PROPERLY AND PROVIDE ALL SUITABLE FILL MATERIAL ASAPPROVED BY THE SOILS ENGINEER, AND THE COST SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE PRICE BID FOR THE RELATED ITEMS.
11. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SHALL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND/OR STATE REQUIREMENTS. PROTECTIVE MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN BY THE CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT ADJACENT PROPERTY AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION. PROTECTIVE MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN BY THE CONTRACTOR SO AS NOT TO CAUSE ANY MUD, SILT, OR DEBRIS ONTO PUBLIC OR ADJACENT PROPERTY. ANY MUD OR DEBRIS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
12. ALL WORK SHALL BE GUARANTEED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO BE FREE FORM DEFECTS IN WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS AND IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE OR REPAIR ANY WORK OR MATERIAL FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE.
13. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THAT THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS THAT HE IS USING ARE THE VERY LATEST PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
14. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR ENCOUNTER CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, EITHER AMONG THEMSELVES OR WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ANY AND ALL REVIEWING AND PERMIT ISSUING AGENCIES, HE SHALL SEEK CLARIFICATION IN WRITING FROM THE ARCHITECT BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. FAILURE TO DO SO SHALL BE AT SOLE EXPENSE TO THE CONTRACTOR.
15. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO TAKE DUE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PROTECT THE UTILITIES OR STRUCTURE AT THE SITE. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTIFY THE OWNER OF UTILITIES OR STRUCTURES CONCERNED BEFORE STARTING WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE PROPER UTILITY IMMEDIATELY UPON BREAK OR DAMAGE TO ANY UTILITY LINE OR APPURTENANCE, OR THE INTERRUPTION OF THEIR SERVICE. HE SHALL NOTIFY THE PROPER UTILITY INVOLVED, IF EXISTING UTILITY CONSTRUCTION CONFLICTS WITH REQUIREMENTS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER SO THAT THE CONFLICT MAY BE RESOLVED.
16. INSTALL ALL MANUFACTURED ITEMS, MATERIALS, AND EQUIPMENT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS EXCEPT THAT THE SPECIFICATIONS, WHERE MORE STRINGENT, SHALL GOVERN.
17. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ALL TAPS, EXTENSIONS, WATER AND ELECTRICITY FOR ALL PROJECT FUNCTIONS, OFFICE, STORAGE, ETC.
18. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING HIS OWN TELEPHONE, FAX MACHINE, TOILET, VALVES, OR OTHER DEVICES NECESSARY TO RUN POWER TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT. SUCH MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE REMOVED AT COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.
19. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS TO THE ARCHITECT IN A TIMELY MANNER THAT WILL ALLOW NOT LESS THAN TEN DAYS FOR REVIEW. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT CORRECT NUMBER REQUIRED, BUT NOT LESS THAN FOUR COPIES.
20. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE STREET NUMBERING ON THE BUILDING INCOMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY.
21. ALL PENETRATIONS THRU WALLS SHALL BE SEALED AIR/WATER TIGHT AND CAULKED WITH TWO PART SEALANT EACH SIDE.
22. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ONE COPY OF AS-BUILT DRAWINGS TO THE OWNER AT THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT. AS-BUILT DRAWINGS SHALL BE KEPT ON THE JOB AT ALL TIMES AND UPDATED THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE.
23. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, SITE PLAN DIMENSIONS, ARE TO FACE OF CURB. FLOOR PLAN DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF STUDS, FRAMING, MASONRY, CONCRETE WALL PANELS, OR FOUNDATION WALLS.
24. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS NOTE:
AT THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, A FINAL REPORT OF REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS (PREPARED BY THE REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE) CONFIRMS THAT THE LISTED REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED AND COMPLETED WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, VIA THE OWNER. IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY WILL NOT BE ISSUED BY THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO UNTIL THIS FINAL REPORT IS RECEIVED. REFER TO DOCUMENT LABELED "DETERMINATION OF REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS" AS WELL AS STRUCTURAL SHEET OR REQUIRED INSPECTIONS. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION THAT ALL REQUIRED INSPECTIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED AND ALL REPORTED NON-COMPLYING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RESOLVED.
25. GOVERNING CODE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT. FIELD INSPECTORS SHALL DICTATE SIZE, TYPE, QUANTITY AND LOCATIONS OF BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
26. ALL EXPOSED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CONDUITS, PLUMBING LINES, ETC. SHALL BE PAINTED W/MIN (2) COATS OF PAINT TO MATCH ADJACENT SURFACES.
27. KNOX BOX-LOCATE PER LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENTS.

LCC CHURCH

910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

DESIGN TEAM

CLIENT

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CIVIL ENGINEER

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San Antonio, TX 78255
TEL: 210.954.9605
CONTACT: James Eckart
EMAIL:
James.Eckart@jp-eckart.com

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

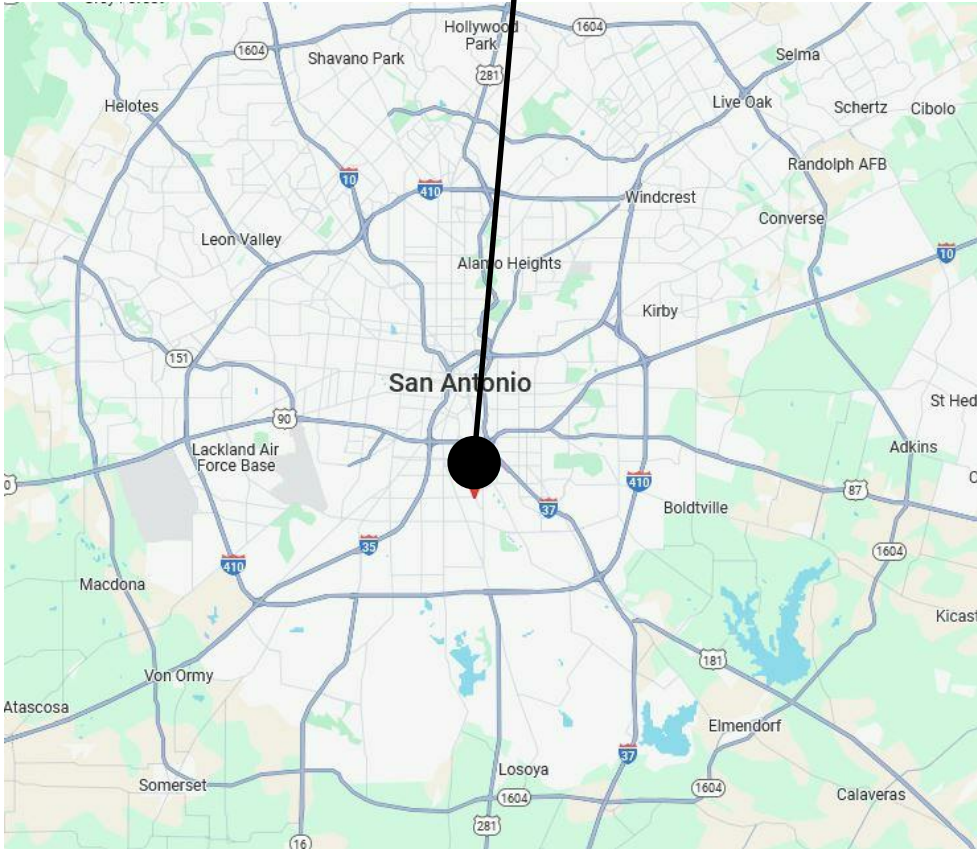
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San Antonio, TX 78254
TEL: 210.440.9939
CONTACT: Felix Munoz
EMAIL:
munoz@munozenggroup.com

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

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4403 Black Hickory Woods St
San Antonio, TX 78249
CONTACT: Cullen Coltrane
EMAIL:
coltrane.cdi@gmail.com

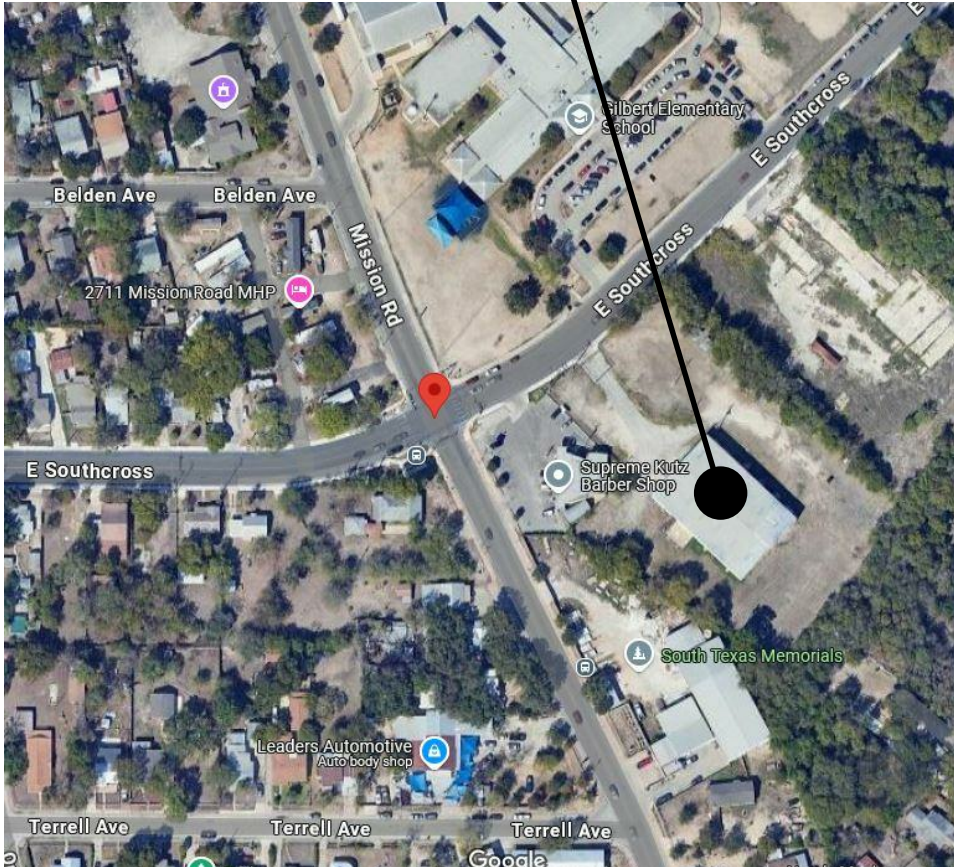
VICINITY MAP

PROJECT
LOCATION



LOCATION MAP

PROJECT
LOCATION

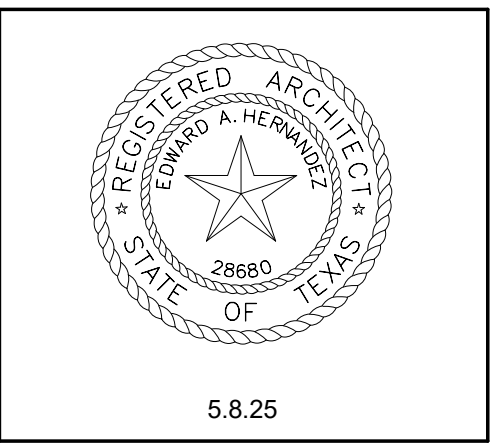


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LCC CHURCH

910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: xx
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title:

COVER SHEET

drawing number:

G101

IECC ENVELOPE COMPLIANCE



COMcheck Software Version COMcheckWeb
Envelope Compliance Certificate

Project Information

Energy Code: 2021 IECC
Project Title: LIDS Church
Location: San Antonio, Texas
Climate Zone: 2a
Project Type: New Construction
Vertical Glazing / Wall Area: 6%

Construction Site: Owner/Agent: Designer/Contractor:

Additional Efficiency Package(s)

Credits: 10.0 Required 14.0 Proposed
5% heating efficiency improvement, 0.0 credit
5% cooling efficiency improvement, 0.0 credit
Heat pump water heater, 5.0 credit
Dedicated outdoor air, 3.0 credit
Enhanced envelope performance, 3.0 credit
Reduced lighting power, 0.0 credit
Enhanced digital lighting controls, 0.0 credit
Energy monitoring, 3.0 credit

Building Area	Floor Area
1-Religious Building : Nonresidential	10000

Envelope Assemblies

Assembly	Gross Area or Perimeter	Cavity R-Value	Cont. R-Value	Proposed U-Factor	Budget U-Factor _{req}
Roof: Metal Building, Screw Down, Liner System without Thermal Blocks, 3-Year-Aged Solar Reflectance Index = 56.00, Thermal Emittance = 0.76 (c), [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	10000	38.0	6.5	0.034	0.035
Floor: Unheated Slab-On-Grade, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (c)	400	---	---	0.730	0.730
NORTH FRONT: Steel-Framed, 24in. o.c., [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	2345	20.0	6.5	0.058	0.077
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.50, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	22	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.50, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	22	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.50, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	22	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.42, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	21	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.43, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	21	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.43, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	21	---	---	0.140	0.450

EAST

Project Title: LIDS Church
Data filename: Report date: 04/24/25
Page 1 of 9

Assembly	Gross Area or Perimeter	Cavity R-Value	Cont. R-Value	Proposed U-Factor	Budget U-Factor _{req}
LEFT: Steel-Framed, 24in. o.c., [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	2288	20.0	6.5	0.058	0.077
Door: Insulated Metal, Swinging, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	42	---	---	0.260	0.370
Door: Insulated Metal, Swinging, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	21	---	---	0.310	0.370
Door: Insulated Metal, Swinging, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	21	---	---	0.310	0.370
SOUTH REAR: Steel-Framed, 24in. o.c., [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	2345	20.0	6.5	0.058	0.077
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 2.20, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	100	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.43, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	100	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 2.75, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	20	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 2.75, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	20	---	---	0.140	0.450
WEST RIGHT: Steel-Framed, 24in. o.c., [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	2288	20.0	6.5	0.058	0.077
Door: Insulated Metal, Swinging, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building]	21	---	---	0.310	0.370
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.43, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	42	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.43, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	42	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.43, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	42	---	---	0.140	0.450
Window: Metal Frame: Fixed, Perf. Specs.: Product ID Pending, SHGC 0.15, PF 0.43, [Bldg. Use 1 - Religious Building] (b)	42	---	---	0.140	0.450

(a) Budget U-factors are used for software baseline calculations ONLY, and are not code requirements.
(b) Fenestration product performance must be certified in accordance with NFRC and requires supporting documentation.
(c) Slab-On-Grade proposed and budget U-factors shown in table are F-factors.
(d) High albedo roof requirement options: 1) 3-year aged solar reflectance index \geq 55.0 thermal emittance \geq 0.75, 2) 3-year aged solar reflectance index \geq 64.0, 3) Initial year aged solar reflectance \geq 0.70 thermal emittance \geq 0.75, 4) Initial year aged solar reflectance index \geq 82.0.

Envelope PASSES: Design 22% better than code

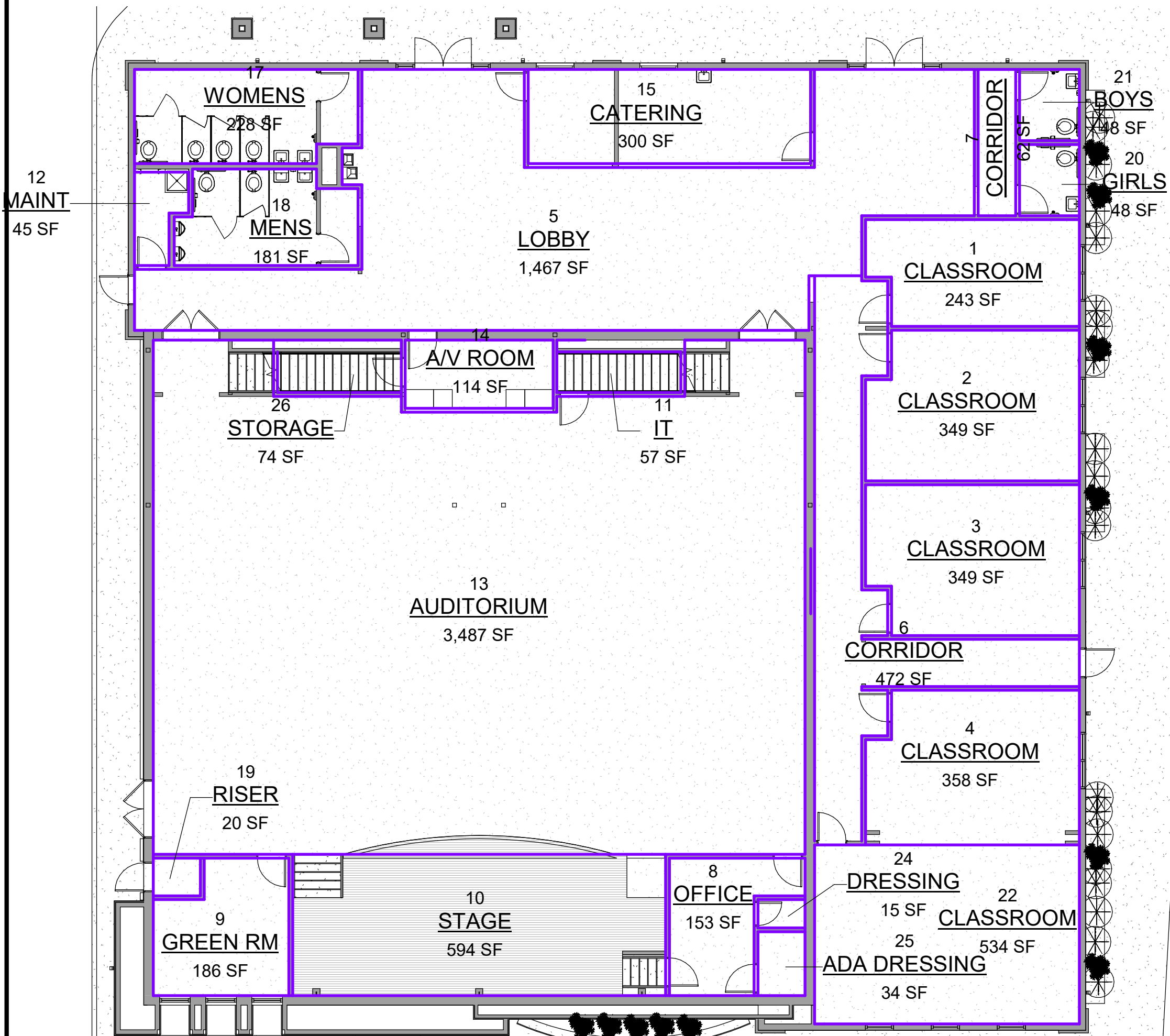
Envelope Compliance Statement

Compliance Statement: The proposed envelope design represented in this document is consistent with the building plans, specifications, and other calculations submitted with this permit application. The proposed envelope systems have been designed to meet the 2021 IECC requirements in COMcheck Version COMcheckWeb and to comply with any applicable mandatory requirements listed in the Inspection Checklist.

Edward Hernandez - Designer
Name - Title Signature Date 4/24/25

Project Title: LIDS Church
Data filename: Report date: 04/24/25
Page 2 of 9

CODE ANALYSIS PLAN



CODE ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION..... CHURCH
TOTAL BUILDING AREA..... 9,417 SF

APPLICABLE CODES
BUILDING CODE..... 2021 IBC w/ SAN ANTONIO AMENDMENTS
FIRE CODE..... 2021 IFG w/ SAN ANTONIO AMENDMENTS
MECHANICAL CODE..... 2021 IMC w/ SAN ANTONIO AMENDMENTS
PLUMBING CODE..... 2021 IPC w/ SAN ANTONIO AMENDMENTS
ELECTRICAL CODE..... 2020 NEC w/ SAN ANTONIO AMENDMENTS
ENERGY CODE..... 2021 IECC w/ SAN ANTONIO AMENDMENTS

ALLOWABLE AREA

PER IBC TABLE 503

OCCUPANCY..... A-3 (PLACE OF WORSHIP)

CONSTRUCTION TYPE..... II-B

MAXIMUM HEIGHT..... 55' - 0"

MAXIMUM STORIES..... 2 STORIES

MAXIMUM AREA..... 38,000 PER STORY

EXIT CALCULATIONS:

PER IBC SECTION 1005.1

EXIT WIDTH REQUIRED..... (594 x 0.2) =118"

EXIT WIDTH PROVIDED..... 288"

MIN. NUMBER OF EXITS
(PER TABLE 1006.2.1)..... 3

NUMBER OF EXITS PROVIDED..... 5

NAME	FUNCTION OF SPACE	AREA	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR (S.F./Occupant)	OCCUPANT LOAD
AV ROOM	Accessory Storage / Mech.	114 SF	300	0.4
ADA DRESSING	N/A	34 SF	0	
AUDITORIUM	Assembly (Fixed Seats)	3,487 SF		436
BOYS	N/A	48 SF	0	
CATERING	Business	300 SF	150	2.0
CLASSROOM	Educational Classroom	349 SF	20	17.4
CLASSROOM	Educational Classroom	358 SF	20	17.9
CLASSROOM	Educational Classroom	349 SF	20	17.4
CLASSROOM	Educational Classroom	243 SF	20	12.1
CLASSROOM	Educational Classroom	534 SF	20	26.7
CORRIDOR	N/A	472 SF	0	
CORRIDOR	N/A	62 SF	0	
DRESSING	N/A	15 SF	0	
GIRLS	N/A	48 SF	0	
GREEN RM	Assembly Unconcentrated	186 SF	15	12.4
IT	Accessory Storage / Mech.	57 SF	300	0.2
LOBBY	Business	1,467 SF	150	9.8
MAINT	Accessory Storage / Mech.	45 SF	300	0.2
MENS	N/A	181 SF	0	
OFFICE	Business	153 SF	150	1.0
RISER	Accessory Storage / Mech.	20 SF	300	0.1
STAGE	Stage	594 SF	15	39.6
STORAGE	N/A	74 SF	0	
WOMENS	N/A	228 SF	0	
		9,417 SF		583.2

Construction Type	Sprinkled	Maximum Dead End Passage	Maximum Common Path of Travel
II-B	Sprinkled	50' - 0"	100' - 0"

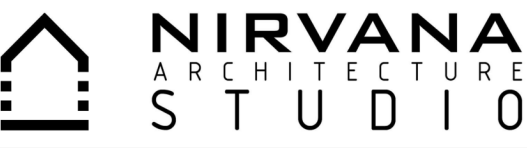
PLUMBING FIXTURE CALCULATIONS:
(PER TABLE 2902.2 IBC)
594 OCCUPANTS..... 297 MALE
297 FEMALE

MALE CALCULATIONS
W/C REQUIRED..... (1 PER 150).....2 3 PROVIDED
LAVATORY REQ'D..... (1 PER 200 COMBINED)....3 4 PROVIDED COMBINED

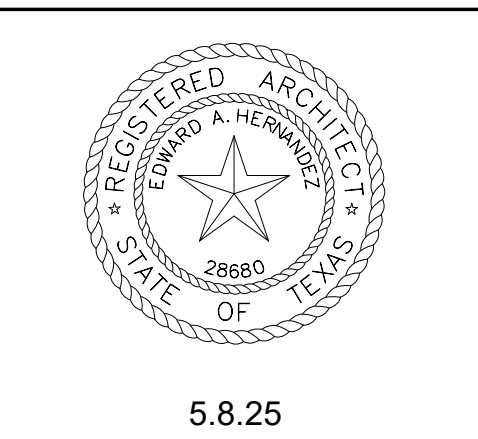
FEMALE CALCULATIONS
W/C REQUIRED..... (1 PER 75).....4 5 PROVIDED
LAVATORY REQ'D..... (1 PER 200 COMBINED)....3 4 PROVIDED COMBINED

MISC. FIXTURES

DRINKING FOUNTAIN..... (1 PER 1000).... 1 PROVIDED
SERVICE SINK..... (1 REQUIRED)..... 1 PROVIDED



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LCC CHURCH

910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: XX

date: 5.8.25

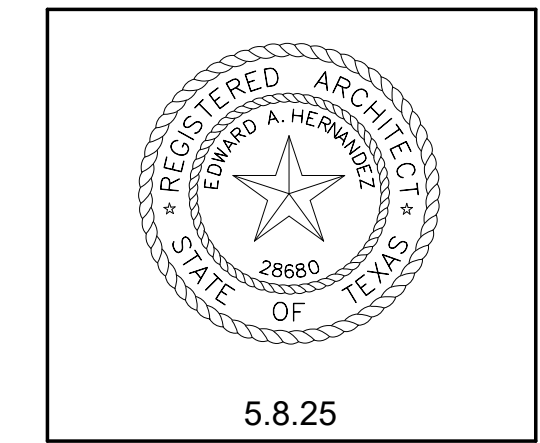
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker

drawing title:

CODE COMPLIANCE

drawing number:

G102



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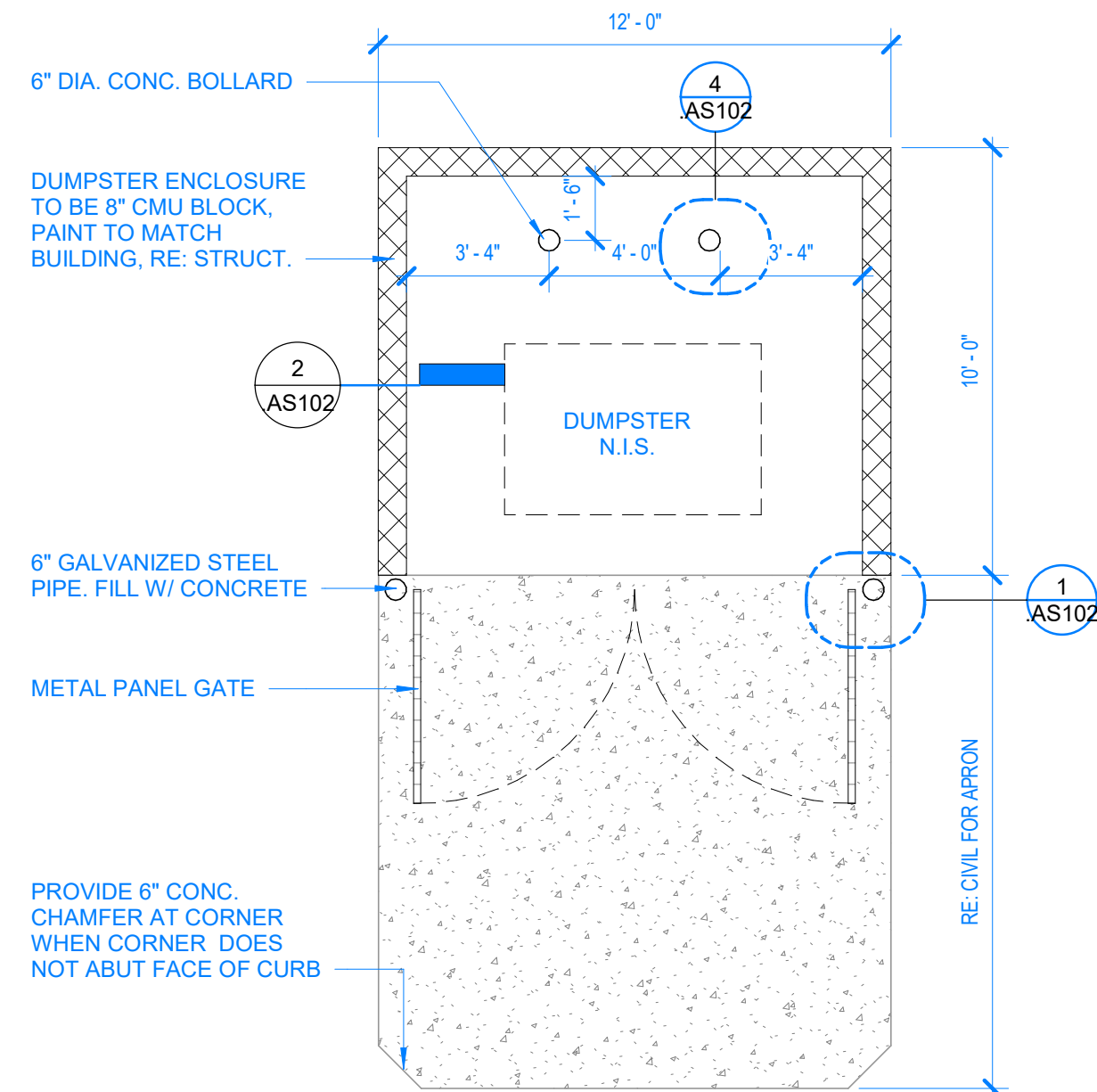
910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title:

ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

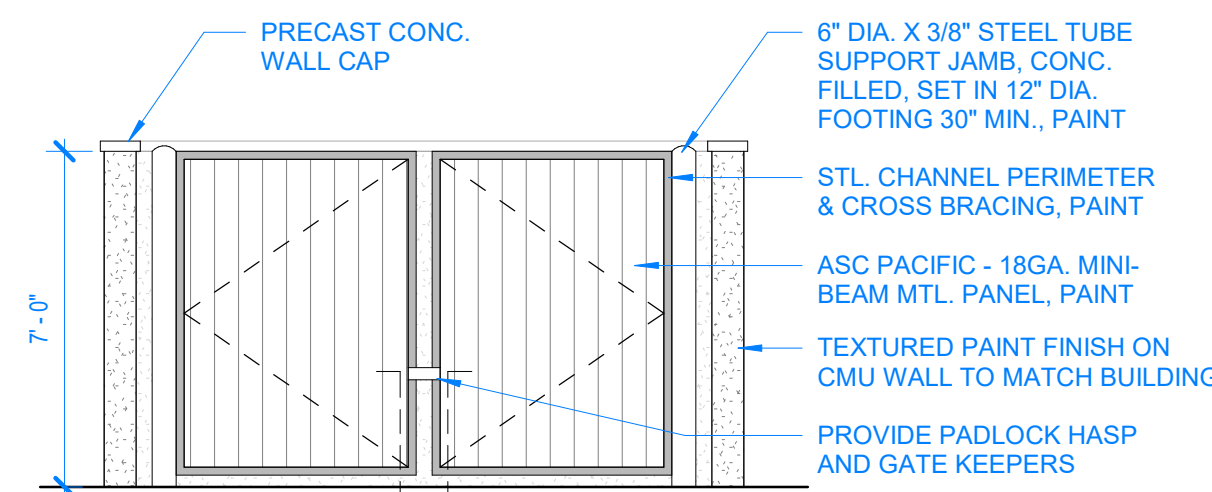
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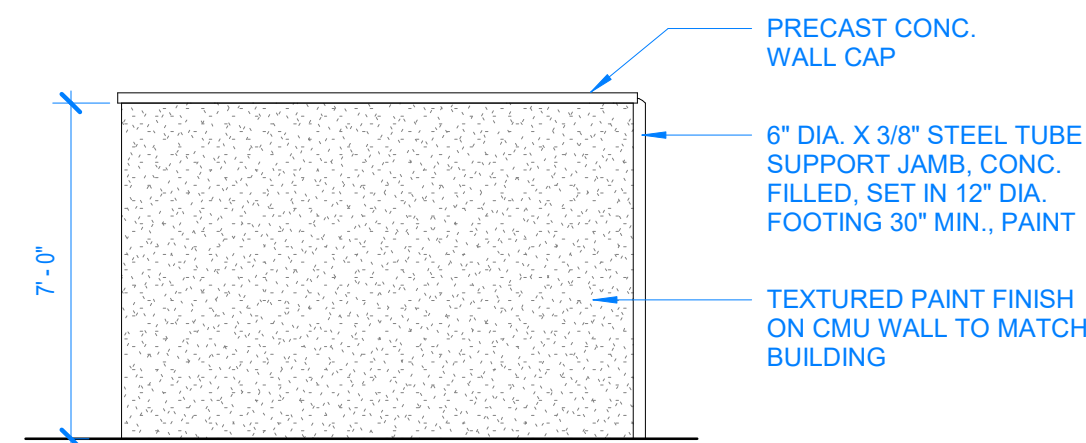
2 DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE PLAN

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



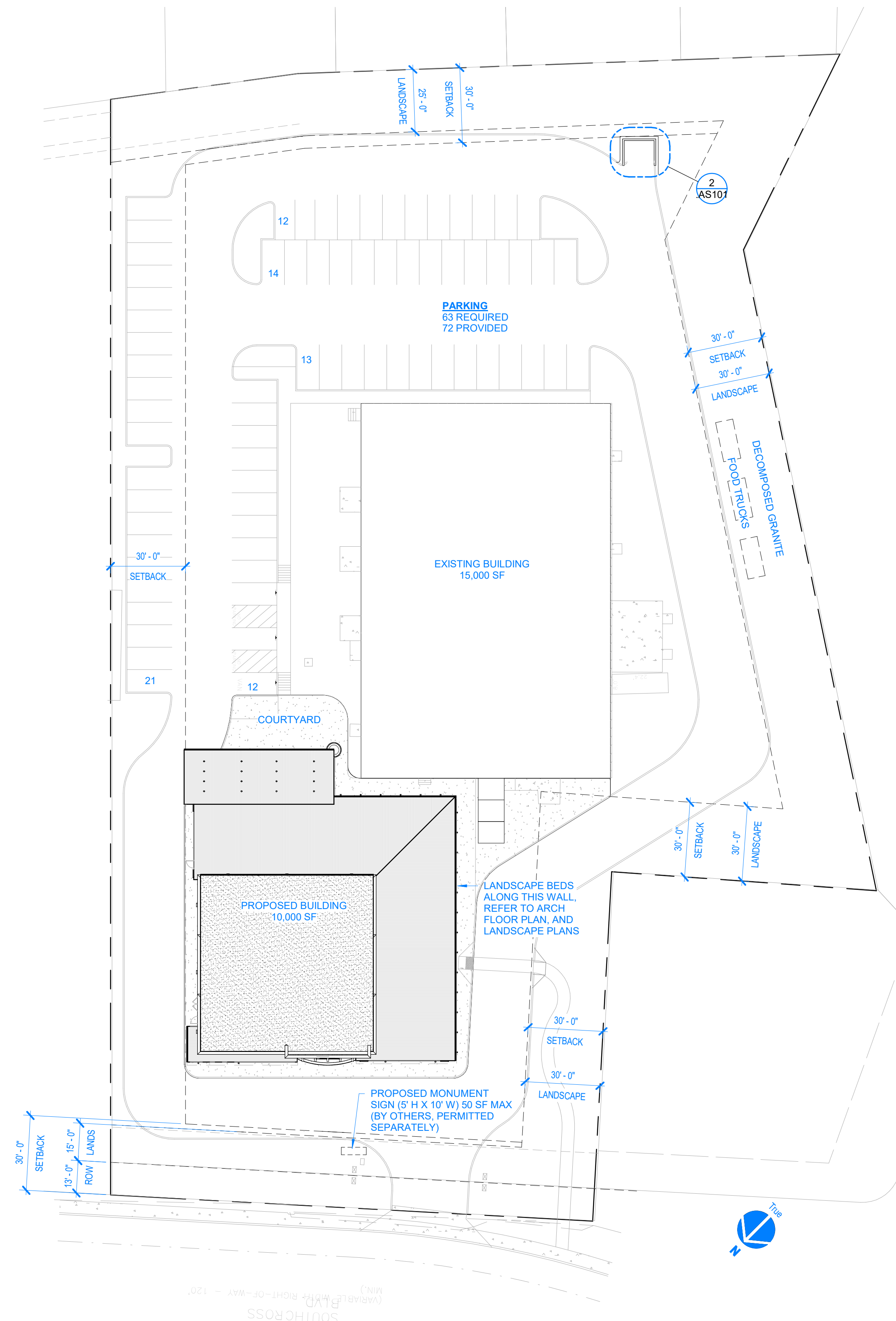
3 DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE FRONT

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



4 DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE SIDE

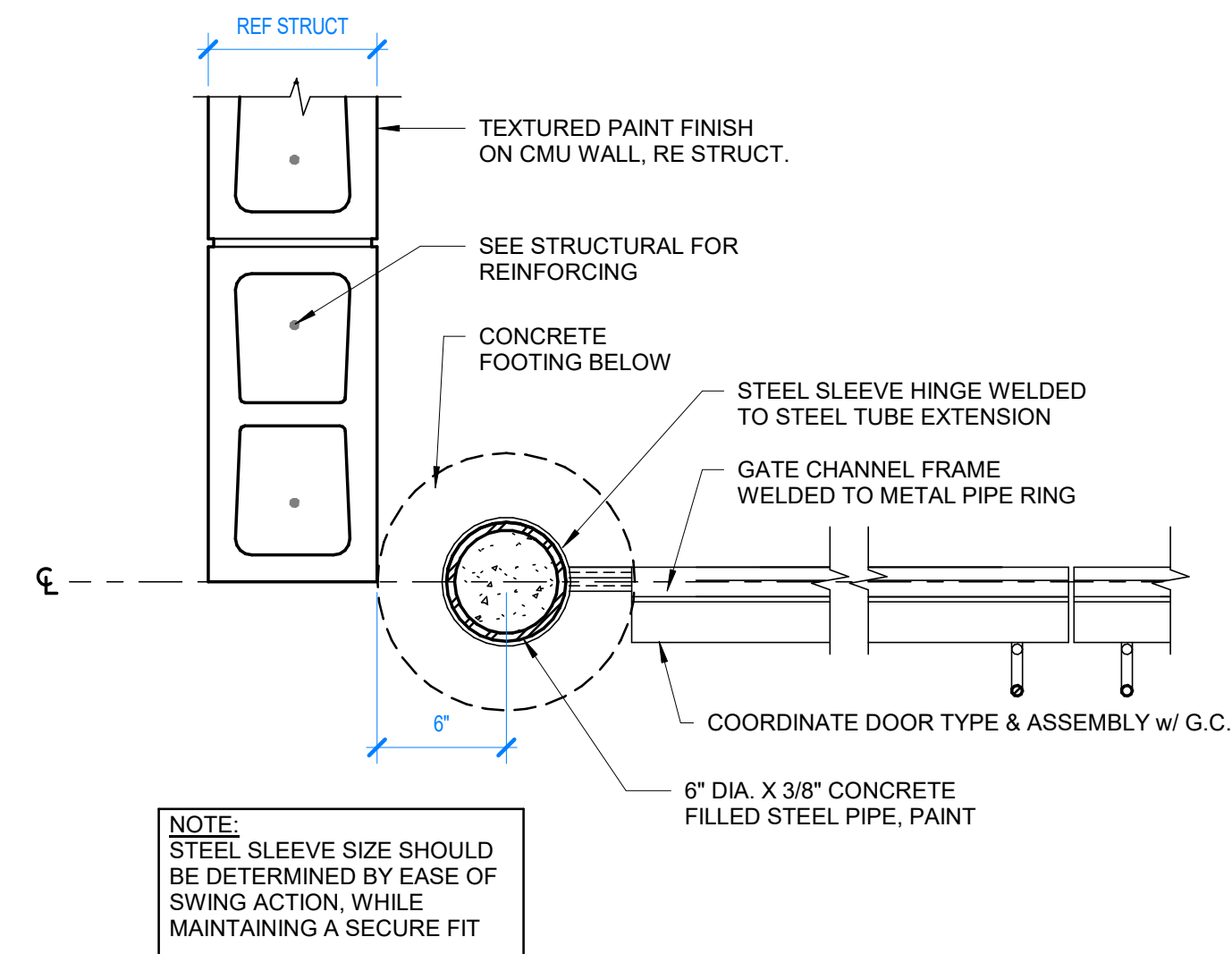
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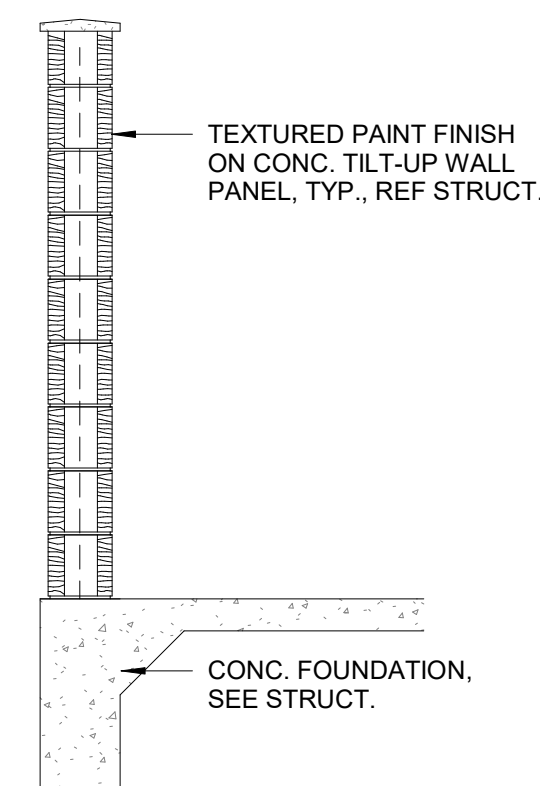
1 SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

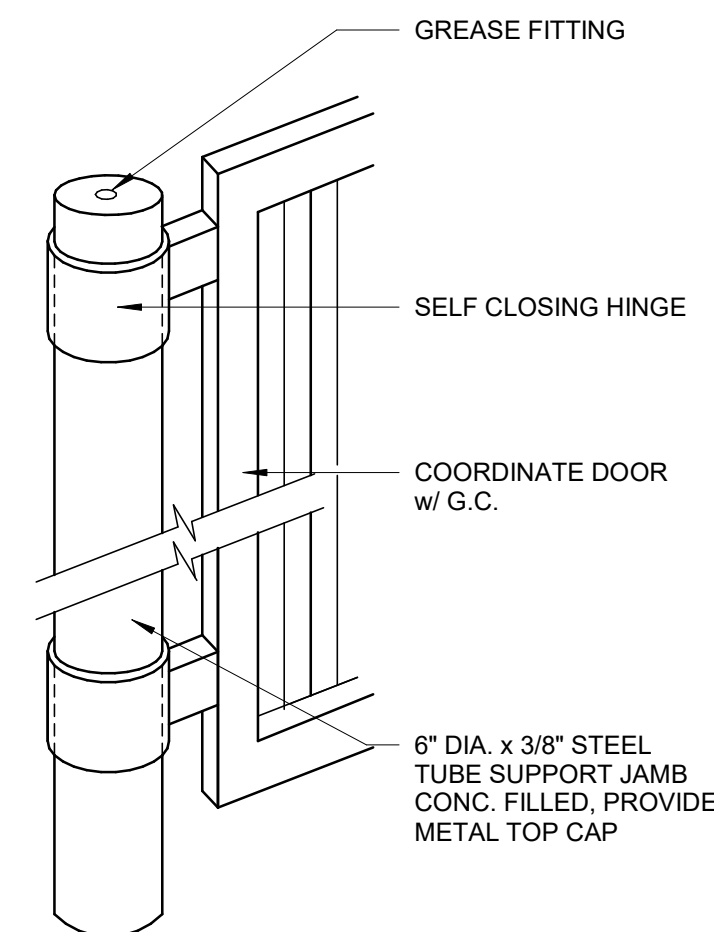
ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
REFER TO CIVIL & LANDSCAPE FOR DETAILS



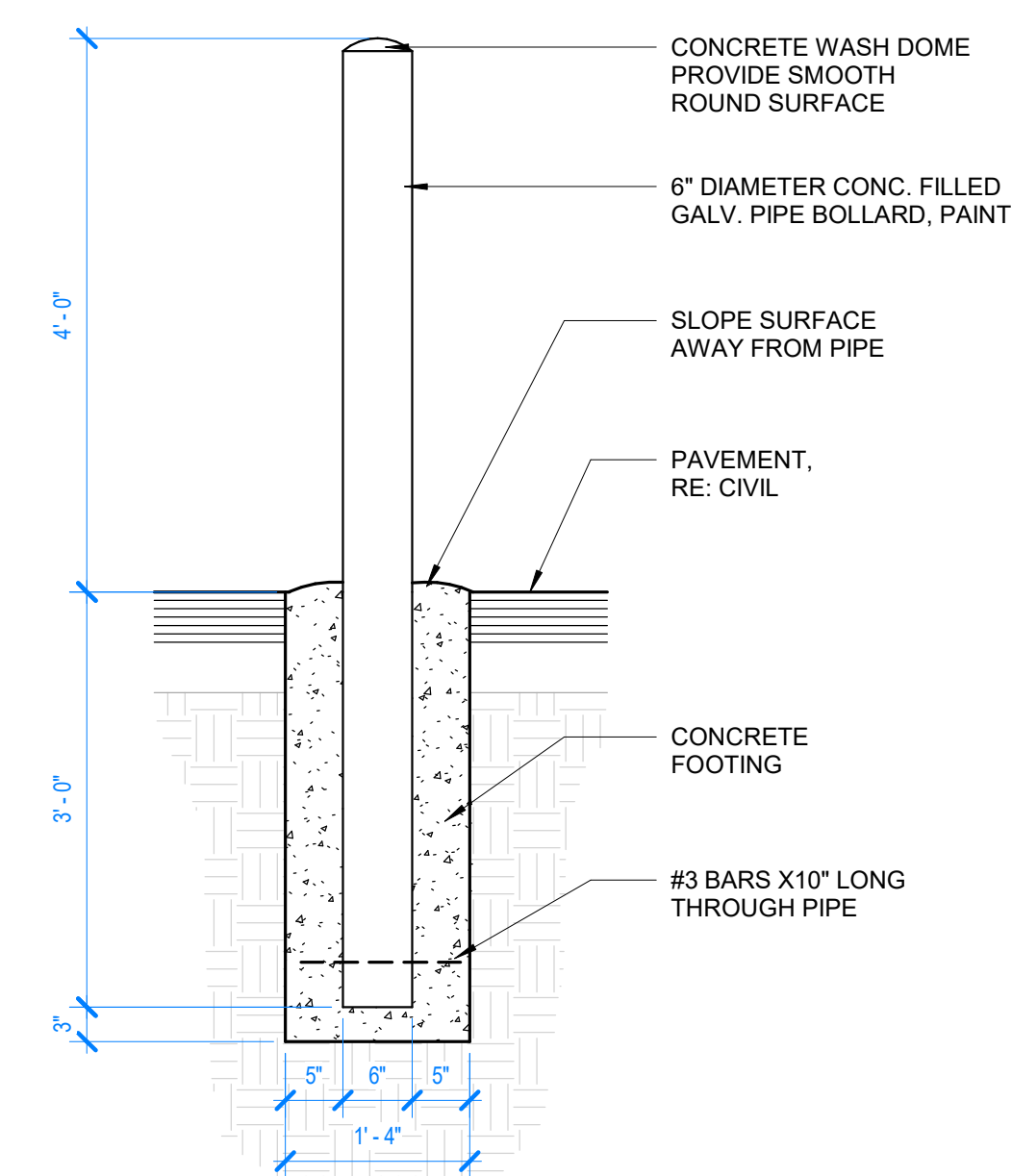
1 DUMPSTER GATE DETAIL



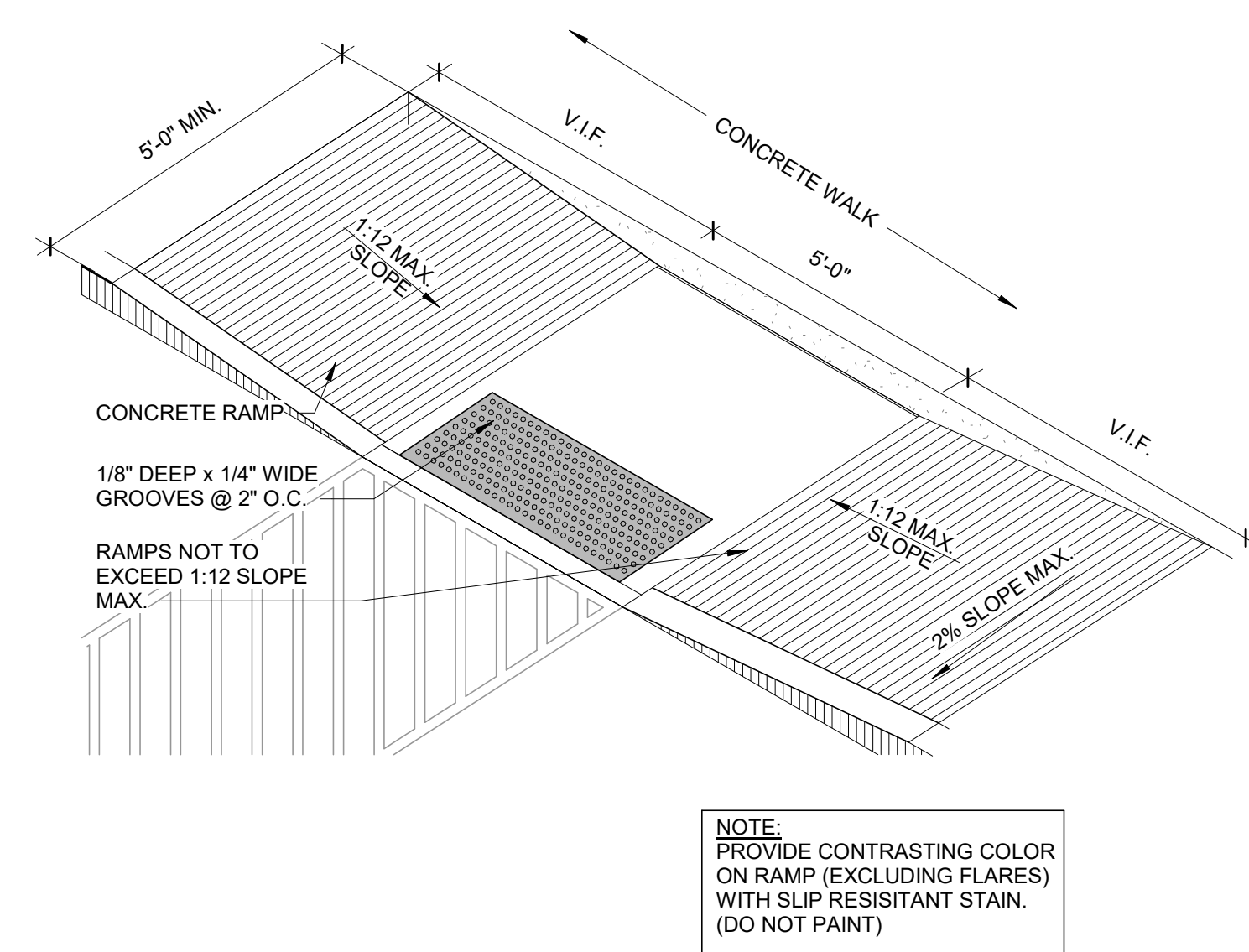
2 DUMPSTER SECTION



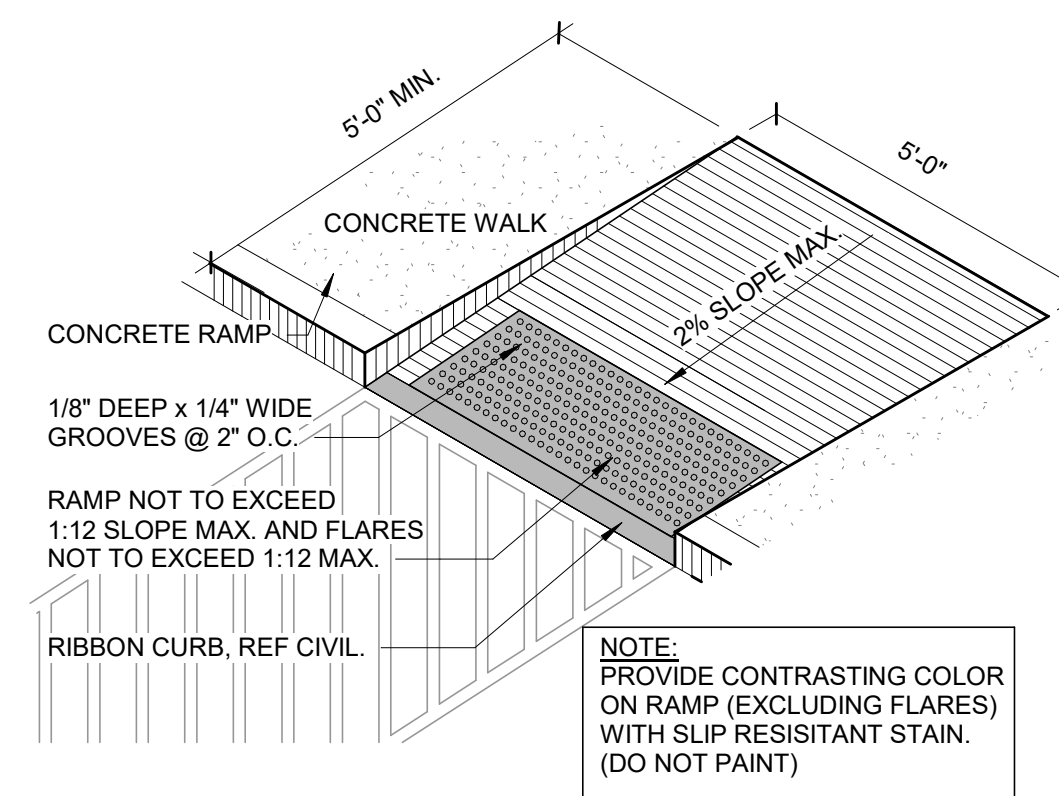
3 GATE HINGE DETAIL



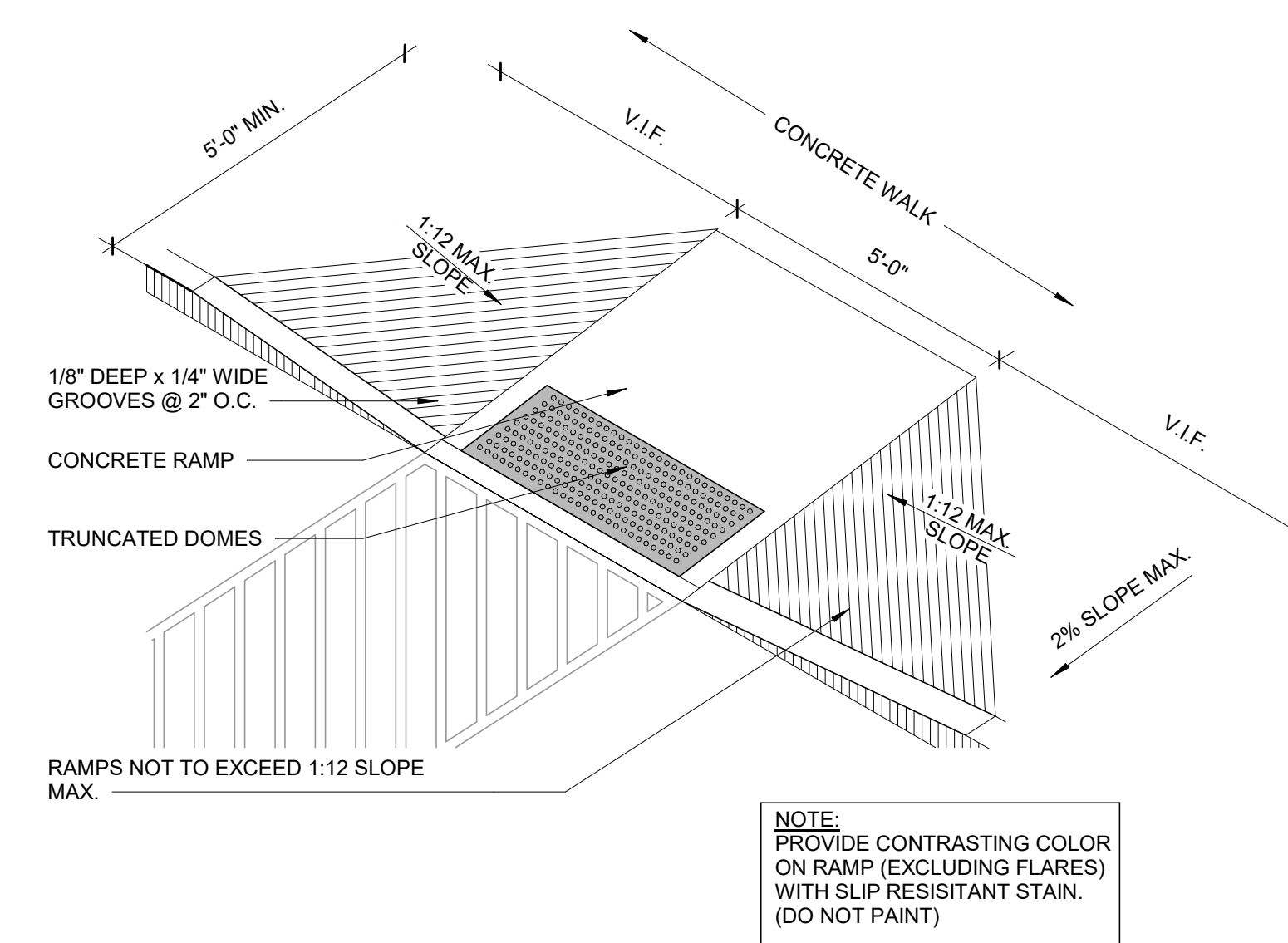
4 PIPE BOLLARD DETAIL



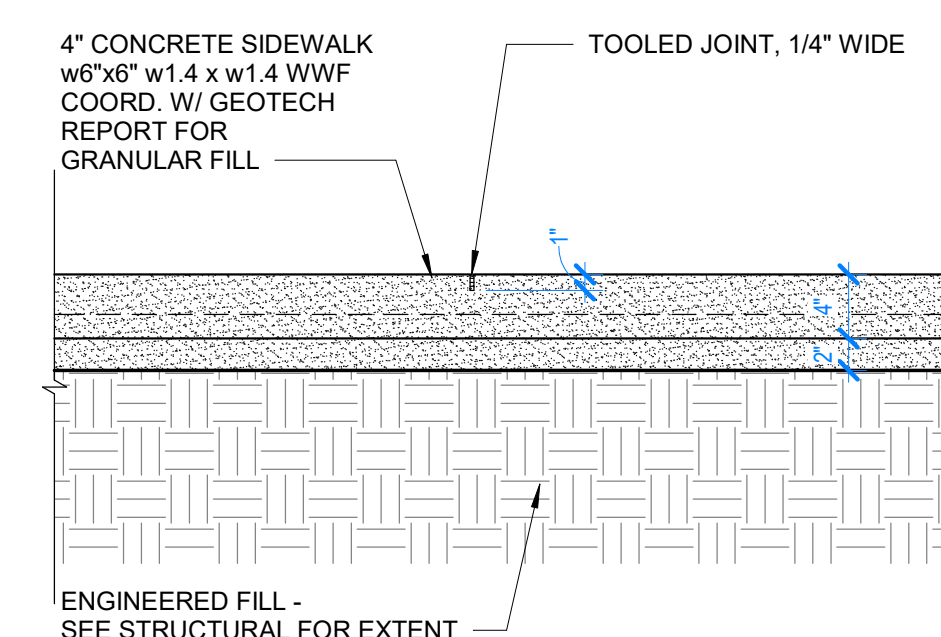
5 H/C RAMP DETAIL 1, TYP.
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



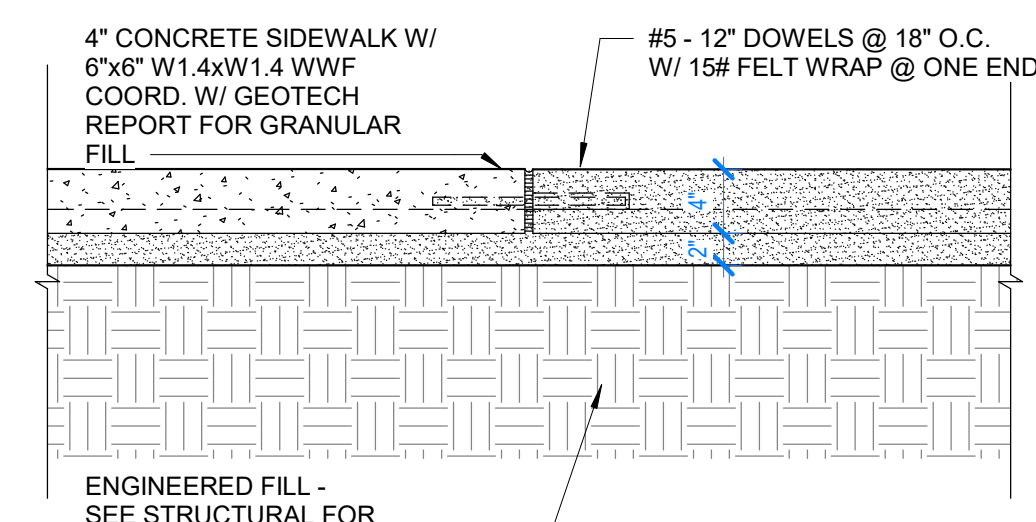
6 H/C RAMP DETAIL 2, TYP.
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



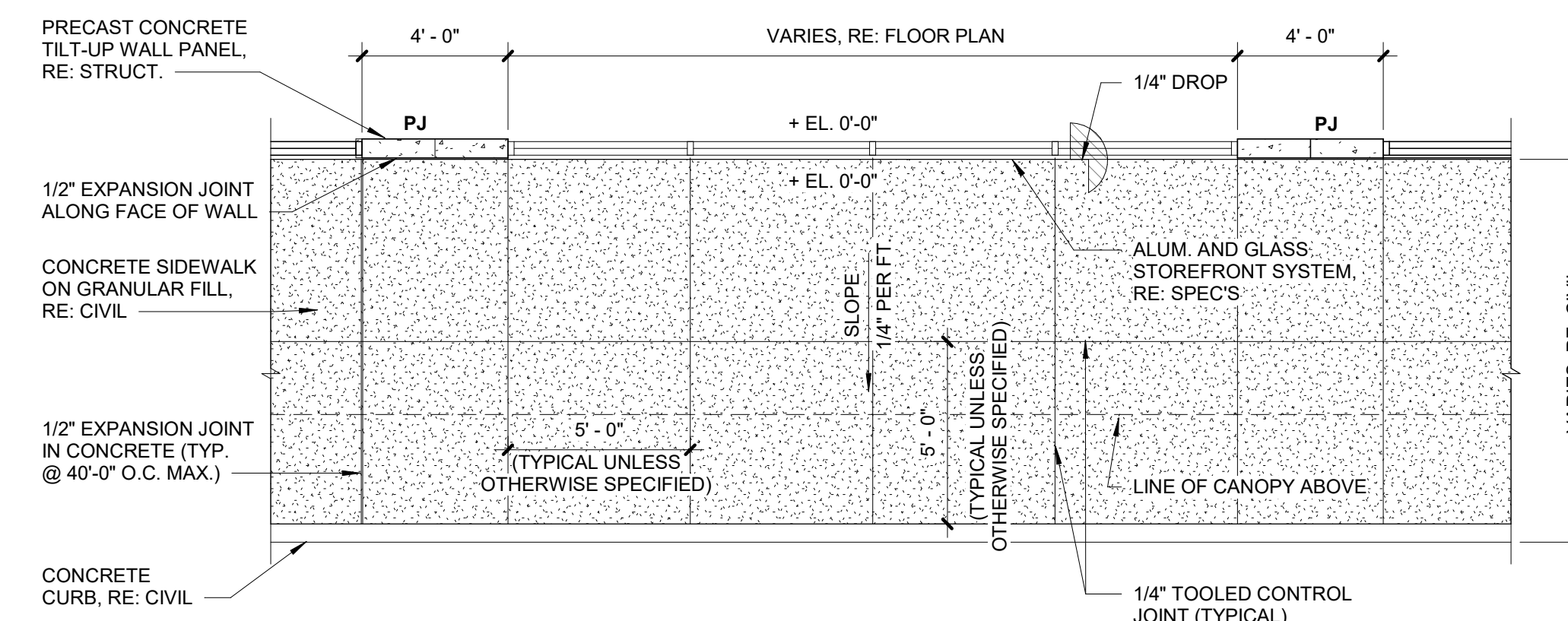
7 H/C RAMP DETAIL 3, TYP.
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



8 **SIDEWALK C.J. DETAIL, TYP.**
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



9 SIDEWALK E.J. DETAIL, TYP.
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



10 **TYPICAL SIDEWALK DETAIL, TYP.**
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



5.8.25

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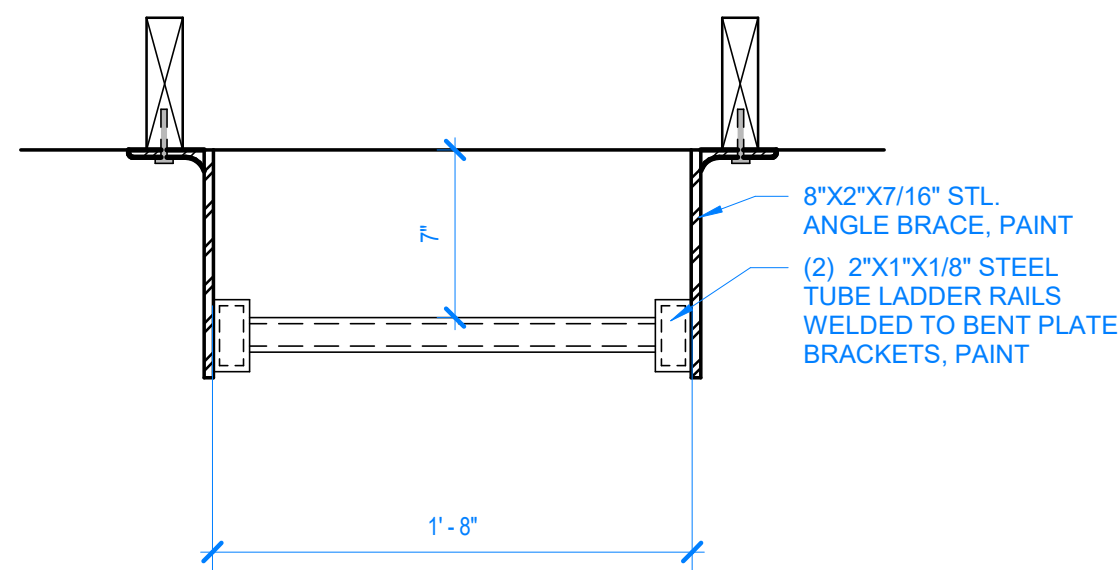
910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #:	XX
date:	5.8.25
drawn by:	EH
checked by:	EH
drawing title:	

FLOOR PLANS

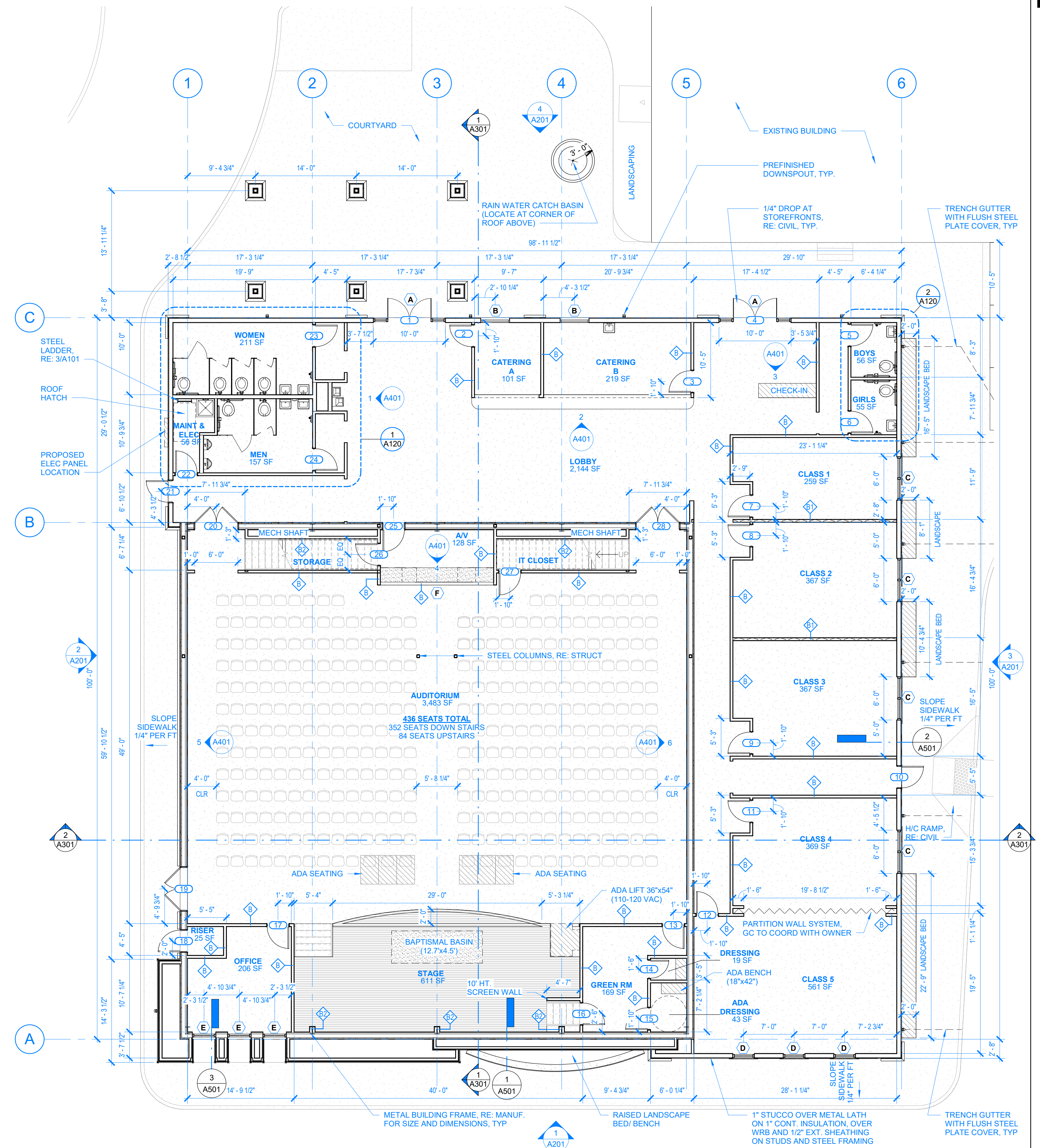
drawing number:

A101



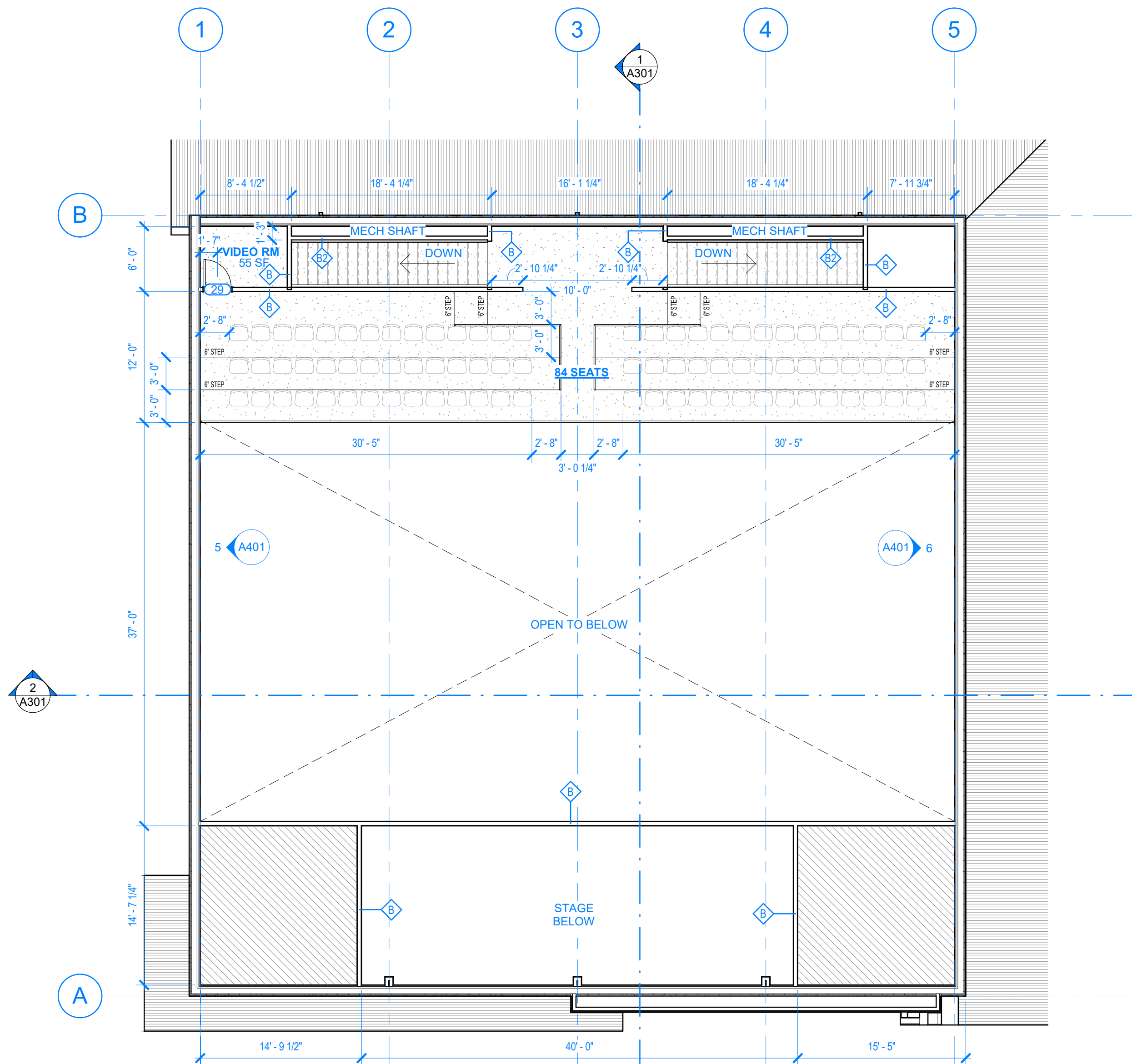
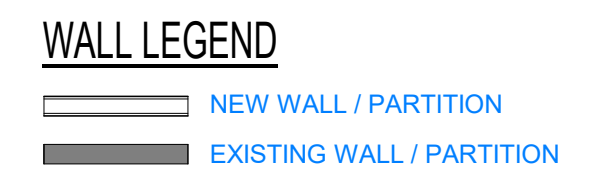
3 ROOF LADDER PLAN

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



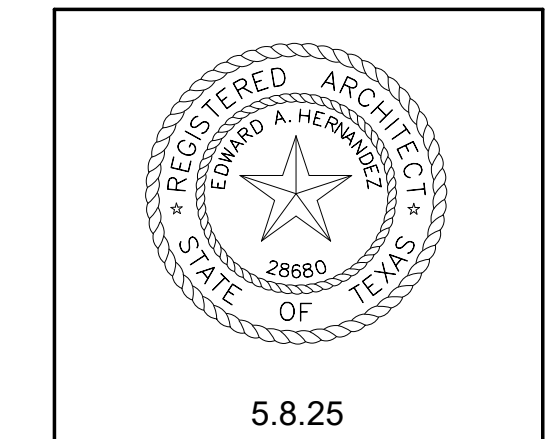
1 FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" NOTE: COORDINATE ALL FLATWORK WITH CIVIL



2 UPPER SEATING

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



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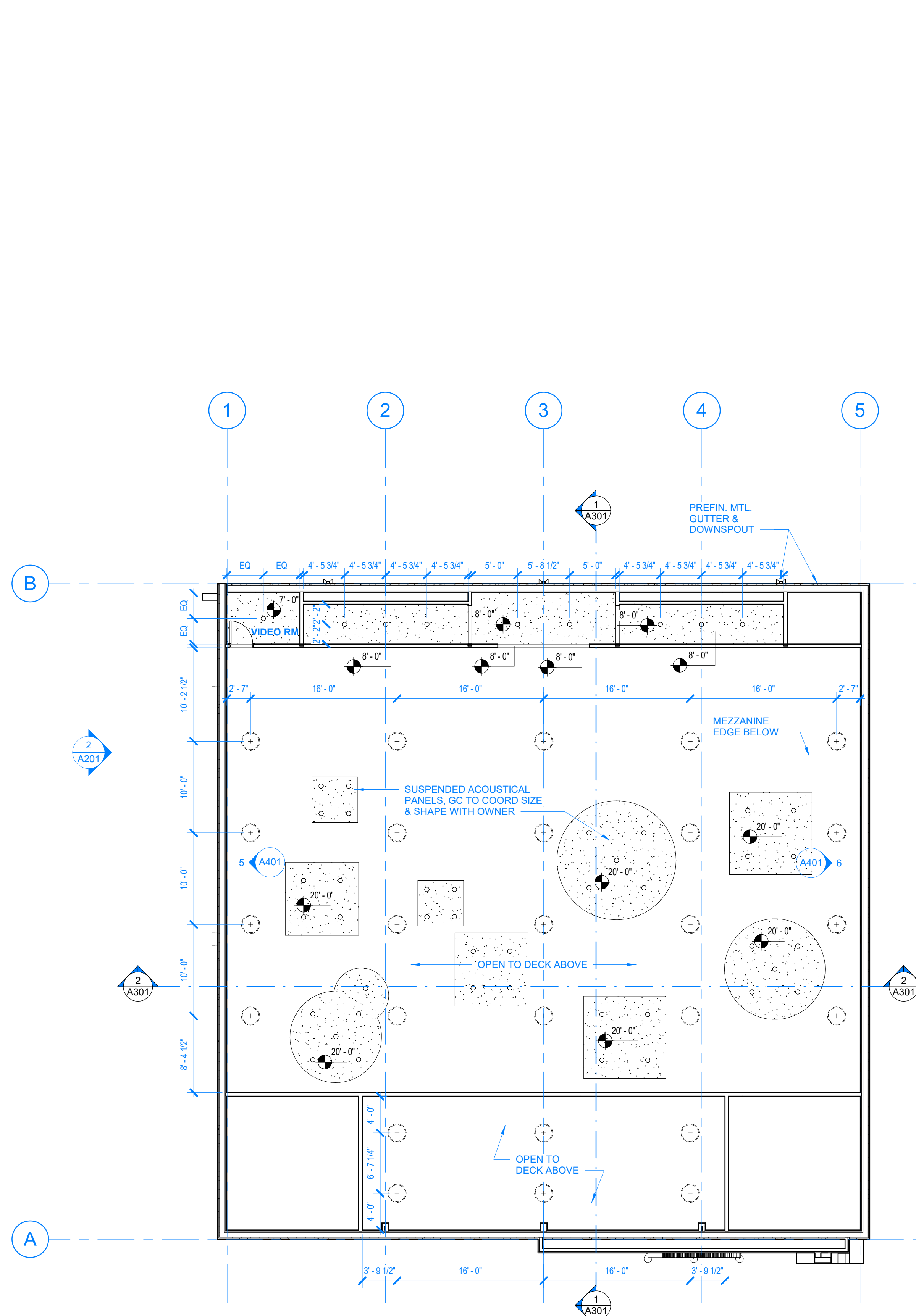
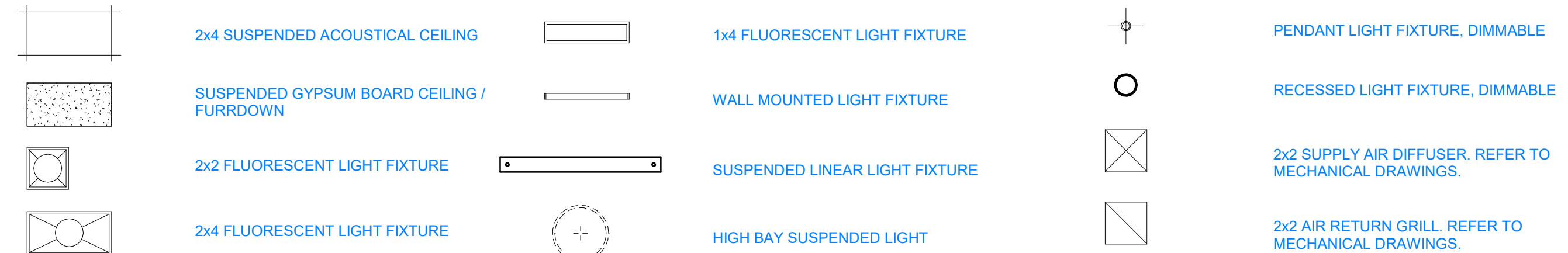
project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title:

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

drawing number:

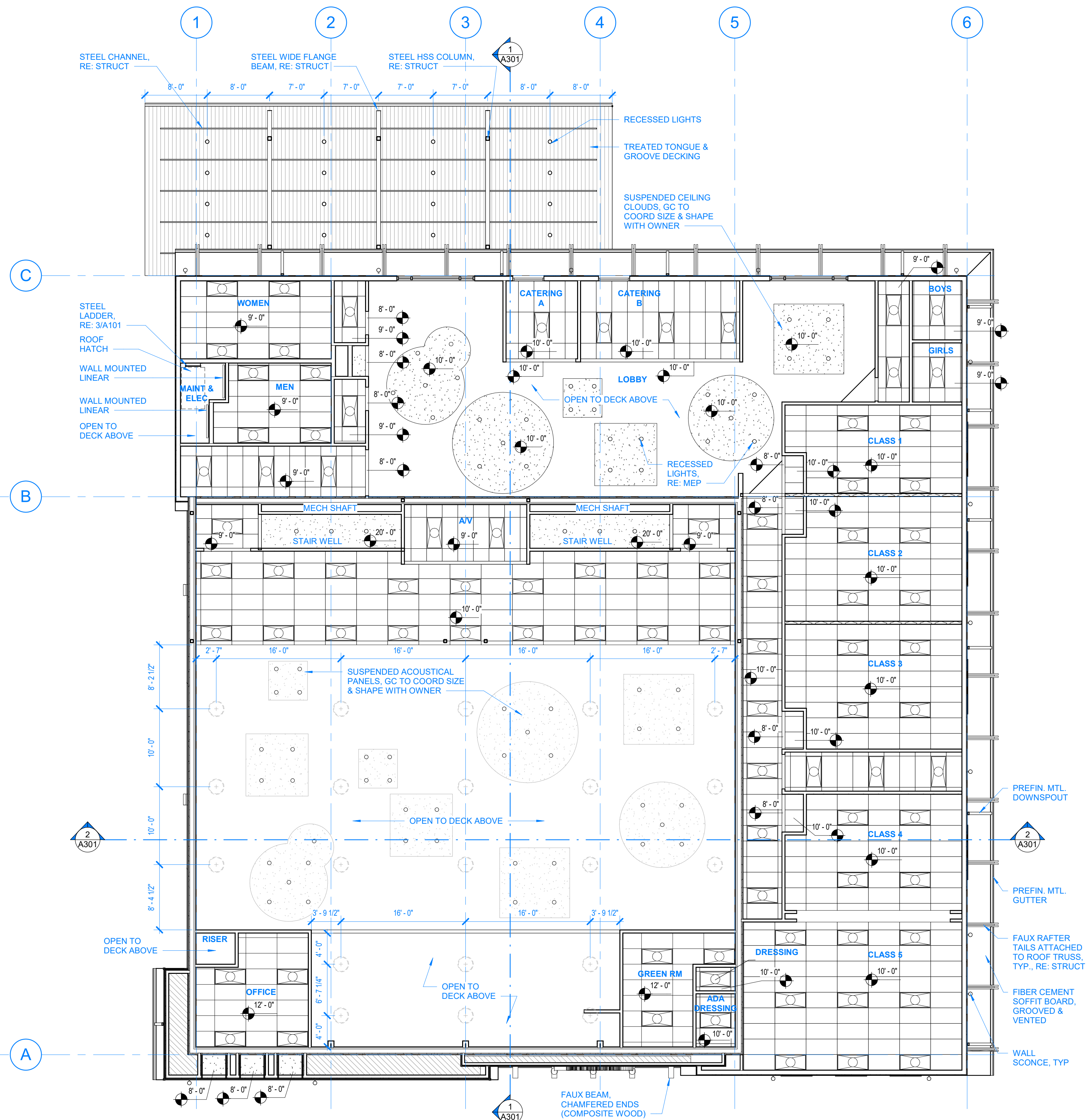
A110

RCP LEGEND



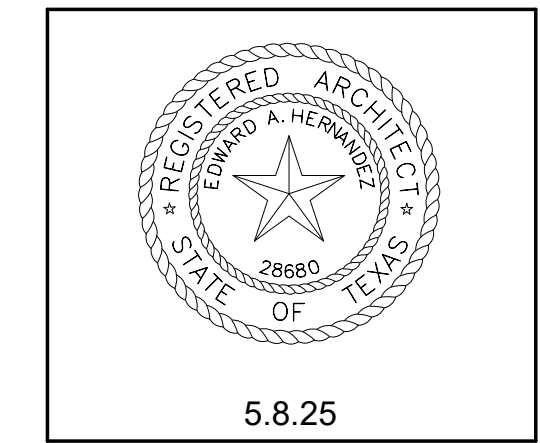
2 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN-UPPER SEATING

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



1 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

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

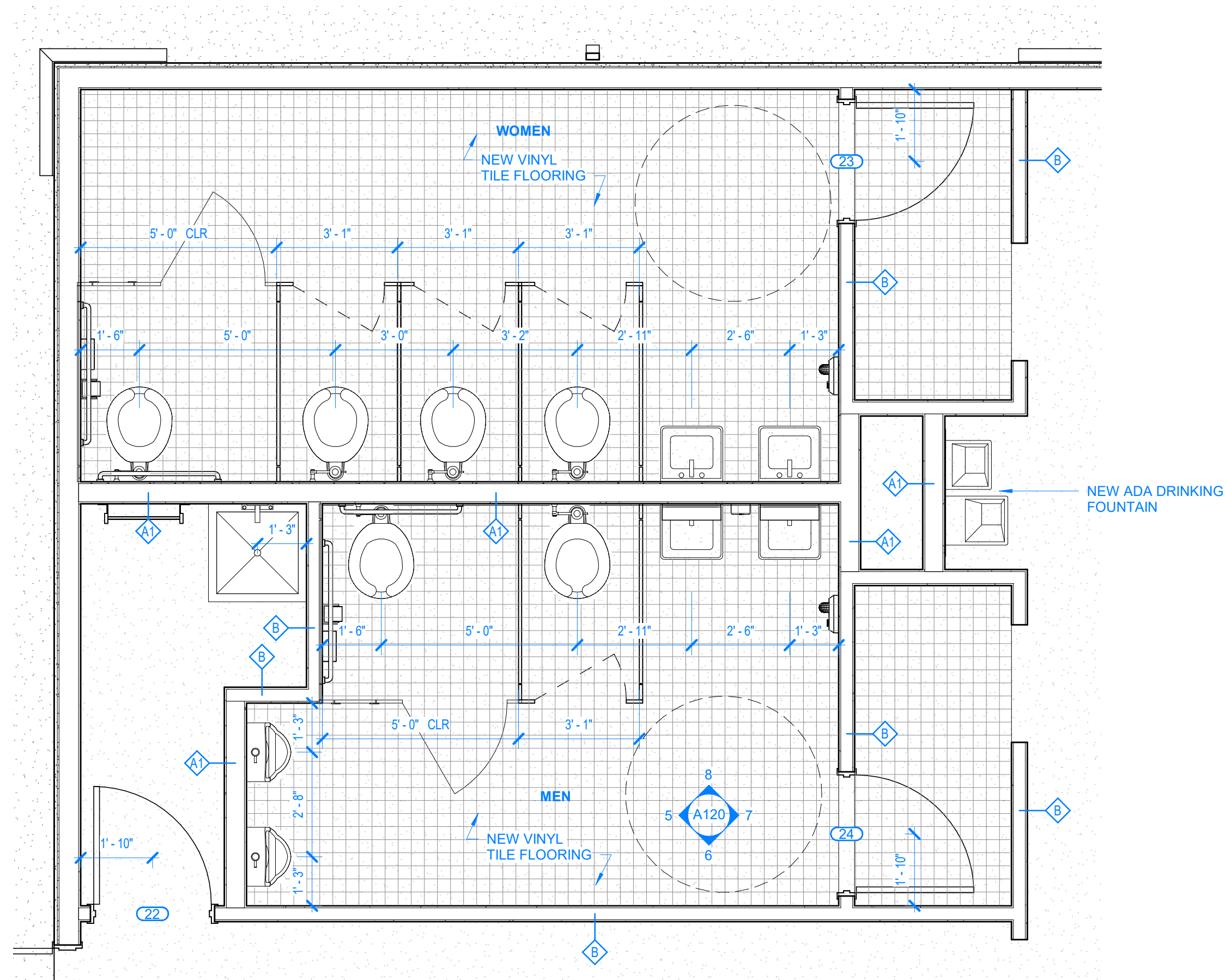
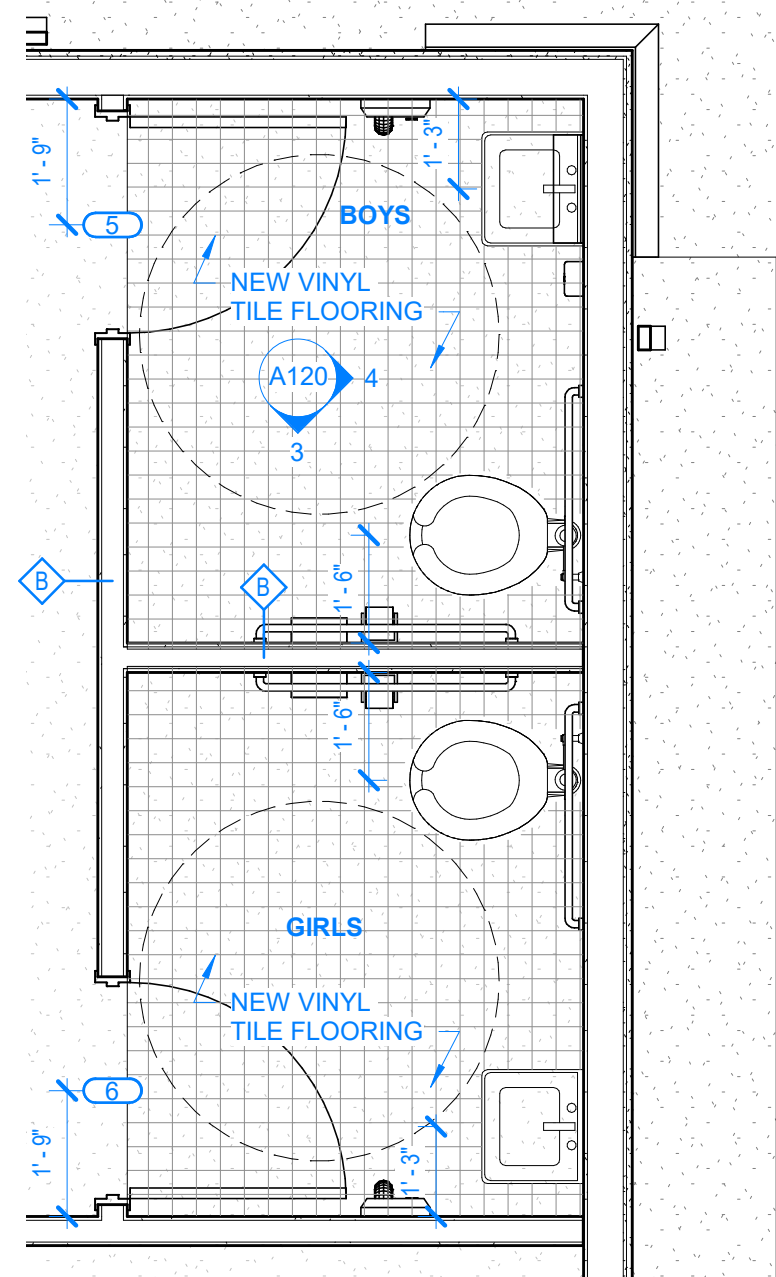
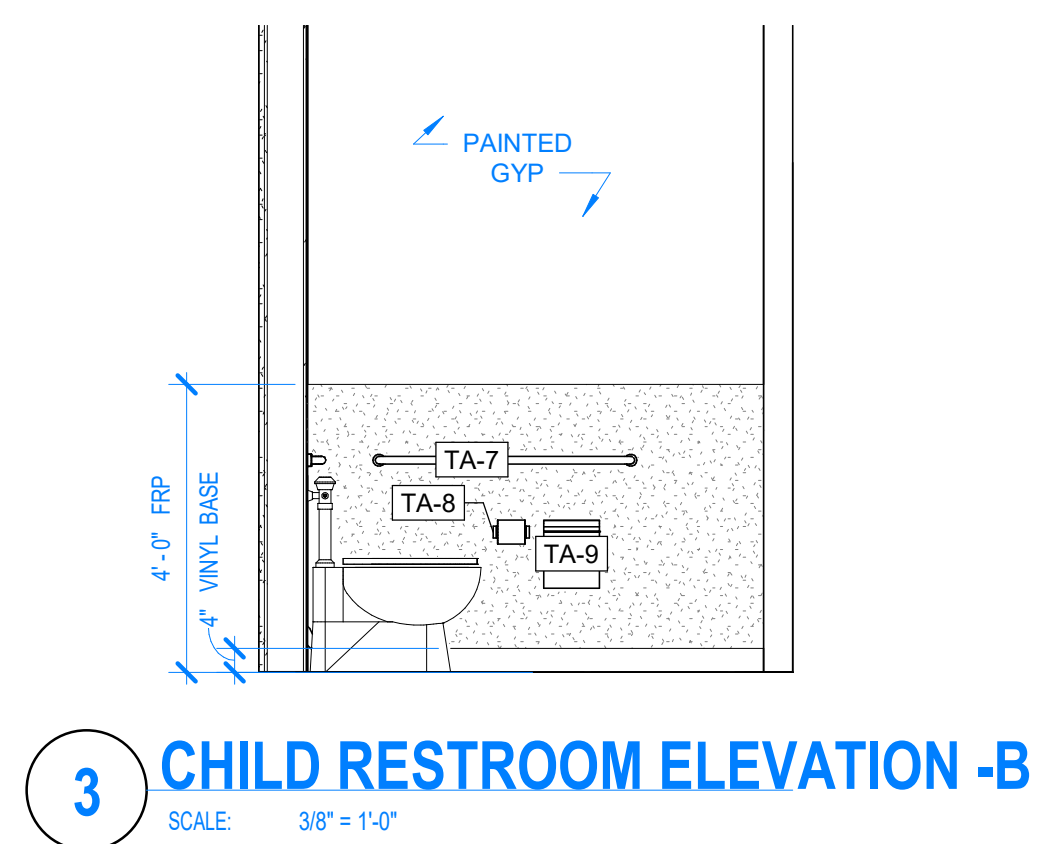
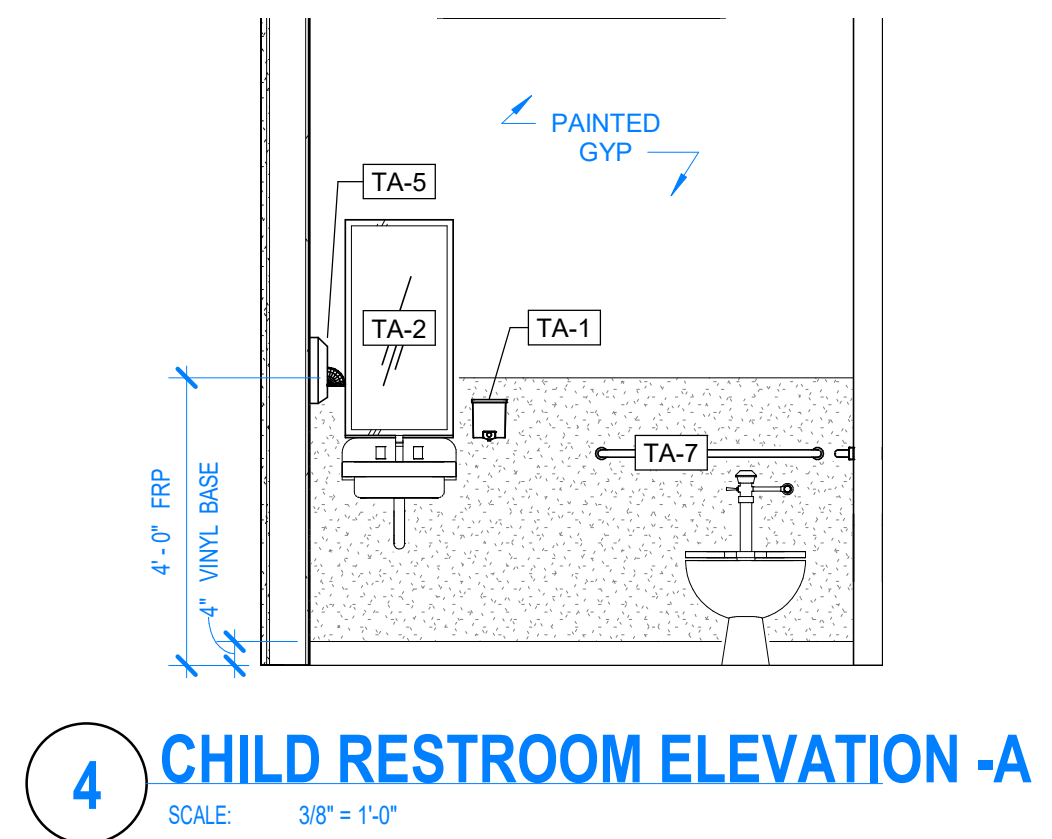
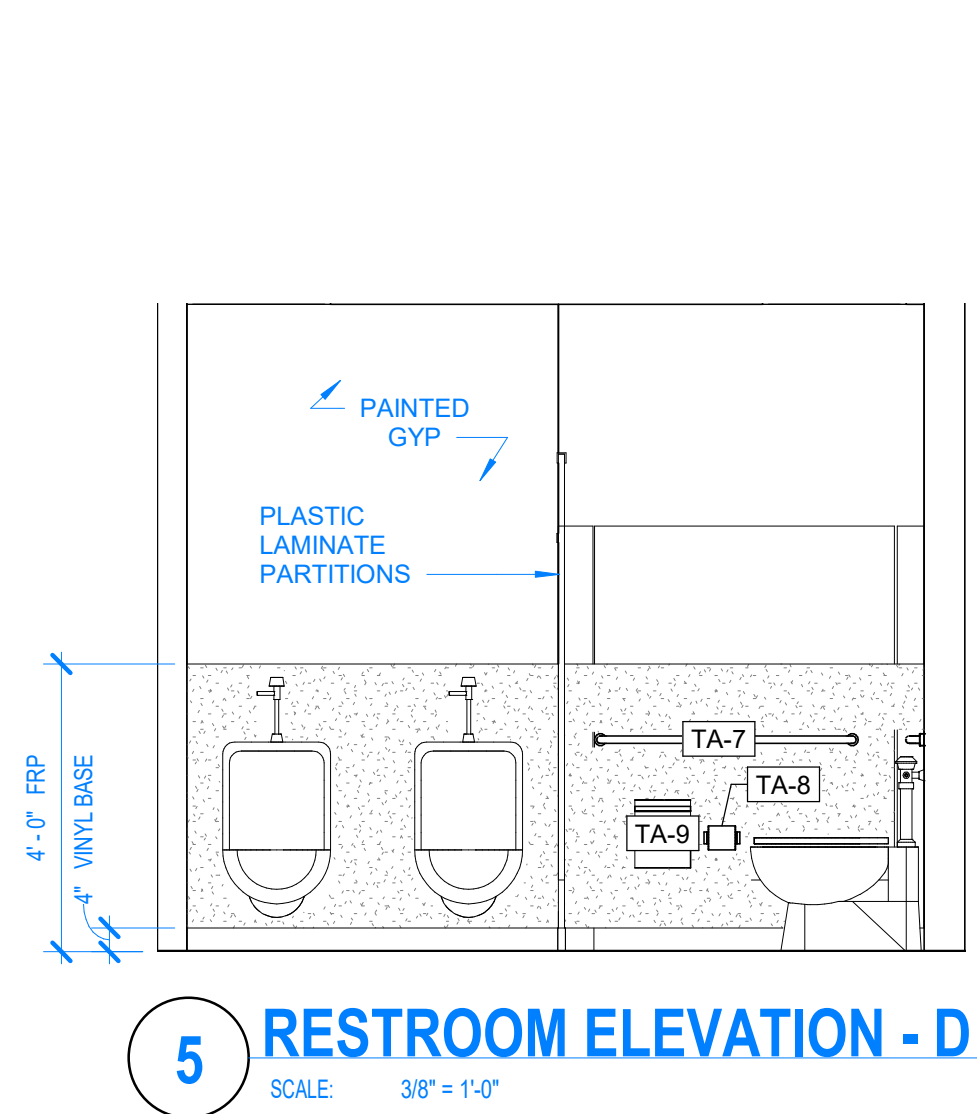
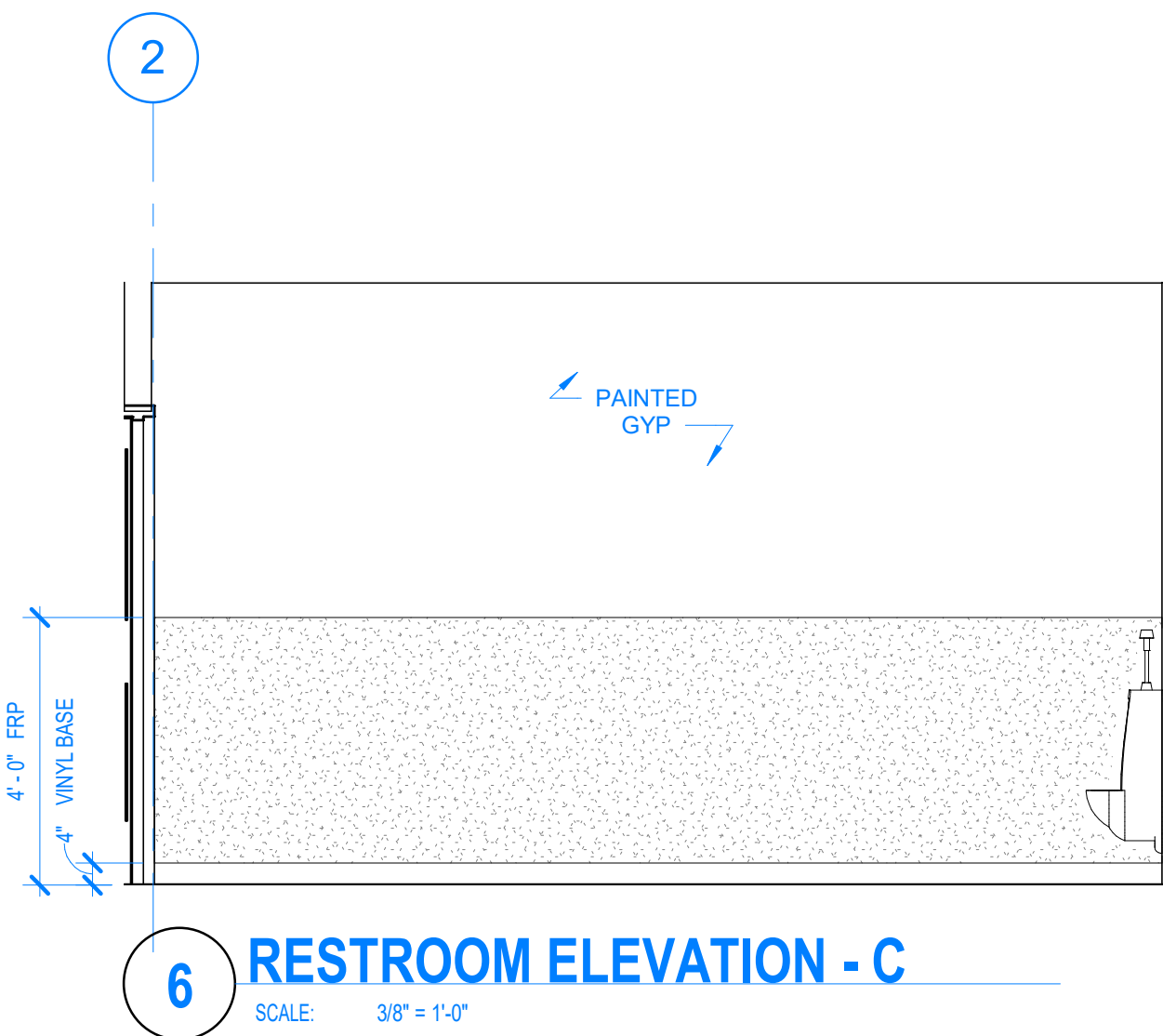
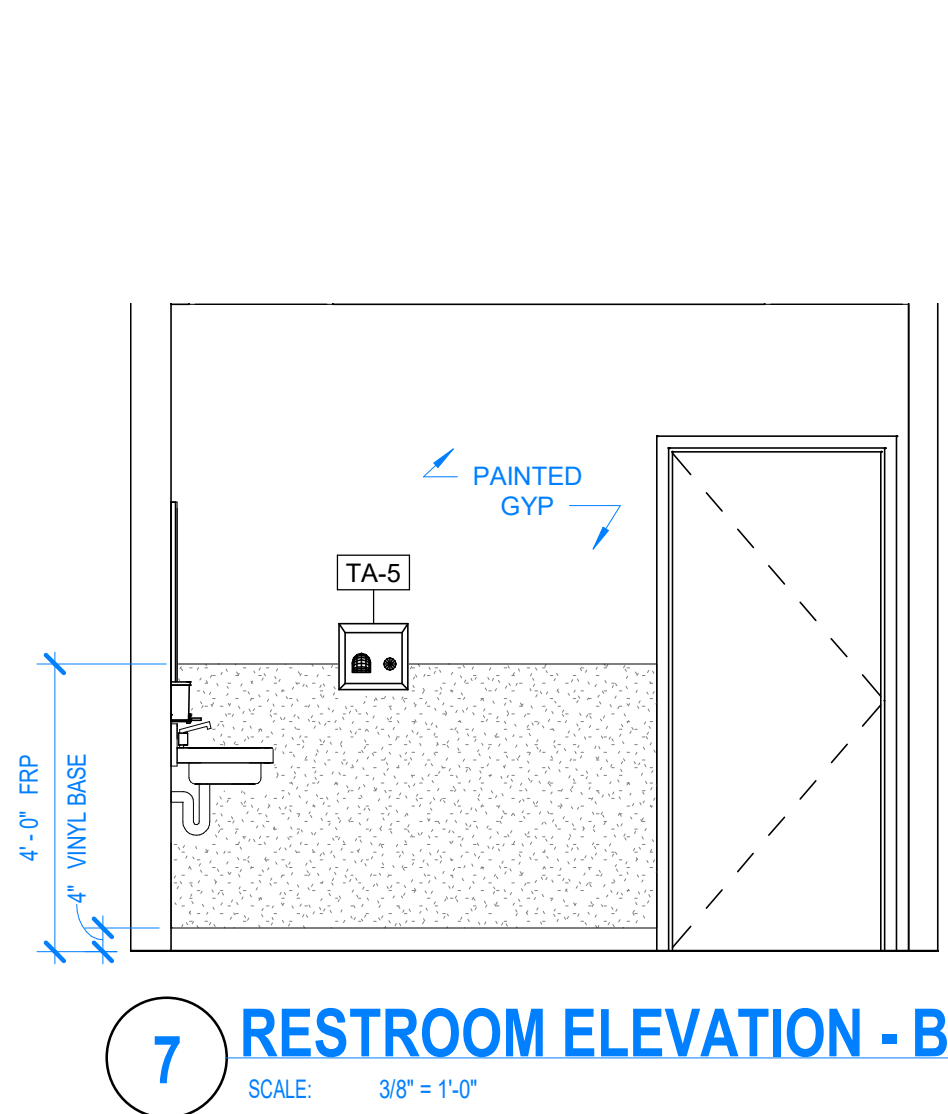
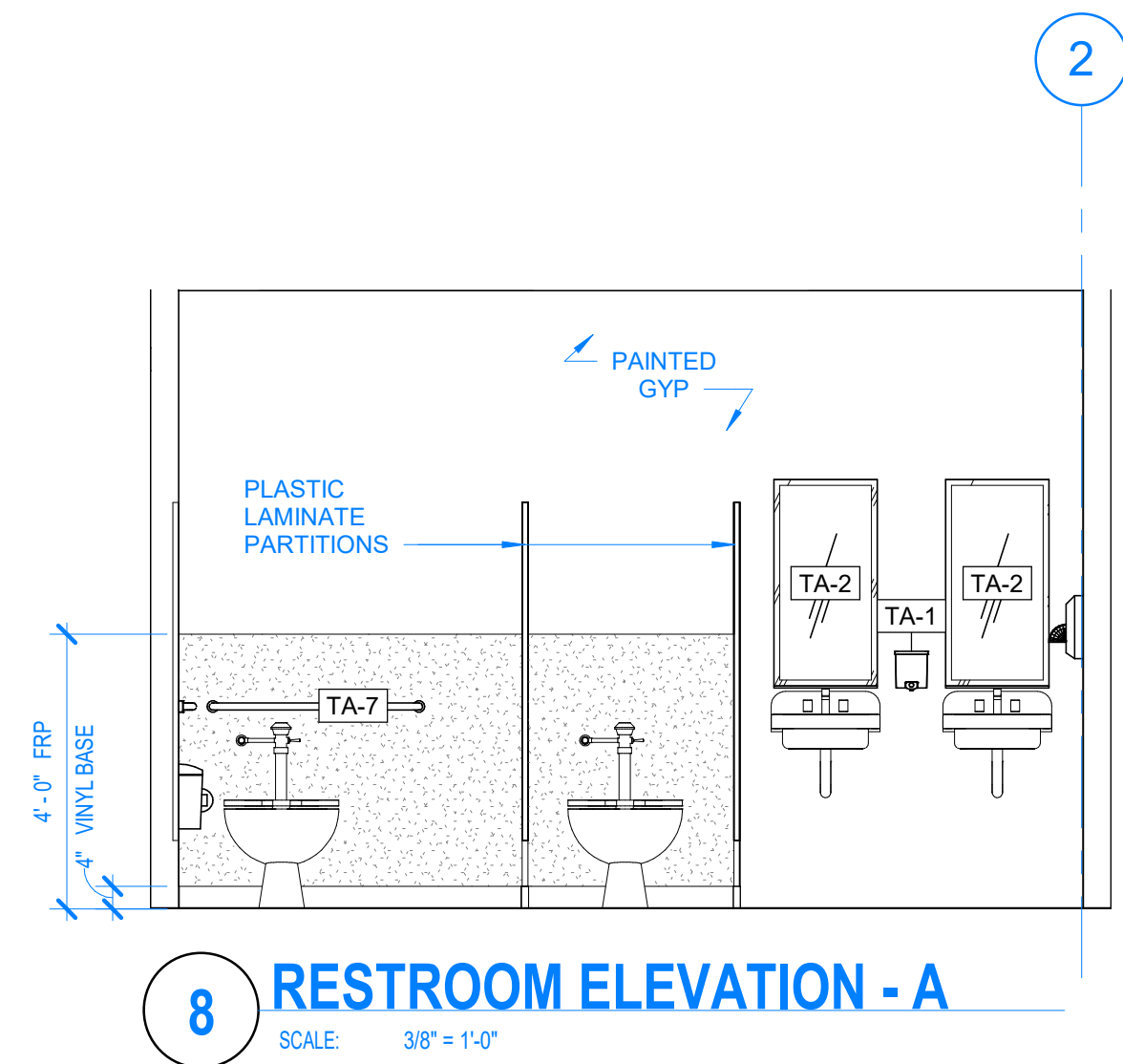


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TOILET ACCESSORIES SCHEDULE				
No.	Description	Manufacturer	Model	Comments
TA-1	HAND SOAP DISPENSER			48" MAX A.F.F. TO CENTER OF DISPENSER
TA-2	MIRROR WITH S.S. FRAME			40" A.F.F. TO BOTTOM OF REFLECT. SURFACE
TA-5	ELECTRIC HAND DRYER			
TA-7	(1) 42" and (1) 36" S.S. GRAB BARS			34" A.F.F. TO CENTER OF GRAB BAR
TA-8	SINGLE TOILET PAPER DISPENSER			14" TO 19" FROM A.F.F. TO BOTTOM OF DISPENSER
TA-9	SANITARY NAPKIN DISPOSAL			WOMEN'S & GIRL'S RESTROOM ONLY

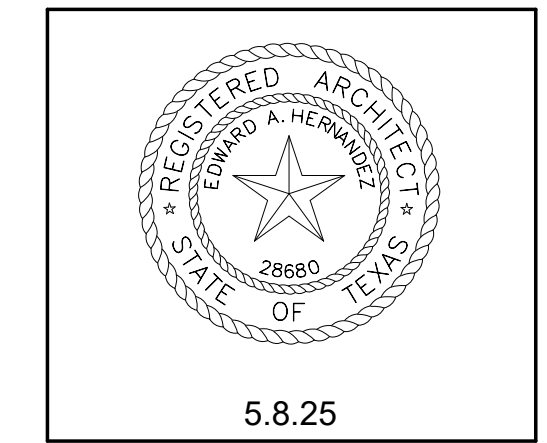
NOTE:
REFER TO G103 FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIRED FIXTURE HEIGHTS AND CLEARANCES



LCC CHURCH
910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: EH
checked by: EH
drawing title: RESTROOM PLANS AND ELEVATIONS
drawing number:

A120



Revisions		
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San Antonio, TX 78214

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date:	5.8.25
drawn by:	Author
checked by:	Checker
drawing title:	

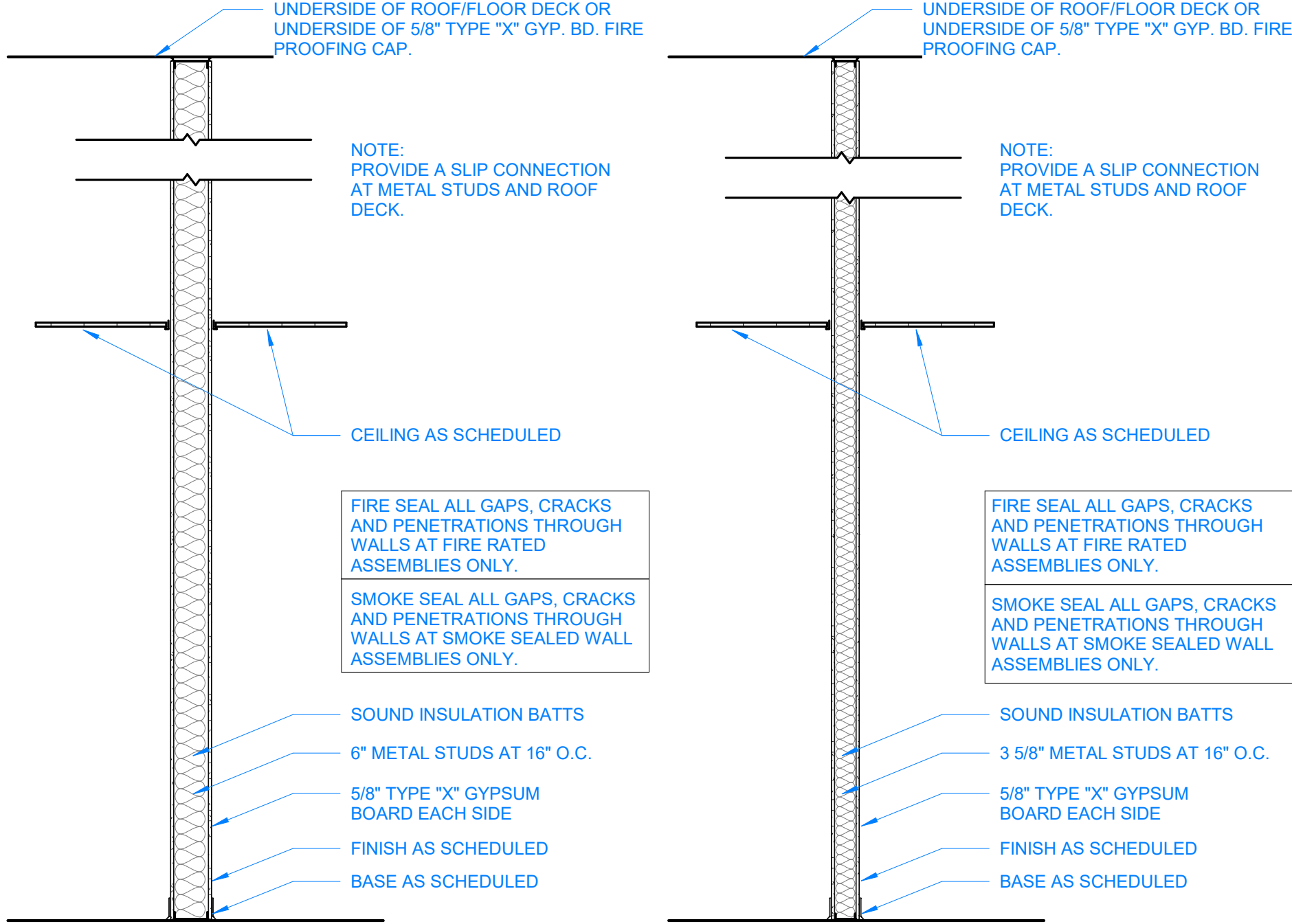
PARTITION TYPES

drawing number:

A130

PARITION TYPE GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL DRYWALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE THICKNESS OF 5/8", UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. EVERY WALL SHOWN ON THE PLAN(S) SHALL BE ONE OF THE WALL TYPES SHOWN; WHETHER KEYED ON THE PLAN(S) OR NOT. IF WALL DOES NOT HAVE A KEY, PROVIDE A WALL TYPE TO MATCH ADJACENT OR NEAREST KEY.
3. SEE ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE FOR FINISHES.
4. SEALL ALL GAPS AND PENETRATIONS IN FIRE RATED WALLS WITH FIRE RATED BLANKETS AND/OR SEALANTS.
5. ALL EXPOSED WALLS THAT ARE PERPENDICULAR TO ROOF DECK SHOULD BE SEALED TIGHT TO UNDERSIDE OF DECK.
6. ALL SOUND WALLS TO RECEIVE SEALANT AROUND CRACKS, GAPS , EDGES AT FLOOR, CEILING AND JUNCTION BOXES.
7. WHERE WALLS ARE CALLED TO EXTEND TO UNDERSIDE OF DECK, ALIGN WALL(S) WITH STRUCTURE ABOVE AND/OR WRAP STRUCTURE WITH DRYWALL.
8. SEAL ALL GAPS, CRACKS AND PENETRATIONS THROUGHOUT WALLS.
9. ALL LOAD BEARING STUDS TO BE 14 GAUGE.
10. FOR HEIGHTS OF WALLS SEE BUILDING SECTIONS AND/OR ELEVATIONS.
11. PROVIDE 1/2" CEMENTITIOUS BACKER BOARD IN LIEU OF 5/8" GYPSUM BOARD AT WALLS BEHIND ALL CERAMIC TILE.
12. SEE SPECIFICATIONS OR NOTES FOR GUAGES OF NON-LOAD BEARING WALLS.
13. ALL 5/8" TYPE 'X' GYPSUM BOARD SHALL BE. COATED INORGANIC GLASS MAT-FACED, WATER-RESISTENT TREATED GYPSUM CORE WALLBOARD.



6" METAL PARTITION TYPE

ONE HOUR RATING, WITHOUT SOUND INSULATION BATTS
SCALE: 1/2" - 1'-0"

- A
- A1
- A2

WITH SOUND INSULATION BATTS

NON-RATED, WITHOUT SOUND BATT INSULATION, GYPSUM ON ONE SIDE ONLY

4" METAL PARTITION TYPE

NO RATING, WITHOUT SOUND INSULATION BATTS
SCALE: 1/2" - 1'-0"

- B
- B1
- B2

WITH SOUND INSULATION BATTS

NON-RATED, WITHOUT SOUND BATT INSULATION, GYPSUM ON ONE SIDE ONLY



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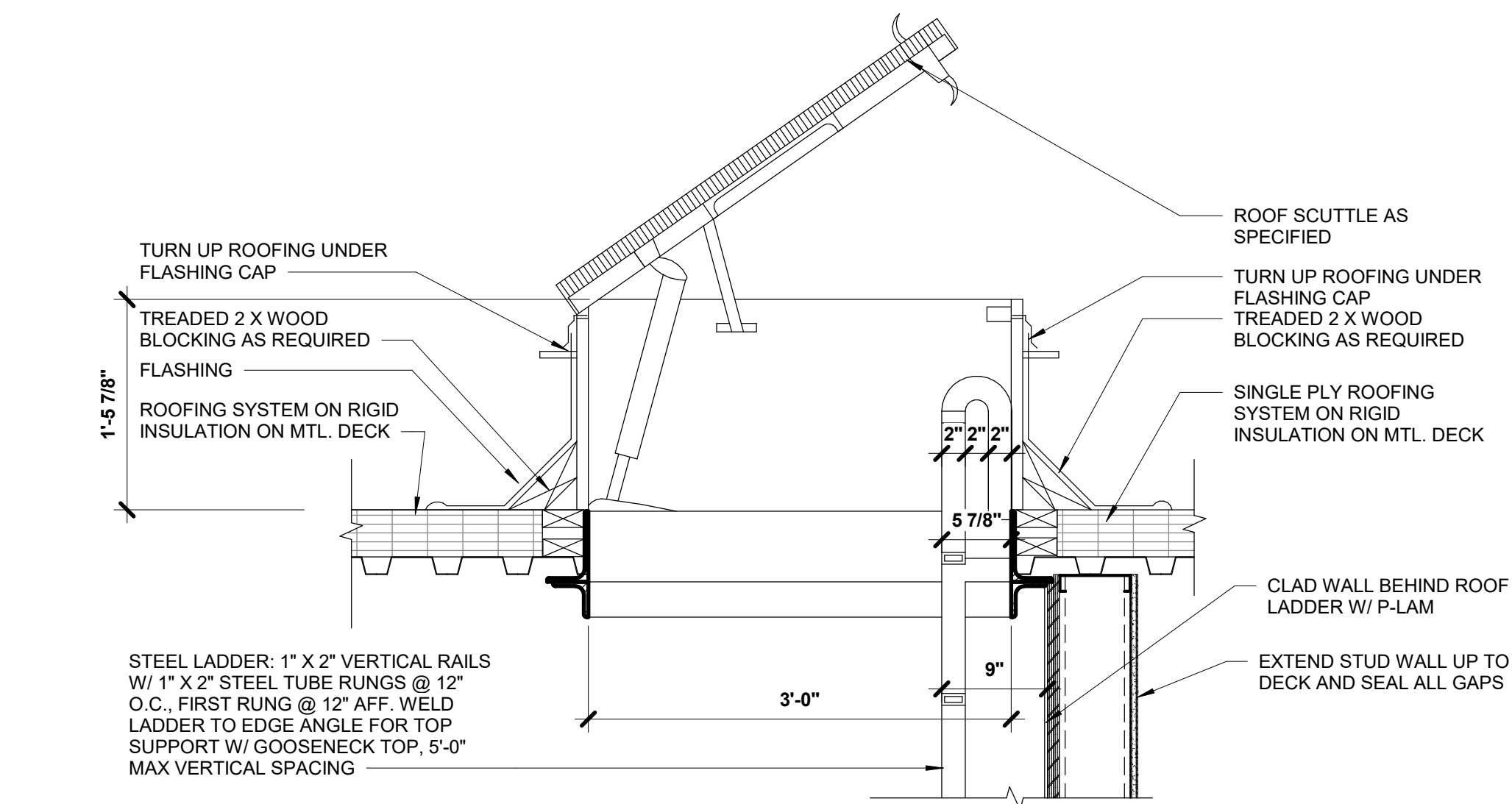
910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title:

ROOF PLAN

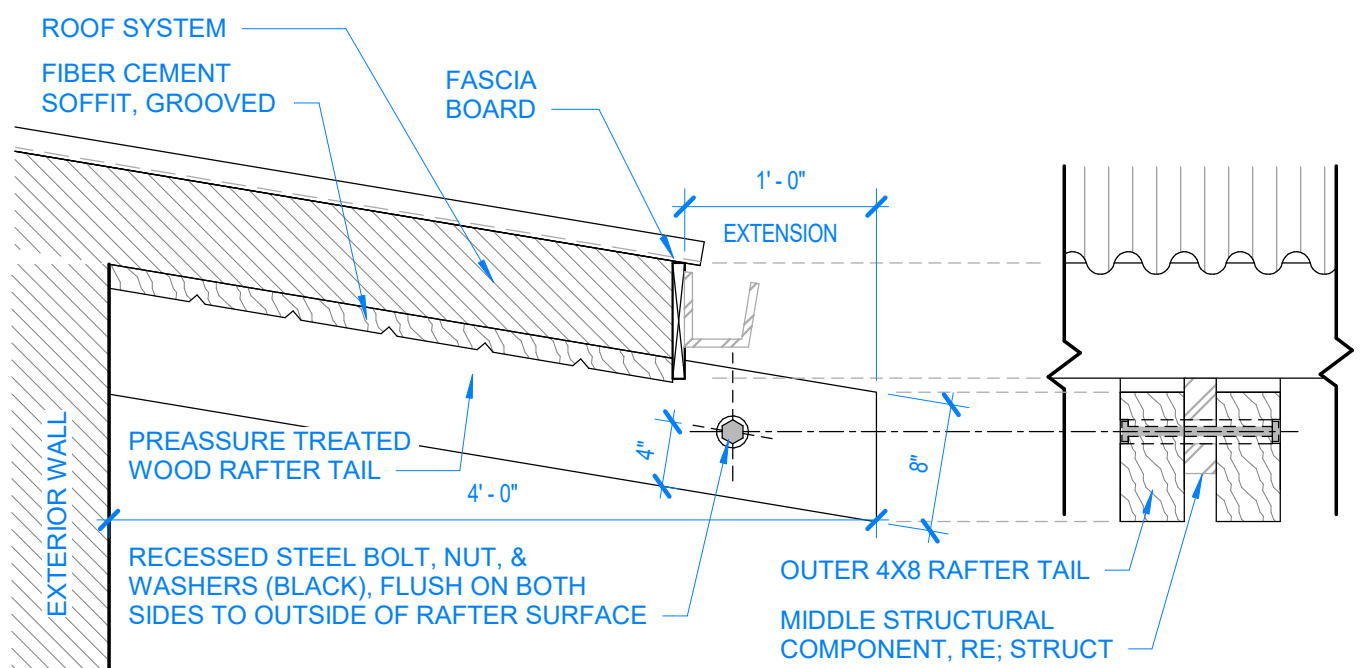
drawing number:

A150



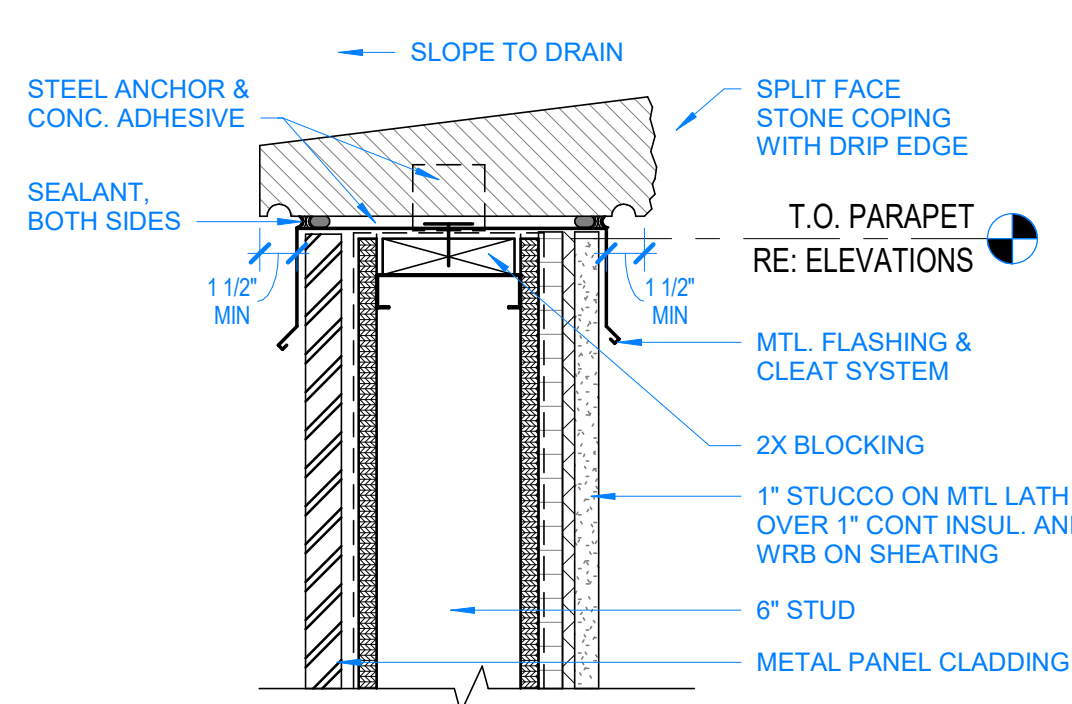
4 TYPICAL ROOF HATCH

SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



SIDE PROFILE

FRONT PROFILE

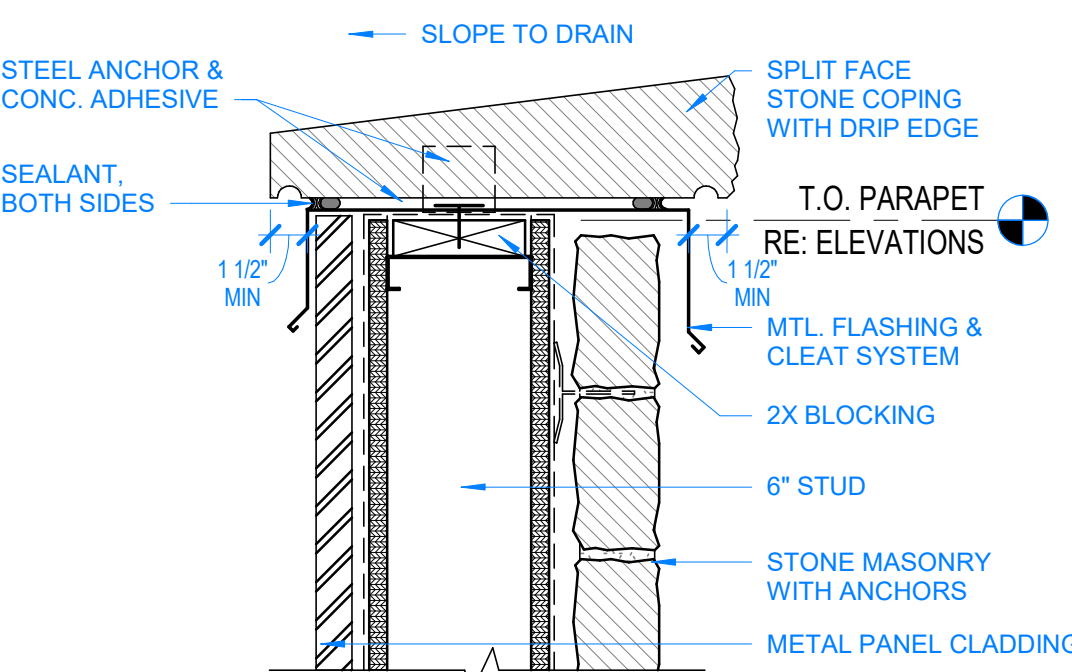
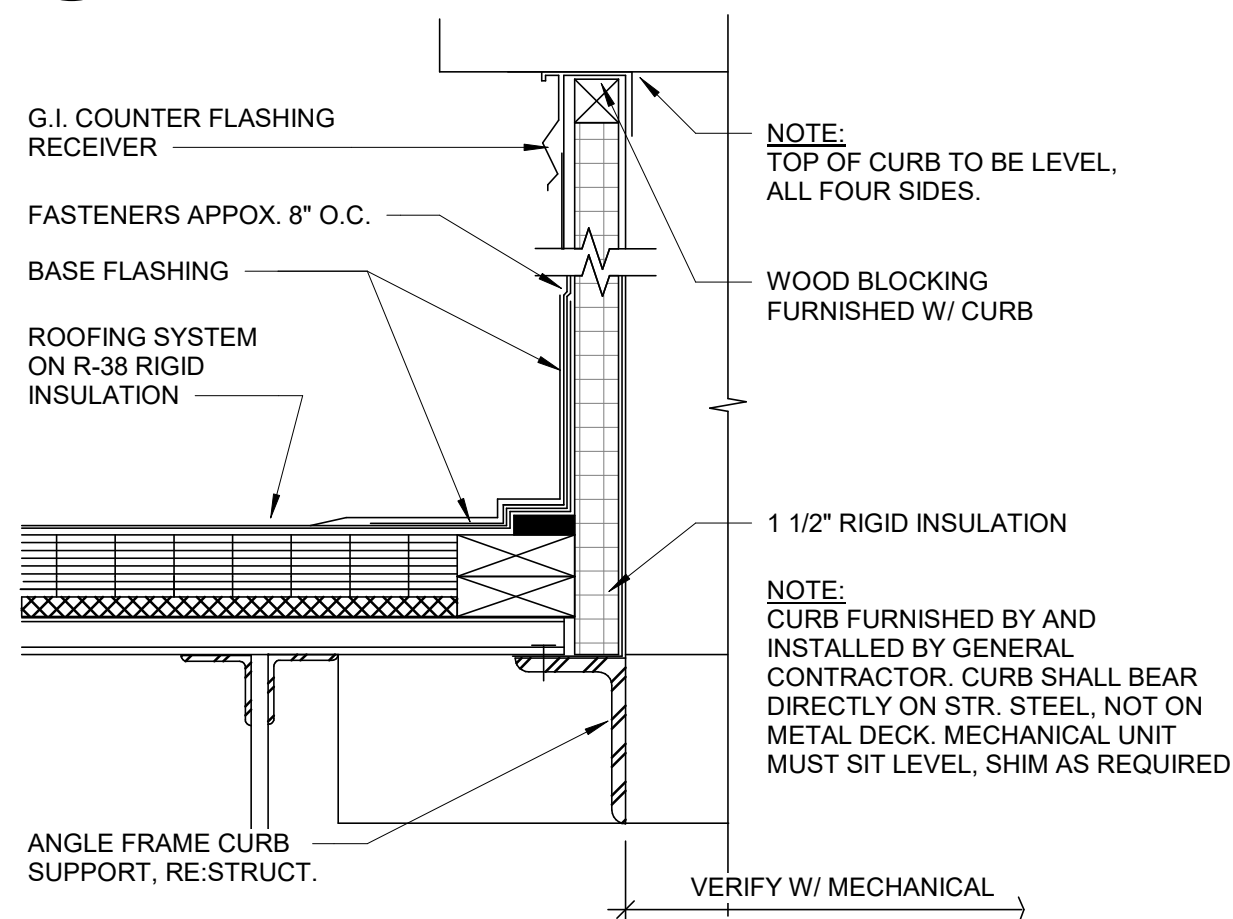


7 STONE COPING AT STUCCO

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

8 RAFTER TAIL

SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

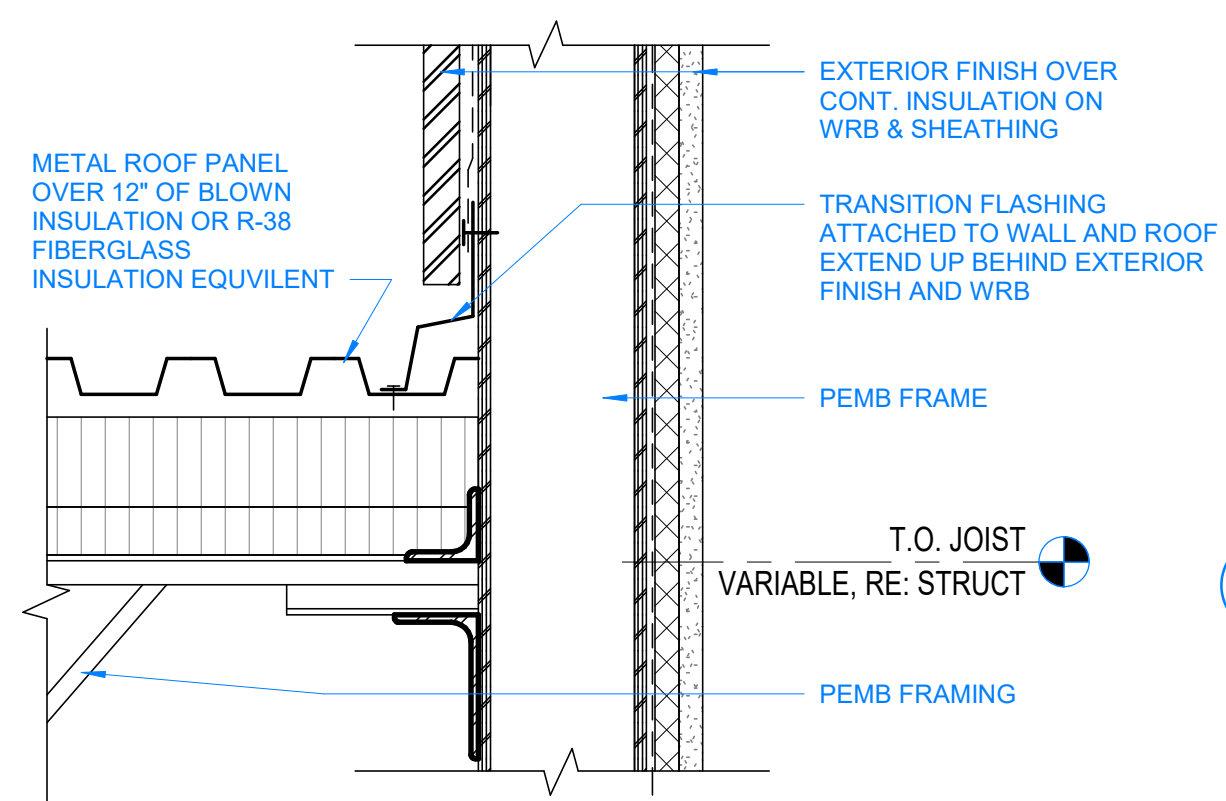
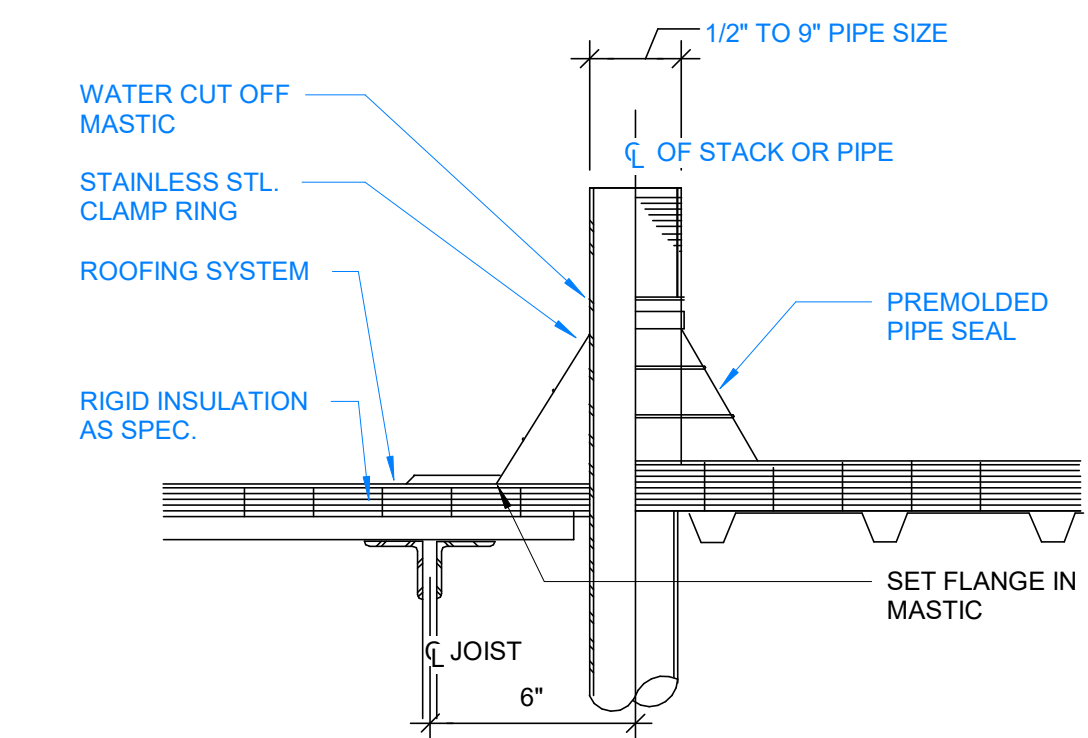


2 STONE COPING AT STONE

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

6 RTU DETAIL, TYP

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

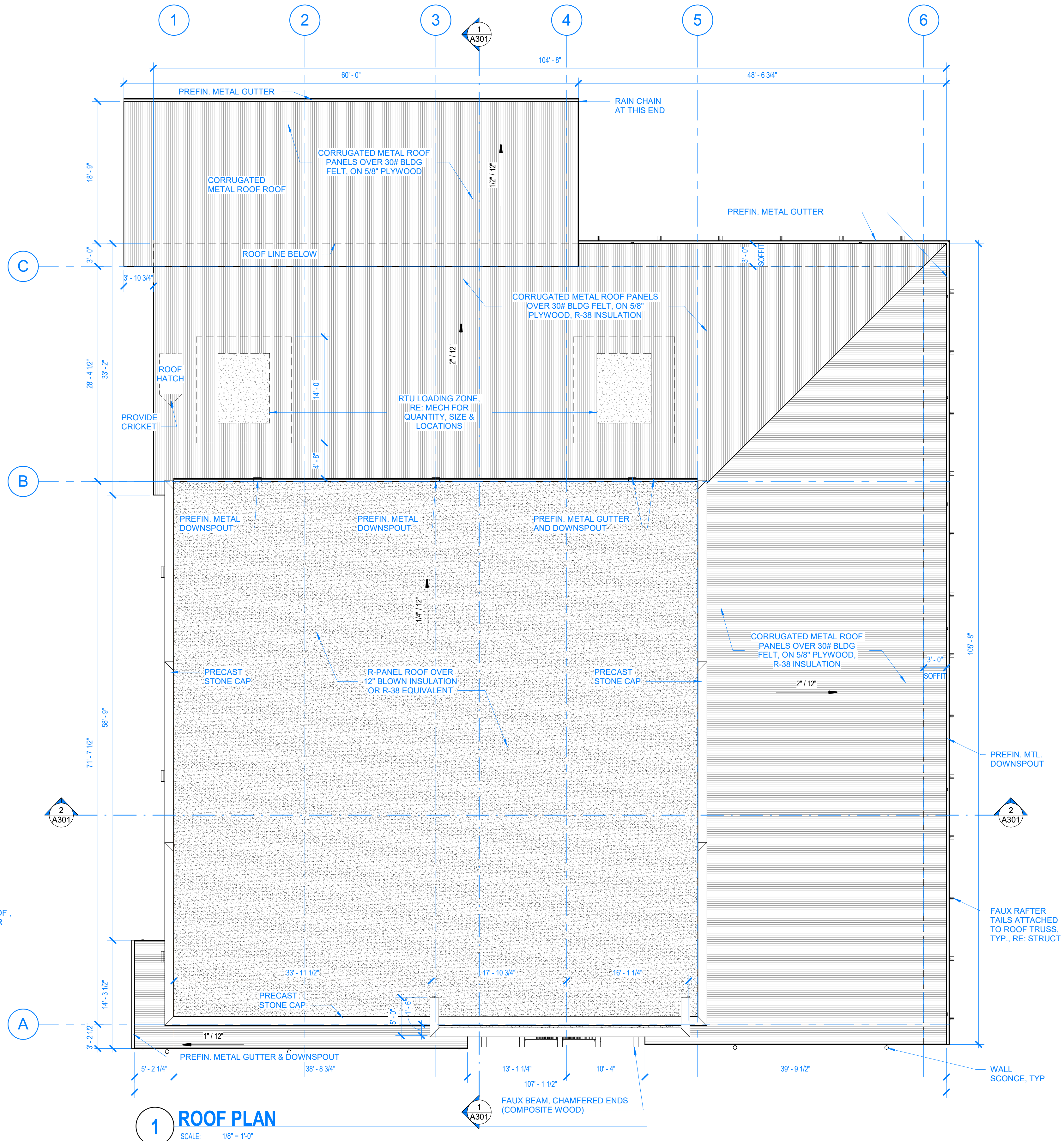


5 FLASHING AT PARAPET

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

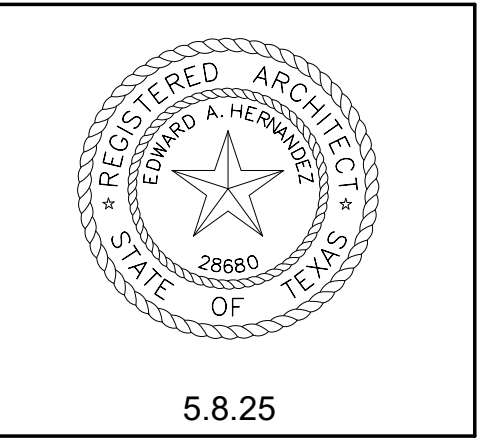
3 TYP. THRU-ROOF PENETRATION

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 ROOF PLAN

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



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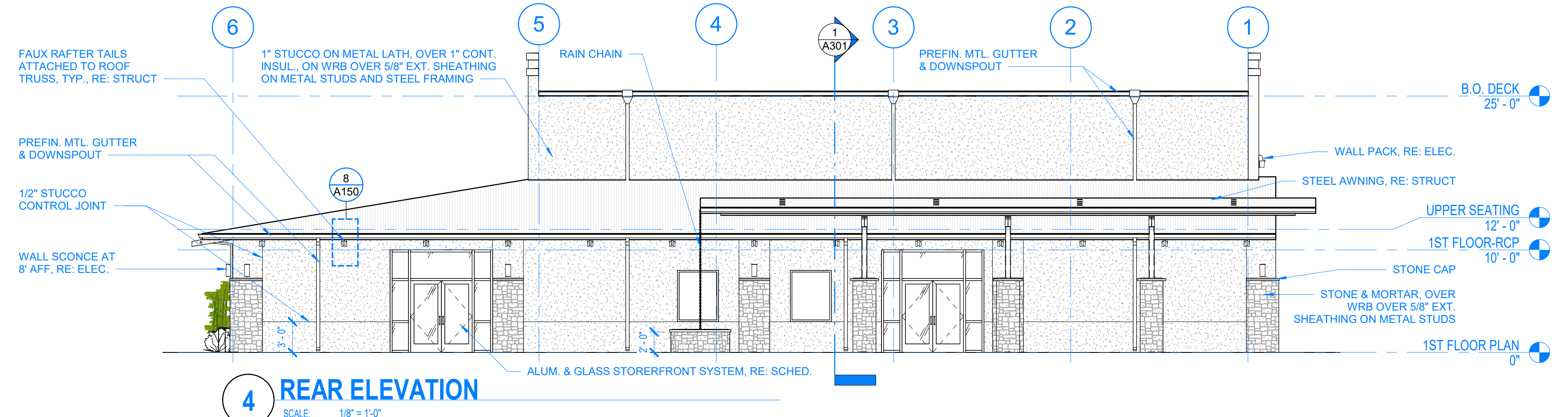
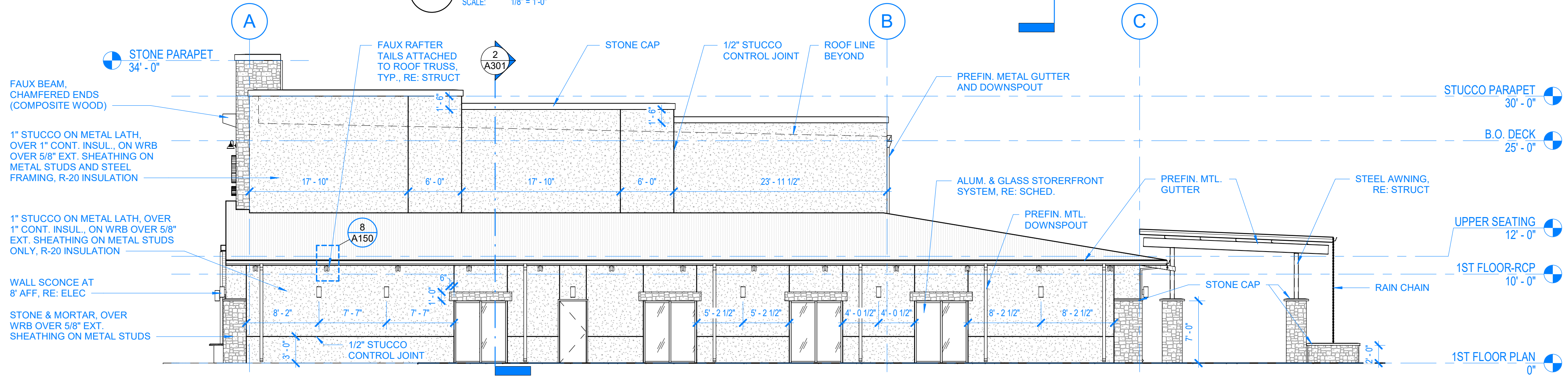
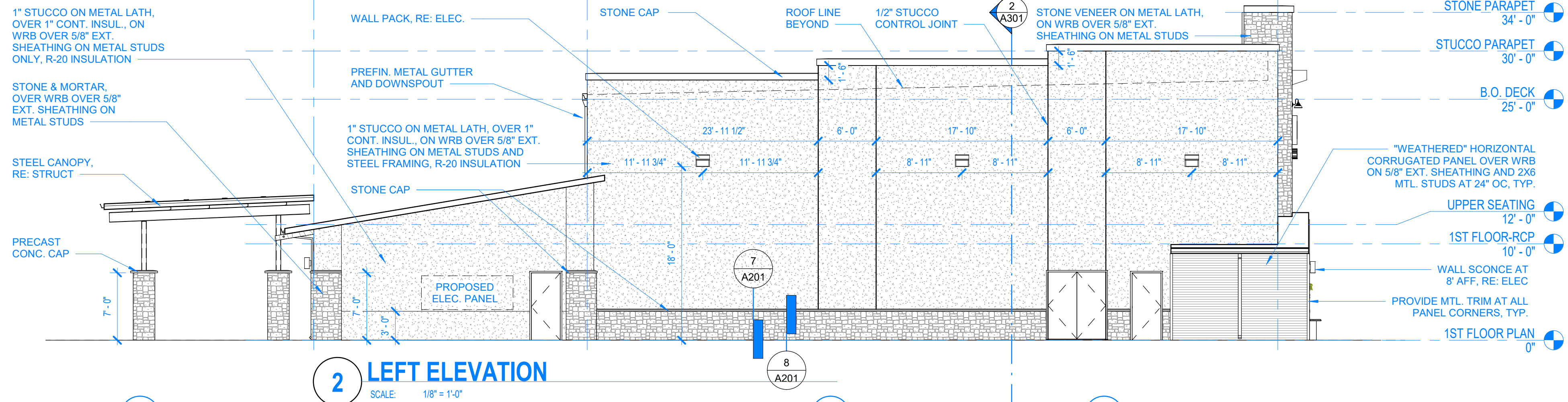
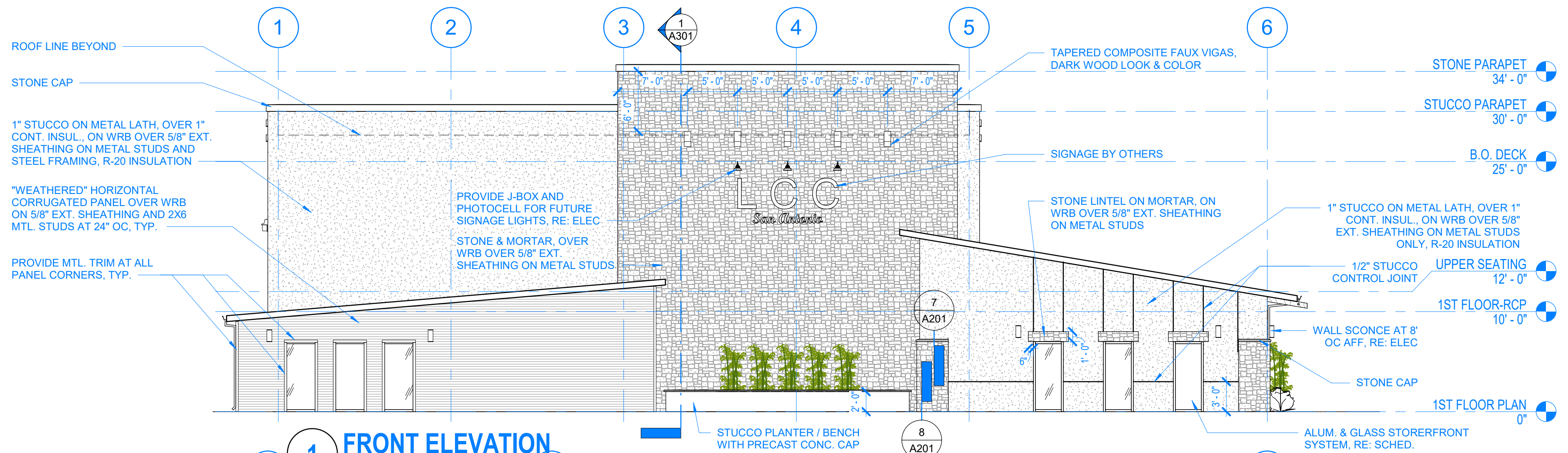
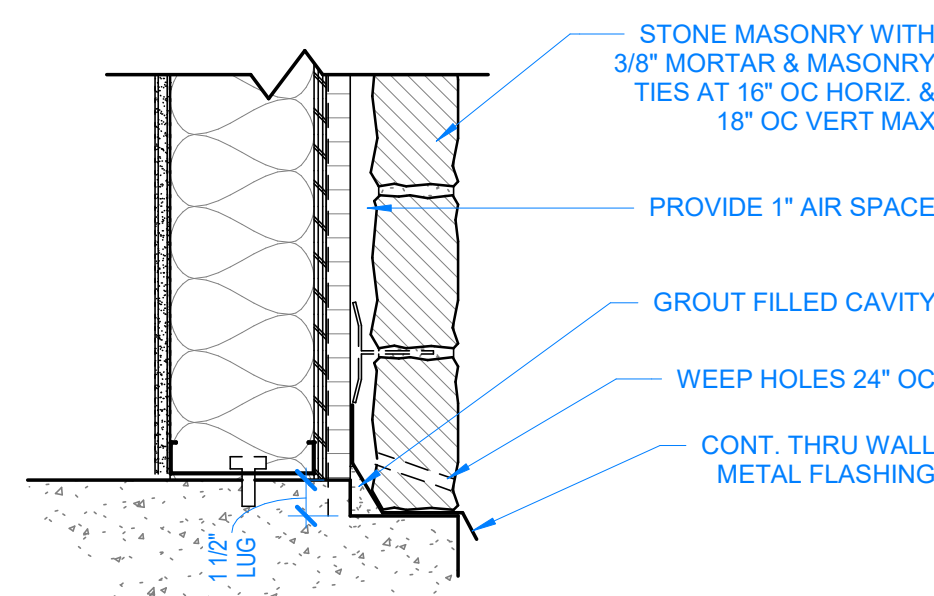
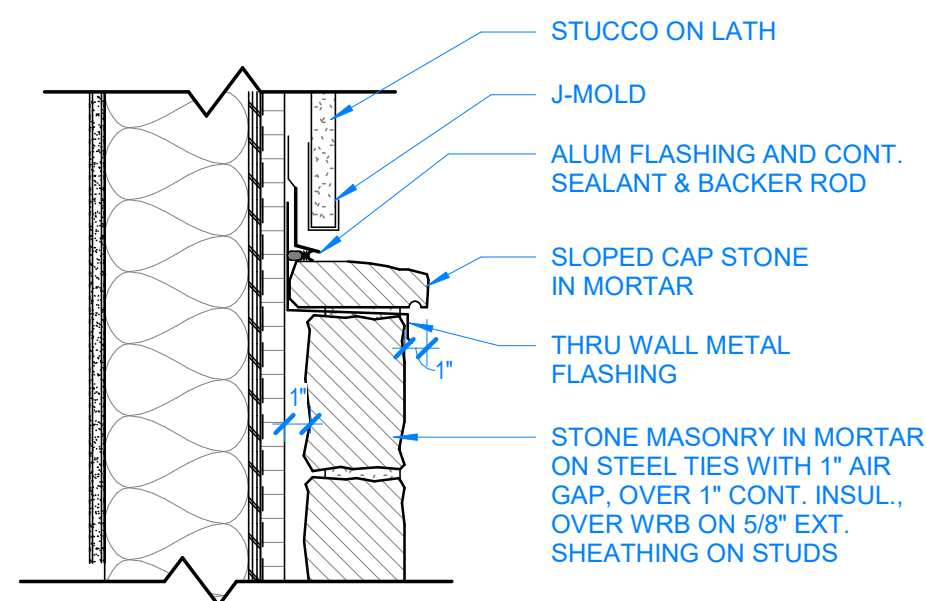
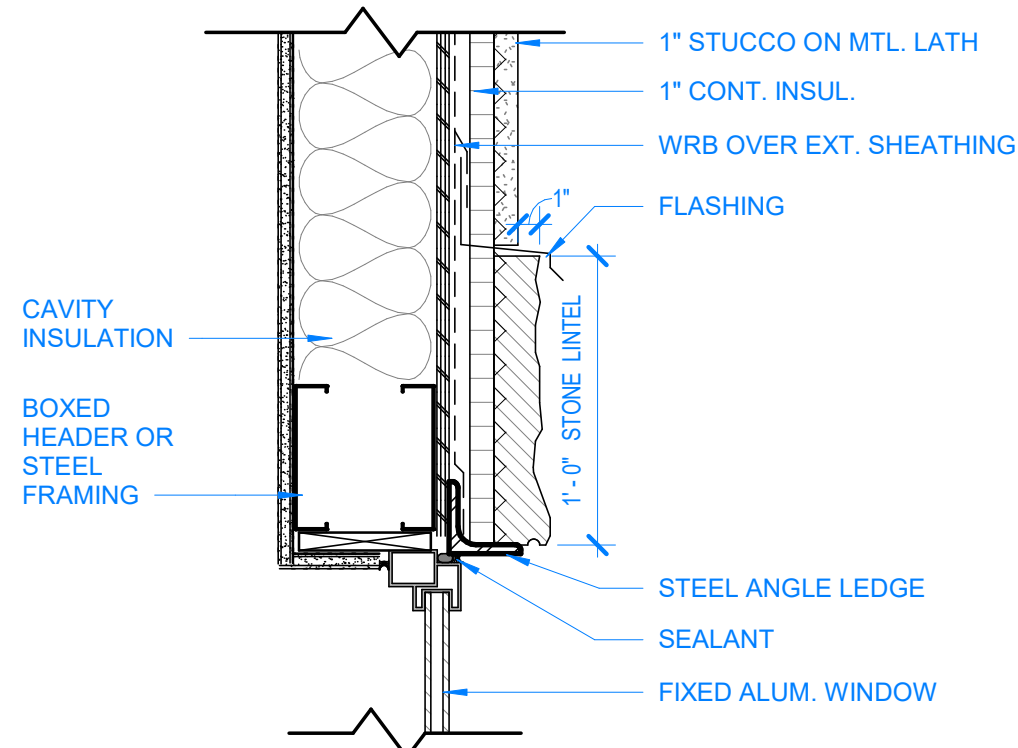
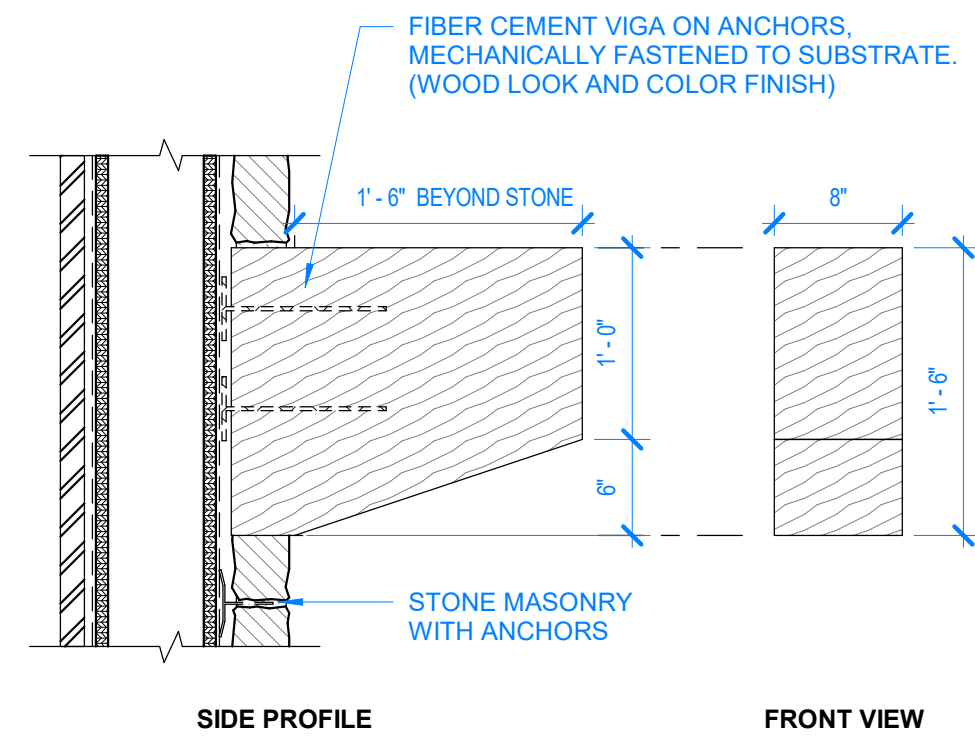
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San Antonio, TX 78214

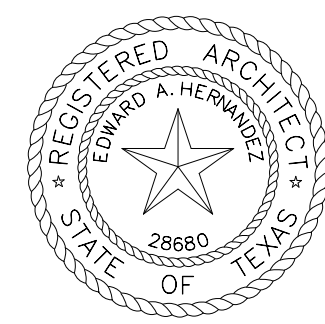
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date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title:

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

drawing number:

A201





5.8.25

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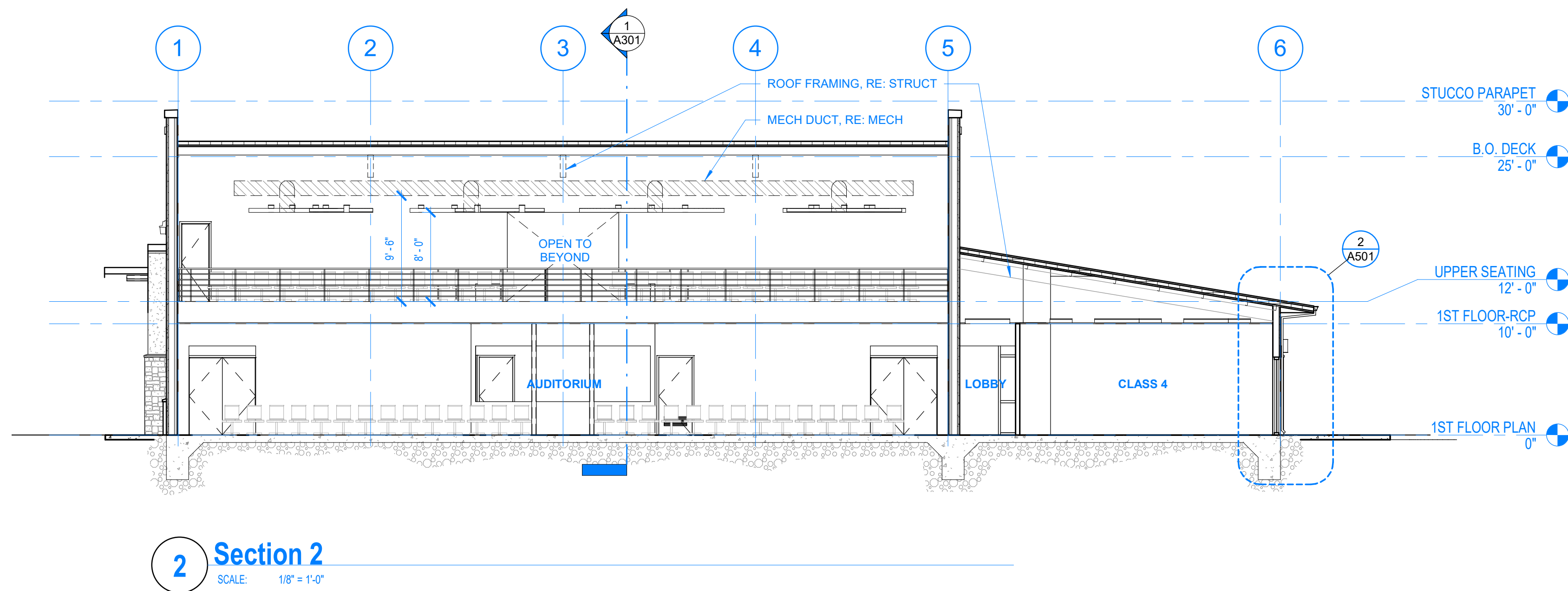
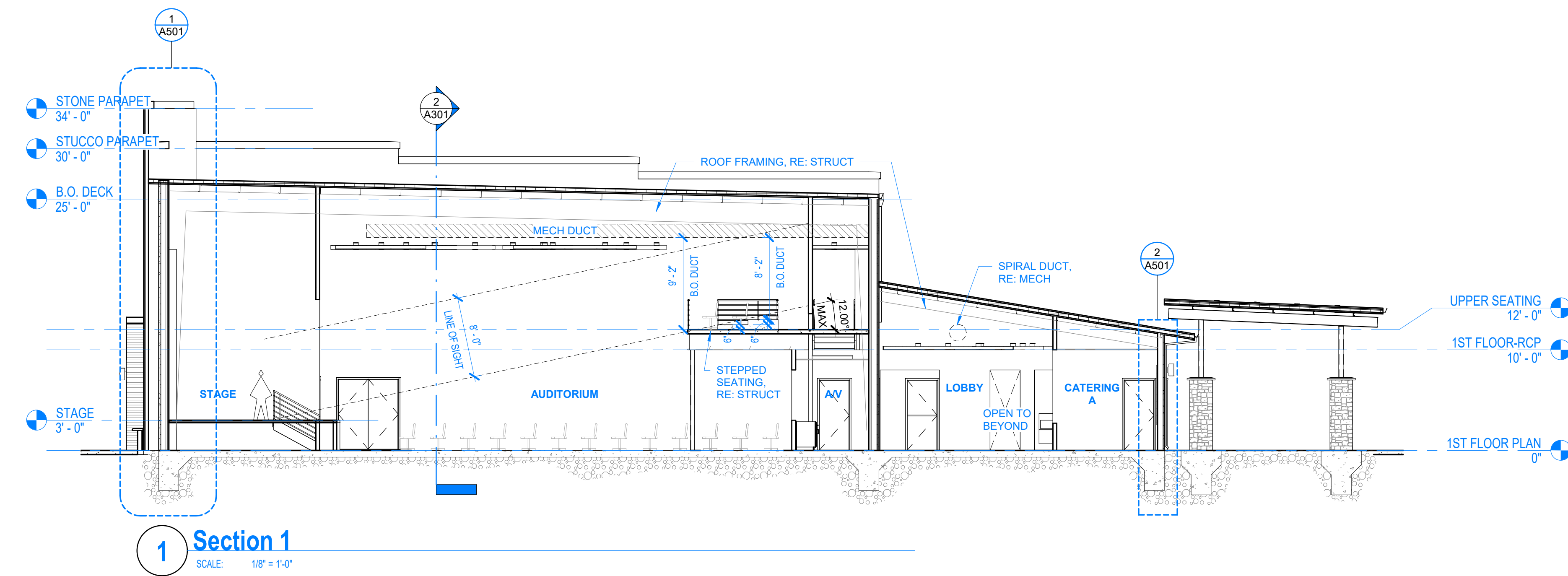
LCC CHURCH
910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

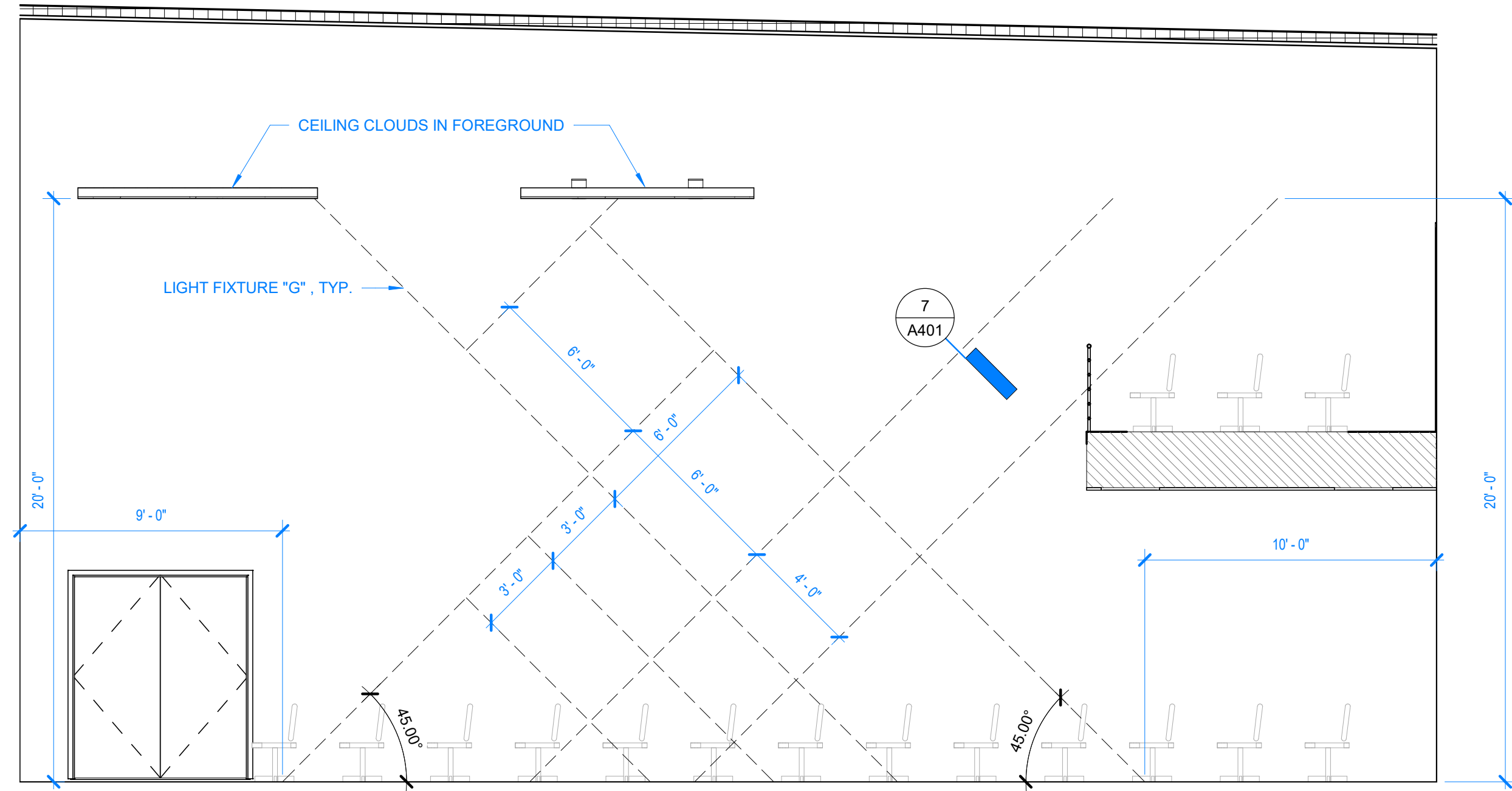
project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title:

BUILDING SECTIONS

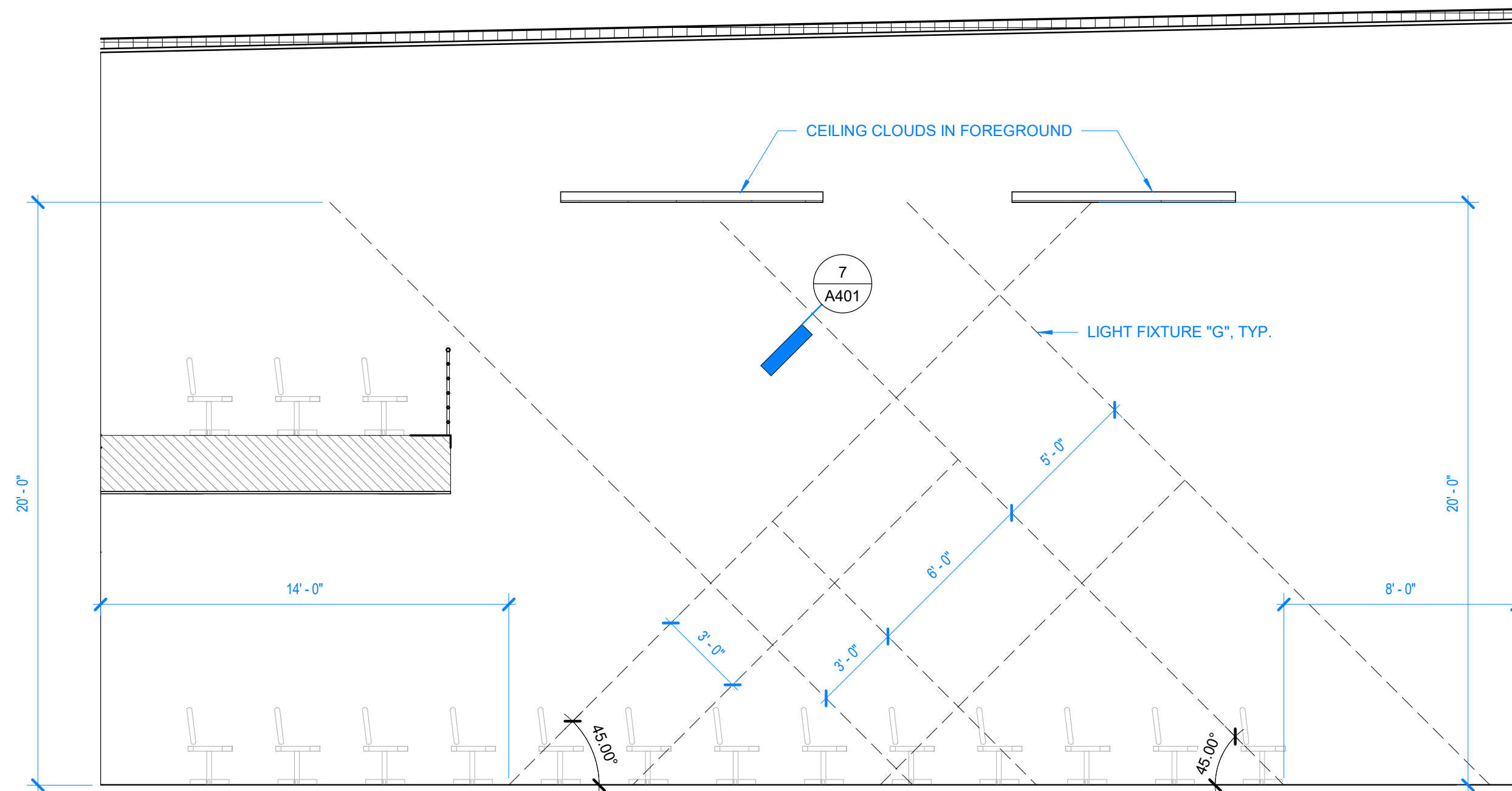
drawing number:

A301

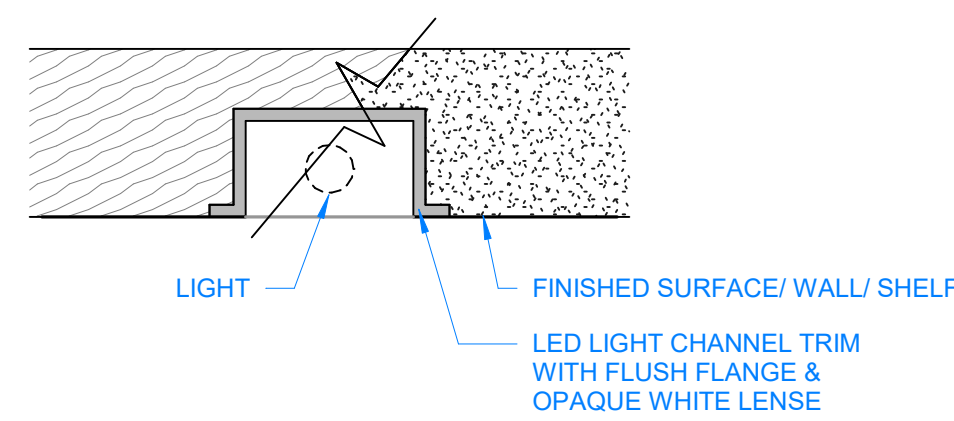




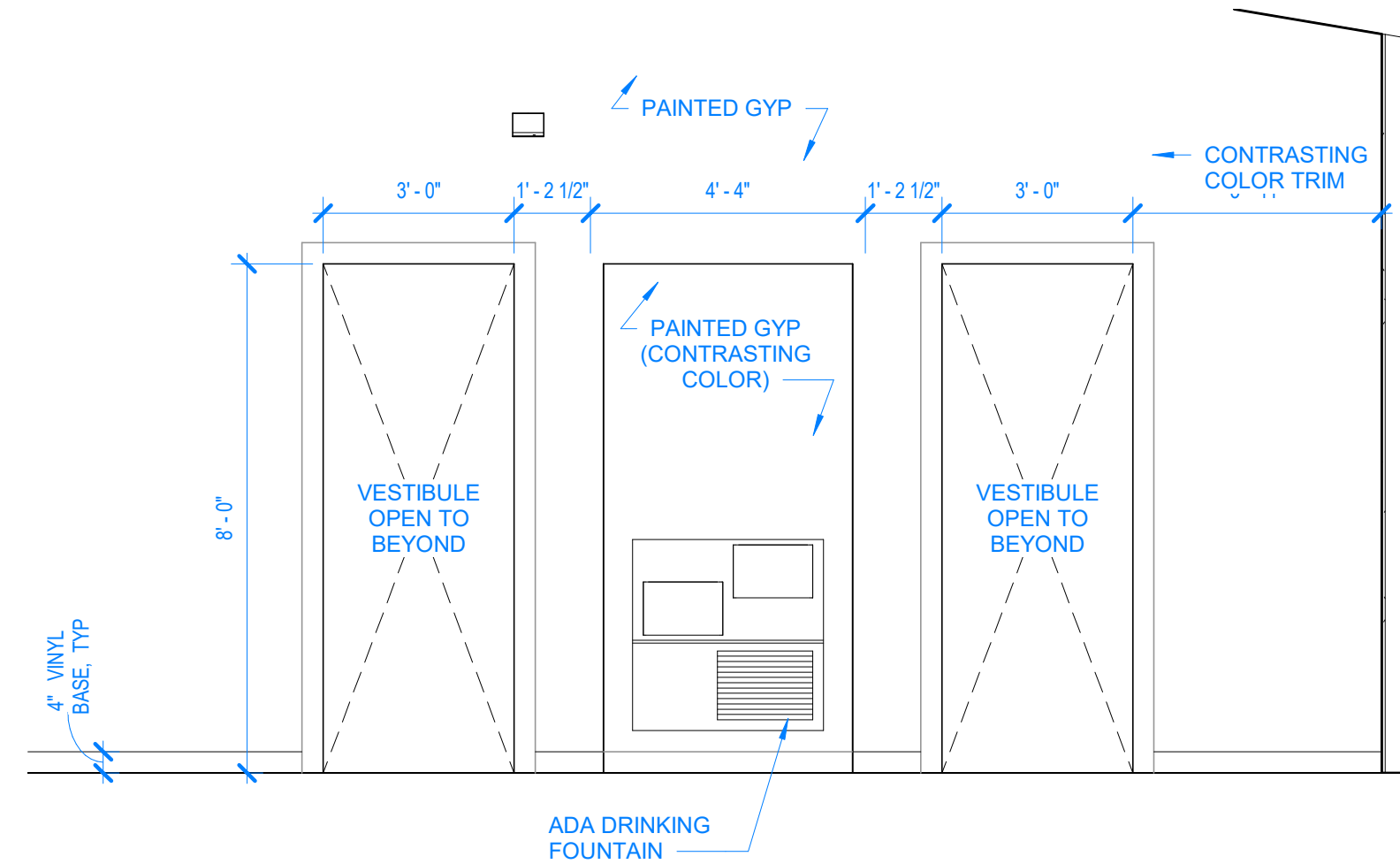
5 AUDITORIUM WALL LIGHT - A
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



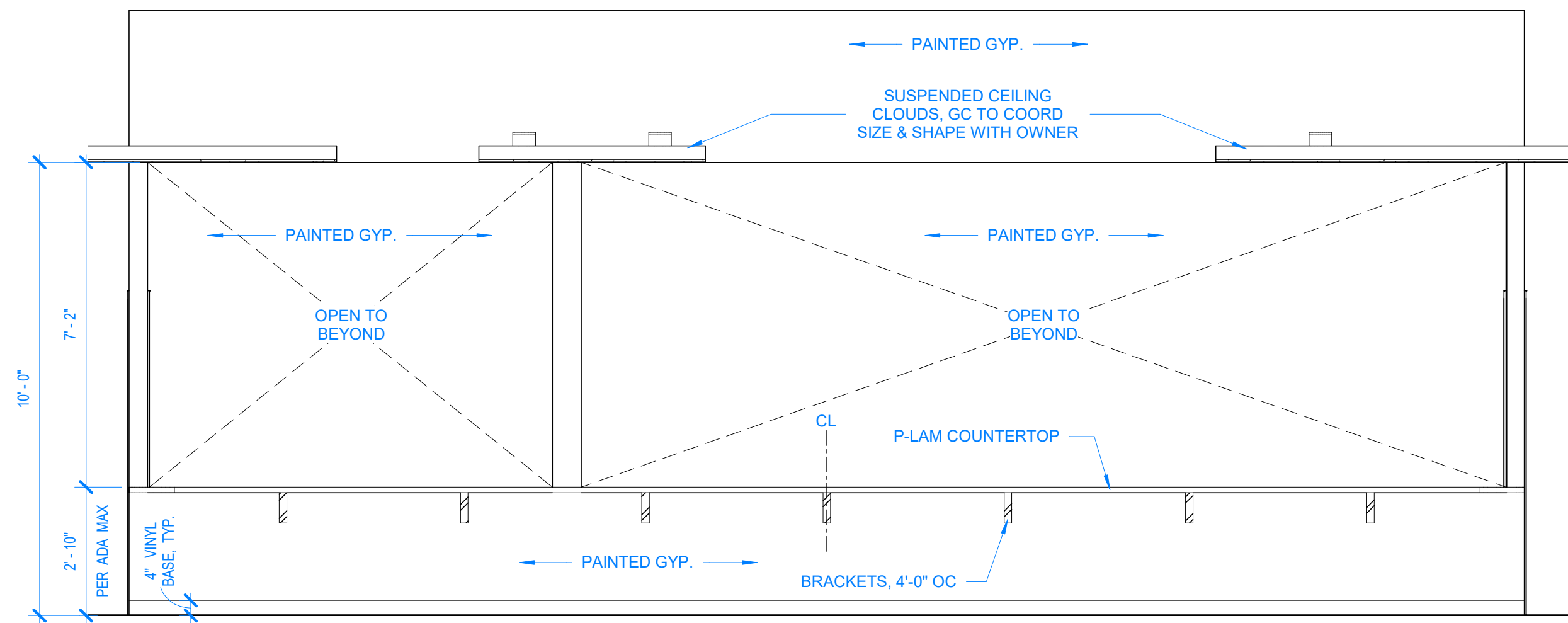
6 AUDITORIUM WALL LIGHT - B
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



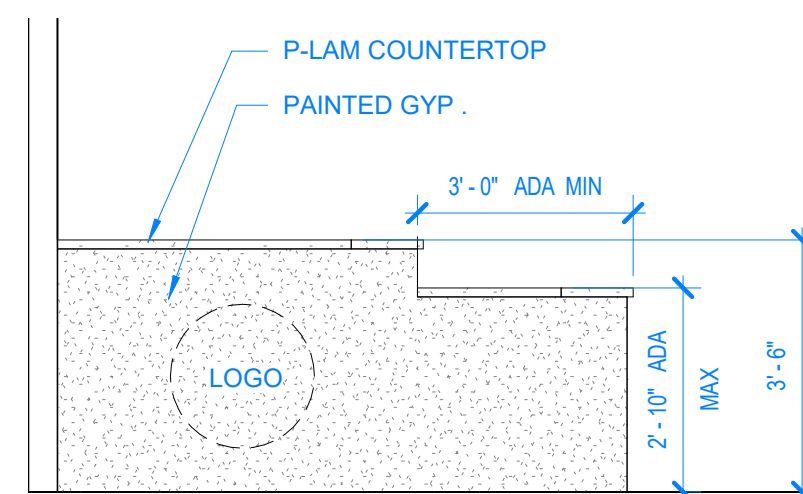
7 LIGHT CHANNEL PLAN / SECTION
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



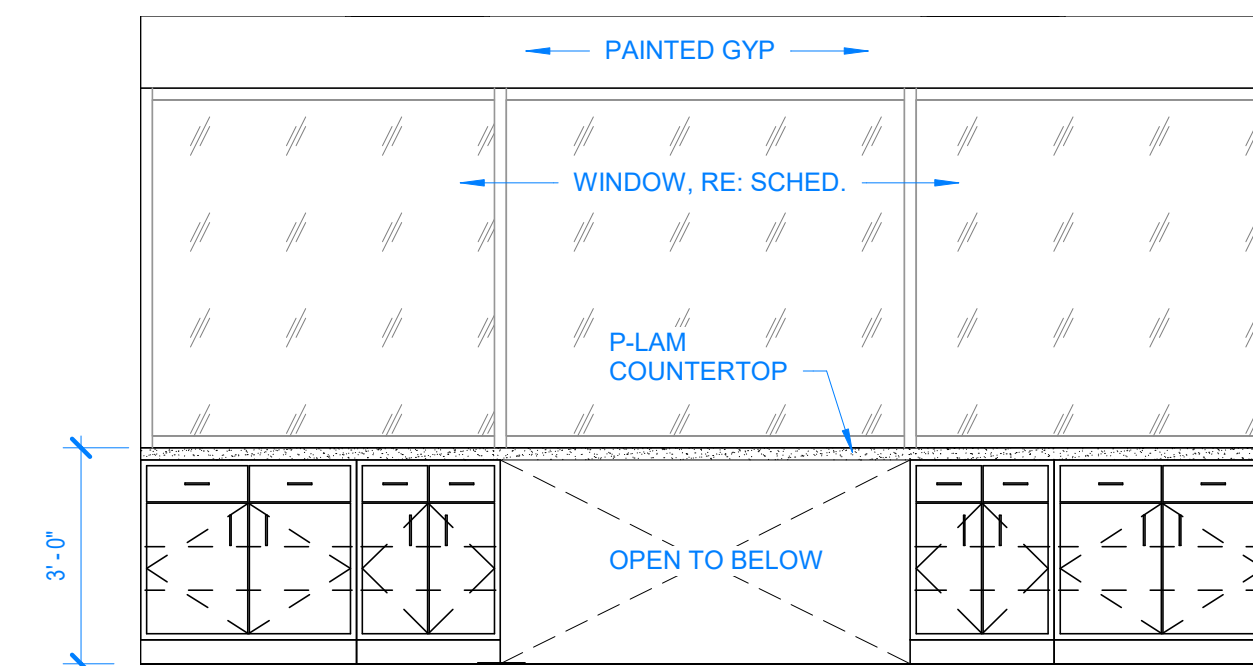
1 DRINKING FOUNTAIN ELEV
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



2 CATERING ELEV
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



3 CHECK-IN COUNTER
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



4 A/V ROOM
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

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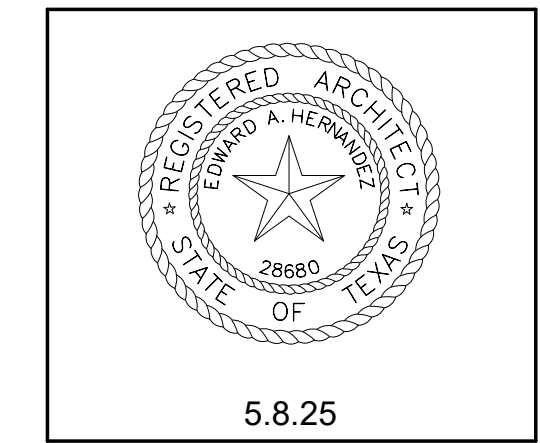
LCC CHURCH

910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title: INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

drawing number:

A401



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LCC CHURCH

910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

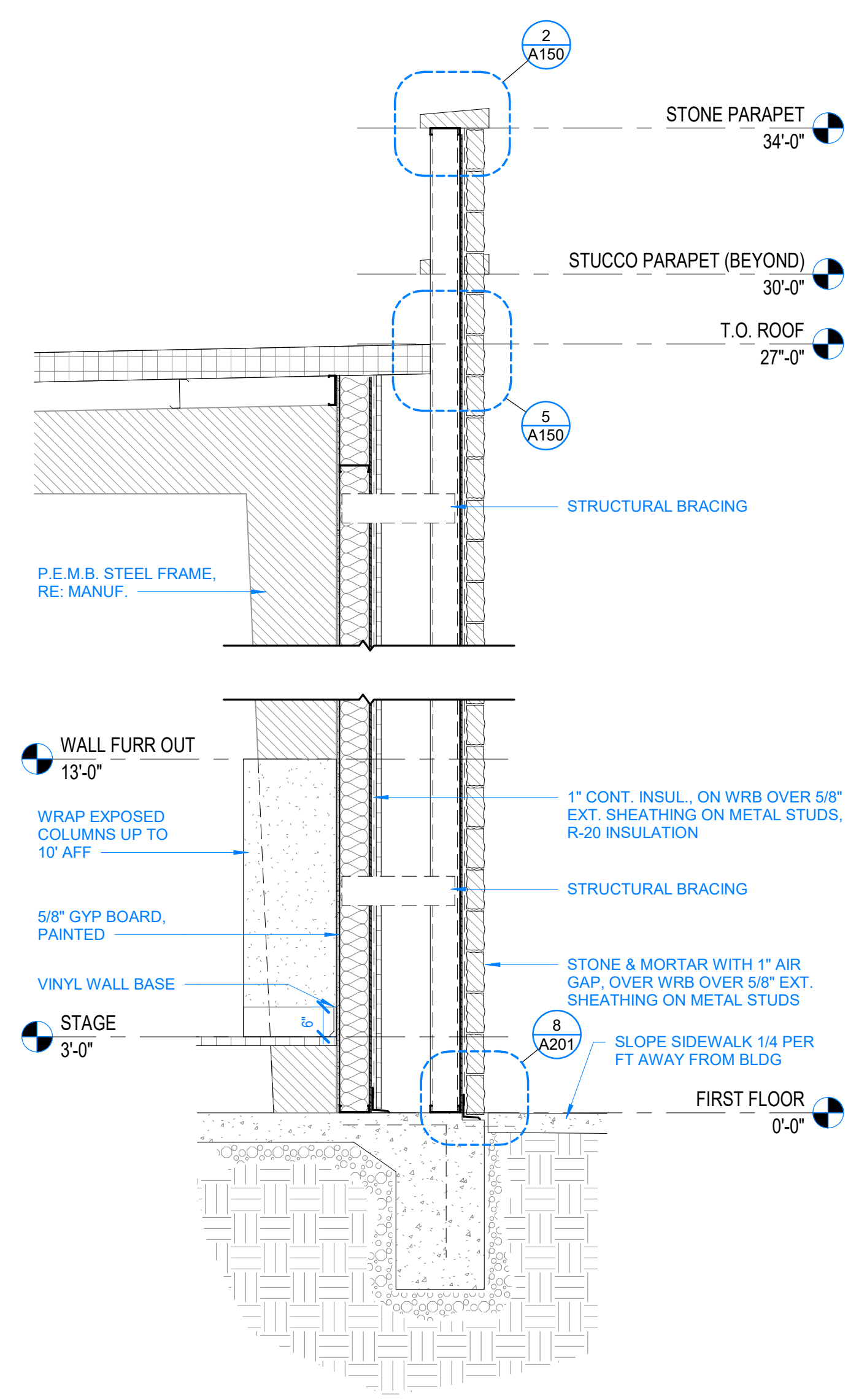
project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
drawn by: Author
checked by: Checker
drawing title:

WALL SECTIONS

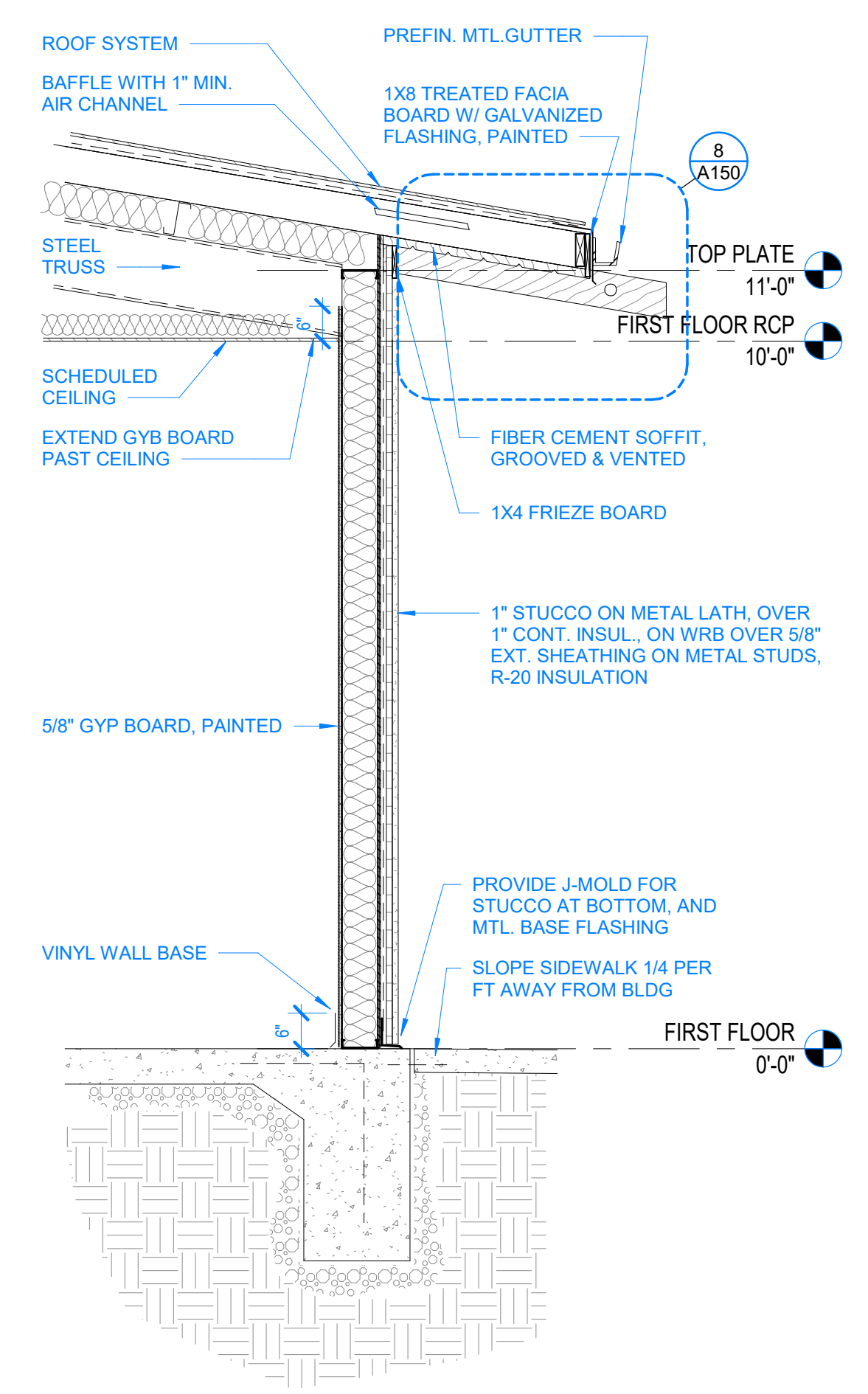
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A501

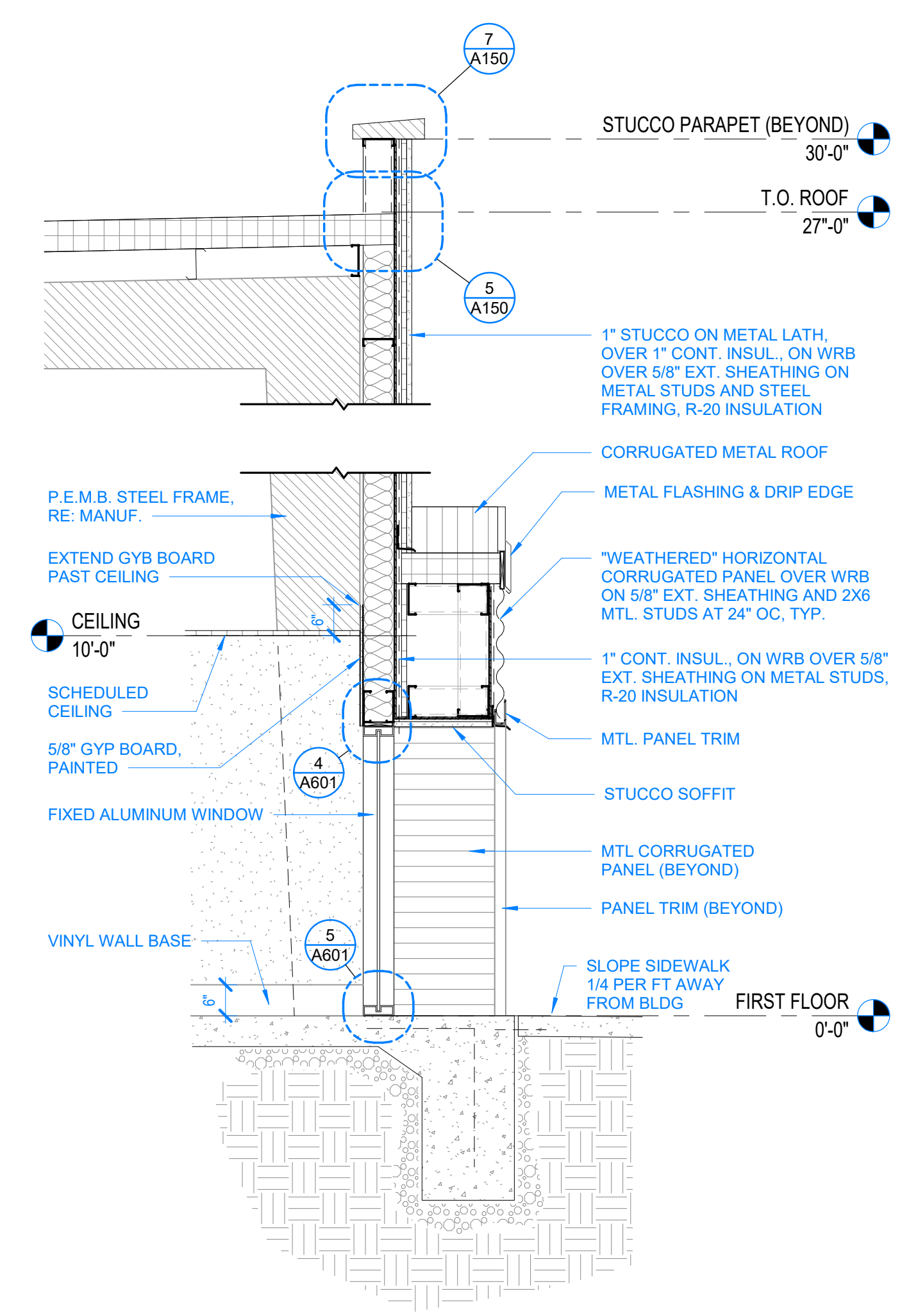
- WALL SECTION NOTES**
- AT ALL REFERENCES TO ALUMINUM SUB-SILL, PROVIDE ALUMINUM SUB-SILL WITH END DAMS. TURN END DAMS UP A MINIMUM OF 6".
 - PROVIDE MASONRY WEEP HOLES AT 32" O.C. MAX.
 - AT PERIMETER JOINT BETWEEN ALUMINUM FRAMES AND DISSIMILAR MATERIALS, PROVIDE MINIMU OF 3/8" JOINT WITH BACKER ROD AND SEALANT.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL CROSS-REFERENCE STRUCTURAL COMPONENT DIMENSIONS WITH STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS AND NOTIFY ARCHITECT OF DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
 - ALL EXPOSED METALS (INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR), EXCEPT GALVANIZED AND PRE-FINISHED ITEMS, SHALL BE FINISH PAINTED - COLOR SELECTED BY ARCHITECT.
 - EXPOSED CONCRETE WALLS, COLUMNS AND BEAMS TO HAVE "RUBBED OR THOROSEAL" FINISH - COLOR SELECTED BY ARCHITECT.
 - SEE INTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOR MATERIALS FINISH TRANSITION AT EACH ROOM.
 - REFER TO ROOF PLAN, ROOF DETAILS A150 FOR TYPICAL ROOF AND FLASHING DETAILS.
 - REFERENCE FINISH SCHEDULES FOR SPECIAL FINISHES AT DECORATIVE INTERIOR WALLS.
 - REFERENCE EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOR VENEER FINISH PATTERNS.



1 WALL SECTION AT STONE
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 WALL SECTION AT STUCCO
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



3 WALL SECTION AT METAL PANEL
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



Revisions		
Number	Description	Date

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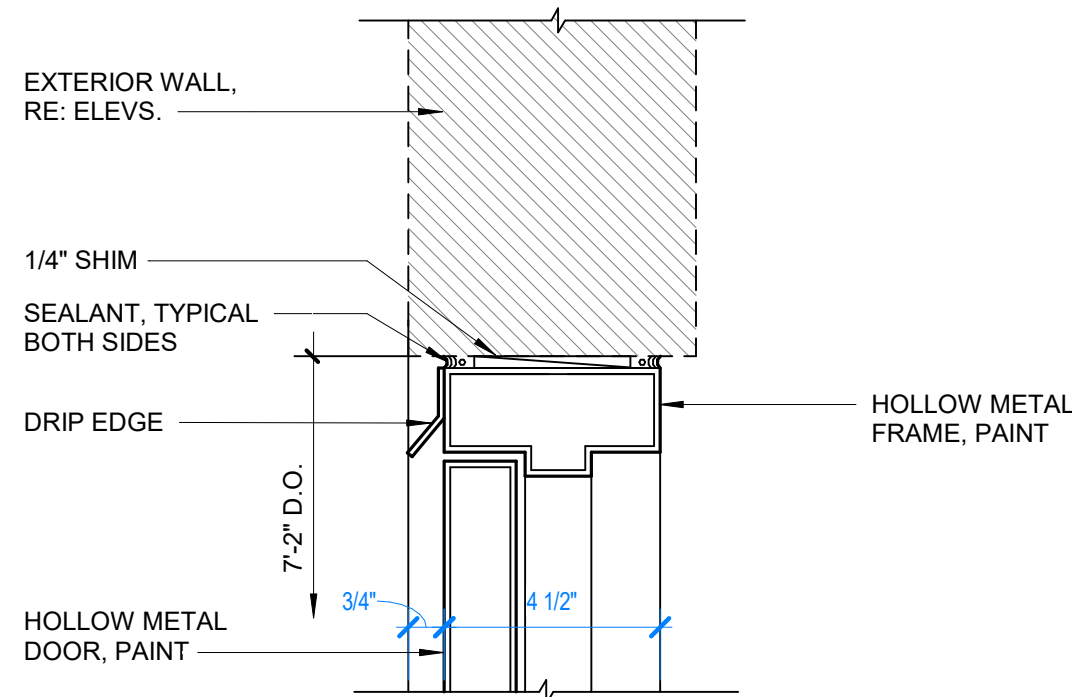
910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: XX
date: 5.8.25
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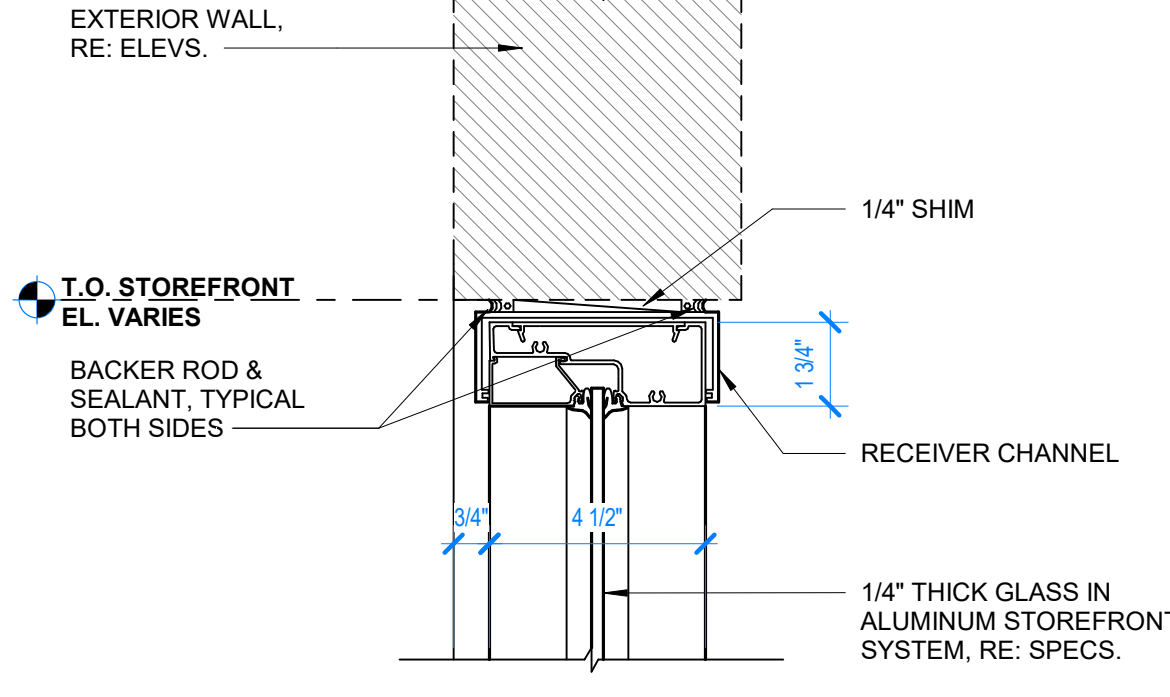
DOOR & WINDOW
SCHEDULES & TYPES

drawing number:

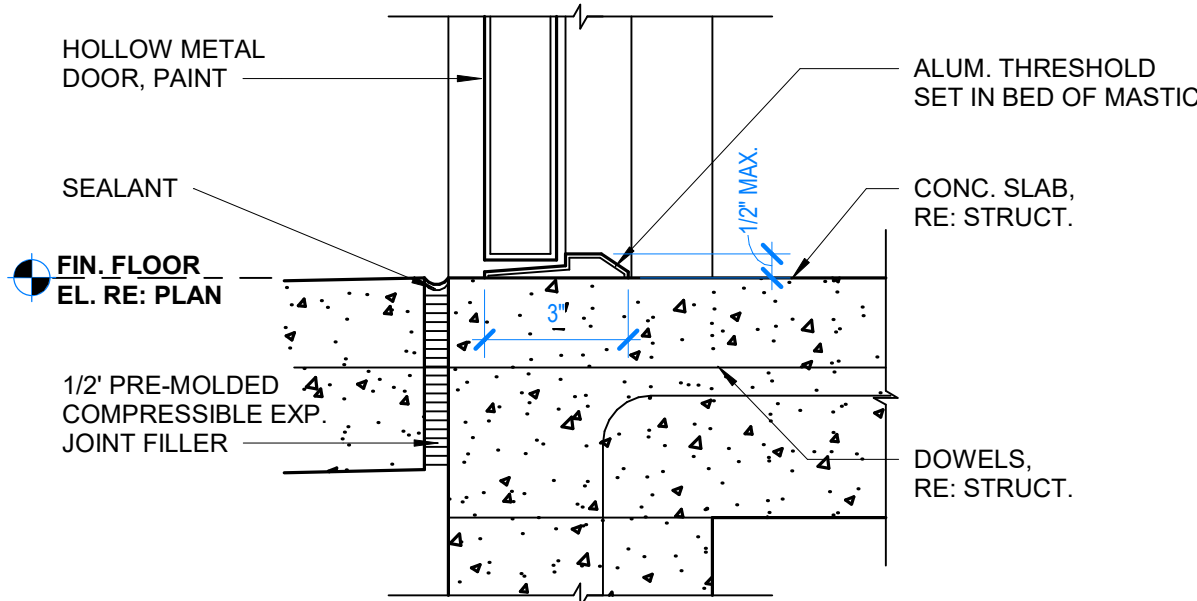
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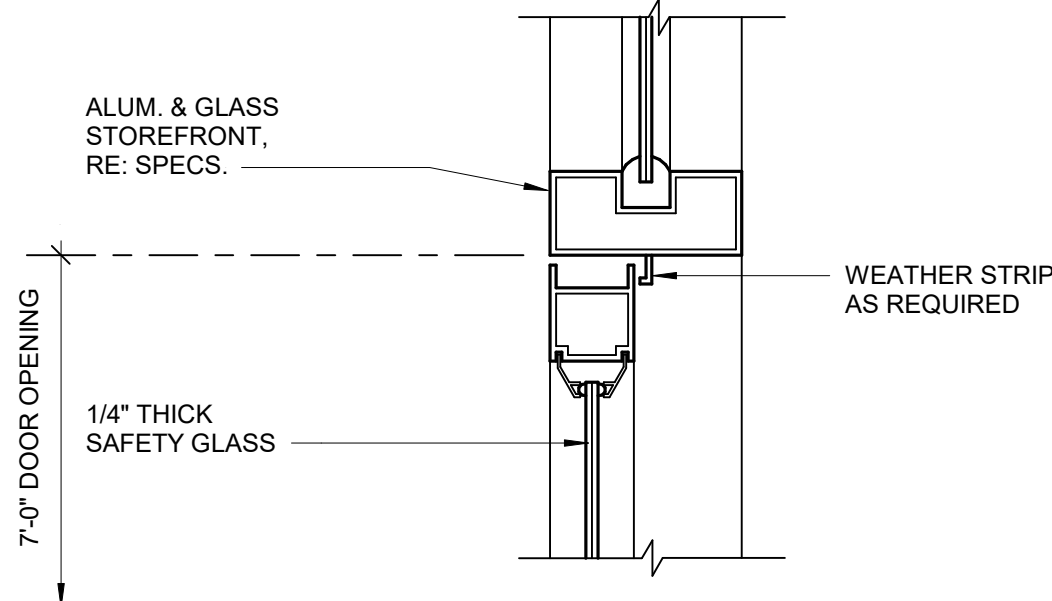
7 H.M. DOOR HEAD / JAMB
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



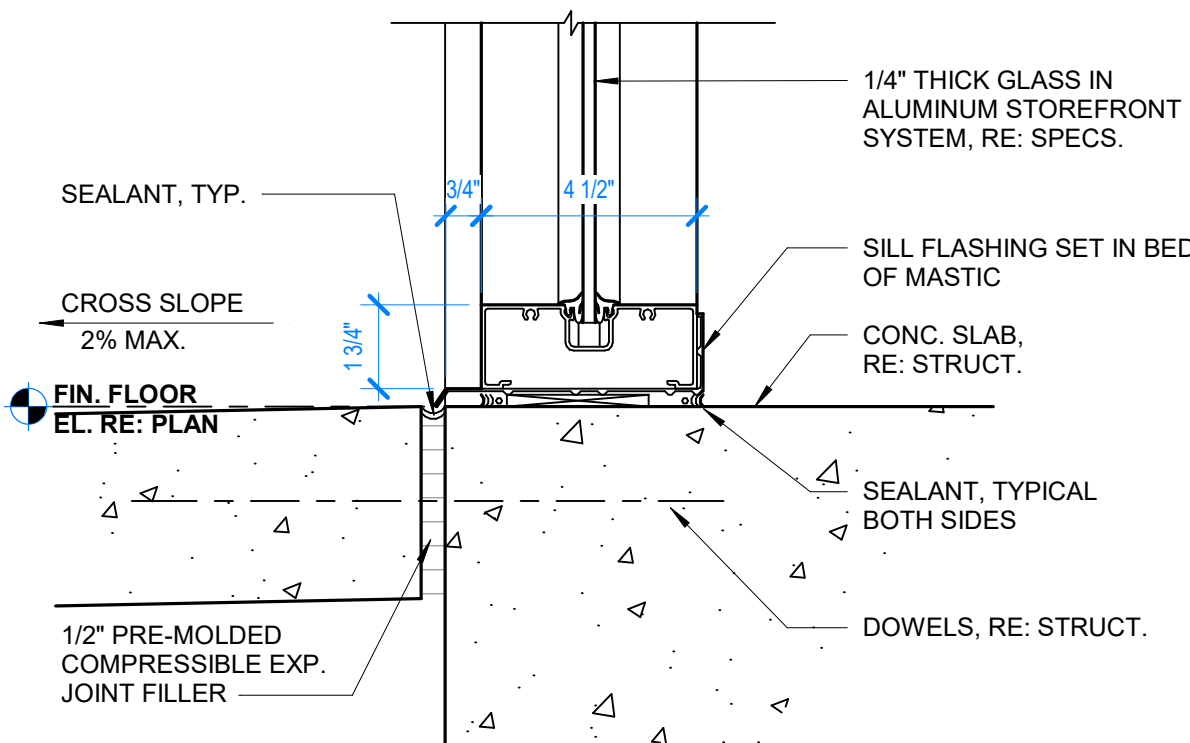
4 STOREFRONT HEAD / JAMB
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



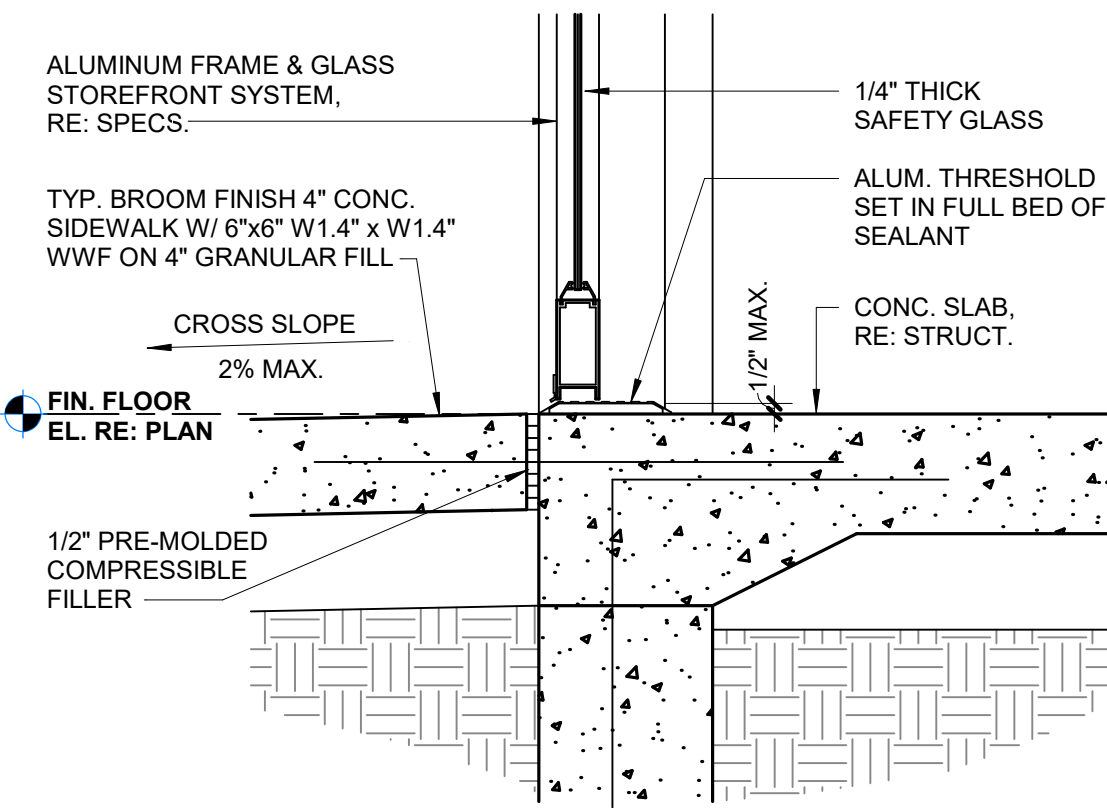
6 H.M. DOOR SILL
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



3 STOREFRONT DOOR HEAD / JAMB
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

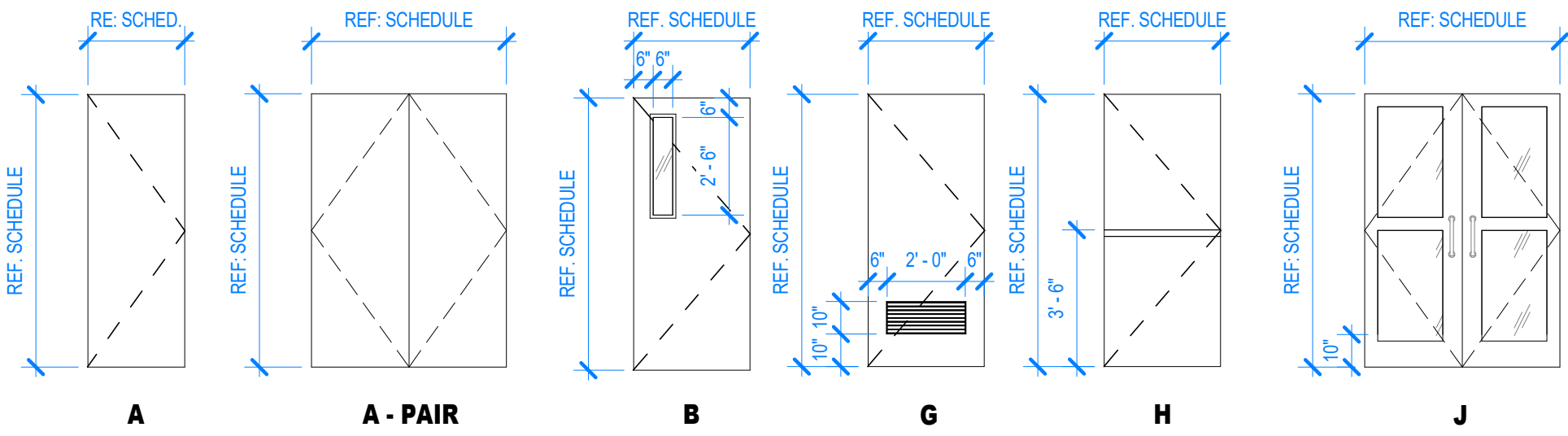


5 STOREFRONT SILL
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



2 STOREFRONT DOOR SILL
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

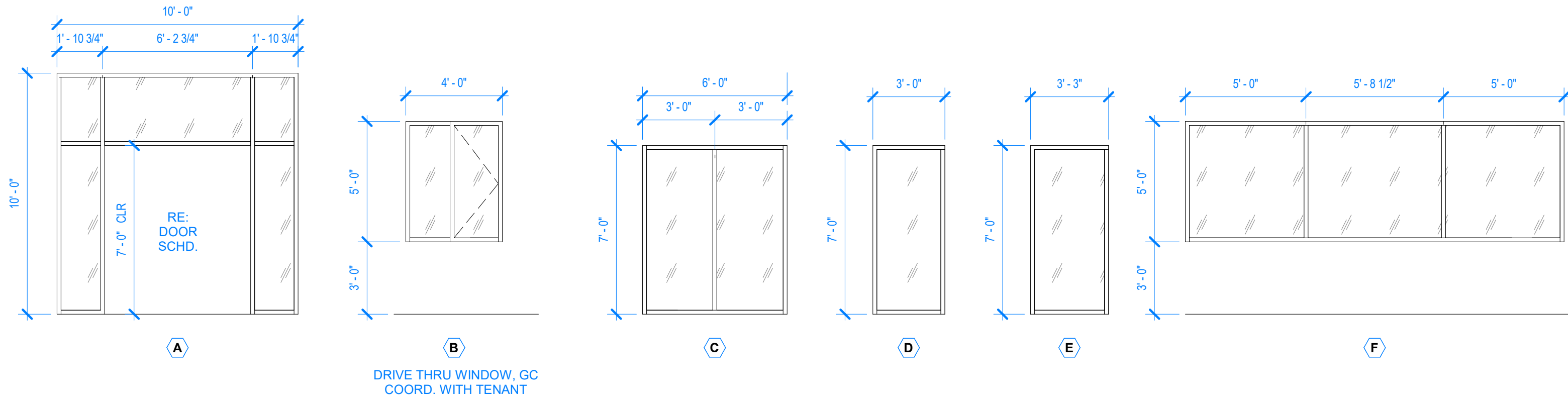
DOOR SCHEDULE										
DOOR NO.	Location	TYPE	DOOR			FRAME				COMMENTS
			WIDTH	HEIGHT	THICKNESS	MATERIAL	FINISH	MATERIAL	FINISH	
1	LOBBY	J	6'-0"	7'-0"		ALUM. & GLASS	DARK BRONZE ANNO.	ALUM.	ALUM. & GLASS	STOREFRONT SYSTEM PAIR, PANIC BAR, WEATHER STRIP, CLOSER, FLUSH BOLT
2	CATERING A	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	
3	CATERING B	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	
4	LOBBY	J	6'-0"	7'-0"		ALUM. & GLASS	DARK BRONZE ANNO.	ALUM.	ALUM. & GLASS	STOREFRONT SYSTEM PAIR, PANIC BAR, WEATHER STRIP, CLOSER, FLUSH BOLT
5	BOYS RR	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, 10" KICKPLATE BOTH SIDES, WALL DOOR STOP, ADA HARDWARE
6	GIRLS RR	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, 10" KICKPLATE BOTH SIDES, WALL DOOR STOP, ADA HARDWARE
7	CLASS 1	B	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WALL DOOR STOP, PANIC BAR, KICK DOWN DOOR STOP
8	CLASS 2	B	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WALL DOOR STOP, PANIC BAR, KICK DOWN DOOR STOP
9	CLASS 3	B	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WALL DOOR STOP, PANIC BAR, KICK DOWN DOOR STOP
10	EGRESS	H	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WEATHER STRIP, PANIC BAR, 3 MORTISE STEEL HINDGES, RAINDRIP
11	CLASS 4	B	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WALL DOOR STOP, PANIC BAR, KICK DOWN DOOR STOP
12	CLASS 5	B	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WALL DOOR STOP, PANIC BAR, KICK DOWN DOOR STOP
13	GREEN ROOM	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	
14	DRESSING RM	A	2'-6"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE KEYED LOCKSET, WITH PUSH BUTTON LOCK
15	ADA DRESSING RM	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE KEYED LOCKSET, WITH PUSH BUTTON LOCK
16	STAGE	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	
17	OFFICE	B	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE KEYED LOCKSET
18	RISER	H	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WEATHER STRIP, PANIC BAR, 3 MORTISE STEEL HINDGES, RAINDRIP
19	EGRESS	A	6'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WEATHER STRIP, PANIC BAR, 3 MORTISE STEEL HINDGES, RAINDRIP
20	AUDITORIUM	A	6'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	(PAIR OF 3-0, 7-0 DOORS) KICK PLATE, PANIC BAR, CLOSERS, KICK DOWN DOOR STOP
21	EGRESS	H	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, WEATHER STRIP, PANIC BAR, 3 MORTISE STEEL HINDGES, RAINDRIP
22	MAINT & ELEC	G	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	
23	WOMENS RR	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, 10" KICKPLATE BOTH SIDES, WALL DOOR STOP, ADA HARDWARE
24	MENS RR	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE CLOSER, 10" KICKPLATE BOTH SIDES, WALL DOOR STOP, ADA HARDWARE
25	A/V ROOM	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE KEYED LOCKSET
26	STORAGE	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE KEYED LOCKSET
27	IT CLOSET	G	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE KEYED LOCKSET
28	AUDITORIUM	A	6'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	(PAIR OF 3-0, 7-0 DOORS) KICK PLATE, PANIC BAR, CLOSERS, KICK DOWN DOOR STOP
29	VIDEO RM	A	2'-6"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	H.M.	PAINT	H.M.	PAINT	PROVIDE KEYED LOCKSET



- NOTE:
- IF PRESENT, ALL GLASS IN DOOR PANELS, MUST BE 1/4" TEMPERED
 - ALL THRESHOLD & FLOOR TRANSITION HEIGHTS TO BE 1/2" TALL MAX PER A.D.A.
 - ALL LEVER HARDWARE TO MEET A.D.A. REQUIREMENTS

DOOR TYPES

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



WINDOW SCHEDULE

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

- NOTES:
- ALL GLASS IN OR ADJACENT TO A DOOR, MUST BE 1/4" TEMPERED
 - ALL FRAME & MULLIONS TO BE DARK BRONZE ANNODIZED

Revisions		
Number	Description	Date

LCC CHURCH

910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: 20-005-00

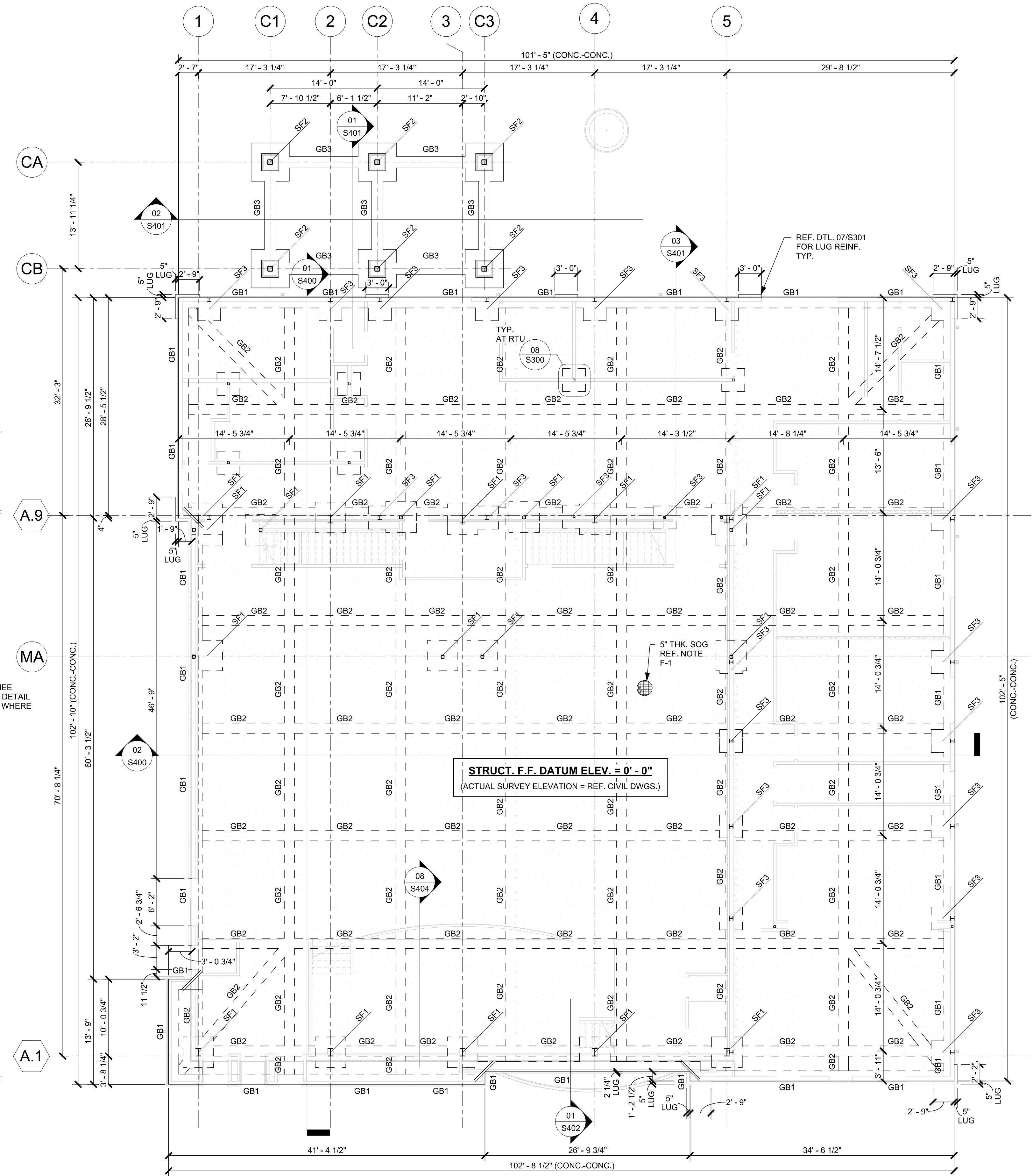
date: 05-08-25

drawn by: F.M.J.
checked by: F.M.J.

drawing title:
**FOUNDATION &
MEZZANINE FRAMING
PLAN**

drawing number:

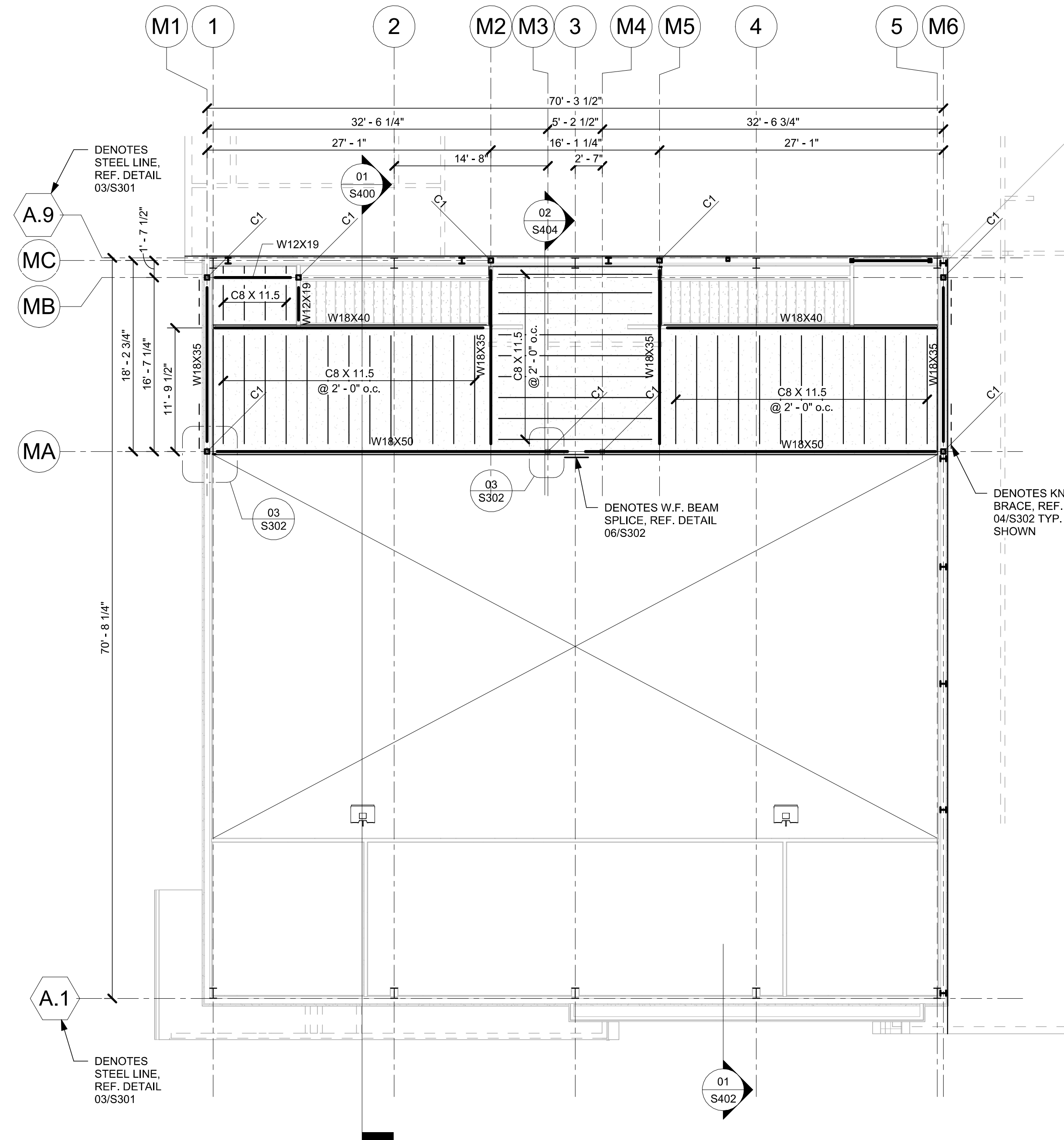
S200



01 FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

FOUNDATION PLAN NOTES

- 1) CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE ALL BURIED UTILITIES PRIOR TO EXCAVATION FOR BUILDING FOUNDATIONS. NOTIFY ARCHITECT AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD OF ANY POTENTIAL CONFLICTS BETWEEN FOUNDATION AND BURIED UTILITIES.
- 2) AT ALL PENETRATIONS THROUGH GRADE BEAMS WIDEN AND/OR DEEPEN AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REINFORCING PER DETAIL 04/S300.
- 3) REFER TO DETAIL 14/S300 FOR LIGHT POLE BASE DETAIL.



02 MEZZANINE FRAMING PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Revisions		
Number	Description	Date

LCC CHURCH

910 E. Southcross
San Antonio, TX 78214

project #: 20-005-00

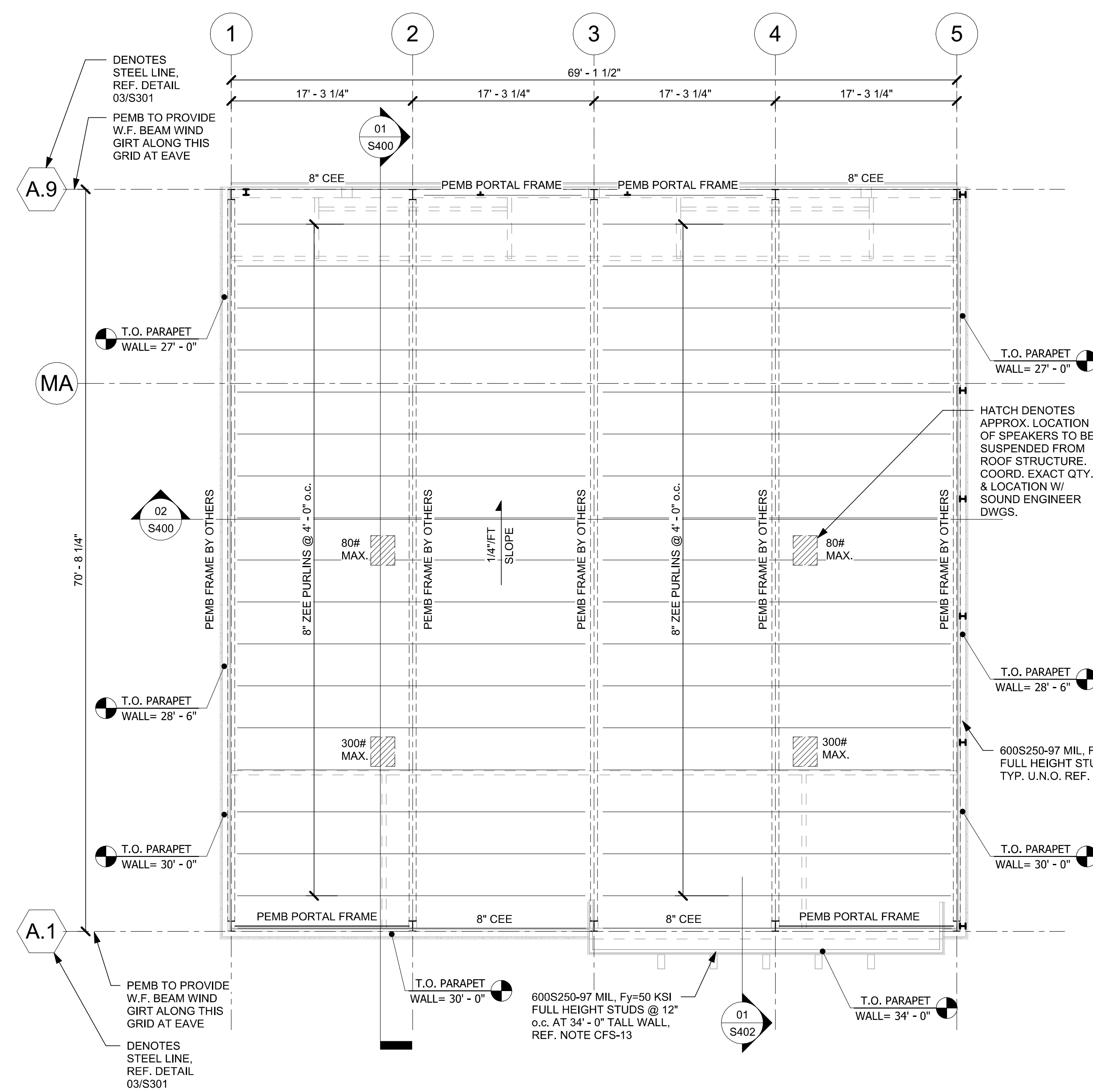
date: 05-08-25

drawn by: F.M.J.
checked by: F.M.J.

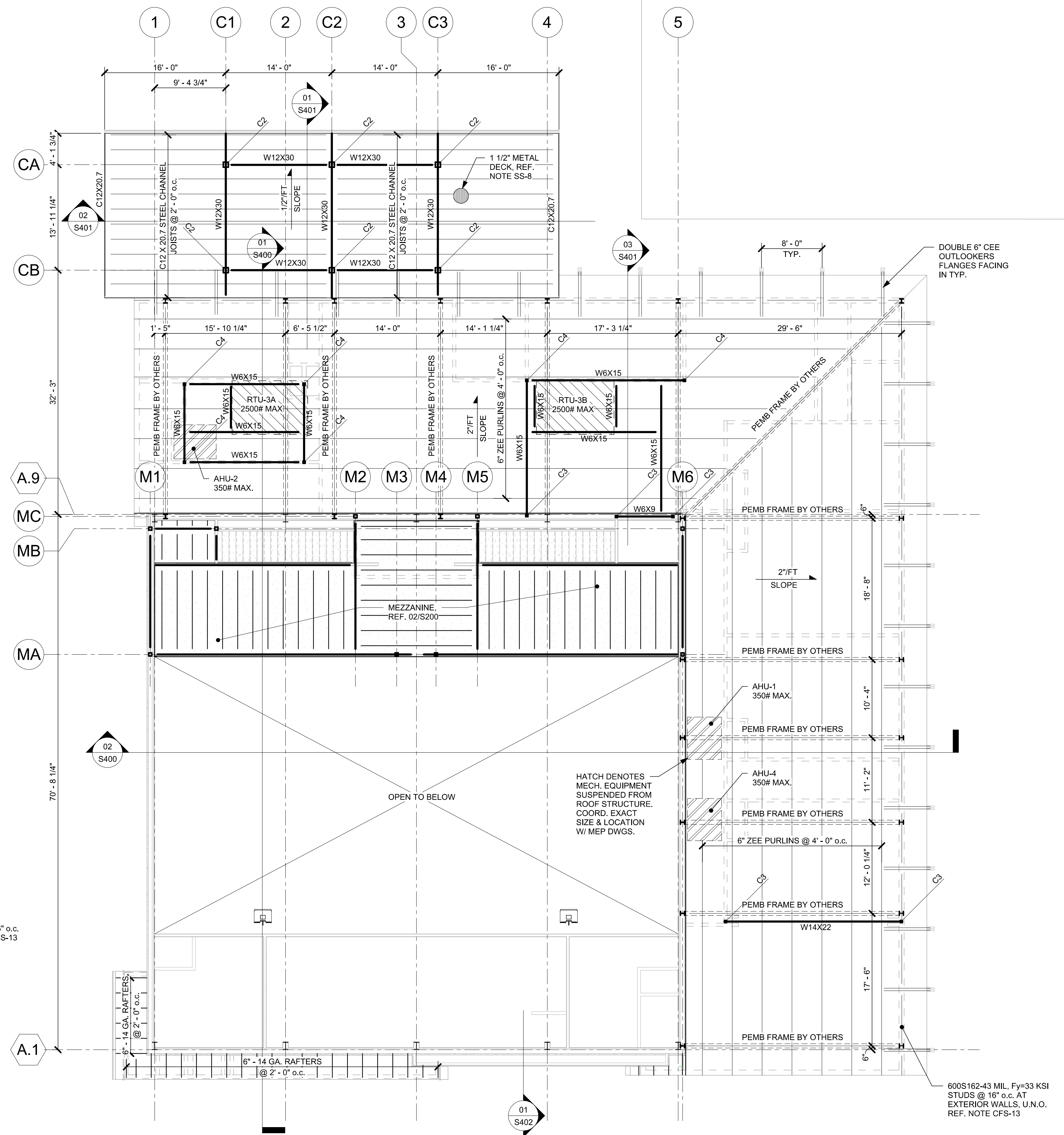
drawing title:
**LOW ROOF &
AUDITORIUM ROOF
FRAMING PLAN**

drawing number:

S201



02 AUDITORIUM ROOF FRAMING PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



PLAN NOTE

1) ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE HOT-DIP GALVANIZED OR PAINTED. FIELD WELDS EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE COATED W/ ZINC-RICH COATING AFTER COMPLETING WELDING OPERATIONS.

THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE SHOWN IN AN APPROXIMATE WAY ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. HE AGREES TO BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGES WHICH MIGHT OCCUR BY HIS FAILURE TO EXACTLY LOCATE AND PRESERVE ANY AND ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.



1. ALL SIDEWALKS SHALL HAVE 2% MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE.
2. SLOPES IN PARKING STALLS AND AISLES MUST NOT EXCEED 2% IN ANY DIRECTION.
3. ALL CURB RAMPS AT DRIVEWAY APPROACHES SHALL BE BROOM FINISHED.
4. ACCESSIBLE ROUTES MUST NOT EXCEED 2% CROSS-SLOPE.
5. RUNNING SLOPES ON ACCESSIBLE ROUTES MAY NOT EXCEED 5% UNLESS DESIGNED AS A RAMP.
6. EACH COMPACT PARKING SPACE / AISLE SHALL BE SIGNED "COMPACT CAR".
7. AS PER UDC SECTION 35-506(a)(1)(C)(2) EXISTING SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND DRIVE APPROACHES SHALL COMPLY WITH TEXAS ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS AND CURRENT CITY OF SAN ANTONIO DESIGN STANDARDS PRIOR TO FINAL INSPECTION APPROVAL.
8. CURB RADIi ARE 3' UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLANS.
9. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE FACE OF CURB. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL PLAN DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
10. BENCHMARK ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON NAVD 88, GRID 03
11. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR BUILDING AND ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONAL CONTROL INFORMATION.

PARKING REQUIRED BY OCCUPANCY		
CHURCH		
SEATS	MIN. REQ. 1.0 PER 8 SEATS	MAX. ALLOWED 1 PER 1.5 SEATS
436	55	290
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED		
MIN. REQ.	MAX. ALLOWED	PROVIDED
55	290	72
ADA SPACES: (50 - 75)		
TOTAL PROVIDED	ADA SPACES REQ.	ADA PROVIDED
72	3	3
BICYCLE PARKING:		
REQUIRED		PROVIDED
73 x 0.10 = 8 SPACES (ROUND UP)		8

Point	Description
705	TR/ 15 HACK
706	TR/ 11 HACK
707	TR/ 7.5 HACK
708	TR/ 11 HACK
709	TR/ 13.5 HACK
710	TR/ 11 HACK
711	TR/ 10 HACK
712	TR/ 7.5 HACK
713	TR/ 11.5 HACK
714	TR/ 8 HACK
715	TR/ 14 HACK
716	TR/ 13 HACK
717	TR/ 8.5 HACK
718	TR/ 14 HACK
719	TR/ 18.5 HACK
720	TR/ 15 HACK
721	TR/ 12 HACK
722	TR/ 17 HACK
723	TR/ 18.5 HACK
724	TR/ 28 HACK
725	TR/ 21.5 HACK
726	TR/ 22 HACK
727	TR/ 16 HACK
728	TR/ 13.5 HACK
729	TR/ 11 HACK
730	TR/ 10 HACK
731	TR/ 13 HACK
732	TR/ 13 HACK
733	TR/ 11.5 HACK
734	TR/ 12.5 HACK
735	TR/ 12 HACK
736	TR/ 9 HACK
737	TR/ 18.5 HACK
738	TR/ 12 HACK
739	TR/ 14 HACK
740	TR/ 9 HACK
741	TR/ 9 HACK
742	TR/ 7 HACK
743	TR/ 5.5 HACK
744	TR/ 9 HACK
745	TR/ 9 HACK

Issue for Permit

[illegible]

LIDS CHRISTIAN CENTER
910 E. Southcross Blvd., San Antonio, TX
SITE DIMENSIONAL CONTROL PLAN

DESIGNER: JPE
DRAWN BY: JPE
DATE: MAY 2025
SCALE: 1" = 20'
SHEET NO.:



Circle Sawn Corbel - 3.25x7x16 - Slan

♥ [Save To Favorites](#)

ACICB032070160IS31SN



Unfinished



Cappuccino



Espresso Brown



Fre



Brunette



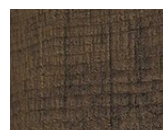
Sable



Burnished



Pioneer



Roasted
Chestnut



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DESCRIPTION

Circle Sawn corbels add an appealing complement to any design with their realistic wood texture. Made of high-density polyurethane foam, these lightweight corbels are easy to install and resistant to weather and insects.

Circle Sawn wood has a slightly rough look to the grain pattern, caused by the cutting technique. To make the corbels, a mold is made from this wood, the look and texture then captured in polyurethane to preserve all of its unique characteristics.

With a multitude of sizes and shapes to choose from, design possibilities are endless. Add them to the interior of your house to enhance a ceiling or add an accent to a truss system or mantel. Outdoors, use corbels to add detail to your porch or roof. Available in a wide selection of colors, so you can match any existing décor.

(RSCOR-043)

SPECIFICATIONS

Texture:	Lightly textured, pebbled, rough sawn cedar texture resembles board lumber cut from an old saw mill.
Material:	High-Density Polyurethane
Manufactured In and Ships From:	North Carolina
Outer Dimensions:	3.25"x7"x16"
Outer Dimension Variance:	Outer dimensions can vary +/- ¼". Products are hand fabricated, please allow a tolerance.
Touch-Up Kit Included:	Yes - for factory finished products

Questions? Our Customer Experience & Design Support team is here to assist you!
Monday - Friday 9AM-5PM EST at (800) 651-4223



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Viga Tails

Fiberspan Concrete Viga Tails stand above all others in unmatched realism, and exceptional durability—the only real solution to decaying wood vigas

About Fiberspan Concrete Viga Tails

Fiberspan Concrete Vigas, a durable fiber-reinforced cement composite, beautifully emulate wood and serve as a robust alternative to deteriorating wooden vigas. Moisture infiltration resulting from decaying wood vigas can lead to damage in stucco, drywall, insulation, and electrical wiring, necessitating expensive repairs. Additionally, termite-infested wood vigas pose a risk of falling, potentially causing injuries and damage to personal property.

Make the switch to Fiberspan Concrete Faux Vigas to avoid these issues. Representing the highest quality and realism, Fiberspan offers a durable solution to the problems associated with decaying wood vigas. Specifically, our Fiberspan faux vigas are crafted from molds designed based on authentic wood vigas,

effectively capturing the intricate details and characteristics of wood grain and knots. This meticulous process ensures that our faux vigas, available in gentle color variations of pine and dark brown, preserve the aesthetic beauty of wood while providing each viga with a subtly unique appearance.

Features

- ✔ Made of a reinforced fiberspan concrete composite
- ✔ Appearance of real wood
- ✔ Will never rot or decay
- ✔ Natural color pigments and hand applied finish
- ✔ Option of two installations methods
- ✔ Built to withstand extreme weather and time

✔ Variety of sizes and colors
Once your new FCVs (for new construction) or FCVRs (for viga replacement) are installed they require no regular maintenance to protect them. Fiberspan Concrete Vigas are weatherproof, fireproof, and termite-proof.

Why choose Fiberspan Concrete Vigas?

Fiberspan Concrete Vigas (FCVs) demonstrate remarkable resilience against sunlight, proving to be virtually indestructible. They are impervious to burning or decay, remaining unaffected by UV light. FCVs boast a longevity that surpasses other vigas, ensuring they endure for decades.

Avoid opting for urethane foam or plastic vigas as they are not recommended for long-lasting or durable outdoor use. Installing urethane foam vigas entails applying an exterior paint and maintaining this coating regularly. Despite claims by some urethane viga manufacturers of using a “UV inhibitor” for sunlight protection, it does not prevent damage from direct sunlight. The only reliable protection for urethane foam vigas is regular inspection and reapplication of a paint coating as needed. It’s essential to note that, in most cases, urethane foam viga manufacturers do not provide warranties for damage caused by sunlight. Additionally, the vulnerability of urethane foam vigas to woodpecker damage adds another potential concern.

Fiberspan Concrete Vigas, a durable fiber-reinforced cement composite, beautifully emulate wood and serve as a robust alternative to deteriorating wooden vigas. Moisture infiltration resulting from decaying wood vigas can lead to damage in stucco, drywall, insulation, and electrical wiring, necessitating expensive repairs. Additionally, termite-infested wood vigas pose a risk of falling, potentially causing injuries and damage to personal property.

Make the switch to Fiberspan Concrete Faux Vigas to avoid these issues. Representing the highest quality and realism, Fiberspan offers a durable solution to the problems associated with decaying wood vigas. Specifically, our Fiberspan faux vigas are crafted from molds designed based on authentic wood vigas, effectively capturing the intricate details and characteristics of wood grain and knots. This meticulous process ensures that our faux vigas, available in gentle color variations of pine and dark brown, preserve the aesthetic beauty of wood while providing each viga with a subtly unique appearance.



Fiberspan Concrete Vigas Color Choices

Fiberspan Concrete Vigas and Replacement Vigas come in 2 standard colors; **Dark Brown** and **Medium Pine**.

During the casting process, an iron oxide pigment base color is incorporated into Fiberspan Concrete Vigas, and subsequently, a hand-applied stain is used to enhance depth and accentuate knots and wood grains. For those requiring a custom color, Fiberspan Concrete Vigas offer the flexibility to be painted with any high-quality exterior paint.

Setting them apart from other faux vigas, Fiberspan Concrete Vigas are virtually indistinguishable from wood vigas. Even the most discerning observer will perceive FCVs as authentic wood, attesting to their remarkably realistic appearance.

Dark Brown

Medium Pine



Fiberspan Concrete Vigas Style Choices

Fiberspan Round Viga

Available in 8" dia. x 14" length, 10" dia. X 16" length, and 12" dia. X 18" length

Choose mounting type:

1. FCVR: Internal threaded attachment (No flange)
2. FCV: Mounting flange attachment

Choose color: Dark Brown or Medium Pine





Fiberspan Round Scalloped Viga

Available in the 10" diameter & 12" diameter vigas

Choose mounting type:

1. FCVR: Internal threaded attachment (No flange)
2. FCV: Mounting flange attachment

Choose color: Dark Brown or Medium Pine

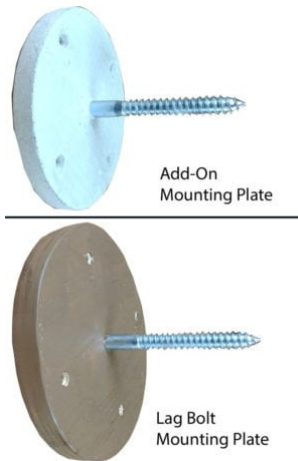
Fiberspan Square Tapered Viga

Available in 8" dia. X 14" length only

Choose mounting type:

1. FCVR: Internal threaded attachment (No flange)
2. FCV: Mounting flange attachment

Choose color: Dark Brown or Medium Pine



Lag Bolt Mounting Plate

Choose Size:

1. 8" dia. Epoxy plywood,
2. 10" dia. Epoxy plywood
3. 12" dia. Epoxy plywood
4. 5.5" dia. Fiberspan Add-on

Fiberspan Concrete 'Replacement' Vigas™ (FCVR's)

Fiberspan Concrete Replacement Vigas (FCVRs) stand out as the pinnacle of quality, realism, and durability when it comes to addressing the challenges posed by high-maintenance, decaying wood vigas. Crafted through a meticulous molding process, our Replacement Vigas faithfully replicate wood, capturing its grain, texture, and color with perfect precision.

Tailored to replace cracked, decaying, and hazardous wood vigas, our custom-made Fiberspan Concrete

Replacement Vigas (FCVRs) offer a seamless solution. Designed for easy installation over an existing lag bolt or threaded rod, they combine the beauty of wood with the durability of a fiber-reinforced cement composite.

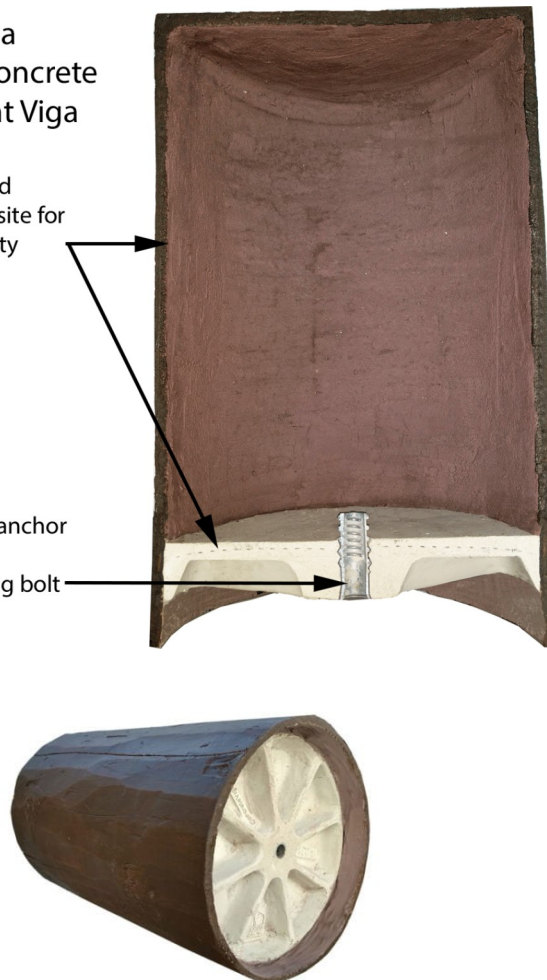
Mirroring the details found in traditional wood vigas, each Fiberspan Concrete Viga boasts a subtle and unique appearance. The replication of wood grain, knots, and gentle color variations is executed with precision. FCVRs are crafted specifically for your home, ensuring a perfect fit within the existing wood viga attachment method whenever possible.

That means, replacing your decaying wood vigas with FCVRs will be the last time you will ever need to worry about your vigas again... Ever!

Anatomy of a Fiberspan Concrete Replacement Viga

Hollow reinforced
concrete composite for
ultimate durability

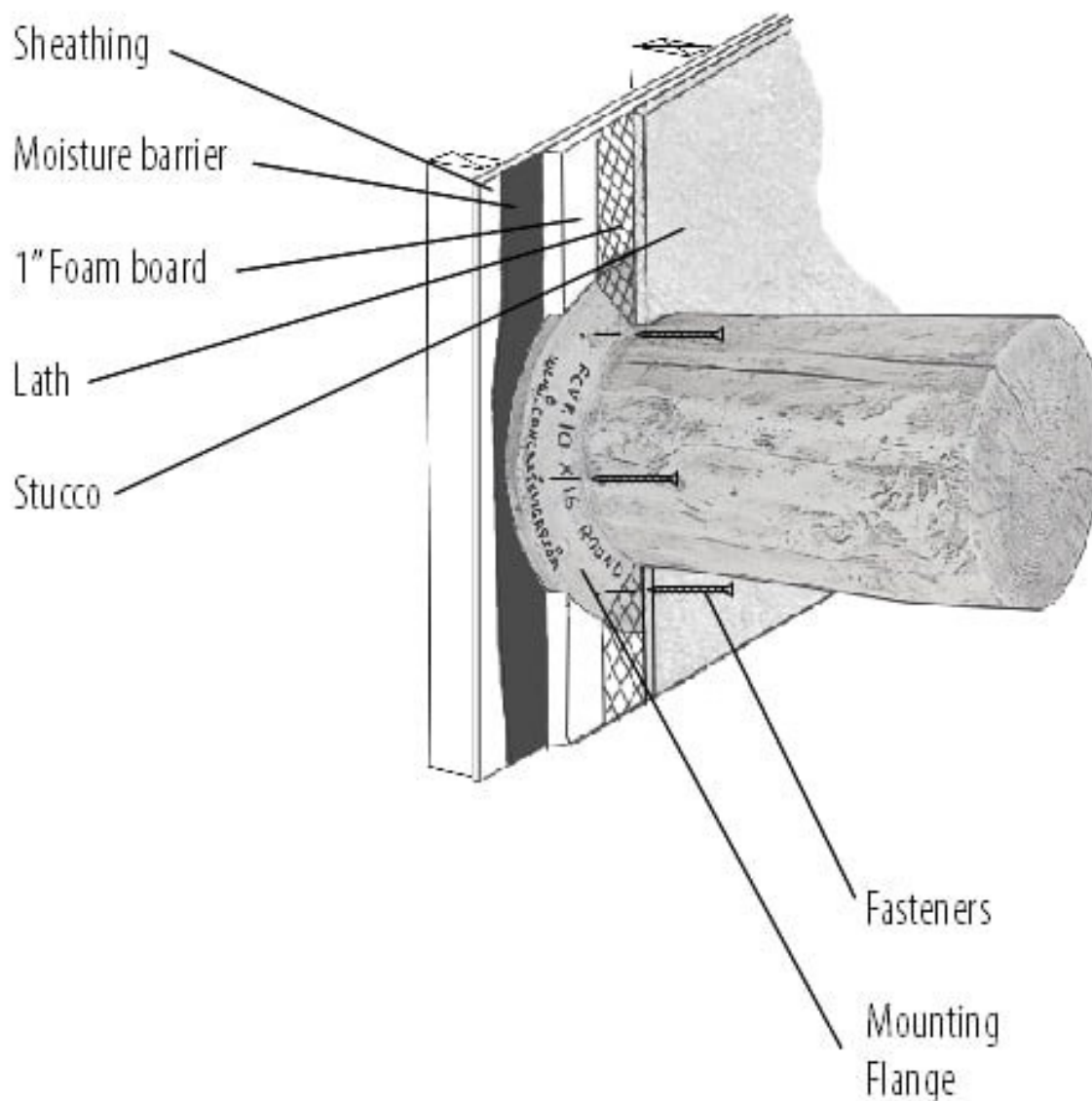
Threaded metal anchor
for permanent
attachment to lag bolt



Fiberspan Concrete Vigas Installation

The installation of Fiberspan Concrete Vigas (FCVs) employs two primary methods for optimal versatility. The New Construction Standard method integrates a 'Hat Flange' (FCV), streamlining the installation process for new construction and specific viga replacement scenarios. In contrast, the Fiberspan Concrete Replacement Vigas (FCVRs) adopt a No Flange approach. Despite the methodological distinctions, both FCVs and FCVRs achieve an indistinguishable appearance post-installation. FCVs are equipped with a 'Hat Flange,' providing ease of installation for new construction and certain viga replacement scenarios. On the

other hand, FCVRs lack a 'Hat Flange' and instead feature a threaded anchor designed to seamlessly accommodate an existing lag bolt or lag bolt mounting plate.



New Construction Standard 'Hat Flange' (FCV)

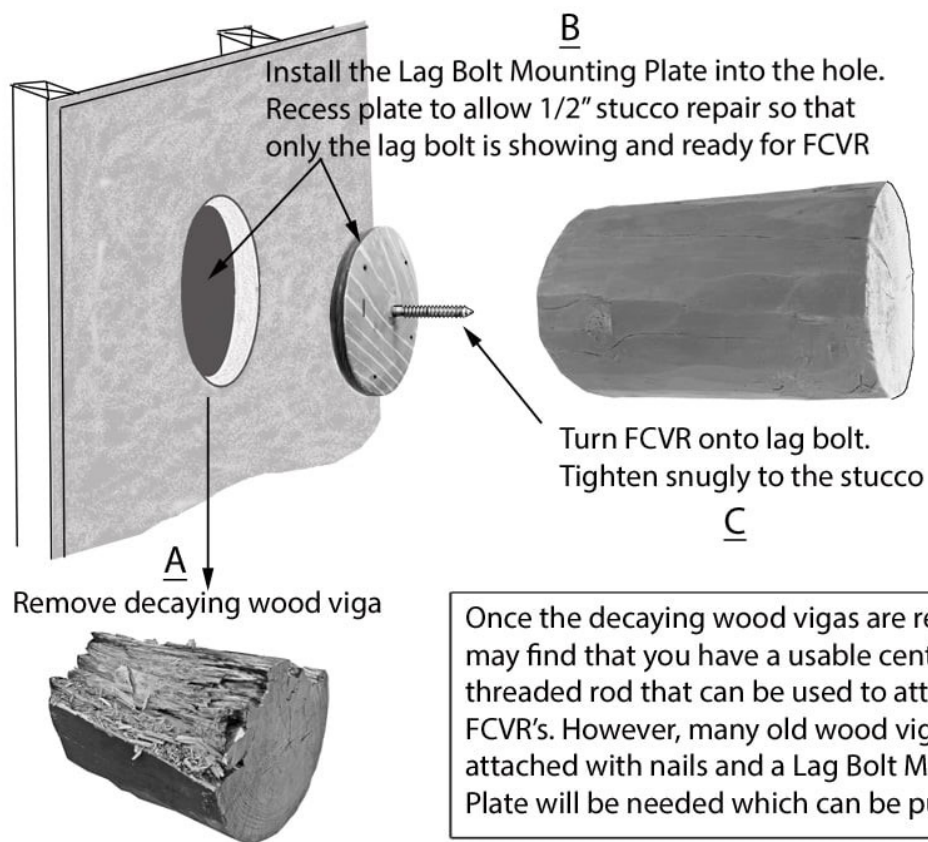
The standard flange option is frequently the optimal choice for new construction and specific wood viga replacements. The accompanying diagram illustrates the installation method for new construction using the standard flange. Once the old wood vigas are removed, the standard flange covers and securely attaches over the wall, facilitating easy installation and stucco repair.

Installation of Fiberspan Concrete Vigas (FCVs) is notably easier compared to wood vigas. FCVs come equipped with a built-in installation flange, streamlining the installation process. Additionally, Fiberspan Concrete Replacement Vigas (FCVRs) are custom-built for installation on your existing bolt, threaded rod, or any other pre-existing attachment method, ensuring a seamless and convenient replacement solution.

'No Flange' for Custom Viga Replacement' (FCVR's)

The Fiberspan Concrete 'Replacement' Viga is tailored to your specifications, encompassing size, style, color, and compatibility with the existing bolt type or our Lag Bolt Mounting Plate. This customization ensures a precise fit and seamless integration into your specific requirements.

This method of installation stands as the optimal choice for replacing old, existing wood vigas. The Fiberspan Concrete 'Replacement' Viga is meticulously customized to your specifications, including size, style, color, and compatibility with an existing bolt or our Lag Bolt Mounting Plate. This approach ensures a tailored solution that seamlessly integrates with your specific needs and provides a reliable replacement for aging wood vigas.



TAKE A CLOSER LOOK







What Our Customers Have to Say

"We were needing to redo our stucco and we were not quite sure what to do about our vigas, Kellie came by and showed us their Fiberspan Concrete Vigas, I could not believe how much they looked like wood. We were so surprised when the wood vigas were removed, how decayed they actually were on the inside, there were termite holes and extensive wood rot. We were happy that we caught the damage before it did too much destruction to our home. When Phil installed the natural pine colored Fiberspan Concrete Vigas we could not even tell that it was not made of wood. We are so happy that we made the decision to replace our vigas. I would recommend Fiberspan Concrete Vigas to anyone."

Roberta and Gary Larsen
Sedona, AZ

"Fiberspan made the viga tails, canales and headers for the house I just completed building in Santa Fe. All are attractive, color true to what I wanted, and the contractors found them easy to work with and installation was easy. Even better than their attractiveness, they require no maintenance and will last longer than me! All key components in my desire to build a house that is as functional, attractive and maintenance-

Robert Bradway
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Bob Albert
Tucson Arizona


Ken and Nancy Zoll
Village of Oak Creek, AZ


(HTTP://WWW.FCELEMENTS.COM/CONTACT-CANALES-VIGAS-HEADERS/)



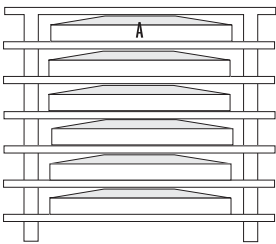
YORK Pillar Caps

DESCRIPTION: Cap double-sided **TEXTURE:** Klean-Bloc Brushed Limestone surface with chiseled edges

28" x 28"			
Specifications per pallet		Imperial	Metric
 6 units / pallet	Product dimension (L x D x H)	28 ¾ x 28 ¾ x 3 ½	730 x 730 x 89
	Cubing	6 units	6 units
	Approx. Weight	1 440 lbs	653 kg
	Number of rows	6	

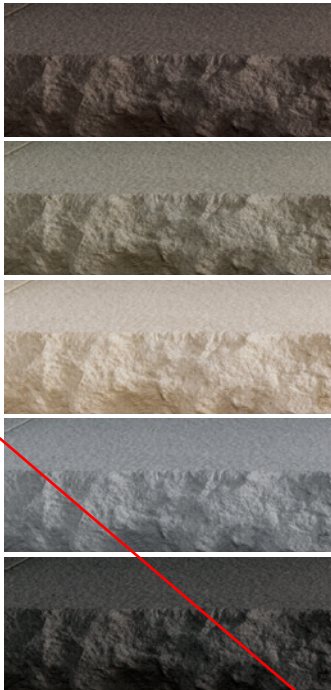
32" x 32"			
Specifications per pallet		Imperial	Metric
 6 units / pallet	Product dimension (L x D x H)	32 x 32 x 3 ½	813 x 813 x 89
	Cubing	6 units	6 units
	Approx. Weight	1 727 lbs	783 kg
	Number of rows	6	

Pallet Side View - 28" and 32"



Chocolate Brown
Rock Garden Brown
Ivory
Riviera
Onyx Black

Klean-Bloc
Klean-Bloc
Klean-Bloc
Klean-Bloc
Klean-Bloc
Klean-Bloc
Brushed Limestone
Brushed Limestone
Brushed Limestone
Brushed Limestone
Brushed Limestone
Brushed Limestone



NOTES

See page 6 for icons description.

COMPATIBLE PILLARS - YORK 28"

See page 242 for product compatibility.

COMPATIBLE PILLAR - YORK 32"

See page 242 for product compatibility.

Techo-Bloc always recommends gluing the caps with concrete adhesive to ensure stability and safety.

To achieve a natural appearance, stone dimension can vary up to ¼".

*For an authentic look, each color option is composed of a variety of darker & lighter tones. Natural ingredients such as granite are present within the recipe to allow for a range in tones, veining and textures from one stone to another.

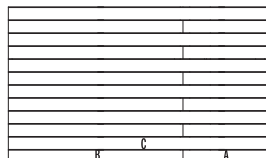


YORK

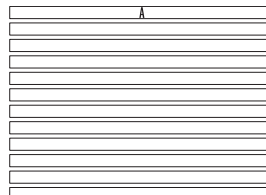
DESCRIPTION: Wall caps double-sided **TEXTURE:** Klean-Bloc Brushed Limestone surface with chiseled edges

Pallet Overview -

14" x 16", 14" x 32" & 14" x 48"



Pallet Overview - 14" x 48"



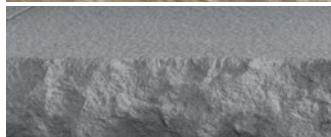
Klean-Bloc
Brushed Limestone
Chocolate Brown



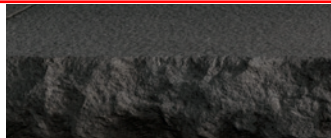
Klean-Bloc
Brushed Limestone
Rock Garden Brown



Klean-Bloc
Brushed Limestone
Ivory



Klean-Bloc
Brushed Limestone
Riviera



Klean-Bloc
Brushed Limestone
Onyx Black

CONTINUED

14" x 16" 14" x 32" 14" x 48"			
Specifications per pallet		Imperial	Metric
A 6 units / pallet	Product dimension (L x D x H) A	16 x 14 x 2 1/4	406 x 356 x 57
	Product dimension (L x D x H) B	32 x 14 x 2 1/4	813 x 356 x 57
	Product dimension (L x D x H) C	48 x 14 x 2 1/4	1 219 x 356 x 57
B 6 units / pallet	Cubing	48 lin. ft	14.63 lin. m
	Approx. Weight	1 597 lbs	724 kg
C 6 units / pallet	Number of rows	1	
	Linear coverage per pallet	48 lin. ft	14.63 lin. m

14"x48"			
Specifications per pallet		Imperial	Metric
 12 units / pallet	Product dimension (L x D x H)	48 x 14 x 2 1/4	1 219 x 356 x 57
	Cubing	48 lin. ft	14.63 lin. m
	Approx. Weight	1 582 lbs	718 kg
	Number of rows	1	
	Linear coverage per unit	4 lin. ft	1.22 lin. m

NOTES

See page 6 for icons description.

COMPATIBLE WALLS

See page 242 for product compatibility.

Palletized upright.

Techo-Bloc always recommends gluing the caps with concrete adhesive to ensure stability and safety.

To achieve a natural appearance, stone dimension can vary up to 1/4".

Metric measures are approximate.

Double sided unit with finished texture at one end


*For an authentic look, each color option is composed of a variety of darker & lighter tones. Natural ingredients such as granite are present within the recipe to allow for a range in tones, veining and textures from one stone to another.



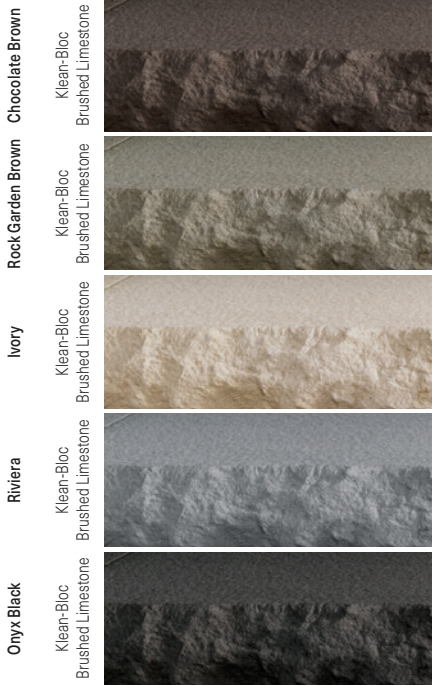
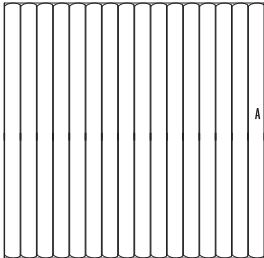
YORK 24" × 36" OR THIS SIZE, DEPENDING ON WALL THICKNESS AT TOP OF PARAPET.



DESCRIPTION: Counter top **TEXTURE:** Klean-Bloc Brushed Limestone surface with chiseled edges on the four sides

24" × 36"			
Specifications per pallet		Imperial	Metric
 16 units / pallet	Product dimension (L × D × H)	36 × 24 × 2 ¼	914 × 610 × 57
	Cubing	16 units	16 units
	Approx. Weight	2 595 lbs	1 177 kg
	Number of rows	1	

Pallet Overview



NOTES

See page 6 for icons description.

Palletized upright.

Techo-Bloc always recommends gluing the caps with concrete adhesive to ensure stability and safety.

To achieve a natural appearance, stone dimension can vary up to ¼".

Metric measures are approximate.

*For an authentic look, each color option is composed of a variety of darker & lighter tones. Natural ingredients such as granite are present within the recipe to allow for a range in tones, veining and textures from one stone to another.



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10" Split Stone Lintel

Additional Coronado colors may be available for an upcharge, please [contact us](#) for more information.



10" Split Stone Lintel - Charcoal



10" Split Stone Lintel - Brownstone



10" Split Stone Lintel - Buff



10" Split Stone Lintel - Gulf Sands



10" Split Stone Lintel - Light Grey



10" Split Stone Lintel - Lompoc



10" Split Stone Lintel - White



10" Split Stone Lintel - Cream

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DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE VERSATILITY WITH UNMATCHED FABRICATION FLEXIBILITY



TRIFAB® VERSAGLAZE® 450, 451 & 451T (THERMAL) FRAMING SYSTEMS & TRIFAB® 451UT (ULTRA THERMAL) FRAMING SYSTEM

Trifab® VersaGlaze® is built on the proven and successful Trifab® platform – with all the versatility its name implies. There are enough framing system choices, fabrication methods, design options and performance levels to please the most discerning building owner, architect and installer. The 4.5" depth Trifab® VersaGlaze® Framing System family is available with non-thermal, thermal and ultra-thermal performance levels. The ultra-thermal Trifab® 451UT Framing System, is designed for the most demanding thermal performance and employs actual Isolock® thermal break.

AESTHETICS

Trifab® VersaGlaze® Framing Systems offer designers a choice of front-, center-, back- or multi-plane glass applications. Structural silicone glazing (SSG) and weatherseal glazing options further expand designers' choice, allowing for a greater range of possibilities for specific project requirements and architectural styles. All systems have a 4-1/2" frame depth; Trifab® VersaGlaze® 450 has 1-3/4" sightlines, while Trifab® VersaGlaze® 451/451T and Trifab® 451UT have 2" sightlines.

With seamless incorporation of Kawneer entrances or windows, including GLASSvent® visually frameless ventilators, Trifab® framing can be used on almost any project. These framing systems can also be packaged with Kawneer curtain walls and overhead glazing, thereby providing a full range of proven, and tested, quality products for the owner, architect and installer from a single-source supplier.

ECONOMY

Trifab® VersaGlaze® 450/451/451T/451UT Framing Systems offer a variety of fabrication choices to suit your project:

- **Screw Spline** – for economical continuous runs utilizing two-piece vertical members that provide the option to pre-assemble units for efficient handling and installation. (available for all Trifab systems)
- **Shear Block** – for punched openings or continuous runs using tubular verticals with shear blocks to connect horizontal members. (available for 450/451/451T systems)
- **Stick** – for fast, easy field fabrication. Continuous sill and head receptors are installed with horizontals connected to tubular verticals with shear blocks. (available for 450/451/451T systems)
- **Pre-glazed** – The combination of screw spline construction with pre-glazing in the shop accelerates installation and reduces field labor time while minimizing disruption to the surrounding area or existing tenants. Making it an exceptional choice for new or retrofit applications, particularly in urban areas or where space is limited. (available for 451/451T/451UT framing)



All systems can be flush glazed from either the inside or outside. The weatherseal option provides an alternative to SSG vertical mullions for Trifab® VersaGlaze® 450/451/451T. This ABS/ASA rigid polymer extrusion allows complete inside glazing and creates a flush glass appearance on the building exterior without the added labor of scaffolding or swing stages. Additionally, high-performance flashing options are engineered to eliminate perimeter sill fasteners and associated blind seals.

FOR THE FINISHING TOUCH

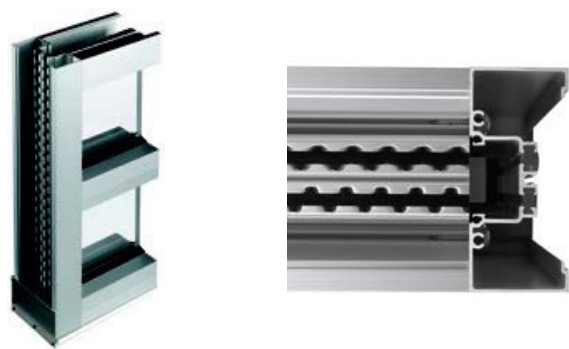
Architectural Class I anodized aluminum and painted finishes in fluoropolymer (AAMA 2605) and solvent-free powder coatings (AAMA 2604) offer a variety of color choices.

PERFORMANCE

Kawneer’s Isolock® thermal break technology creates a composite section, prevents dry shrinkage and is available on Trifab® VersaGlaze® 451T. For even greater thermal performance, a dual Isolock® thermal break is used on Trifab® 451UT.

U-factor, CRF values and STC ratings for Trifab® framing systems vary depending upon the glass plane application. Project-specific U-factors can be determined for each individual project.

(See the Kawneer Architectural Manual or Kawneer.com for additional information.)

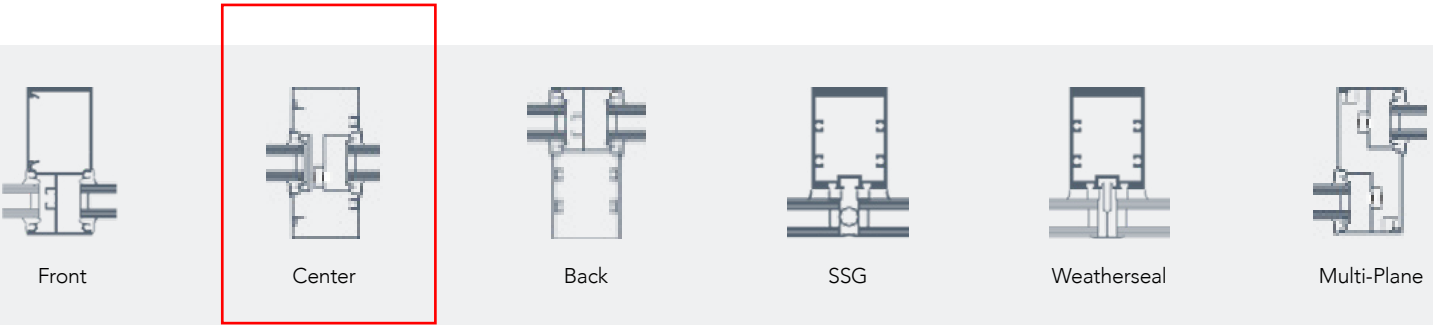
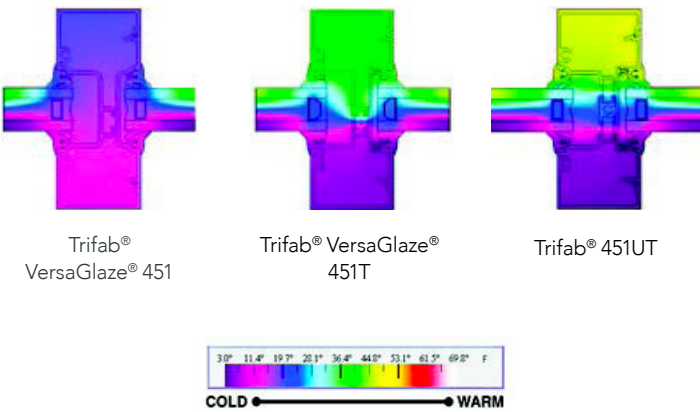


Trifab® 451UT uses a dual Isolock® thermal break (right) and features a new high performance sill design, which incorporates a screw-applied end dam (left), ensuring positive engagement and tight joints between the sill flashing and end dam.

PERFORMANCE TEST STANDARDS

Air Infiltration	ASTM E283
Water	AAMA 501, ASTM E331
Structural	ASTM E330
Thermal	AAMA 1503
Thermal Break	AAMA 505, AAMA TIR-A8
Acoustical	AAMA 1801, ASTM E1425

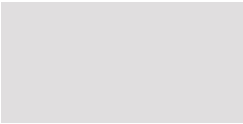
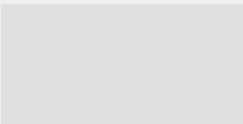


Thermal simulations showing temperature variations from exterior/cold side to interior/warm side.



KAWNEER ANODIZED FINISHES

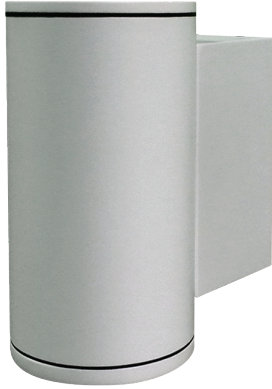
Kawneer gives you a wide variety of anodized finishes with attractive alternatives. The benefit of a durable, anodized finish is married to the beauty of some very dynamic and exciting colors.

At the start of every design, there’s a choice of how you want to finish. Contact your Kawneer sales rep for the information on these and other finishes available from Kawneer.

	KAWNEER FINISH NO.	COLOR	ALUMINUM ASSOCIATION SPECIFICATION	OTHER COMMENTS
	#14	CLEAR	AA-M10C21A41	Architectural Class I (0.7 mils minimum)
	#17	CLEAR	AA-M10C21A31	Architectural Class II (0.4 mils minimum)
	#40	DARK BRONZE	AA-M10C21A44	Architectural Class I (0.7 mils minimum)
	#29	BLACK	AA-M10C21A44	Architectural Class I (0.7 mils minimum)

FCC400 Four-Inch Round Cylinder – Wall Mount Up/Down or Up Lighting

Standard Drivers without Battery Backup



FEATURES

- Up to 3500 single-direction lumens (4000K)
- Operating Environment -22°F to 122°F (-30°C to 50°C)
- Clear lens with anti-glare tempered glass (IK08)
- The Soft Field Lens option provides diffusion, reduces glare, and enhances visual comfort.
- Multiple housing colors
- Tri-Dimming (standard)
- 93 CRI with 2 SDCM

PERFORMANCE

Beam Spread: 15°, 25°, 50°, 72°, 90°
CCT Options: 2700K, 3000K, 3500K, 4000K
CRI: 93 CRI
Consistency: 2 SDCM (Luminaire to Luminaire)
Lumens: 500 - 3500 lumens (typical)
Lumen Maintenance: L70 > 70,000 hours

PHYSICAL

Mounting: Mounts directly to standard recessed junction box. Additional holes allow unit to be attached directly to mounting surface.

Housing: Heavy-walled, extruded aluminum housing with high pressure die-cast lens ring and cap with stainless steel hardware.

Finish: Available in Black, Bronze, Graphite Grey, Silver, White and Custom Colors. Six stage chemical iron phosphate conversion pre-treatment. Polyester powder coat finish, 18 µm minimum, 5,000 hour salt spray test (ASTM B117) compliant with Florida / AAMA 2604 specification.

Warranty: 5-Year limited warranty

Lens: IK08 impact compliant, clear anti-glare tempered glass

Ingress Protection: Continuous silicone gasket to seal out contaminants, IP65 rated for dry, damp or wet locations.

Weight: 8-12 lbs (Depending on Length)

Operating Temperature: -22°F to 122°F (-30°C to 50°C)

ELECTRICAL

Voltage: Universal 120 - 277 VAC, 347 VAC optional (1 integral driver only)

Power Supply: Integral Class II, electronic high-power factor >.90, THD < 20%, FCC Title 47 Part 15 Class A.

Power Consumption: Maximum 46W

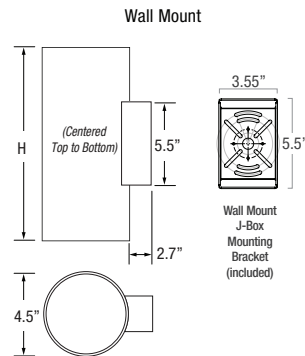
Dimming: standard: Tri-Dim (1%, 0-10V, 120 - 277 VAC), (1%, TRIAC & ELV, 120 VAC Only)

Standards:

- cETLus Listed, CE, NOM, and RoHS Compliant.
- Wet location listed for wall or ceiling mount IP65 Ingress protection.
- IK08 (IEC6226) Impact resistance rated.
- IESNA LM79 Photometric testing by NVLAP accredited test lab.
- IESNA LM80 LED testing by NVLAP accredited test lab.
- IESNA TM21 Luminaire lumen depreciation projection to > 70,000 hours.

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

Luminaire	Height
FCC410W	10.95" Height (1 Integral Driver Only)
FCC412W	12.95" Height (1 Integral Driver Only)
FCC414W	14.95" Height
FCC416W	16.95" Height
FCC418W	18.95" Height
FCC420W	20.95" Height (All above are Wall Mount Standard)



FCC400 Four-Inch Round Cylinder Up/Down or Up Lighting

PRODUCT CODE

EXAMPLE: FCC410W-UNV-927-505L-BKE-D15U15-TD

MODEL VOLTAGE COLOR LUMENS FINISH DOWN OPTICS UP OPTICS DIMMING OPTIONS

~~FCC410W-UNV-940-15/15L-XX-D25/U25-LD~~

MODEL

FCC410W	10.95" Height (1 Integral Driver Only)
FCC412W	12.95" Height (1 Integral Driver Only)
FCC414W	14.95" Height
FCC416W	16.95" Height
FCC418W	18.95" Height
FCC420W	20.95" Height (All above are Wall Mount Standard)

VOLTAGE

UNV	Universal 120 - 277 VAC
347V*	347 VAC *(1 Integral Driver Only) (1010L and 1515L Only) (LD Dimming Only)

COLOR

927	(93CRI) 2700K
930	(93CRI) 3000K
935	(93CRI) 3500K
940	(93CRI) 4000K

Other CCT/CRI available upon request.

DOWN LUMENS (typical) UP LUMENS

NO	No Light Option	
05	500 lm	05L
10	1000 lm	10L
15	1500 lm	15L
20	2000 lm	20L
	2500 lm	25L
	3000 lm	30L
	3500 lm	35L

Note: 4000 lumens maximum for up/down combined.

See the Lumen Compatibility Matrix on page 3 for lumen combination height restrictions.

FINISH

BKE	Black
BRE	Bronze
GRE	Graphite Grey
SLE	Silver
WHE	White
CCE	Custom Color

DOWN OPTICS (typical) UP OPTICS

D15	Spot (15°)	U15
D25	Narrow Flood (25°)	U25
D50	Flood (50°)	U50
D72	Wide Flood (72°)	U72
D90	Flat (90°)	U90

WITH SOFT FIELD LENS

D15S	Spot (15°)	U15S
D25S	Narrow Flood (25°)	U25S
D50S	Flood (50°)	U50S
D72S	Wide Flood (72°)	U72S
D90S	Flat (90°)	U90S

***15 degree beam angle cannot be mixed with other beam angles for single driver configurations.**

DIMMING

LD	0-10V Dimming, 1% (347 VAC Only)
TD	Standard: Single Tri-Dim (1%, 0-10V, 120 - 277 VAC), (1%, TRIAC & ELV, 120 VAC Only) Driver
TD2*	Dual Tri-Dim (1%, 0-10V, 120 - 277 VAC), (1%, TRIAC & ELV, 120 VAC Only) Drivers *TD2 option required for uneven lumen output options.

OPTIONS

CV	Cut-Off Visor (Down Only)
-----------	---------------------------

FCC400 Four-Inch Round Cylinder Up/Down or Up Lighting

LUMENS / WATTAGE typical

Model	Watts	940
FCC410W	12 W	500 lm
1 Integral Driver	25 W	1010 lm
15° Only	38 W	1515 lm
Other Angles	11 W	505 lm
	21 W	1010 lm
	37 W	1515 lm
	46 W	2020 lm
FCC410W	6.2 W	500 lm
2 Integral Drivers*	13 W	1000 lm
15° Only	19 W	1500 lm
	25 W	2000 lm
	34 W	2500 lm
	46 W	3000 lm
Other Angles	6.2 W	500 lm
	11 W	1000 lm
	17 W	1500 lm
	22 W	2000 lm
	30 W	2500 lm
	35 W	3000 lm
	42 W	3500 lm

IES Multiplier	
Color	Multiplier
927	0.92
930	0.95
935	0.98
940	1.00

*83CRI≤1.15 Consult factory.

TRIAC & ELV Approved Dimmer List	
Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number
Lutron	Glyder GLV-600
	Diva DVLV-600P
	Diva DV-600P
	Diva DVELV-600P(303)
	Maestro MALV-600
	Nova T NT-1000
	Nova T NTELV-600
Leviton	Skylark SLV-600P
	RadioRA2-10ND
	SureSlide 6633
	Illumatech IPE04

0-10V Approved Dimmer List	
Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number
Lutron	Diva DVSTV-XX
	Diva DVSTV-453PH-WH1
Leviton	Illumatech 010-IP710-DLZ

*Add the wattages for each lumen package selected to get total wattage.

LUMEN COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

*If optic selected in either direction is 15 or 15S, use top table. Otherwise, use bottom table.

FCC400WUD		UP LUMENS - 15° ONLY						
		05L	10L	15L	20L	25L	30L	35L
DOWN LUMENS	NO	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 14"	
	05L	MIN 10"	MIN 14"	MIN 14"	MIN 14"			
	10L	MIN 14"	MIN 10"	MIN 14"				
	15L	MIN 14"	MIN 14"	MIN 10"				
	20L	MIN 14"	MIN 14"					

FCC400WUD		UP LUMENS - OTHER ANGLES						
		05L	10L	15L	20L	25L	30L	35L
DOWN LUMENS	NO	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 10"	MIN 14"	MIN 14"
	05L	MIN 10"	MIN 14"	MIN 14"	MIN 14"			
	10L	MIN 14"	MIN 10"	MIN 14"	MIN 14"			
	15L	MIN 14"	MIN 14"	MIN 10"				
	20L	MIN 14"	MIN 14"	MIN 14"	MIN 10"			


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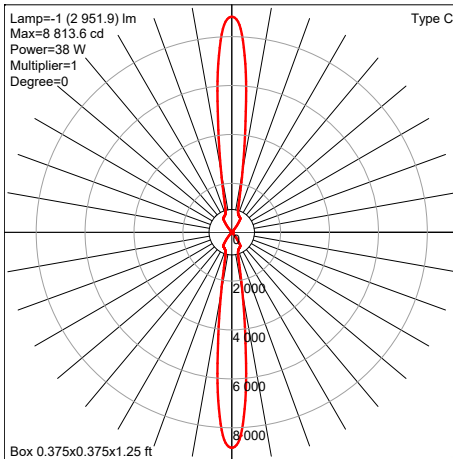
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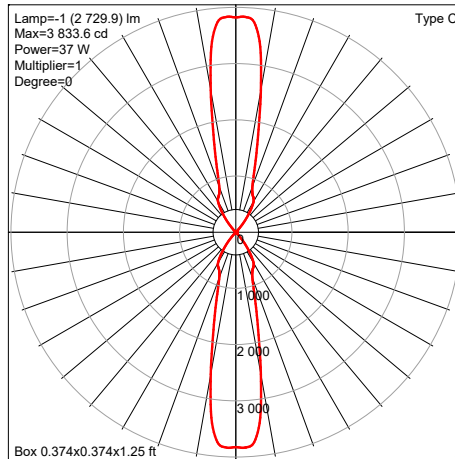
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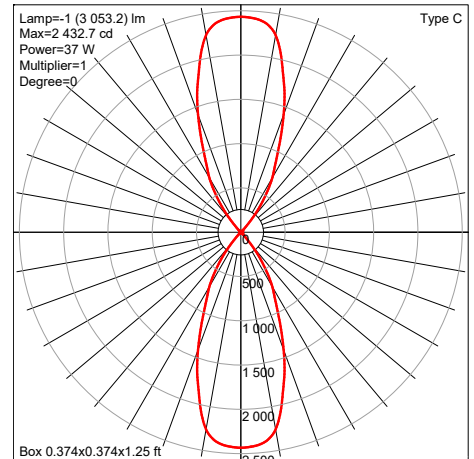
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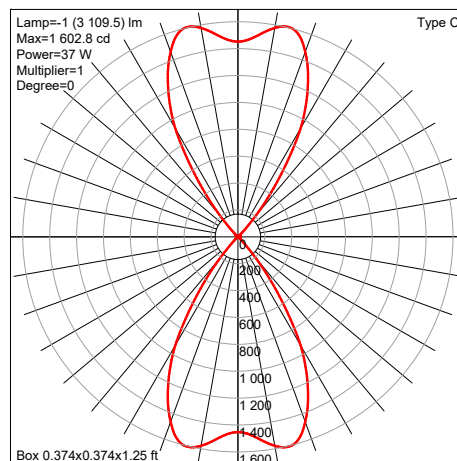
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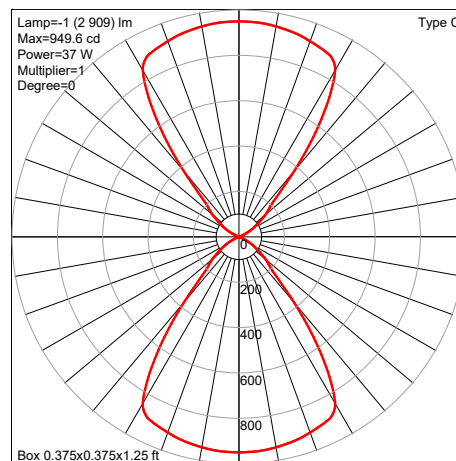
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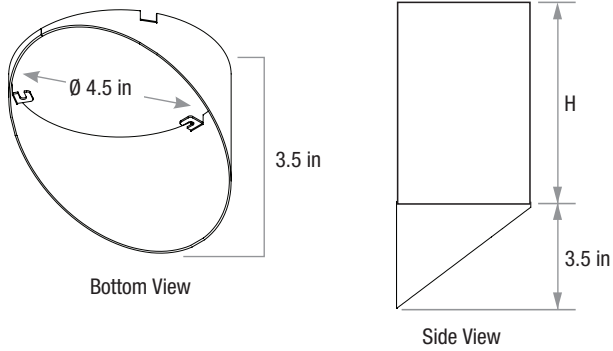


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Iron Rust®



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Reclaimed Metal Rust®



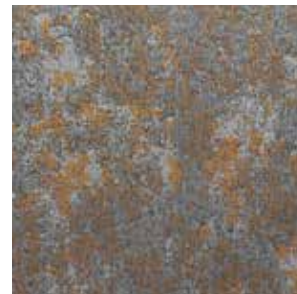
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						Reflect	Emiss	SRI
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Fresh Rust®	24"/48"	48"	24	■ ◆	●	32.0%	0.89	34
Iron Rust®	24"/48"	48"	26	◆	▲	32.0%	0.85	33
Reclaimed Metal Rust®	24"/48"	48"	24	■	●	47.0%	0.89	54
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Speckled Galvanized Rust®	24"/48"	48"	24	■	●	41.0%	0.88	46
Speckled Rust®	24"/48"	48"	24	■	●	35.0%	0.86	37
Streaked Galvanized Rust®	24"/48"	48"	24	■	●	40.0%	0.88	44
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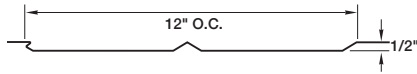
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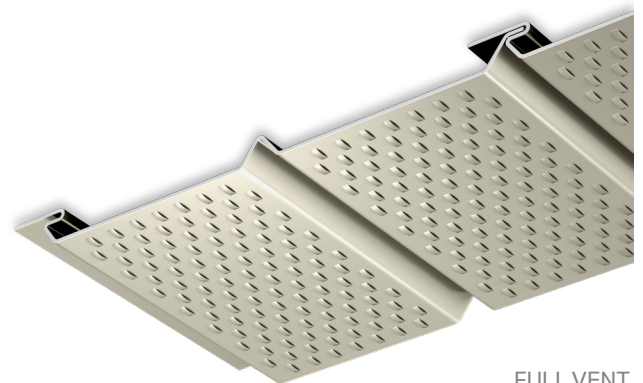
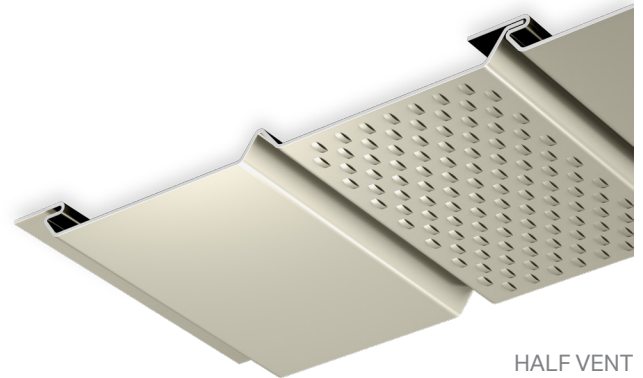
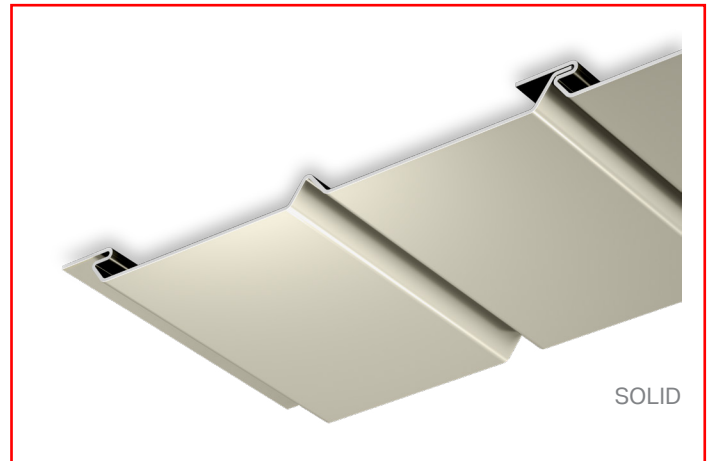
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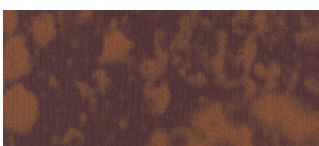
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▲ BURNISHED SLATE	▲ ANTIQUE BRONZE	▲ CLASSIC BRONZE	MIDNIGHT BRONZE	▲ MANSARD BROWN
				
▲ GRANITE	▲ CITYSCAPE	▲ SLATE GRAY	▲ MUSKET GRAY	▲ CHARCOAL
				
▲ GRAPHITE	▲ IRON ORE	INKWELL	ONYX (fka Matte Black)	TRADITIONAL BLACK
				
BLACK (fka Black Aluminum)	▲ TERRA COTTA	▲ COLONIAL RED	BURGUNDY	▲ CARDINAL RED
				
▲ MILITARY BLUE	▲ PACIFIC BLUE (fka Slate Blue)	INTERSTATE BLUE	BERKSHIRE BLUE	AWARD BLUE
				
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Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center Expansion Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

By:

Jeffrey D. Owens and Jesse O. Dalton

DRAFT REPORT



H6647-25082

Prepared for:



**4M Construction, LLC
San Antonio, Texas**

Prepared by:



**Horizon Environmental Services
Austin, Texas**

May 2025

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Prepared for:



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San Antonio, Texas 78727**

Prepared by:



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1507 S. Interstate 35
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**Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator
H6647-25082**

May2025

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Horizon Environmental Services (Horizon) was selected by 4M Construction, LLC on behalf of La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center to conduct a cultural resources inventory survey and assessment for the proposed expansion of the Christian center on a parcel located at 910 E. Southcross in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The existing Christian center is housed within a repurposed warehouse originally constructed on the parcel in the mid- to late 1970s or early 1980s. The proposed project would entail constructing an additional building to the northwest of the existing building and paving the surrounding dirt and asphalt parking lot. For purposes of the cultural resources survey, the project area was considered to consist of the entire parcel located at 901 E. Southcross, which covers an area of approximately 1.1 hectares (2.6 acres). Based on available construction schematics, the maximum depth of subsurface impacts within the footprint of the proposed second building that would be constructed on the parcel would be 0.6 to 0.9 meters (2.0 to 3.0 feet) below surface based on typical residential and light commercial construction practices. The rest of the tract would be developed as a paved parking lot, and ground disturbances across the remainder of the property would extend to a maximum depth of 25.4 centimeters (10.0 inches) below surface.

Based on preliminary consultation undertaken with the City of San Antonio's (CoSA) Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), the OHP's main area of concern related to the project's potential to impact a potential alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) that has been mapped as passing roughly north-northwest to south-southeast through the western corner of the tract. As such, the survey focused on limited mechanical excavations within and nearby the mapped alignment of this historic irrigation ditch.

The proposed undertaking would be sponsored by a non-profit religious organization on privately owned land utilizing private funding. As such, the project ordinarily would not be subject to cultural resources protections. However, the project would fall under the jurisdiction of the CoSA's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6, Sections 35-630, Designated Archaeological Sites, to 35-634, Cemeteries), which requires archeological review of proposed development parcels as part of the CoSA's plat review process. At this time, no other federal or state jurisdiction has been identified for the project, and the project currently does not fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. At this time,

no state or federal agency permits, licenses, or funding have been identified in connection with the project.

On May 2, 2025, Horizon archeologists Kailey P. Berube and McKinzie Froese, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed a cultural resources survey within the project area to locate any cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking, specifically focusing on the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) within the western corner of the tract.

The project area consists of a mostly cleared parking lot partially covered in asphalt paving and gravels surrounding an existing warehouse building that has been repurposed to serve as the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center. Based on information provided by the developer, the parcel was known to contain thick sections of artificial fill materials deposited in the historical past to bring the lot to a level grade. The tract has been extensively disturbed from construction, use, and ongoing maintenance of the parcel in connection with the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, including construction of the warehouse building in which the Christian center is now housed, the surrounding dirt and asphalt parking lot, lighting fixtures and various subsurface utility lines, and deposition of thick artificial fill sections across the tract. In addition, according to the developer, a large pit had been recently excavated and subsequently filled in within the western corner of the project area in an attempt to locate a subsurface pipe during utility locating activities. This pit measured approximately 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) northwest to southeast by 4.7 meters (15.4 feet) northeast to southwest, covering an area of roughly 28.8 square meters (310.0 square feet), and was reportedly excavated to a depth of approximately 2.1 meters (7.0 feet) below surface. The outline of this pit is still discernable on the modern ground surface near the northeastern end of one of the two mechanical trenches (Trench 2) excavated during the current survey. Most of the tract has been largely denuded of vegetation within the heavily used areas, though dense grasses and weeds characterize the margins of the tract, and the parcel is surrounded on the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern sides by lines of deciduous hardwood trees and dense undergrowth. Visibility of the modern ground surface was generally poor (<30%) in the grassy areas and excellent (100%) in the devegetated areas, though the presence of asphalt pavement and gravels obscured visibility of the ground surface in many areas.

In addition to pedestrian walkover, for block-area projects the Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards (TSMAS) require the excavation of a minimum of two shovel tests per 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) for projects measuring 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres) or less in size plus one additional shovel test per 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) above 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres). Depending on field conditions, more shovel tests may be required in settings with a high potential for cultural resources (e.g., stream terraces, areas in proximity to known cultural resources), or fewer shovel tests may be necessary in areas with a low potential for cultural resources (e.g., steep slopes, extensively disturbed areas, heavily developed areas). As such, a minimum of five shovel tests ordinarily would be required within the current 1.1-hectare (2.6-acre) project area. Based on the extent of prior disturbances from construction, use, and ongoing maintenance of the parcel in connection with the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, including construction of the warehouse building in which the Christian center is housed, the surrounding dirt and asphalt

parking lot, lighting fixtures and various subsurface utility lines, and deposition of thick artificial fill sections across the tract to bring the land surface to grade, no locations could be identified on the parcel where shovel testing would be feasible or productive. As such, no shovel tests were excavated during the survey.

The TSMASS also require mechanical trenching in stream terraces and other areas with the potential to contain buried cultural materials at depths below those that shovel tests are capable of reaching, such as beneath thick artificial fill sections in urban settings. The TSMASS call for excavating one backhoe trench per two shovel tests within appropriate portions of the project area based on the shovel test densities presented above. Based on the anticipated depth of historical and modern fill deposits on the tract and the geomorphological focus of the survey on identifying buried remnants of the San José Acequia (41BX267) channel, mechanical trenching was the sole excavation method utilized during the survey. Relative to the shovel testing density required for a project area of this size, the TSMASS would require two to three mechanical trenches. Based on preliminary consultation undertaken with the CoSA's OHP prior to the survey, the OHP indicated that two trenches excavated within and in the vicinity of the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) in the western corner of the tract would be sufficient. Horizon excavated two mechanical trenches along the southwestern margin of the project area during the survey, thereby meeting the OHP's requirements for the project.

Trench 1 was excavated southwest of the existing Christian center between the building and the parcel boundary, and Trench 2 was excavated in the far western corner of the tract within the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) as depicted on the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* online database. Mechanical trenching confirmed the presence of thick sections of artificial fill materials along the southwestern margin of the project area ranging from 50.0 to 100.0 centimeters (19.7 to 39.4 inches) below surface. Natural A-horizon soils composed of highly calcareous sandy clay loam were observed in both trenches below the fill section, and the presence of an underlying weathered B-horizon suggests that the soil profile below the artificial fill deposits is consistent with the Patrick soil series mapped in this portion of the project area. The deepest soil zone (Zone 4) in Trench 2, which was excavated within the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267), exhibited some layered alluvial sediments composed of very dark grayish-brown clay loam interbedded with what appeared to be a thin lens of dissolved limestone. The limestone lens could simply represent an accumulation of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) as CaCO_3 nodules are abundant in the overlying A-horizon, though it is possible the layered alluvial sediments could represent the filled-in channel of the San José Acequia (41BX267). In any case, the layered alluvial sediments (Zone 4) in Trench 2 are buried between 120.0 and 170.0 centimeters (47.2 and 66.9 inches) below surface, and project-related ground disturbances in this portion of the project area would extend to a maximum depth of only 25.4 centimeters (10.0 inches) below surface in connection with construction of the parking lot. As such, the more deeply buried alluvial zone would not be disturbed by the project, and it is Horizon's opinion that mechanical trenching was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits.

The artificial fill deposits observed in Trenches 1 and 2 extending to depths of 50.0 to 100.0 centimeters (19.7 to 39.4 inches) below surface contain a mix of probable historic-age to

modern trash. A total of 16 artifacts were observed in Trench 1, including a natural blue “Coca-Cola” bottle base embossed with an Owens-Illinois makers mark and “Texas,” one US Air Force (USAF) tin Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate, one ceramic sewer pipe sherd, one historic-age vehicle headlight, one capped 5.1-centimeter (2.0-inch) square tubing fragment, one colorless glass shard, one red bottle glass shard, one iron wire nail, one barbed wire fence fragment, one red brick fragment, one rubber fragment, and roughly five ferrous metal fragments. A total of 23 artifacts were observed in Trench 2, including six patinated, colorless glass shards; one colorless glass bottle body fragment with a blue and white color applied label; one colorless glass body and heel fragment embossed with “Half Pint,” five bricks and brick fragments, four concrete chunks, one metal screw, one unidentified ferrous metal object, one upholstery leather scrap, two pieces of black rubber scrap, and one rusted solenoid. None of the cultural materials exhibit strongly temporally diagnostic characteristics beyond broadly indicating 20th-century dates of manufacture. The materials were probably incorporated into the fill sediments deposited on the parcel. The fill deposits may have been deposited as early as the late 1950s when the parcel immediately northeast of the project area was developed, though the project area itself remained undeveloped until the mid- to late 1970s or early 1980s when the existing warehouse was constructed. The cultural materials observed in the artificial fill deposits simply represent trash deposits incorporated within the artificial fill section and do not reflect a historic-age or modern occupation or use of the landscape; as such, they do not warrant recording as an archeological site or evaluation of their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Horizon employed a non-collection policy for cultural resources. Diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, historic-age materials with maker’s marks) and non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., lithic debitage, burned rock, metal scrap) were described, sketched, and/or photo-documented in the field and replaced in the same location in which they were found. No cultural materials were collected during the survey.

Based on the results of the survey-level investigations documented in this report, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Horizon has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area that meet the criteria for designation as SALs according to 13 TAC 26 or for inclusion in the NRHP under 36 CFR 60.4. Horizon recommends a finding of “no historic properties affected,” and no further archeological work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, human burials, both prehistoric and historic, are protected under the Texas Health and Safety Code. In the event that any human remains or burial objects are inadvertently discovered at any point during construction, use, or ongoing maintenance in the project area, even in previously surveyed areas, all work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery, and the THC should be notified immediately.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Jeffrey D. Owens served as the senior author of this report and Principal Investigator of the project. Jesse O. Dalton contributed to the cultural background chapter of the report. Derek Medina of 4M Construction, LLC provided a mini-excavator and operator for the fieldwork, and Kailey P. Berube and McKinzie Froese monitored the mechanical excavations and recorded the trenches. Ms. Berube processed the mechanical trench data included in Appendix A. Ms. Froese drafted the maps presented in this report. Mr. Owens conducted quality assurance/quality control review of all data presented in this report and conducted the technical and editorial review of this report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Horizon Environmental Services (Horizon) was selected by 4M Construction, LLC to conduct a cultural resources inventory survey and assessment for the proposed La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center Expansion Project in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. The project would entail constructing an additional building on an approximately 1.1-hectare (2.9-acre) tract located at 910 E. Southcross immediately east of its intersection with Mission Road (Figures 1 to 3). In addition, the existing dirt, gravel, and asphalt parking lot, which is composed primarily of artificial fill materials, would be paved for parking. For purposes of the cultural resources survey, the project area was considered to consist of the entire 1.1-hectare (2.9-acre) parcel located at 910 E. Southcross. However, based on consultation conducted with the City of San Antonio's (CoSA) Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) prior to the fieldwork, the survey focused on the western portion of the tract, through which a segment of the San José Acequia *41BX267) is potentially located. Based on available design schematics, the maximum depth of impacts within the proposed new building footprint is anticipated to measure 0.6 to 0.9 meters (2.0 to 3.0 feet) in depth in keeping with typical residential and light commercial design practices. Disturbances within the proposed parking lot are anticipated to extend a maximum of 25.4 centimeters (10.0 inches) below surface.

The proposed undertaking would be sponsored by a non-profit religious organization on privately owned land utilizing private funding. As such, the project ordinarily would not be subject to cultural resources protections. However, the project would fall under the jurisdiction of the CoSA's Historic Preservation and Design Section of the Unified Development Code (Article 6, Sections 35-630, Designated Archaeological Sites, to 35-634, Cemeteries), which requires archeological evaluations of proposed development parcels as part of the CoSA's plat review process. At this time, no other federal or state jurisdiction has been identified for the project, and the project currently does not fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Antiquities Code of Texas or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. However, the cultural resources field survey and reporting methodology would be consistent with projects conducted under those statutes. If any additional regulatory triggers are identified as the project moves forward, Horizon will evaluate whether or not any additional, out-of-scope cultural studies or agency coordination may be required.

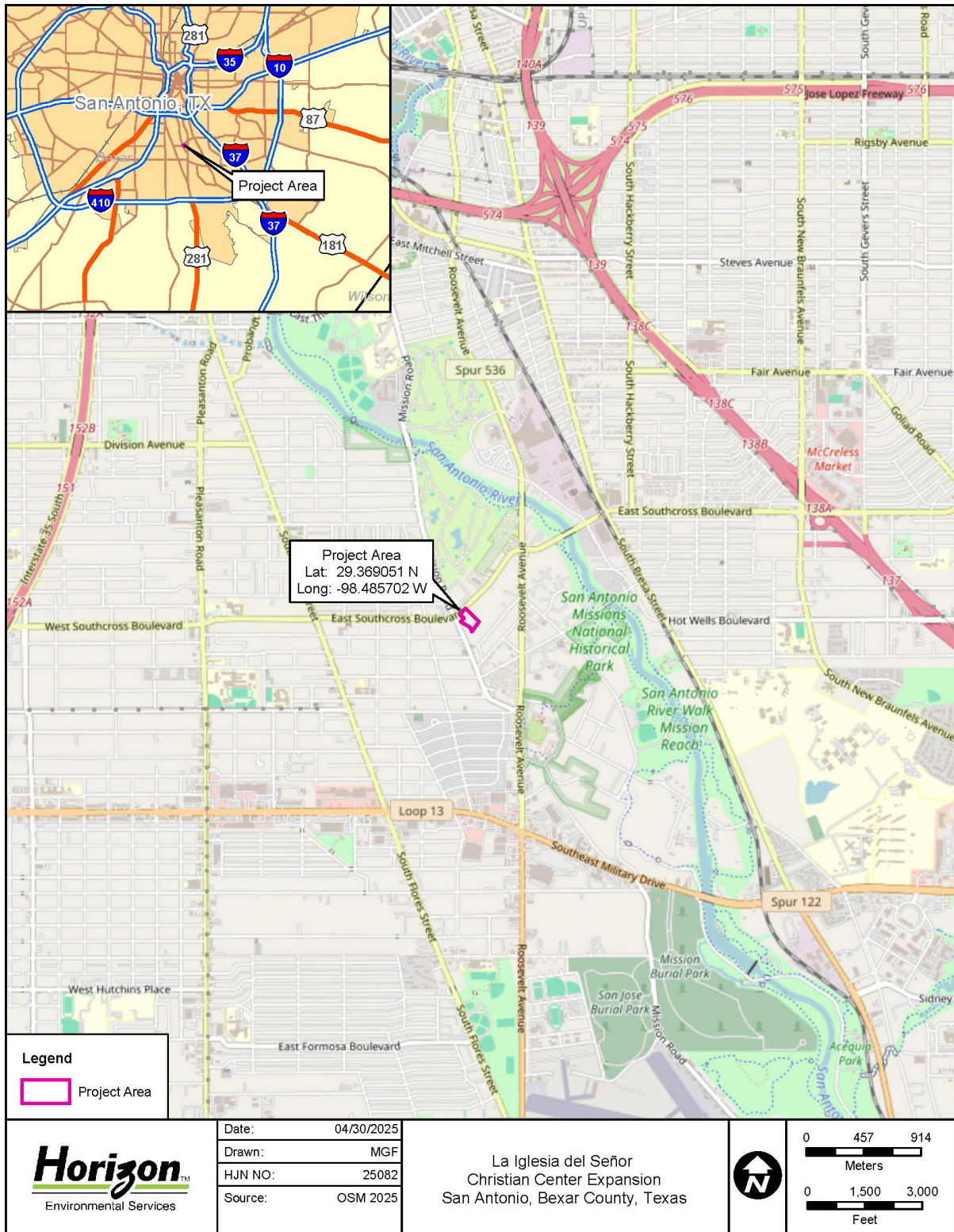
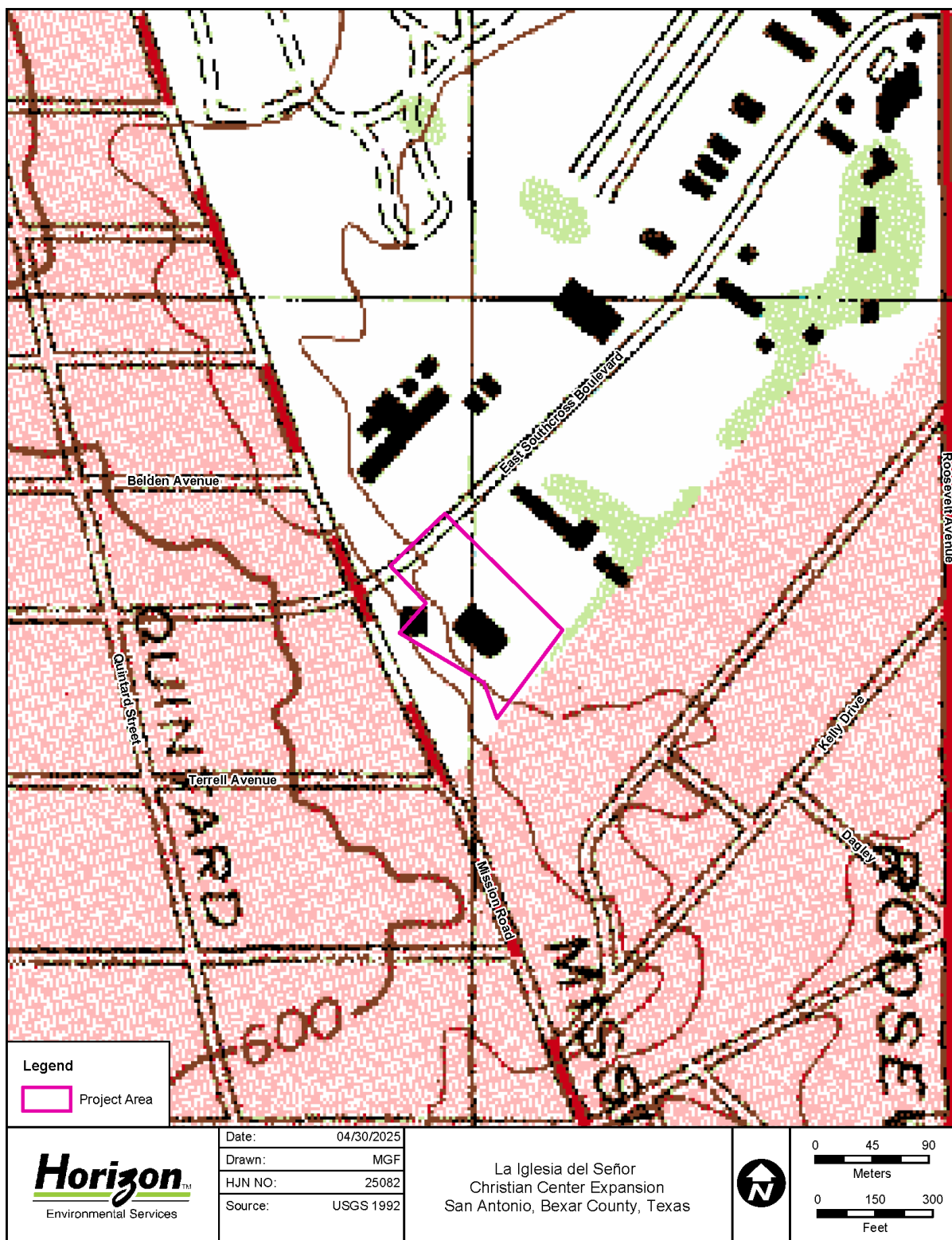


Figure 1. Vicinity Map of Project Area



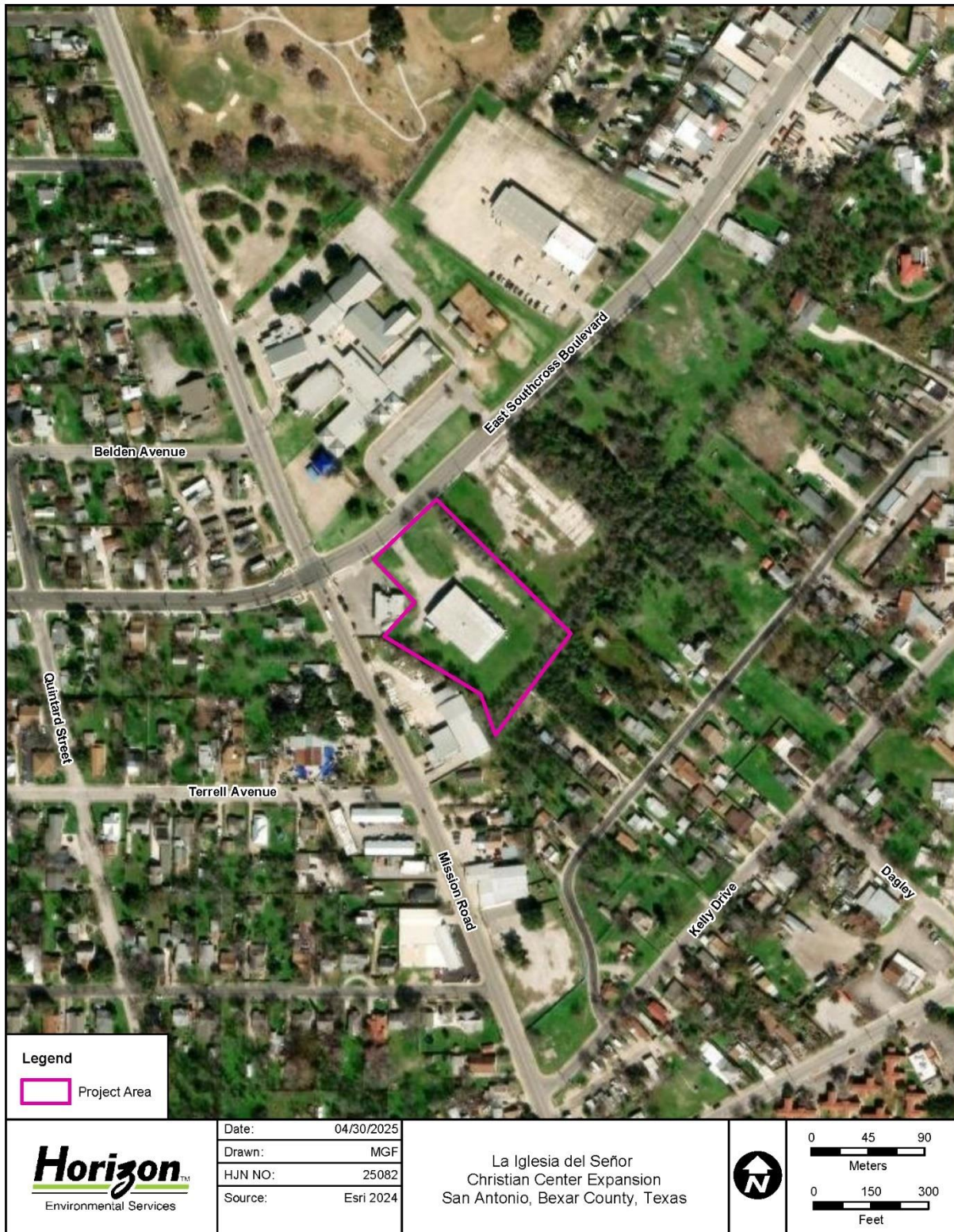


Figure 3. Location of Project Area on Aerial Photograph

On May 2, 2025, Horizon archeologists Kailey P. Berube and McKinzie Froese, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed a cultural resources survey of the project area to locate any cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The cultural resources investigation consisted of archival background research, limited mechanical excavations within the project area, and the production of a report suitable for review by the OHP and the SHPO in accordance with the THC's *Rules of Practice and Procedure* (13 TAC 26) and the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) *Guidelines for Standards for Reports* (CTA 2024).

Following this introductory chapter, Chapters 2.0 and 3.0 present the environmental and cultural backgrounds, respectively, of the project area. Chapter 4.0 describes the results of background archival research, and Chapter 5.0 discusses cultural resources survey methods. Chapter 6.0 presents the results of the cultural resources survey, and Chapter 7.0 presents cultural resources management recommendations for the project. Chapter 8.0 lists the references cited in the report. Appendix A summarizes shovel test data.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The project area is located in south-central San Antonio in Bexar County in south-central Texas near the common junction of three significant physiographic provinces—the Edwards Plateau, the Balcones Canyonlands, and the Gulf Coastal Plain. The Edwards Plateau and Balcones Escarpment are associated with a great fault system that arcs across Texas to form a distinct boundary between uplands composed primarily of limestone bedrock and lower plains composed mostly of softer rocks. In places, this boundary is marked by an abrupt scarp (the Balcones Escarpment) and in others by a more gradational ramp, but the entire length of this transition zone is a major ecotone in terms of topography, bedrock, hydrology, soil, vegetation, and animal life.

The Gulf Coastal Plain, which extends as far north as the Ouachita uplift in southern Oklahoma and westward to the Balcones Escarpment, consists of seaward-dipping bodies of sedimentary rock, most of which are of terrigenous clastic origin, that reflect the gradual infilling of the basin from its margins (Abbott 2001). The fluviodeltaic sedimentary rocks are arranged in an offlapped sequence, with interdigitated and capping eolian, littoral, and estuarine facies making up a relatively minor component of the lithology. Major bounding disconformities between these formations are usually interpreted to represent depositional hiatuses that occurred during periods of low sea level. The oldest rocks in this sequence are of Late Cretaceous age.

Physiographically, the project area is situated on high terraces and uplands along the southwestern edge of the San Antonio River valley, which flows southeastward approximately 0.8 kilometers (0.5 miles) northeast of the project area. Natural topography in the area slopes down gradually toward the San Antonio River channel to the northeast, and natural elevations within the project area range from 178.3 to 180.7 meters (585.0 to 593.0 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). However, the landscape within the project area has been brought to grade via the deposition of artificial fill materials, resulting in a relatively flat land surface situated at an elevation of approximately 179.8 meters (590.0 feet) amsl. No natural drainage channels are present within the project area, and drainage is predominantly via overland sheet flow.

Hydrologically, the project area is situated within the San Antonio River basin. No natural waterways are present within the project area, though a previously mapped segment of the San

José Acequia flows southeastward across the westernmost corner of the project area. This historic irrigation ditch articulates directly with the San Antonio River at two locations approximately 1.1 kilometers (0.7 miles) north-northwest and 2.7 kilometers (1.7 miles) southeast of the project area. Assuming that the potential acequia channel is accurately mapped, it has been filled in with artificial fill materials within the project area and, apparently, on many surrounding parcels. The San Antonio River flows generally southeastward across the Gulf Coastal Plain, ultimately discharging into the Gulf of Mexico southeast of Victoria, Texas.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

In general, the bedrock throughout central Texas is composed of Late Cretaceous-age formations that dip slightly to the east and are predominantly composed of calcareous clay, shale, limestone, and marl, with a small portion of sandstone (Barnes 1983). These geologic units are overlain in some areas by unconsolidated Quaternary alluvial floodplain and fluvial terrace deposits. On the surface, these formations weather into a rounded, gently rolling topography with a few bluff faces exposed in stream valleys where more erosion-resistant strata are present.

Stream valleys below the Balcones Escarpment tend to be entrenched and lack active floodplains, and terrace structures are typically located above flood level along entrenched streams, resulting in preservation of fluvial morphology on point bars, oxbows, and abandoned channel segments. The nearby Edwards Formation is composed of hard, micritic limestone beds, some of which are chert-bearing. Other beds are extensively burrowed and weathered into “honeycombed” porous rock. Caverns and sinkholes are known to occur throughout central and southwestern Texas in the Edwards Formation and Austin Chalk limestones, but they are not especially common. The nearby Edwards Limestone constitutes one of the largest chert resources on the Great Plains (Frederick and Ringstaff 1994; Frederick et al. 1994), and expansive outcrops of Edwards Group chert are often accompanied by extensive aboriginal lithic scatters created during raw material procurement (or “quarrying”) activities. In the absence of aggrading depositional environments, such lithic procurement sites are typically restricted to the deflated modern ground surface, on which the native limestone bedrock is frequently exposed over large areas.

Soils in Bexar County, Texas, typically formed from underlying sedimentary formations, including limestone, chalky limestone, chalk, shaly clay, marly clay, sandy clay, calcareous clay, sand, and sandstone (Taylor et al. 1991). Alluvial deposits of recent to ancient age occur along the principal rivers and streams of the county, but soil thickness in upland environments is typically minimal, and extensive bedrock outcrops are commonly exposed on the modern ground surface.

Geologically, the project area is situated on Pleistocene-age Fluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt), which consist of deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay on terraces of the San Antonio River (USGS 2025). Geomorphologically, the project area is situated on roughly equal proportions of clayey and/or sandy alluvium of Quaternary age associated with the Patrick soils unit, which characterize roughly the southwestern half of the project area on the paleoterraces and uplands that line the margin of the San Antonio River Valley. Roughly the northeastern half of the project area is situated on Quaternary-age alluvium associated with the Sunev soil unit, which characterizes the terraces closer to the San Antonio River channel (Figure 4; Table 1) (USDA

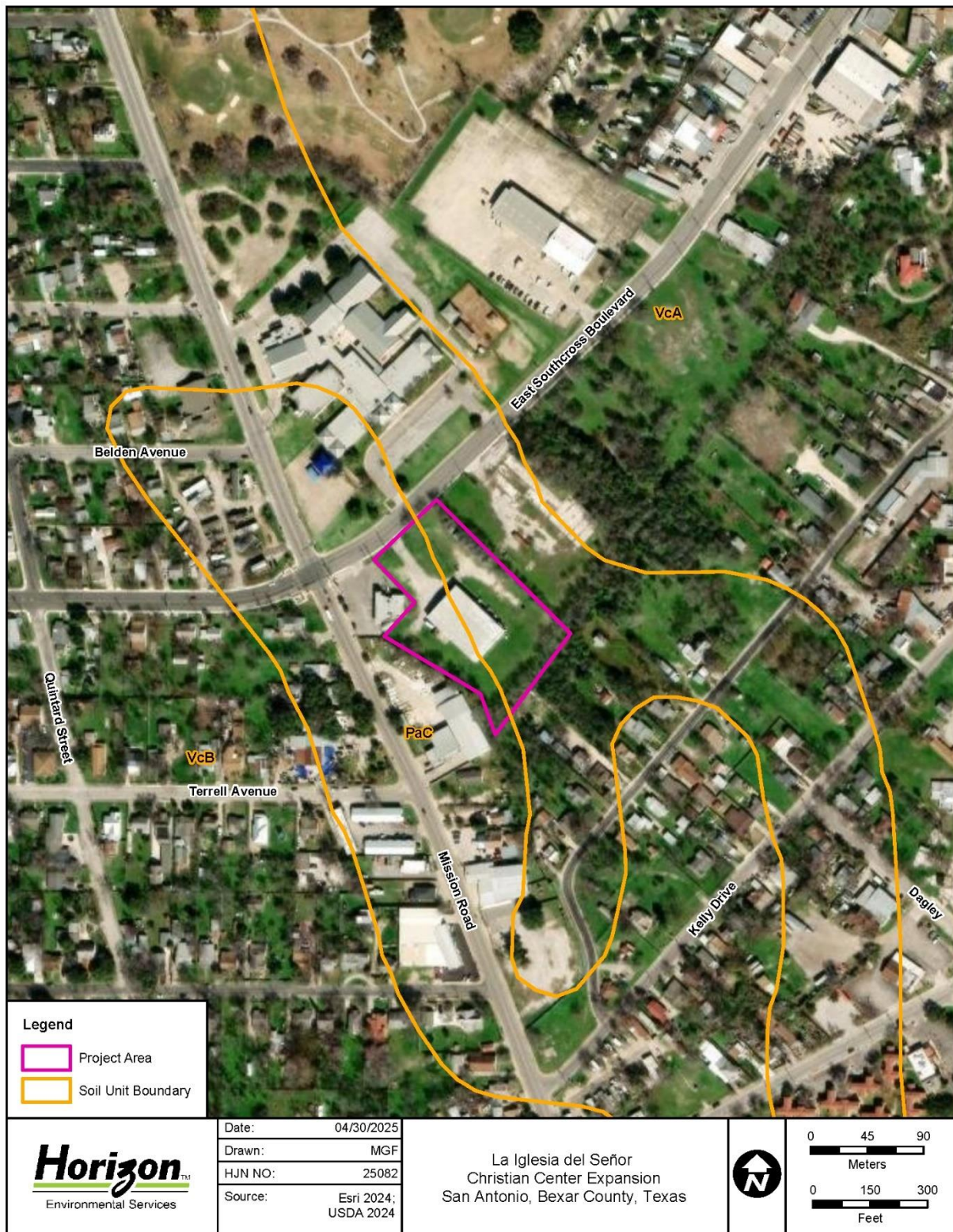


Figure 4. Soil Map of Project Area

Table 1. Summary of Soils Mapped within Project Area

NRCS Soil Code	Soil Name	Parent Material	Typical Profile (inches)
PaC	Patrick soils, 3 to 5% slopes, rarely flooded	Clayey and/or sandy alluvium of Quaternary age on paleoterraces and risers	0-17: Gravelly clay loam 17-60: Very gravelly sand
VcB	Sunev clay loam, 1 to 3% slopes	Loamy alluvium of Quaternary age on stream terraces	0-14: Clay loam 14-34: Clay loam 34-62: Loam

Source: USDA (2025)

NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service

2025). These natural soil units have been incorporated within and partially buried beneath artificial fill materials deposited throughout the historical and recent past.

2.3 CLIMATE

Evidence for climatic change from the Pleistocene to the present is most often obtained through studies of pollen and faunal sequences (Bryant and Holloway 1985; Collins 1995). Bryant and Holloway (1985) present a sequence of climatic change for nearby east-central Texas from the Wisconsin Full Glacial period (22,500 to 14,000 years Before Present [B.P.]) through the Late Glacial period (14,000 to 10,000 years B.P.) to the Post-Glacial period (10,000 years B.P. to present). Evidence from the Wisconsin Full Glacial period suggests that the climate in east-central Texas was considerably cooler and more humid than at present. Pollen data indicate that the region was more heavily forested in deciduous woodlands than during later periods (Bryant and Holloway 1985). The Late Glacial period was characterized by slow climatic deterioration and a slow warming and/or drying trend (Collins 1995). In east-central Texas, the deciduous woodlands were gradually replaced by grasslands and post oak savannas (Bryant and Holloway 1985). During the Post-Glacial period, the east-central Texas environment appears to have been more stable than during the Late Glacial. The deciduous forests had long since been replaced by prairies and post oak savannas. The drying and/or warming trend that began in the Late Glacial period continued into the mid-Holocene, at which point there appears to have been a brief amelioration to more mesic conditions lasting from roughly 6,000 to 5,000 years B.P. Recent studies by Bryant and Holloway (1985) indicate that modern environmental conditions in east-central Texas were probably achieved by 1,500 years ago.

Bexar County is now located within the South-Central Climatic Division. The modern climate is typically dry to subhumid with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. The climate is influenced primarily by tropical Maritime air masses from the Gulf of Mexico, but it is modified by polar air masses. Tropical Maritime air masses predominate throughout spring, summer, and fall. Modified polar air masses are dominant in winter and provide a continental climate characterized by considerable variations in temperature.

On average throughout the past century, precipitation and temperature manifest regional clines with mean annual precipitation totals declining fairly regularly from east to west and mean

annual temperature declining equally evenly from northwest to southeast (Larkin and Bomar 1983:18, 50). Regional temperature ranges from 4 to 36 degrees Celsius (°C) (39 to 96 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]), with an average annual temperature of 18°C (64 F).

Average annual precipitation in the region is approximately 78.7 centimeters (31.0 inches). Two annual precipitation peaks, which typically occur in May and September, are associated with frontal storms that form when southward-moving cool air masses collide with warm, moist air masses moving inland from the Gulf of Mexico (Bomar 1983; Carr 1967). The topographic discontinuity along the Balcones Escarpment lies directly in the path of the Gulf storm trace and increases the lift in convective storms to produce extreme amounts of rainfall (Baker 1975). Two extreme examples are the excess of 91.4 centimeters (36.0 inches) of rain that fell within an 18-hour period in the vicinity of Thrall, Texas, in September 1921, and the 55.9-centimeter (22.0-inch) deluge that fell in less than three hours near O'Harris, Texas in May 1935 (Baker 1975). Lower rainfall amounts are characteristic of winter and late summer. In winter, frontal storms pass so frequently that there is little time for moisture to increase, and prevailing upper-level winds from west to east often dominate over meridional flow, meaning that much of the available moisture is derived from the Pacific rather than from the Gulf of Mexico. In summer, cool fronts rarely penetrate into the region, and rainfall occurs primarily as localized, thermal convective storms.

2.4 BIOTA

The project area is located in the Balconian Biotic Province on the southern fringes of the Edwards Plateau (Blair 1950). The Edwards Plateau and associated Balcones Escarpment is characterized by a mixture of species from the Austroriparian, Tamaulipan, Chihuahuan, and Kansan, Balconian provinces. While three vegetational regions are recognized by Tharp (1939) within the limits of the Balconian Province, the project area is situated in the oak-cedar region that corresponds to the dissected southern and eastern part of the Edwards Plateau.

Fifty-seven species of mammals are known from the Balconian Province, though none of these species are restricted to this province. Common mammalian species include white-tailed deer, opossum, eastern cottontail rabbit, raccoon, striped skunk, hispid cotton rat, white-footed mouse, nine-banded armadillo, and fox squirrel. Common bird species include northern bobwhite, eastern meadowlark, mourning dove, killdeer, field sparrow, red-tailed hawk, turkey vulture, belted kingfisher, and mockingbird. Reptile and amphibian species common to this biotic zone include six-lined racerunner, rat snake, eastern hognose snake, Gulf Coast toad, Texas spiny lizard, rough green snake, copperhead, western diamondback rattlesnake, green tree frog, Blanchard's cricket frog, diamondback water snake, Houston toad, and green anole. Although small herds of bison and antelope were common during the late prehistoric and early historic periods, these species are no longer native to this region (Jurney et al. 1989:13-14).

3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located near the southern boundary of Prewitt's (1981, 1985) Central Texas Archeological Region. The indigenous human inhabitants of central Texas practiced a generally nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle throughout all of prehistory, and, in contrast to much of the rest of North America, mobility and settlement patterns do not appear to have changed markedly through time in this region.

3.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (CA. 12,000 TO 8,500 YEARS B.P.)

The initial human occupations in the New World can now be confidently extended back before 12,000 B.P. (Dincauze 1984; Haynes et al. 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988; Lynch 1990; Meltzer 1989). Evidence from Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania suggests that humans were present in Eastern North America as early as 14,000 to 16,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990), while more recent discoveries at Monte Verde in Chile provide unequivocal evidence for human occupation in South America by at least 12,500 years ago (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997). Most archeologists have historically discounted claims of much earlier human occupation during the Pleistocene glacial period. However, scholars have recently identified a pre-Clovis projectile point technology that was previously unknown and unrelated to Clovis at the Gault Site in central Texas, pushing the estimates of human occupation in the region to 16,000 years before present (Williams et al 2018).

The earliest generalized evidence for human activities in Central Texas is represented by the PaleoIndian period (12,000 to 8500 B.P.) (Collins 1995). This stage coincided with ameliorating climatic conditions following the close of the Pleistocene epoch that witnessed the extinction of herds of mammoth, horse, camel, and bison. Cultures representing various periods within this stage are characterized by series of distinctive, relatively large, often fluted, lanceolate projectile points. These points are frequently associated with spurred end scrapers, graters, and bone foreshafts. PaleoIndian groups are often inferred to have been organized into egalitarian bands consisting of a few dozen individuals that practiced a fully nomadic subsistence and settlement pattern. Due to poor preservation of floral materials, subsistence patterns in Central Texas are known primarily through the study of faunal remains. Subsistence focused on the exploitation of plants, small animals, fish, and shellfish, even during the PaleoIndian period. There is little evidence in this region for hunting of extinct megafauna, as has been documented elsewhere in North America. Rather, a broad-based subsistence pattern appears to have been

practiced throughout all prehistoric time periods. In Central Texas, the PaleoIndian stage is divided into two periods based on recognizable differences in projectile point styles. These include the Early PaleoIndian period, which is recognized based on large, fluted projectile points (i.e., Clovis, Folsom, Dalton, San Patrice, and Big Sandy), and the Late PaleoIndian period, which is characterized by unfluted lanceolate points (i.e., Plainview, Scottsbluff, Meserve, and Angostura).

3.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (CA. 8,500 TO 1,200 YEARS B.P.)

The onset of the Hypsithermal drying trend marks the beginning of the Archaic period (8500 to 1200 B.P.) (Collins 1995). This climatic trend marked the beginning of a significant reorientation of lifestyle throughout most of North America, but this change was far less pronounced in Central Texas. Elsewhere, the changing climatic conditions and corresponding decrease in the big game populations forced people to rely more heavily upon a diversified resource base composed of smaller game and wild plants. In Central Texas, however, this hunting and gathering pattern is characteristic of most of prehistory. The appearance of a more diversified tool kit, the development of an expanded groundstone assemblage, and a general decrease in the size of projectile points are hallmarks of this cultural stage. Material culture shows greater diversity during this broad cultural period, especially in the application of groundstone technology.

Traditionally, the Archaic period is subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. Changes in projectile point morphology are often used as markers differentiating these three subperiods, though other changes in material culture occurred as well. Perhaps most markedly, burned rock middens appear during the Middle Archaic subperiod, continuing into the Late Archaic subperiod, and large cemeteries appear during the Late Archaic subperiod. In addition, the increasing density of prehistoric sites through time is often considered to constitute evidence of population growth, though differential preservation probably at least partially accounts for the lower numbers of older sites.

3.3 LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 1,200 TO 350 YEARS B.P.)

The onset of the Late Prehistoric period (1200 to 350 B.P.) (Collins 1995) is defined by the appearance of the bow and arrow. In Central Texas, pottery also appears during the Late Prehistoric period (though ceramics appear earlier in Southeast Texas). Use of the atlatl (i.e., spearthrower) and spear was generally discontinued during the Late Prehistoric period, though they continued to be used in the inland subregion of Southeast Texas along with the bow and arrow through the Late Prehistoric period (Patterson 1980, 1995; Wheat 1953). In Texas, unifacial arrow points appear to be associated with a small prismatic blade technology. The Late Prehistoric period is generally divided into two phases, the Austin and Toyah phases. Austin phase sites occur earliest to the north, which has led some researchers (e.g., Prewitt 1985) to suggest that the Austin-phase populations of Central Texas were migrants from the north and lack the ceramic industry of the later Toyah phase.

3.4 HISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 350 B.P. TO PRESENT)

The first Spanish incursions into the area known as present-day Bexar County began in 1691 when the expedition of the first appointed governor of the province of Texas, Domingo Terán de los Ríos, was sent by the Spanish Crown to East Texas. The focus of his entrada was to reinforce military and mission presence among the Caddo Indians as well as to investigate rumors of French settlements near the Atakapan Indians on the southeast Texas Coast (Chipman 1992; Wade 2003). De los Ríos crossed the Rio Grande on May 28, and by June 13, he had advanced to the future site of San Antonio. There, he named the fresh water river after the Portuguese Franciscan friar Saint Anthony of Padua (Chipman 1992; Long 2010b). By June 19, the governor's entrada had reached the Guadalupe River, where he encountered a large party of Jumano Indians along with an unnamed group of indigenous allies (Chipman 1992). After Terán de los Ríos made his way northeastward, he followed the same route of Alonso De Leon's fourth expedition during the previous year in 1690. Portions of this route were likely a network of preexisting Indian trade paths composed of a main course out of which forked several feeder routes (Long 2010b). This trail system was to become an avenue of Spanish colonial domination for the transportation of goods and commerce; historically, it was known as *El Camino Real*, or "King's Road." Later, after Spanish rule, this route was referred to as both the San Antonio-Nacogdoches Road and the Old San Antonio Road.

Before the first Spanish explorations of the area, several Native American cultures occupied the Edwards Plateau and present-day Bexar County. These included the distinct archeological manifestation known as the Toyah phase as well as the descendants of the Coahuiltecan-speakers, the Payaya, Tonkawa, and Jumano (which included sub-groups Cibolo, Hape, Mescale, Cholome, Cantona, Catqueza, and Caynaya) (Kenmotsu and Boyd 2012; Wade 2003). The Payaya were the first Native Americans affiliated with the San Antonio area and were among the first to be baptized and converted at the Spanish Mission San Antonio de Valero (Campbell 2010). Post European-contact tribes included the well known Lipan Apache, Kiowa-Apache, Wichita, and Comanche (Newcomb 1961; Wade 2003). Lesser-known groups and "micro-social coalitions" included the Ape, Arame, Bagname, Bobole, Erviame, Geniocane, Gueiquesale, Jume, Mabibit, Manos Priestas, Natage, Ocane, Pataguache, Pinanaca, Siano, Teaname, Teroodan, Ypandi, Xaesar, and Xoman, all of which appeared in the Spanish records after the mid-18th century (Wade 2003).

As New Spain expanded its frontier boundary north past the Rio Grande, the viceroy in Mexico City had sent the Aguirre expedition to pursue lands upon which to build future mission and *presidio* complexes (Chipman 1992). This was part of a continuing effort to convert the Tejas *indios* (Chipman 1992). On April 5, 1701, Fathers Olivares and Espinosa traveled with the Aguirre entrada to the area of present-day San Antonio, where they were much impressed with the natural landscape and water resources (Chipman 1992). At San Pedro Springs, they encountered a party of 500 Native American members of the Chaularame, Siupan, and Sijame tribes (Wade 2003). The Aguirre expedition utilized four indigenous persons as tour guides and scouts as it progressed northeastward (Wade 2003).

In 1718, Governor Martin de Alarcon sent another expedition back to the area the Aguirre group had explored earlier in 1701. When Franciscan Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares arrived with a small escort at the area near the headwaters of San Pedro Springs on May 1, 1718, he rendezvoused with Governor Alarcon's entrada, who subsequently awarded him with the site (Chipman 1992; Wade 2003). Thus was the San Antonio de Valero Mission established. Four days after the beginning of the mission's construction, the military garrison, San Antonio de Bexar Presidio, was founded one mile to the north in honor of the dukes of Bexar Spanish royalty (Wade 2003). The newly founded mission was, at first, structurally composed of mud, straw, and wood. Later, it housed the four or five missionized Native Americans that Olivares had raised since childhood (Chipman 1992). The first civilian settlement in this area was centered around the *presidio*, Villa de Bexar (Chipman 1992). Due to its location between hostile tribes on the Texas coast—the Karankawas—and farther northeast into the Edwards Plateau—the Apaches and Comanches—the Bexar complex became the “most important town in Spanish Texas” (Chipman 1992). By 1718, several non-violent indigenous groups joined the mission—the Jamrame, Payaya, and Pamaya groups (Long 2010b). By this time, the Spanish had built several more missions in the region. Fray Antonio Margil de Jesus established the San José y San Miguel de Aguayo Mission in 1720, the San Francisco Xavier de Naxara was established in 1722, and the Aguayo Mission merged with the San Antonio de Valero mission in 1726 (Long 2010b). In addition to these settlements, three more missions were moved to the area along the San Antonio River in 1731 after the East Texas enterprise with the Caddo Indians had failed. These missions were the Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña, San Francisco de la Espada, and San Juan Capistrano (Long 2010b).

In 1724, the San Antonio de Valero Presidio was moved to present-day Alamo Plaza from its previous site near the present-day Military Plaza (Long 2010b). The new area provided not only a vital fresh water source from San Pedro Springs, but there was also a large concentration of naturally occurring salt approximately 15.0 leagues (45.0 miles) west of San Antonio (Wade 2003). The Spanish magistrates declared San Pedro Springs as public land in 1729, making it one of the oldest municipal parks in the country (Long 2010b). The captain of the *presidio*, Jos José de Urrutia, constructed the first *Comandancia* in the 1730s as a one-room adobe brick building (Draves 2010). Urrutia's predecessor and son, Toribio de Urrutia, added to the construction of the building, giving it an archetypical Spanish Colonial design. By 1804, the residence had six rooms and housed the interim governor of Texas at the time, Juan Ignacio Perez (Draves 2010).

The fledgling community at the San Antonio mission complex had been mainly composed of soldiers, Mexican frontiersmen, and assorted families until 56 persons from the Canary Islands were introduced to the compound on March 9, 1731 (Long 2010b). Together, they formed the villa of the San Antonio de Bexar, the first European civil government operating in Texas that was recognized by the Spanish King (Jasinski 2010). As experienced agriculturalists, the Canary Islanders helped the residents establish a comprehensive network of *acequias*, or gravity-drawn irrigation canals. The oldest *acequia* at the site was the Concepcion, or *Pajalache*, which was constructed prior to the Canarians arrival in 1729 along present-day Garden and Roosevelt streets. This waterway was purported to be wide enough for Franciscans to employ small boats “to transport themselves to and from the mission and to repair the canal” (Long 2010a). Soon

after, the village's plans were officially drawn. The San Fernando de Bexar Church was begun in 1738, and it stood in the center of the village between two plazas—Plaza de las Islas (Square of the Islands) on the east and Plaza de la Constitucion (Constitution Square) on the west (Crook 1964). Most of the early buildings in San Antonio were one-story, flat-roofed adobe constructions built for defense, often with three-foot-thick walls that could deflect bullets, and most were constructed with grated windows (Crook 1964).

From the 1740s to 1760s, San Antonio de Bexar prospered in its infancy, especially compared to that of other missions during this time. However, this era was rife with constant raids and attacks from various Native American Plains horse cultures. From 1733 to 1739, the complex at San Antonio suffered small raids from the Apache, and as a result, Captain Urrutia began a punitive campaign (Wade 2003). As a retaliatory measure against the Spaniards for pillaging a Native American *rancheria*, 350 Ypandi and Natage men, women, and children attacked de Bexar on June 30, 1745 (Wade 2003). As a result of this conflict, four chiefs (two Natage and two Ypandi) were arrested, only to be later released with 100 other imprisoned Natives from each tribe as a part of a peace initiative between the local tribes and the authorities at de Bexar (Wade 2003). On August 19, 1749, the treaty was signed and celebrated with ceremonies and a large feast for Natives, Anglos, and Spaniards (Wade 2003). From 1749 to 1755, the Spanish had few to no conflicts with the Natage, Ypandi, or Apaches (Wade 2003). However, this armistice was short-lived, and raids continued from both the Comanches and Lipan Apaches well into the 19th century.

After issuing the decree of Royal Regulation of 1772, the Spanish government moved the capital of the Province of Texas, Los Adaes, from East Texas to San Antonio de Bexar (McCorkle 2010). This decision was based on several factors—the new area was more suitable with friendlier Indians and had ample sources of water and decent grazing land; it was almost 643.7 kilometers (400.0 miles) closer to the true Spanish frontier lines; the French had sold arms to the tribes in the northeast that already were weary of the proselytizing efforts of the Spanish friars; and the abandonment and disenfranchisement of the East Texas mission campaign over the Caddo Indians had resulted in failure (Chipman 1992). The population in Bexar was growing by 1777. There were now more than 1,350 military and civilian residents made up of an ethnically diverse pallet of Europeans, Afro-Mexicans, African-Americans, mestizos, and mulattos (Long 2010b). Additionally, there were more than 700 mission Indians who were mostly composed of Coahuiltecan speakers needing protection from the invasion of the Comanche and Apaches (Long 2010b).

Despite its official designation, the town of San Antonio de Bexar was said to resemble "a poor village rather than the capital of a province," according to Father Juan A. Morfi when he visited in 1778 as a part of an inspection tour of the *Provincias Internas* (Long 2010b). The town's grid was composed of narrow, crooked, irregular, unpaved streets that lacked any systematic planning (Crook 1964). The majority of the structures, called *jacales*, were composed of mud, sticks, and thatched roofs and often had dirt floors (Long 2010b). This was a period of socio-economic stagnation for San Antonio, for no schools were built, no arts were practiced, and no professional class had flourished. The town was drained of any resemblance to a civilized society higher than a brackish agricultural outpost isolated on the northernmost Spanish frontier

(Fehrenbach 1974). Despite these setbacks, the population was nonetheless growing and reached 1,878 citizens by 1790 (although the indigenous population was declining) (Long 2010b).

By the late 18th century, the Spanish Crown had grown extremely displeased with the circumstances of the *Provincias Internas* in dealing with an uninterested and declining local indigenous population. Furthermore, the Comanches were systematically marauding all their outposts. In 1772 and 1773, the college of Zacatecas took control of the four remaining missions in San Antonio, and in September of 1792, the president of the Texas missions, Father José Francisco Lopez, recommended that the Valero and La Bahia missions be secularized (Chipman 1992). This offer was especially appealing to the Viceroy Revilla Gigedo II because, as a consequence, the Indians at the missions transformed from financially responsible wards of the state to tax-paying Spanish citizens (Chipman 1992). By 1794, all of the missions in San Antonio were partially secularized. As a last-ditch effort, the Purisima Concepcion and San José missions attempted to convert the remaining 43 Indians in residence (Chipman 1992; Fehrenbach 1974). Secularization was followed with the militarization of San Antonio de Valero, later known as the Alamo. To strengthen defenses against Indian attacks, a walled perimeter was constructed around the Alamo and its plazas, and a lookout fort was built on the river 2.0 kilometers (1.2 miles) away (Long 2010b). This era also saw a flourishing agricultural and cattle-ranching community, and the first organized cattle drives from South Texas were routed to both Coahuila and Louisiana (Chipman 1992). In a Spanish government census report from 1795, professions in San Antonio included 69 ranchers, 60 farmers, six cart drivers, four fisherman, four carpenters, two blacksmiths, tax collectors, notaries, and priests (Chipman 1992).

By the early 19th century, the Province of Texas encompassed no more than 4,000 non-Indians, a dozen dilapidated missions, two rebuilt *presidio* garrisons, three settlements, and two roads (Chipman 1992). Soon, the revolutionary developments in New Spain gave rise to a turbulent and bloody era. In September 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a radicalized priest later known as the “Father of Mexican Independence,” publicly denounced Spanish hegemonic rule over New Spain in his *Grito de Dolores* to a crowd of Indians and mestizos (Chipman 1992). This *grito* echoed across the nation and ignited a class war against the Spanish royalist forces. On January 21, 1811, Juan Bautista de las Casas organized an armed insurrection of the San Antonio complex and successfully seized the acting governor and his staff (Chipman 1992). This proved to be a short-lived campaign. By March, royalist-based counterinsurgents removed Las Casas from power, and by the fall of 1811, the royalists had gained complete control of Texas (Chipman 1992). After Hidalgo’s death in 1811, José Maria Morelos y Pavon called a congressional session in Chilpancingo, which resulted in a declaration of independence from Spain that included a constitution outlining a reformation of new principles of social justice like the elimination of slavery and distinctions among classes (Chipman 1992).

The Gutierrez-Magee expedition was a filibustering campaign aimed at conquering royalist presence in Central Texas under the military command of Santísima Trinidad de Salcedo. The Republican army led by Simon de Herrera and filibuster Samuel Kemper consisted of a mixture of Anglos, Indians, turncoat royalists, and Spanish (Long 2010b). In the Battle of Rosillo Creek, the Gutierrez-Magee army defeated Salcedo and his royalists, who in turn turned the Alamo and town over to the Republican Army of the north (Long 2010b). This battle was fought on March 29,

1813, near the confluence of Rosillo and Salado creeks. In an effort to smash the rebellion once and for all, on August 18, 1813, Spanish general and former governor of Nuevo Santander, Joaquin de Arredondo, and his royalist army of approximately 1,600 troops engaged in the bloodiest battle ever fought in Texas. There, they defeated a republican force of 1,400 soldiers on the Medina River near present-day Atascosa County (Chipman 1992). As a consequence, San Antonio suffered an enforcement of draconian laws, and hundreds of rebel sympathizers were ruthlessly executed.

Mexico gained her independence from Spain in 1821, though the Royalists had successfully thwarted Republican invasions throughout the previous seven years. The population at the time was a mere 2,000 citizens (Long 2010b). During the nascent Mexican period, Texas was merged with Coahuila to form one state, and San Antonio lost its government seat to Saltillo some 547.2 kilometers (340.0 miles) to the southwest. When the three departments of Texas, Coahuila, and Brazos were formed in the 1830s, San Antonio regained its political prominence, and it once again became the seat of the Department of Texas (Jasinski 2010). Several citizens from San Antonio helped draft the Mexican federal Constitution of 1824, which was loosely based on the Spanish Constitution of 1812 and the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas of 1827 (McKay 2010a, 2010b). In 1825, the US government offered to purchase to Texas, an offer the Mexican government refused. By the early 1830s, English-speaking Anglo-American colonists outnumbered Spanish-speaking Hispanics in Texas by an overwhelming ten to one (Fehrenbach 1974).

During the siege of Bexar from October to December 1835, San Antonio sat in the epicenter of the Texas Revolution when Texas volunteers under the leadership of General Edward Burleson, Stephen F. Austin, and Thomas J. Rusk seized the Alamo and town from the grip of Mexican General Martin Perfecto de Cos (Barr 2010). San Antonio was held by the Federalist Army of Texas until General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and his army of nearly 2,000 soldiers stormed the bastions on the fateful day of March 6, 1836. Collectively known as the Battle of the Alamo, this conflict resulted in a Texian defeat and a Mexican regaining of their former Central Texas territories. This was overturned by the subsequent Texian victory over Santa Anna's army at the Battle of San Jacinto, which culminated in the complete evacuation of the Mexican government and armed military from Texas, at least temporarily. In January 1837, the neophyte Congress of the Republic of Texas named San Antonio the seat of the newly organized Bexar County, which was carved from the original Spanish Department of Texas. The Mexican and Texas revolutions left the area in a population decline; on the 1840 census, only 339 Anglo individuals and 30 African-American slaves were listed (Jasinski 2010). In 1840, a violent massacre of 30 Comanche chiefs who were seeking peaceful negotiations occurred on the streets of San Antonio at the hands of Texas authorities who failed to understand the "diffuse nature of Comanche political authority" (Schilz and Dickson 2010). During the Mexican Invasions of 1842, San Antonio was taken twice, once in March by General Rafael Vasquez and again in September by General Adrian Woll. The latter resulted in the Battle of Salado Creek and the Dawson Massacre (Haynes 2010). In a census conducted in 1844, 1,000 citizens were listed, 90% of whom were Hispanic, likely of Mexican descent (Long 2010b). During this time, the culture of the town was rooted in *Hispania*, where siestas, cockfights, bullfights, and nightly fandangos were regular occurrences (Crook 1964).

Texas was officially annexed into the US in December 1845, making it the 28th state to join the Union. This was followed by a period of socioeconomic growth, and San Antonio played a key role as a service and distribution center for the US's westward expansion into the New Mexican, Arizona, and California territories. An influx of German immigrants boosted the population of Bexar County to 5,633 in 1850, of whom 60% lived within the city limits of San Antonio (Long 2010b). During this period, the local economy was sustained mainly through ranching and agriculture, although the former comprised the majority of income. Beef cattle, oxen, dairy cows, swine, and sheep made up the livestock focus, and corn, oats, and beans were the main crops grown (Long 2010b). By 1857, San Antonio served as a hub to the surrounding frontier satellites in the southwest, such as El Paso and much of Chihuahua (Crook 1964).

Due to its isolated position on the frontier of Comanche- and Lipan Apache-controlled territories to the north and west, San Antonio gained prominence as a strategic military outpost and troop concentration point. In 1845, before Texas was annexed, Colonel William Shelby Harney positioned three companies of his Second US Dragoons at the Alamo, then called Camp Almus (Crook 1964). On the eve of the Mexican War of 1846, Brigadier Colonel John Ellis Wool founded Camp Crockett in San Antonio, which had the capacity to hold more than 2,500 troops (Crook 1964; Hinton 2010). In 1848, the Eighth Military Department's headquarters were moved to San Antonio (Long 2010b). In order to supply arms and munitions to the west Texas fort system (including more than 21 forts), the San Antonio Arsenal was constructed by the US Army in 1859 on an 8.5-hectare (21.0-acre) reservation just south of town (Long 2010b). By 1860, the population had grown to 8,235, including 1,395 African-American slaves (Crook 1964; Long 2010b).

In February 1861, Bexar County narrowly voted 827 to 709 in favor of secession from the Union (Timmons 1973). The county was torn on the issue of slavery due to the large percentage of residents of German, Mexican, and African ancestry, who held vehement anti-slavery sentiments. By 1877, the German tongue was spoken more than Spanish or English (Long 2010b). Before the state seceded from the Union on March 2, a local militia overthrew the arsenal and placed it in Confederate hands, where it remained throughout the Civil War (Long 2010c). Although the front lines were far from the county lines, the war nevertheless impacted San Antonio, creating unpredictable fluctuations of Confederate currency and upsurges in cattle rustling (Long 2010b).

Like most cities in the deep South during the post-war Antebellum period, San Antonio was not spared from economic decline. Land prices dwindled, improved farmland declined, and local businesses failed. To make matters worse, the city suffered an outbreak of cholera in 1866 (Long 2010b). However, the cattle industry saved the economy by the late 1860s and early 1870s. Positioned at the apogee of the "original Texas cattle kingdom," San Antonio became an important center for cattle drives, serving as a supply center for the trails as well as for the merino sheep wool market (Long 2010b). The population by 1870 had grown to 12,256 residents in the city, and the head of cattle had grown to 55,325 (Long 2010b).

The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway was the first railroad to reach San Antonio in February of 1877. Subsequently, Bexar County experienced economic growth and an influx of immigrants that bolstered the community's prosperity. Five additional railroads were

completed by 1900, including the International-Great Northern (Long 2010b). By 1880, the population of San Antonio had grown to 20,550. The majority of the immigrants during the Reconstruction period were Anglo-Americans from the southern states who were seeking new socioeconomic opportunities. In a census from 1887 entitled *The First Annual Report of the Agricultural Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics, and History*, the ethnic breakdown of the city of San Antonio was recorded in the following figures: “Americans 26,061; colored [African-Americans] 3,395; English 606; Germans 6,146; French 564; Danes 26; Hebrews 90; Irish 1,022; Italians 171; Mexicans 7,688; Spanish 101; Swedes 30; Norwegians 12; Poles 447; Russians 64; Chinese 19; of all other nations 745” (Long 2010b). To accommodate the needs of a growing populace, the town had 10 schools and more than 60 teachers by 1890 (Long 2010b).

As a result of the booming cattle industry and military presence, San Antonio hit its economic stride in the 1880s as evinced by an episode of modernization in its gilded-age infrastructure. Streets were paved, telephone systems and a city water supply were established, hospitals and a power plant were planned, and civic government and utilities were put into place. The longest continuously published news outlet in the county, the *San Antonio Express-News*, was first published in 1865 and went from a circulation of 300 daily and 800 weekly subscribers in the mid-1880s to 13,100 daily and 18,800 subscribers by 1906 (Donecker 2010). The railroads also contributed to the growth of the towns of Macdona, Von Ormy, Cassin, Atascosa, Thelma, Beckman, Luxello, Converse, and Kirby (Long 2010b). By the late 1880s, the Industrial Revolution reached San Antonio, which had four breweries, four ice factories, three book binderies, three tanneries, and an iron foundry (Long 2010b). Notable businesses included Lone Star Brewery, Alamo Cement Company, and Pioneer Flour Mills, and Bexar County had 328 factories in operation by 1920 (Long 2010b).

Between the years of 1885 and 1891, more than 54.6 hectares (135.0 acres) were offered to the US War Department for a permanent army post to be constructed. This post included a military headquarters, hospital, artillery, and infantry quarters and would be later named Fort Sam Houston in honor of General Sam Houston. At the onset of the Spanish-American War, Theodore Roosevelt’s famous “Rough Riders,” otherwise known as the First US Volunteer Cavalry, were formed and trained at Fort Sam Houston (Cutrer 2010). The turn of the century saw exponential population growth in San Antonio from 53,321 in 1900 to 96,614 by 1910, making it the largest populated city in Texas. With the chaos brought on by the Mexican Revolution during the early 1910s came an increase of Mexican immigrants pursuing better opportunities in Texas. To accommodate the needs of a large Hispanic population, several Spanish-language newspapers were set in print, such as *La Prensa* in 1913 (Long 2010b). These publishers provided the backbone of Hispanic culture by covering local and Mexican politics and printed news of local Mexican-American organizations like La Gran Liga Mexicanista, Liga Femenil Mexicanista, La Agrupación Protectora Mexicana, La Liga Protectora Mexicana, and Orden Hijos de America (Pycior 2010).

Mark Twain once identified San Antonio as one of the “four unique cities” in the US along with San Francisco, Boston, and New Orleans. Undoubtedly, this was due to the ethnic diversity of German, Hispanic, African-American, and Anglo-American cultures and their influences on

politics, customs, Victorian architecture, cuisine, and languages within the town. Germans constituted the largest ethnic group to immigrate from Europe. Most of the German settlers were experienced farmers, educated professionals, skilled tradesmen, and of the middle class (Jordan 2010). Most settled in a fragmented belt across Texas, and a large percentage ended up forming a nucleus in Bexar County as a result of chain migration. The popularity of immigrant guide books written by charismatic pioneers like Johann Friedrich Ernst, the “father of immigrants,” wooed potential immigrant families (Jordan 2010). These families brought a religious pallet of denominations composed of Catholics, Methodists, Lutherans, Jews, and atheists. German musical influences were absorbed into the San Antonio cultural fabric as early as the 1840s. The Beethoven Männerchor, a German men’s choir, was founded at this time. In 1874, a number of German musicians formed the first orchestra in the region and played the first state Saengerfest in San Antonio, which predates the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra by almost 60 years (Jordan 2010; Long 2010b). German architecture abounded in the city, the most prominent area being a 22-block Victorian neighborhood now known as the King William Historic District. Named after Prussian King Wilhelm I, this district is known for its unique 19th-century architecture and German heritage (Long 2010b). In the 1990 census, Germans were the third-largest origin group in the state with over 2,951,726 people claiming German ancestry (Jordan 2010).

By the early 20th century, San Antonio had grown from a crumbling Spanish frontier post to a well populated industrial and military city. The agricultural and ranching economies in Bexar County were booming as well, adding to the prosperity. The number of farms almost tripled from 1880 to 1910, when a census recorded 3,205 tenable farms with more than 800,000 improved, farmable acres (Long 2010b). Crops included corn, milo, hergari, cane, citrus fruits, and oats, and ranching focused on beef, dairy cattle, and poultry. Cotton has been a staple crop in the county since the 1880s; however, the cotton industry peaked in 1926, when 27,505 bales were produced (Long 2010b). Several factors were to blame for the crash of the cotton industry in the 1930s, such as poor farming techniques, the Great Depression, the Dust Bowl, and the introduction of the boll weevil beetle. However, a new product, mohair (a fabric made of the silky hair of the angora goat that is typically mixed with sheep wool), became an agricultural staple in the county and was shipped out to markets all over the United Kingdom and the American Midwest (Long 2010b). After oil was discovered in 1889, more than 13,000 wells were drilled in Bexar County; in 1991 alone, more than a century later, 32,548,292 barrels were produced (Long 2010b).

Although the years between 1920 and World War II were economically devastating, technological advancements in agricultural mechanization had increased significantly. The advent of farm machinery such as the tractor, combine, and harvester revolutionized the efficiency of the planting cycles, and many tasks that were once based upon difficult manual labor were now alleviated with such machines. Around the beginning of World War II, Bexar County led the state in mechanized farming. Tenant farming also increased during this period. In the late 19th century, only 10% of farmers were tenants; this figure increased to 50% by 1930 (Long 2010b). The farming labor force was dominated by persons of Mexican descent, while the majority of farm owners and leaseholders were of Anglo descent. As the mechanization of farms progressed, many laborers were released into the industrial sectors.

The stock market crash of 1929 had a substantial impact on the local economy in Bexar County. Unemployment and hardship were commonplace and relief efforts were initiated by the federal and state governments, including the Federal Emergency Relief Act and the Texas Rehabilitation and Relief Commission, both of which were passed in 1933. Direct work relief was doled out to the unemployed through President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Works Progress Administration (WPA), National Youth Administration (NYA), and Public Works Administration (PWA). The CCC employed more than 50,000 Texans and emphasized natural resources, archeology, forest and soil conservation, and the construction of recreational parks. This included 31 state parks in Texas alone. As a result of these programs, many streets and sewers were paved, and parks and bridges were built. La Villita, once a Coahuiltecan village, sat at the center of early Spanish life in the city and was renovated with WPA funds in the 1930s; similarly, all the missions, including the Alamo, received comparable treatment (Long 2010b). By 1941, the WPA had also funded 5,181.6 meters (17,000.0 feet) of concrete improvements (including six bridges) downtown along the San Antonio River, known as "Paseo del Rio," or the San Antonio Riverwalk. Despite the economic tribulations caused by the Great Depression, the population of Bexar County rose to 500,460 citizens by 1950.

From the onset of World War II through the Korean War, Bexar County became known as an important military center by serving both the US Army and US Air Force. The San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center and Fort Sam Houston-Joint Base San Antonio serve as headquarters of the US Army. Other military buildings include the San Antonio Naval Recruiting District, the US Army Medical Command, the Medical Education and Training Campus, the Brooke Army Medical Center, and the Institute for Surgical Research: The Burn Center (Manguso 2010). More than 21,000 civilians were employed at Kelly Field during the height of World War II, and 6,800 men graduated from Kelly's Advanced Flying School from 1939 to 1943 (Long 2010b). The Brooke Army Medical Center is one of the premiere institutions of medicine in the country and serves a large retired military community based in San Antonio. The availability of health care providers and hospitals and dozens of institutions of higher education have made Bexar County an appealing place for veterans to live since the mid-20th century.

Today, Bexar County is known for its numerous centers of higher education. During San Antonio's tenure as the provincial capital, the Spanish-speaking settlers established several private and free schools. In 1789, José Francisco de la Mata was "led by pity for the ignorance of the youth in the villa," and petitioned the *cabildo*, or town council, to defray funds for a private school (Wright 1916). In the early 19th century, many Anglo-American settlers immigrated into Bexar County under Stephan F. Austin's *empresario* land grant, and by 1828, the McClure's School was founded to serve the growing Anglo community (Long 2010b). These schools were mostly short-lived, and McClure's and several other schools closed during both the tumultuous revolutionary periods.

Many of the first schools were operated and funded by various religious groups, such as the Marianists. In 1852, the first Catholic bishop in Galveston ordered the Marianists to open a private charter school in San Antonio, and in 1855, they bought the 36.4 hectares (90.0 acres) surrounding the dilapidated Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña Mission (Wood

2010). By 1861, the mission had been completely refurbished into a school that operated under their influence until 1911. In 1888, they opened the San Fernando Cathedral (Wood 2010). To accommodate the needs of the German immigrants, the German-English School opened in 1858, and the Freedmen's Bureau School opened its doors to newly liberated slaves during the Reconstruction period (Wood 2010). In 1879, the Episcopalian Diocese of Texas opened St. Mary's Hall, the first public girl's school in the area. Several larger institutions of higher education opened after Word College was chartered in 1881. Since then, Our Lady of the Lake University was opened in 1912, St. Mary's University in 1924, Trinity University in 1952, and the University of Texas San Antonio in 1969. Two community colleges, the San Antonio College and St. Philip's College, opened their doors in 1925 and 1927, respectively. In 2018 to 2019, there were 489 public schools operating in Bexar County serving more 348,356 students, 85% of whom were Hispanic. In 2019, the county's public schools had a diversity score of 0.32, slightly below the state average of 0.41. Based on a census taken from 2013 to 2017, approximately 82% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school education, yet only 26% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.

From the 1850s to the 1950s, the citizens of Bexar County generally voted for Democratic leaders in both local and national elections. This trend reversed when Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower defeated Democrat Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 election. Voters went Democratic in the 1960, 1964, and 1968 elections in favor of John F. Kennedy and local Texan Lyndon B. Johnson. Republicans won the elections of 1972, 1980, 1984, and 1988, only to lose in 1992 and 1996 to Democrat Bill Clinton. George W. Bush took the 2000 and 2004 elections, while Barack Obama took back the county with Democratic votes in 2008 and 2012, and the trend continued in the 2016 election when Hilary Clinton won the county's vote. Today, there are more than 1,073,320 registered voters in Bexar County, albeit only 51% of them voted in the 2016 election.

There were 117,546 firms listed in the business census of 2012, and 71,287 of them were owned by minorities. In 2017, the poverty rate was 18% (39.7 million people), slightly above the national annual 12%. Today, the largest industries are all technology-based, including advanced manufacturing, aerospace, bioscience, information technology, new energy economy, financial services, and military and defense. There are currently four military bases in Bexar County—Brooks, Lackland, and Randolph Air Force bases and Fort Sam Houston. Aside from the military and technology, San Antonio is well known for being a commercial center and an agricultural hub that serves more than 47 surrounding counties. In a census from 2012, 2,457 tenable farms were listed in Bexar County covering more than 138,759.4 hectares (342,882.0 acres) of improved farmland. Principle livestock includes beef cattle, goats, poultry, horses, and sheep. The most profitable crops include grains, oilseeds, dry beans, peas, coastal hay, wheat, corn, and sorghum for grain. In 2012, the nursery and greenhouse commodity values towered over the value of sales from all other agricultural products, indicating a shift from farming to a more urbanized and industry-based labor force. The largest employers in San Antonio are mostly commercial businesses and include the H-E-B supermarket company. Food groups and the United Service Automobile Association collectively employ more than 20,000 people.

Since the 1980s, tourism has been a major contributor to the San Antonio economy and has provided tens of thousands of jobs. Notable theme parks like Fiesta Texas and SeaWorld

attract people from across the nation, and protected parks like the Alamo, the San Antonio missions, and the National Historical Park also serve as international tourist stops. Festivals occur throughout the year that embrace the area's Spanish roots, such as the Day of the Dead, Fiesta San Antonio, and the Texas Folklife Festival. The Riverwalk district attracts more than 11.4 million people annually, 80% of whom are from outside of Bexar County. In 2009, the healthcare industry in Bexar County was the third largest in the state, employing more than 5,000 workers. Medical institutions include the Santa Rosa Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, and the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

As of 2019, Bexar County was home to 1,958,841 residents, making it the 10th largest city in America. However, the population growth rate has slowed over recent years and has not gone over 3.0% since 2010. Hispanics dominate the ethnic makeup of Bexar County at 59%, Anglo-Americans at 30%, African-Americans at 8%, and Asians at 3%. The poverty rate is currently 16%, slightly above the national average. Because of its large Hispanic population, San Antonio has been at the forefront of the civil rights movement. By the 1940s, the military integrated its troops and the "cities accommodations" were available to Mexican-Americans (Jasinski 2010). In 1953, San Antonio elected its first Mexican-American city council member Henry B. Gonzalez, who outspokenly campaigned for civil rights and to end segregation. Later, Gonzalez was the first elected Tejano to the US House of Representatives. Desegregation came late to African-Americans in San Antonio; however, on March 16, 1960, it became the first city in the South to integrate its lunch counters by serving four African-American men. Shortly after, the San Antonio Interracial Committee was organized to implement and litigate a series of involuntary desegregations from public establishments. Overall, desegregation was a gradual and arduous process full of beatings, sit-ins, and arrests, but institutions like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) paved the way by helping to integrate city parks, golf courses, public swimming pools, and municipal bus and train stations.

4.0 PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

Prior to initiating fieldwork, Horizon personnel reviewed the THC's online *Texas Archeological Sites Atlas* (TASA) and *Texas Historic Sites Atlas* (THSA), the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT) online *Historic Resources Aggregator*, the National Park Service's (NPS) online *NPGallery* (NRIS), and the Texas State Historical Association's (TSHA) *The Handbook of Texas Online* for information on previously recorded cultural resources and previous cultural resources investigations conducted within a 1.6-kilometer (1.0-mile) radius of the project area. Based on this archival research, 26 previously recorded archeological sites, one historic property individually listed on the NRHP, one historic-archeological district listed on the NRHP, two cemeteries, and one potential alignment of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail are located within an approximately 1.6-kilometer (1.0-mile) radius of the project area (Figure 5; Table 2) (THC 2025). The majority of these previously recorded cultural resources are located well beyond the boundaries of the project area and would not be disturbed as a result of the undertaking.

One known archeological site, 41BX276, is located partially within the current project area that represents a potential alignment of the historic San José Acequia, a Spanish-Colonial irrigation ditch that served the final location of Mission San José (Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo) and was completed around 1730 (CoSA 2025). The canal began "0.8 mile south of Mission Concepción, just above a ford of the [San Antonio] river for the Mission Road crossing" (Cox 2005). It drew its water from a diversion dam located "approximately 1,400 feet below the confluence of San Pedro Creek and the San Antonio River" and the ditch itself followed the river's "contours southward to pass west of the mission compound" where it "veered slightly to the east, returning to the river just to the north of Espada Dam" (Cox 2005). The acequia measured approximately 4.8 kilometers (3.0 miles) in length. In addition to providing irrigation for crops, it supplied water to the mission's cattle and to a mill constructed on mission property circa (ca.) 1790. Remnants of the mill were discovered by archeologists in the 1930s, and their location confirmed "the acequia's path ran north of the mission's north wall, then southward along the east wall" (Cox 2005). The acequia was prone to washouts at its diversion dam and was abandoned after the Civil War, though a reconstruction of the waterwheel mill is located along the northern wall of the mission. As mapped on the THC's TASA, the San José Acequia, as designated by archeological site 41BX276, passes north-northwest to south-southeast through the westernmost corner of the project area and appears to have been filled in both within the project area and in the surrounding area as a result of urban development.

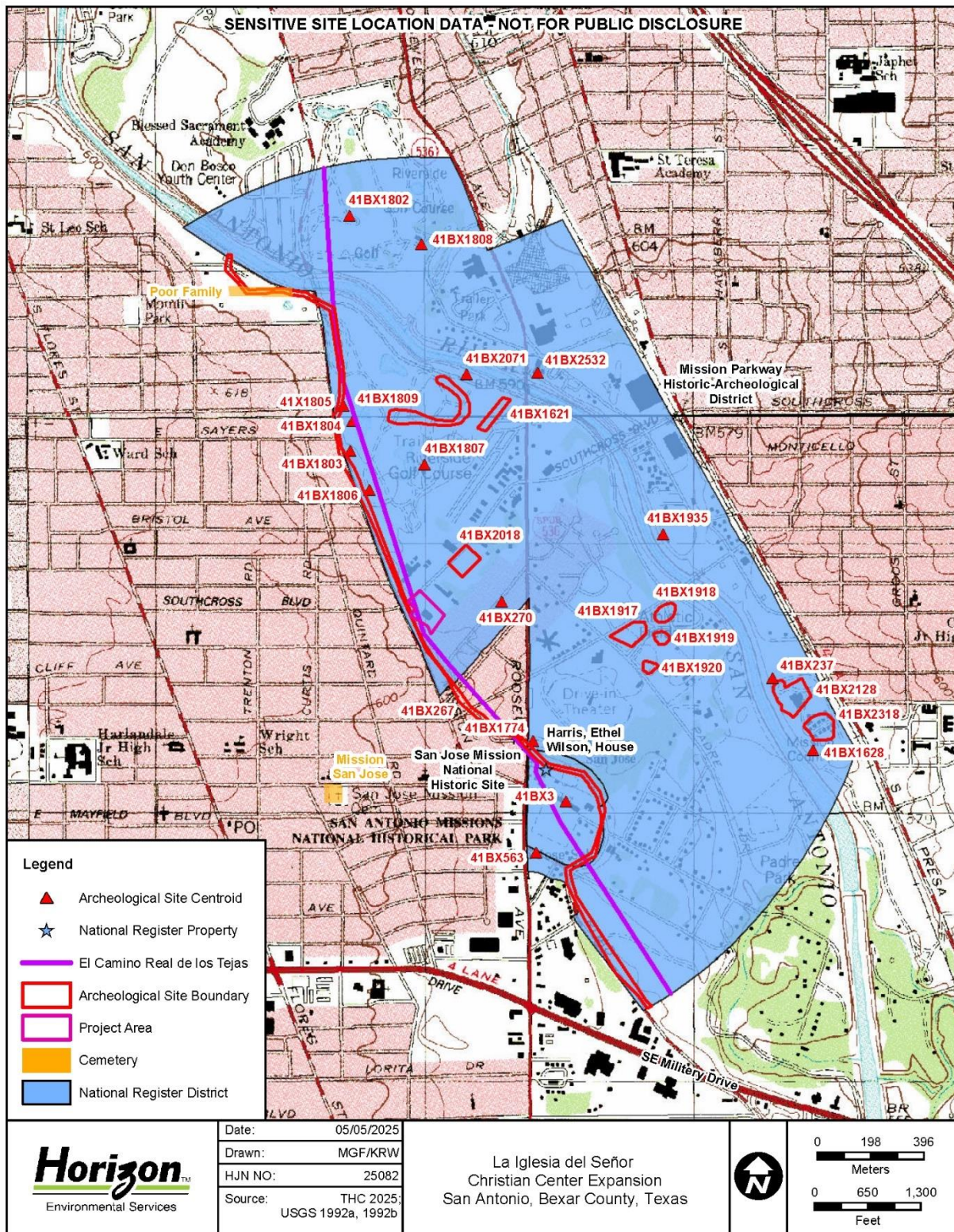


Table 2. Summary of Known Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile of Project Area

Site No./Name	Site Type	NRHP/SAL Eligibility Status ¹	Distance/Direction from Project Area	Potential to be Impacted by Project?
<i>Archeological Sites</i>				
41BX3	Historic Spanish-Colonial mission (Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo) (built ca. 1768)	Determined eligible (contributing element of Mission Parkway historic district)	0.5 miles southeast	No
41BX237	Historic bath house (Hot Wells Bath House) (built ca. 1893)	Determined eligible	0.8 miles east-southeast	No
41BX267	Historic irrigation ditch (San José Acequia) (early 18th to mid-19th century)	Determined eligible (contributing element of Mission Parkway historic district)	Within project area	No
41BX270	Historic-age house (Bustillo House) (late 19th century)	Determined eligible (contributing element of Mission Parkway historic district)	0.1 miles east	No
41BX563	Part of historic Spanish-Colonial mission (Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo) (built ca. 1768)	Determined eligible (contributing element of Mission Parkway historic district)	0.6 miles south-southeast	No
41BX1621	Aboriginal lithic scatter (Middle Archaic)	Undetermined	0.4 miles north-northeast	No
41BX1628	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric)	Undetermined	0.9 miles southeast	No
41BX1774	Historic-age residence (early 20th century)	Determined ineligible	0.4 miles southeast	No
41BX1802	Historic-age acequia (unknown acequia; possibly a branch of the San José Acequia?) (undetermined historic; possibly early 18th to mid-19th century)	Undetermined	0.9 miles north	No

Table 2. Summary of Known Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile of Project Area (cont.)

Site No./Name	Site Type	NRHP/SAL Eligibility Status¹	Distance/Direction from Project Area	Potential to be Impacted by Project?
<i>Archeological Sites</i>				
41BX1803	Historic-age domestic debris scatter (early to mid-20th century)	Determined ineligible	0.3 miles north-northwest	No
41BX1804	Historic-age domestic debris scatter (early to mid-20th century)	Determined ineligible	0.4 miles north-northwest	No
41BX1805	Historic-age domestic debris scatter (possibly early to mid-20th century)	Determined ineligible	0.5 miles north-northwest	No
41BX1806	Historic-age domestic debris scatter (early to mid-20th century)	Determined ineligible	0.3 miles north-northwest	No
41BX1807	Historic-age domestic debris scatter (early to mid-20th century)	Determined ineligible	0.3 miles north	No
41BX1808	Historic-age trash scatter (late 19th century; ca. 1880s)	Determined ineligible	0.8 miles north	No
41BX1809	Historic-age homestead and domestic debris scatter (early to mid-20th century)	Determined ineligible	0.4 miles north	No
41BX1917	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric); historic-age domestic debris scatter (late 19th to early 20th centuries)	Determined ineligible	0.4 miles east-southeast	No
41BX1918	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric); historic-age domestic debris scatter (late 19th to early 20th centuries)	Determined ineligible	0.5 miles east	No
41BX1919	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric); historic-age domestic debris scatter (late 19th to early 20th centuries)	Determined ineligible	0.5 miles east-southwest	No
41BX1920	Aboriginal campsite (Late Archaic); historic-age acequia (probable branch of San José Acequia) (early 18th to mid-19th century)	Determined eligible	0.5 miles east-southeast	No

Table 2. Summary of Known Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile of Project Area (cont.)

Site No./Name	Site Type	NRHP/SAL Eligibility Status ¹	Distance/Direction from Project Area	Potential to be Impacted by Project?
<i>Archeological Sites</i>				
41BX1935	Aboriginal lithic scatter (possibly Middle Archaic)	Recommended ineligible	0.5 miles east	No
41BX2018	Historic-age baseball field (mid-20th century; ca. 1950s-60s)	Undetermined	0.1 miles northwest	No
41BX2071	Aboriginal lithic and faunal bone scatter (undetermined prehistoric)	Undetermined (reported destroyed)	0.5 miles north-northeast	No
41BX2128	Aboriginal lithic scatter (undetermined prehistoric)	Determined ineligible within investigated area	0.8 miles east-southeast	No
41BX2318	Historic-age house foundation (late 19th to early 20th centuries); historic-age cabins associated with Hot Wells resort (built after 1925)	Undetermined	0.9 miles southeast	No
41BX2532	Historic-age subsurface erosion-control feature (mid-20th century; ca. 1955-1963)	Recommended ineligible	0.6 miles north-northeast	No
<i>Listed NRHP Historic Properties</i>				
Ethel Wilson Harris House	Historic house (built ca. 1856)	Listed on NRHP	0.4 miles southeast	No
Mission Parkway Historic-Archeological District	Prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic archeological district	Listed on NRHP (84 contributing resources)	Within project area	No (no contributing resources within project area)
<i>Cemeteries</i>				
Mission San José Cemetery (BX-C013)	Cemetery	N/A	0.4 miles southwest	No
Poor Family Cemetery (BX-C340)	Cemetery	N/A	0.7 miles north-northwest	No
<i>National Historic Trails</i>				
El Camino Real de los Tejas	Spanish-Colonial roadway (17th to 19th centuries)(National Historic Trail	Adjacent to project area	Possibly

- ¹ Determined eligible/ineligible = Site determined eligible/ineligible by SHPO
Recommended eligible/eligible = Site recommended as eligible/ineligible by site recorder and/or sponsoring agency but eligibility has not been determined by SHPO
Undetermined = Eligibility not assessed or no information available

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

SAL State Antiquities Landmark

SHPO State Historic Preservation Office

In addition, the project area is located within the Mission Parkway Historic-Archeological District, a historic district listed on the NRHP that covers a vast area extending approximately 14.5 kilometers (9.0 miles) along the San Antonio River roughly from Roosevelt Park north of Interstate Highway (IH) 10 southward to the confluence of the San Antonio River and Minita Creek. The Mission Parkway Historic-Archeological District encompasses as many as 84 individual prehistoric and historic-age archeological sites, historic-age residential and commercial buildings, bridges, wells, dams, an aqueduct, worlds' fairgrounds, a park, a military complex, a cockfighting pit, cemeteries, a plane crash, a municipal airport, several Spanish missions, the site of the Battle of Concepción, and several Spanish-Colonial acequias. The San José Acequia, as designated by archeological site 41BX267 that passes through the western corner of the current project area, is considered to be a contributing resource of the Mission Parkway Historic-Archeological District. None of the other contributing resources of this historic-archeological district are located within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the current project area.

Examination of historical US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dating from 1959 to the present and aerial photographs dating from 1939 to the present indicate that one standing structure of potentially historic age (i.e., 50 years of age or older) may be located within the boundaries of the project area (THC 2025). The former warehouse building that currently houses La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center was originally constructed between 1973 and 1983 and therefore may be of historic age (i.e., if it was constructed during or prior to 1975). Prior to construction of the warehouse, the parcel represented by the project area had remained undeveloped. The storage lot on the parcel immediately northeast of the project area was constructed in the late 1950s to early 1960s and appears to have contained a large warehouse or other commercial buildings along its northeastern edge from 1963 to as recently as 2021, but the buildings have since been removed and the lot appears to be unutilized at present.

Based on the TASA database, one prior cultural resources survey has been conducted within the limits of the project area (THC 2025). This prior survey was conducted in 1976 and sponsored by the THC, though very limited information is provided on the THC's TASA about this survey, and no information is available about its purpose, scope, or field methods employed. The survey covers a large area that is roughly coextensive with the Mission Parkway Historic-Archeological District, so it is likely the survey was related to defining the boundaries and contributing resources of this historic district. Given the large size of the prior survey, it was probably a reconnaissance-level survey, and the field methods employed likely would not meet modern intensive archeological survey standards.

Prehistoric archeological sites are commonly found in upland areas and on alluvial terraces near stream/river channels or drainages. Based on the physiographic setting of the project area on the high terraces and uplands along the southwestern edge of the San Antonio River valley, the project area would ordinarily be considered to have at least moderate potential for aboriginal archeological resources. Thick artificial fill deposits were deposited across the parcel possibly as early as the 1950s to 1960s when the adjacent lot to the northeast was developed or in the mid- to late 1970s or early 1980s when the warehouse that currently houses the Christian center was constructed within the project area. Prior disturbances from construction, use, and maintenance of the warehouse that currently houses La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, the surrounding parking lot, and overhead and subsurface utilities have likely disturbed sediments within the project area; however, these prior disturbances may not extend below the artificial fill deposits on the tract. As such, any natural sediment horizons below the artificial fill may retain their moderate or higher potential to contain archeological resources, though the current project would involve only relatively shallow ground disturbances and would not impact these more deeply buried sediment horizons.

Historic-age resources may occur in virtually any physiographic setting but are most common in urban areas and in rural settings suitable for agriculture. Based on the possible presence of a segment of the historic San José Acequia (41BX267) within the project area, it is Horizon's opinion that there exists a high potential for historic-age archeological or geoarcheological resources within the boundaries of the project area associated with the acequia. However, as discussed above, it is likely that any intact archeological resources of historic age within the project area are buried beneath a thick artificial fill section and would not be disturbed as a result of the current project.

5.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

On May 2, 2025, Horizon archeologists Kailey P. Berube and McKinzie Froese, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed a cultural resources survey within the project area to locate any cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking, specifically focusing on the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) within the western corner of the tract.

The project area consists of a mostly cleared parking lot partially covered in asphalt paving and gravels surrounding an existing warehouse building that has been repurposed to serve as the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center. Based on information provided by the developer, the parcel was known to contain thick sections of artificial fill materials deposited in the historical past to bring the lot to a level grade. The tract has been extensively disturbed from construction, use, and ongoing maintenance of the parcel in connection with the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, including construction of the warehouse building in which the Christian center is now housed, the surrounding dirt and asphalt parking lot, lighting fixtures and various subsurface utility lines, and deposition of thick artificial fill sections across the tract. In addition, according to the developer, a large pit had been recently excavated and subsequently filled in within the western corner of the project area in an attempt to locate a subsurface pipe during utility locating activities. This pit measured approximately 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) northwest to southeast by 4.7 meters (15.4 feet) northeast to southwest, covering an area of roughly 28.8 square meters (310.0 square feet), and was reportedly excavated to a depth of approximately 2.1 meters (7.0 feet) below surface. The outline of this pit is still discernable on the modern ground surface near the northeastern end of one of the two mechanical trenches (Trench 2) excavated during the current survey. Most of the tract has been largely denuded of vegetation within the heavily used areas, though dense grasses and weeds characterize the margins of the tract, and the parcel is surrounded on the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern sides by lines of deciduous hardwood trees and dense undergrowth. Visibility of the modern ground surface was generally poor (<30%) in the grassy areas and excellent (100%) in the devegetated areas, though the presence of asphalt pavement and gravels obscured visibility of the ground surface in many areas.

In addition to pedestrian walkover, for block-area projects the Texas State Minimum Archeological Survey Standards (TSMAS) require the excavation of a minimum of two shovel tests per 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) for projects measuring 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres) or less in size plus one additional shovel test per 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) above 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres)

(CTA 2020). Depending on field conditions, more shovel tests may be required in settings with a high potential for cultural resources (e.g., stream terraces, areas in proximity to known cultural resources), or fewer shovel tests may be necessary in areas with a low potential for cultural resources (e.g., steep slopes, extensively disturbed areas, heavily developed areas). As such, a minimum of five shovel tests ordinarily would be required within the current 1.1-hectare (2.6-acre) project area. Based on the extent of prior disturbances from construction, use, and ongoing maintenance of the parcel in connection with the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, including construction of the warehouse building in which the Christian center is housed, the surrounding dirt and asphalt parking lot, lighting fixtures and various subsurface utility lines, and deposition of thick artificial fill sections across the tract to bring the land surface to grade, no locations could be identified on the parcel where shovel testing would be feasible or productive. As such, no shovel tests were excavated during the survey.

The TSMASS also require mechanical trenching in stream terraces and other areas with the potential to contain buried cultural materials at depths below those that shovel tests are capable of reaching, such as beneath thick artificial fill sections in urban settings (CTA 2020). The TSMASS call for excavating one backhoe trench per two shovel tests within appropriate portions of the project area based on the shovel test densities presented above. Based on the anticipated depth of historical and modern fill deposits on the tract and the geomorphological focus of the survey on identifying buried remnants of the San José Acequia (41BX267) channel, mechanical trenching was the sole excavation method utilized during the survey. Relative to the shovel testing density required for a project area of this size, the TSMASS would require two to three mechanical trenches. Based on preliminary consultation undertaken with the CoSA's OHP prior to the survey, the OHP indicated that two trenches excavated within and in the vicinity of the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) in the western corner of the tract would be sufficient. Horizon excavated two mechanical trenches along the southwestern margin of the project area during the survey, thereby meeting the OHP's requirements for the project (Figure 6; Appendix A).

Trenches were excavated using a mini-excavator with a 20.3-centimeter- (8.0-inch-) wide bucket. Trench 1 was excavated southwest of the existing Christian center between the building and the parcel boundary, and Trench 2 was excavated in the far western corner of the tract within the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) as depicted on the THC's TASA database. Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 100.0 centimeters (39.4 inches) below surface, and Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 170.0 centimeters (66.9 inches) below surface, which was the maximum depth the mini-excavator was capable of reaching. During trench excavations, soil "lifts" (i.e., thin, subhorizontal layers) measuring approximately 10.0 centimeters (3.9 inches) in thickness were removed from across the entire trench, and the emerging trench walls and floor were thoroughly inspected for evidence of artifacts, cultural features, or anomalous soil horizons that may suggest the presence of buried land surfaces potentially associated with prehistoric or historic-age occupations. A sample of backfill removed from each trench was screened through 6.35-millimeter (0.25-inch) hardware cloth during trench excavation. A minimum of one 5.0-gallon bucket from every third excavator bucket load was screened, though all backfill from selected soil horizons was screened if the potential for subsurface archeological deposits was judged to be high. Due to the narrow width of the trenches, it was not possible to enter the trenches to clean

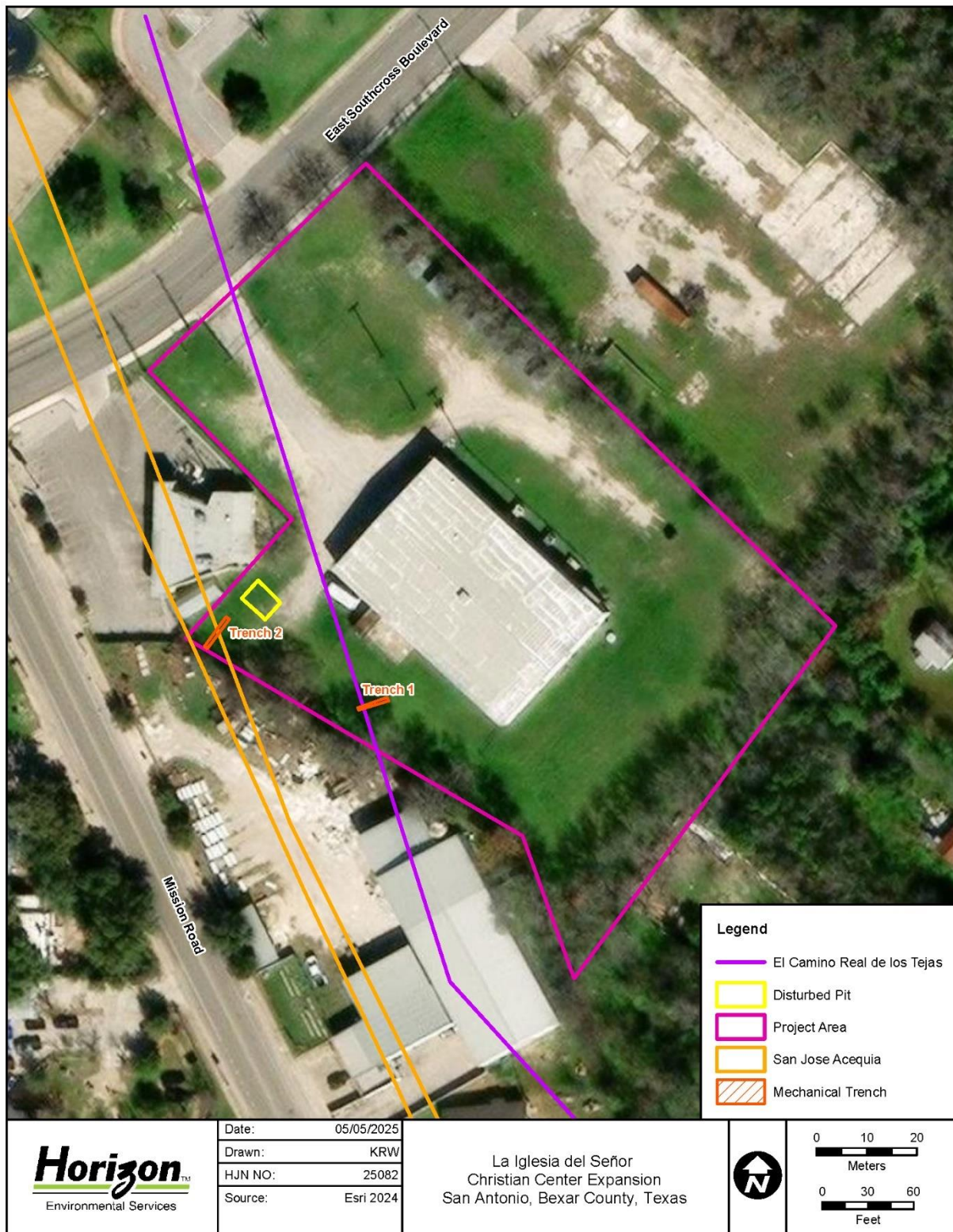


Figure 6. Locations of Mechanical Trenches Excavated within Project Area

sections of the trench walls to expose clear stratigraphic profiles, though the trench walls were inspected as best as possible. A standard mechanical trench form was completed for each trench detailing soil characteristics, stratigraphy, and the presence or absence of cultural materials. Color digital photographs were taken of each trench and profile exposure. After recording was completed, each trench was immediately backfilled and the ground surface restored as closely as possible to its original condition.

The mini-excavator was capable of penetrating the artificial fill zone that characterizes the upper 50.0 to 100.0 centimeters (19.7 to 39.4 inches) of sediments within the project area as well as underlying natural A- and B-horizons. As such, it is Horizon's opinion that mechanical trenching was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits.

An archeological site was considered to minimally consist of the presence of five or more artifacts and/or an intact cultural feature with either surface or subsurface provenience that are at least 50 years old within an area no greater than 30.0 by 30.0 meters (98.4 by 98.4 feet). The field archeologists exercised their professional judgement in determining whether artifact scatters represented by less than five artifacts or distributed over more than 30.0-meter (98.4-foot) intervals should be considered archeological sites. The field archeologists also exercised their professional judgement in determining whether a cultural feature or object should be documented as an archeological site. Archeological sites with clearly visible surface expressions were delineated based on the extent of surficial cultural resources and judgmental shovel testing to confirm the absence of subsurface archeological deposits. Archeological sites without clearly visible surface expressions and/or low surface visibility were delineated by excavating additional shovel tests extending in all cardinal directions from the initial discovery at intervals of no more than 15.0 meters (49.2 feet). In the latter case, site boundaries were defined by the presence of two consecutive negative shovel tests. For larger or more complex sites, additional shovel tests may be necessary to define site boundaries beyond just the four cardinal directions. If artifacts found at any given cultural resources locale (i.e., on the modern ground surface or within one or more adjacent shovel tests) did not meet the minimum definition for an archeological site, they were recorded as an isolated occurrence (IO) of artifacts rather than as an archeological site.

If archeological sites were encountered during the survey, a standard site recording form was used to record pertinent information on location, physiographic setting, and local environmental characteristics; types and quantities of artifacts observed; distribution and densities of artifacts; artificial and natural impacts; and the condition of surface and subsurface archeological deposits. A scaled sketch map was drawn that illustrates site boundaries; locations of shovel tests, cultural features, and/or material concentrations; as well as notable features of the landscape. The site was thoroughly photo-documented using color digital photography, and a photographic log was maintained of all photographs taken. Based on the information recorded on the standard archeological site recording form in the field, a *Texas Archeological Data Site Form* (for newly recorded sites) or *Texas Archeological Data Site Update Form* (for previously recorded sites) was completed by Horizon's laboratory personnel using the most current version of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory's (TARL) *TexSite* archeological data collection

software. The completed *TexSite* form was submitted to TARL, and a permanent site trinomial was obtained for newly recorded sites.

During the survey, field notes were maintained on terrain, vegetation, soils, landforms, survey methods, and mechanical trenching results. Digital photographs were taken, and a photographic log was maintained. Horizon employed a non-collection policy for cultural resources. Diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, historic-age materials with maker's marks) and non-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., lithic debitage, burned rock, metal scrap) were described, sketched, and/or photo-documented in the field and replaced in the same location in which they were found.

The survey methods employed during the survey represented a "reasonable and good-faith effort" to locate significant archeological sites within the project area as defined in 36 CFR 800.3.

6.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

On May 2, 2025, Horizon archeologists Kailey P. Berube and McKinzie Froese, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed a cultural resources survey within the project area to locate any cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking, specifically focusing on the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) within the western corner of the tract.

The project area consists of a mostly cleared parking lot partially covered in asphalt paving and gravels surrounding an existing warehouse building that has been repurposed to serve as the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center. Based on information provided by the developer, the parcel was known to contain thick sections of artificial fill materials deposited in the historical past to bring the lot to a level grade. The tract has been extensively disturbed from construction, use, and ongoing maintenance of the parcel in connection with the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, including construction of the warehouse building in which the Christian center is now housed, the surrounding dirt and asphalt parking lot, lighting fixtures and various subsurface utility lines, and deposition of thick artificial fill sections across the tract. In addition, according to the developer, a large pit had been recently excavated and subsequently filled in within the western corner of the project area in an attempt to locate a subsurface pipe during utility locating activities. This pit measured approximately 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) northwest to southeast by 4.7 meters (15.4 feet) northeast to southwest, covering an area of roughly 28.8 square meters (310.0 square feet), and was reportedly excavated to a depth of approximately 2.1 meters (7.0 feet) below surface. The outline of this pit is still discernable on the modern ground surface near the northeastern end of one of the two mechanical trenches (Trench 2) excavated during the current survey. Most of the tract has been largely denuded of vegetation within the heavily used areas, though dense grasses and weeds characterize the margins of the tract, and the parcel is surrounded on the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern sides by lines of deciduous hardwood trees and dense undergrowth. Visibility of the modern ground surface was generally poor (<30%) in the grassy areas and excellent (100%) in the devegetated areas, though the presence of asphalt pavement and gravels obscured visibility of the ground surface in many areas. Representative photographs of the project area at the time of the survey are presented in Figures 7 to 18.

Two mechanical trenches were excavated within the project area during the survey. Trench 1 was excavated southwest of the existing Christian center between the building and the



Figure 7. Overview of La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center within Central Portion of Project Area (Facing Southeast)



Figure 8. View of Driveway Entering Project Area (Facing Northwest)



Figure 9. Overview of Northwestern Corner of Project Area (Facing Northwest)



Figure 10. View of Northern Corner of Project Area (Facing North)



Figure 11. Overview of Northeastern Half of Project Area (Facing Southeast)



Figure 12. View of Southwestern Half of Project Area (Facing South)



Figure 13. View of Western Corner of Project Area (Facing West)



Figure 14. View of Southern Corner of Project Area (Facing South)



Figure 15. Overview of Eastern Corner of Project Area (Facing Northwest)



Figure 16. View of Western Portion of Project Area (Facing North)



Figure 17. Location of Large Pit Recently Excavated and Backfilled during Utility Relocations in Western Corner of Project Area (Facing Northwest)



Figure 18. View of Southeastern Corner of Christian Center (Facing Southwest)

parcel boundary, and Trench 2 was excavated in the far western corner of the tract within the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) as depicted on the THC's TASA database (Figures 19 to 27). Mechanical trenching confirmed the presence of thick sections of artificial fill materials along the southwestern margin of the project area ranging from 50.0 to 100.0 centimeters (19.7 to 39.4 inches) below surface. Natural A-horizon soils composed of highly calcareous sandy clay loam were observed in both trenches below the fill section, and the presence of an underlying weathered B-horizon suggests that the soil profile below the artificial fill deposits is consistent with the Patrick soil series mapped in this portion of the project area. The deepest soil zone (Zone 4) in Trench 2, which was excavated within the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267), exhibited some layered alluvial sediments composed of very dark grayish-brown clay loam interbedded with what appeared to be a thin lens of dissolved limestone. The limestone lens could simply represent an accumulation of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) as CaCO_3 nodules are abundant in the overlying A-horizon, though it is possible the layered alluvial sediments could represent the filled-in channel of the San José Acequia (41BX267). In any case, the layered alluvial sediments (Zone 4) in Trench 2 are buried between 120.0 and 170.0 centimeters (47.2 and 66.9 inches) below surface, and project-related ground disturbances in this portion of the project area would extend to a maximum depth of only 25.4 centimeters (10.0 inches) below surface in connection with construction of the parking lot. As such, the more deeply buried alluvial zone would not be disturbed by the project, and it is Horizon's opinion that mechanical trenching was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits.

The artificial fill deposits observed in Trenches 1 and 2 extending to depths of 50.0 to 100.0 centimeters (19.7 to 39.4 inches) below surface contain a mix of probable historic-age to modern trash. A total of 16 artifacts were observed in Trench 1, including a natural blue "Coca-Cola" bottle base embossed with an Owens-Illinois makers mark and "Texas," one US Air Force (USAF) tin Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate, one ceramic sewer pipe sherd, one historic-age vehicle headlight, one capped 5.1-centimeter (2.0-inch) square tubing fragment, one colorless glass shard, one red bottle glass shard, one iron wire nail, one barbed wire fence fragment, one red brick fragment, one rubber fragment, and roughly five ferrous metal fragments. A total of 23 artifacts were observed in Trench 2, including six patinated, colorless glass shards; one colorless glass bottle body fragment with a blue and white color applied label; one colorless glass body and heel fragment embossed with "Half Pint," five bricks and brick fragments, four concrete chunks, one metal screw, one unidentified ferrous metal object, one upholstery leather scrap, two pieces of black rubber scrap, and one rusted solenoid. None of the cultural materials exhibit strongly temporally diagnostic characteristics beyond broadly indicating 20th-century dates of manufacture. The materials were probably incorporated into the fill sediments deposited on the parcel. The fill deposits may have been deposited as early as the late 1950s when the parcel immediately northeast of the project area was developed, though the project area itself remained undeveloped until the mid- to late 1970s to early 1980s when the existing warehouse was constructed. The cultural materials observed in the artificial fill deposits simply represent trash deposits incorporated within the artificial fill section and do not reflect a historic-age or modern occupation or use of the landscape; as such, they do not warrant recording as an archeological site or evaluation of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 19. Location of Trench 1 Prior to Excavation (Facing East-Northeast)



Figure 20. Overview of Trench 1 (Facing East-Northeast)



Figure 21. Profile of Trench 1 (North-Northwest Wall Profile)



Figure 22. Sample of Artifacts Observed in Trench 1



Figure 23. View of Trench 2 During Excavation (Facing Northwest)



Figure 24. Overview of Trench 2 (Facing Southwest)



Figure 25. Profile of Trench 2 (Southeast Wall Profile)

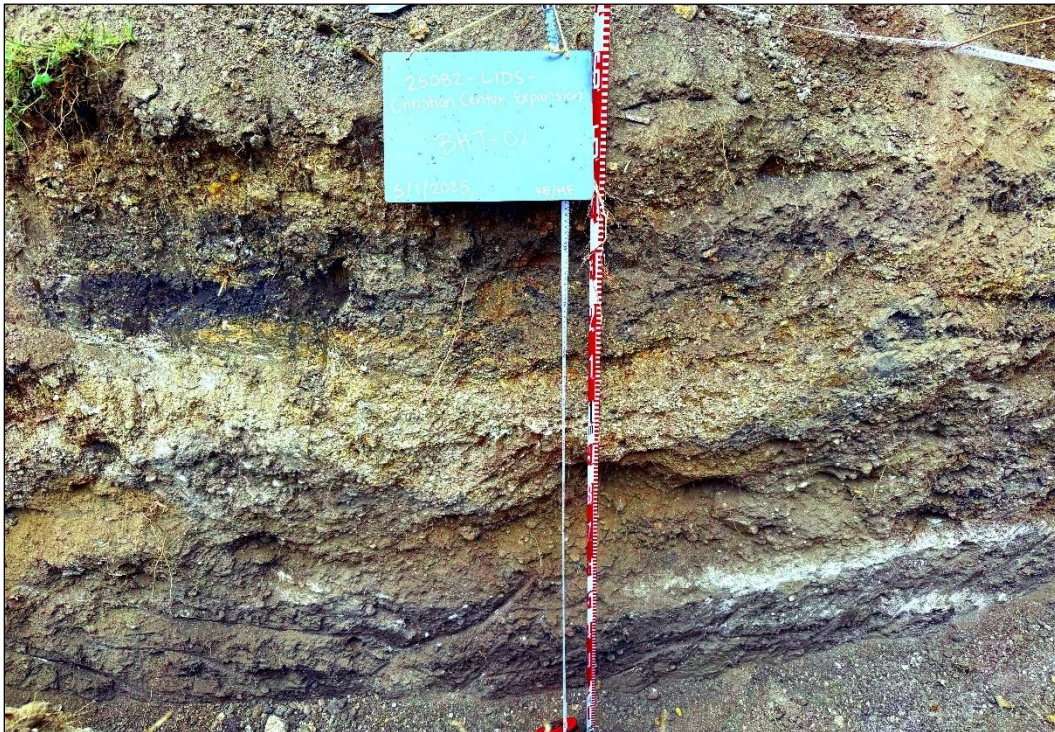


Figure 26. Profile of Trench 2 with iDStretch Color Enhancements (Southeast Wall Profile)



Figure 27. Sample of Artifacts Observed in Trench 2

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The archeological investigations documented in this report were undertaken with three primary management goals in mind:

- Locate all historic and prehistoric archeological resources that occur within the designated survey area.
- Evaluate the significance of these resources regarding their potential for inclusion in the NRHP and for designation as SALs.
- Formulate recommendations for the treatment of these resources based on their NRHP and SAL evaluations.

At the survey level of investigation, the principal research objective is to inventory the cultural resources within the project area and to make preliminary determinations of whether or not the resources meet one or more of the pre-defined eligibility criteria set forth in the state and/or federal codes, as appropriate. Usually, management decisions regarding archeological properties are a function of the potential importance of the sites in addressing defined research needs, though historic-age sites may also be evaluated in terms of their association with important historic events and/or personages. Under the NHPA and the Antiquities Code of Texas, archeological resources are evaluated according to criteria established to determine the significance of archeological resources for inclusion in the NRHP and for designation as SALs, respectively.

Analyses of the limited data obtained at the survey level are rarely sufficient to contribute in a meaningful manner to defined research issues. The objective is rather to determine which archeological sites could be most profitably investigated further in pursuance of regional, methodological, or theoretical research questions. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronological placement from archeological and, if appropriate, historical perspectives is essential for archeological evaluations. Because research questions vary as a function of geography and temporal period, determination of the site context and chronological placement of cultural properties is a particularly important objective during the inventory process.

7.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP are based on the criteria presented in 36 CFR §60.4(a-d). The four criteria of eligibility are applied following the identification of relevant historical themes and related research questions:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. [T]hat are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or,
- B. [T]hat are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- C. [T]hat embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- D. [T]hat have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The first step in the evaluation process is to define the significance of the property by identifying the particular aspect of history or prehistory to be addressed and the reasons why information on that topic is important. The second step is to define the kinds of evidence or the data requirements that the property must exhibit to provide significant information. These data requirements in turn indicate the kind of integrity that the site must possess to be significant. This concept of integrity relates both to the contextual integrity of such entities as structures, districts, or archeological deposits and to the applicability of the potential database to pertinent research questions. Without such integrity, the significance of a resource is very limited.

For an archeological resource to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must meet legal standards of eligibility that are determined by three requirements: (1) properties must possess significance, (2) the significance must satisfy at least one of the four criteria for eligibility listed above, and (3) significance should be derived from an understanding of historic context. As discussed here, historic context refers to the organization of information concerning prehistory and history according to various periods of development in various times and at various places. Thus, the significance of a property can best be understood through knowledge of historic development and the relationship of the resource to other, similar properties within a particular period of development. Most prehistoric sites are usually only eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, which considers their potential to contribute data important to an understanding of prehistory. All four criteria employed for determining NRHP eligibility potentially can be brought to bear for historic sites.

7.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR LISTING AS A STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK

The criteria for determining the eligibility of a prehistoric or historic cultural property for designation as an SAL are presented in Chapter 191, Subchapter D, Section 191.092 of the Antiquities Code of Texas, which states that SALs include:

Sites, objects, buildings, artifacts, implements, and locations of historical, archeological, scientific, or educational interest including those pertaining to prehistoric and historical American Indians or aboriginal campsites, dwellings, and habitation sites, their artifacts and implements of culture, as well as archeological sites of every character that are located in, on, or under the surface of any land belonging to the State of Texas or to any county, city, or political subdivision of the state are state antiquities landmarks and are eligible for designation.

For the purposes of assessing the eligibility of a historic property for designation as an SAL, a historic site, structure, or building has historical interest if the site, structure, or building:

1. [W]as the site of an event that has significance in the history of the United States or the State of Texas;
2. [W]as significantly associated with the life of a famous person;
3. [W]as significantly associated with an event that symbolizes an important principle or ideal;
4. [R]epresents a distinctive architectural type and has value as an example of a period, style, or construction technique; or,
5. [I]s important as part of the heritage of a religious organization, ethnic group, or local society.

The Antiquities Code of Texas establishes the THC as the legal custodian of all cultural resources, historic and prehistoric, within the public domain of the State of Texas. Under Part II of Title 13 of the Texas Administrative Code (13 TAC 26), the THC may designate a historic building, structure, cultural landscape, or non-archeological site, object, or district as an SAL if it meets at least one of following criteria:

- A. [T]he property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including importance to a particular cultural or ethnic group;
- B. [T]he property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. [T]he property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. [T]he property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in Texas culture or history.

Furthermore, the THC may designate an archeological site as an SAL if the site meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. [T]he site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
2. [T]he site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
3. [T]he site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
4. [T]he study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; or,
5. [T]he high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

The Antiquities Code of Texas defines all cultural resources on non-federal public lands in the state of Texas as eligible for evaluation to be designated as SALs. According to the Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas, which govern project review and issuance of permits under the statute, historic-age buildings and other aboveground historic-age resources must be listed on the NRHP or in the process of being nominated to the NRHP before they can be designated as SALs. Archeological sites do not have to be listed on the NRHP before they can be considered for designation as SALs and may be evaluated separately under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

7.4 SUMMARY OF INVENTORY RESULTS

On May 2, 2025, Horizon archeologists Kailey P. Berube and McKinzie Froese, under the overall direction of Jeffrey D. Owens, Principal Investigator, performed a cultural resources survey within the project area to locate any cultural resources that potentially would be impacted by the proposed undertaking, specifically focusing on the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) within the western corner of the tract.

The project area consists of a mostly cleared parking lot partially covered in asphalt paving and gravels surrounding an existing warehouse building that has been repurposed to serve as the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center. Based on information provided by the developer, the parcel was known to contain thick sections of artificial fill materials deposited in the historical past to bring the lot to a level grade. The tract has been extensively disturbed from construction, use, and ongoing maintenance of the parcel in connection with the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, including construction of the warehouse building in which the Christian center is now housed, the surrounding dirt and asphalt parking lot, lighting fixtures and various subsurface utility lines, and deposition of thick artificial fill sections across the tract. In addition, according to the developer, a large pit had been recently excavated and subsequently filled in within the western corner of the project area in an attempt to locate a subsurface pipe during utility locating activities.

This pit measured approximately 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) northwest to southeast by 4.7 meters (15.4 feet) northeast to southwest, covering an area of roughly 28.8 square meters (310.0 square feet), and was reportedly excavated to a depth of approximately 2.1 meters (7.0 feet) below surface. The outline of this pit is still discernable on the modern ground surface near the northeastern end of one of the two mechanical trenches (Trench 2) excavated during the current survey. Most of the tract has been largely denuded of vegetation within the heavily used areas, though dense grasses and weeds characterize the margins of the tract, and the parcel is surrounded on the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern sides by lines of deciduous hardwood trees and dense undergrowth. Visibility of the modern ground surface was generally poor (<30%) in the grassy areas and excellent (100%) in the devegetated areas, though the presence of asphalt pavement and gravels obscured visibility of the ground surface in many areas.

In addition to pedestrian walkover, for block-area projects the TSMASS require the excavation of a minimum of two shovel tests per 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) for projects measuring 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres) or less in size plus one additional shovel test per 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres) above 10.1 hectares (25.0 acres). Depending on field conditions, more shovel tests may be required in settings with a high potential for cultural resources (e.g., stream terraces, areas in proximity to known cultural resources), or fewer shovel tests may be necessary in areas with a low potential for cultural resources (e.g., steep slopes, extensively disturbed areas, heavily developed areas). As such, a minimum of five shovel tests ordinarily would be required within the current 1.1-hectare (2.6-acre) project area. Based on the extent of prior disturbances from construction, use, and ongoing maintenance of the parcel in connection with the La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center, including construction of the warehouse building in which the Christian center is housed, the surrounding dirt and asphalt parking lot, lighting fixtures and various subsurface utility lines, and deposition of thick artificial fill sections across the tract to bring the land surface to grade, no locations could be identified on the parcel where shovel testing would be feasible or productive. As such, no shovel tests were excavated during the survey.

The TSMASS also require mechanical trenching in stream terraces and other areas with the potential to contain buried cultural materials at depths below those that shovel tests are capable of reaching, such as beneath thick artificial fill sections in urban settings. The TSMASS call for excavating one backhoe trench per two shovel tests within appropriate portions of the project area based on the shovel test densities presented above. Based on the anticipated depth of historical and modern fill deposits on the tract and the geomorphological focus of the survey on identifying buried remnants of the San José Acequia (41BX267) channel, mechanical trenching was the sole excavation method utilized during the survey. Relative to the shovel testing density required for a project area of this size, the TSMASS would require two to three mechanical trenches. Based on preliminary consultation undertaken with the CoSA's OHP prior to the survey, the OHP indicated that two trenches excavated within and in the vicinity of the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) in the western corner of the tract would be sufficient. Horizon excavated two mechanical trenches along the southwestern margin of the project area during the survey, thereby meeting the OHP's requirements for the project.

Trench 1 was excavated southwest of the existing Christian center between the building and the parcel boundary, and Trench 2 was excavated in the far western corner of the tract within the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267) as depicted on the THC's TASA database. Mechanical trenching confirmed the presence of thick sections of artificial fill materials along the southwestern margin of the project area ranging from 50.0 to 100.0 centimeters (19.7 to 39.4 inches) below surface. Natural A-horizon soils composed of highly calcareous sandy clay loam were observed in both trenches below the fill section, and the presence of an underlying weathered B-horizon suggests that the soil profile below the artificial fill deposits is consistent with the Patrick soil series mapped in this portion of the project area. The deepest soil zone (Zone 4) in Trench 2, which was excavated within the mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX267), exhibited some layered alluvial sediments composed of very dark grayish-brown clay loam interbedded with what appeared to be a thin lens of dissolved limestone. The limestone lens could simply represent an accumulation of CaCO_3 as CaCO_3 nodules are abundant in the overlying A-horizon, though it is possible the layered alluvial sediments could represent the filled-in channel of the San José Acequia (41BX267). In any case, the layered alluvial sediments (Zone 4) in Trench 2 are buried between 120.0 and 170.0 centimeters (47.2 and 66.9 inches) below surface, and project-related ground disturbances in this portion of the project area would extend to a maximum depth of only 25.4 centimeters (10.0 inches) below surface in connection with construction of the parking lot. As such, the more deeply buried alluvial zone would not be disturbed by the project, and it is Horizon's opinion that mechanical trenching was capable of fully penetrating sediments with the potential to contain subsurface archeological deposits.

The artificial fill deposits observed in Trenches 1 and 2 extending to depths of 50.0 to 100.0 centimeters (19.7 to 39.4 inches) below surface contain a mix of probable historic-age to modern trash. A total of 16 artifacts were observed in Trench 1, including a natural blue "Coca-Cola" bottle base embossed with an Owens-Illinois makers mark and "Texas," one US Air Force (USAF) tin Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate, one ceramic sewer pipe sherd, one historic-age vehicle headlight, one capped 5.1-centimeter (2.0-inch) square tubing fragment, one colorless glass shard, one red bottle glass shard, one iron wire nail, one barbed wire fence fragment, one red brick fragment, one rubber fragment, and roughly five ferrous metal fragments. A total of 23 artifacts were observed in Trench 2, including six patinated, colorless glass shards; one colorless glass bottle body fragment with a blue and white color applied label; one colorless glass body and heel fragment embossed with "Half Pint," five bricks and brick fragments, four concrete chunks, one metal screw, one unidentified ferrous metal object, one upholstery leather scrap, two pieces of black rubber scrap, and one rusted solenoid. None of the cultural materials exhibit strongly temporally diagnostic characteristics beyond broadly indicating 20th-century dates of manufacture. The materials were probably incorporated into the fill sediments deposited on the parcel. The fill deposits may have been deposited as early as the late 1950s when the parcel immediately northeast of the project area was developed, though the project area itself remained undeveloped until the mid- to late 1970s or early 1980s when the existing warehouse was constructed. The cultural materials observed in the artificial fill deposits simply represent trash deposits incorporated within the artificial fill section and do not reflect a historic-age or modern occupation or use of the landscape; as such, they do not warrant recording as an archeological site or evaluation of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

7.5 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the survey-level investigations documented in this report, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, Horizon has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area that meet the criteria for designation as SALs according to 13 TAC 26 or for inclusion in the NRHP under 36 CFR 60.4. Horizon recommends a finding of “no historic properties affected,” and no further archeological work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking. However, human burials, both prehistoric and historic, are protected under the Texas Health and Safety Code. In the event that any human remains or burial objects are inadvertently discovered at any point during construction, use, or ongoing maintenance in the project area, even in previously surveyed areas, all work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery, and the THC should be notified immediately.

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APPENDIX A:

Mechanical Trench Data

Table A-1. Mechanical Trench 1

Trench No.: 1
UTM Coordinates¹: 549952 E, 3248914 N
Comment: Trench 1 was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest and measured 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) in length, and the trench was excavated to a depth of 100.0 centimeters (39.4 inches) below surface. Trench 1 was excavated on a relatively flat surface within a graded dirt parking lot roughly 20.0 meters (65.6 feet) east of and perpendicular to the mapped northwest-to-southeast-oriented mapped alignment of the San José Acequia (41BX367) in the western corner of the project tract. A potential alignment of El Camino Real de los Tejas is also mapped as running roughly north to south just outside the western project boundary. The trench was excavated to the southwest of the existing La Iglesia del Señor Christian Center building. Vegetation on the modern ground surface consisted of short grasses and weeds. The project area is currently utilized as a parking lot for the Christian center and has been heavily modified.

The upper sediment zones (Zones 1 and 2) consisted of heavily disturbed historic-age and modern fills. The A-horizon was located at 50.0 centimeters (19.6 inches) below surface (Zone 3), at which point the soils were consistent with the Patrick series (PaC). Cultural materials were observed in the disturbed fill horizons (Zones 1 and 2) and in the A-horizon (Zone 3). Artifacts observed consisted of a natural blue “Coca-Cola” bottle base embossed with an Owens-Illinois makers mark and “Texas,” one US Air Force (USAF) tin Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate, one ceramic sewer pipe sherd, one historic-age vehicle headlight, one capped 5.1-centimeter (2.0-inch) square tubing fragment, one colorless glass shard, one red bottle glass shard, one iron wire nail, one barbed wire fence fragment, one red brick fragment, one rubber fragment, and roughly five ferrous metal fragments. The total number of artifacts recorded was 16; however, backfill from the excavation was not systematically screened, and more artifacts were likely present in the spoil piles.

Zone	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Cultural Materials
1	0-25	Very disturbed, very dark grayish-brown fine silty clay loam; moderate subangular-blocky structure; friable, hard consistency; fine rootlet inclusions; clear, wavy boundary (fill)	Yes
2	25-50	Very disturbed, pale brown medium gravelly clay loam; weak, coarse, granular structure; friable, hard consistency; CaCO ₃ nodule inclusions; clear, wavy boundary (fill)	Yes
3	50-70	Dark grayish-brown medium sandy clay loam; moderate, granular structure; friable consistency; small to golf-ball-sized CaCO ₃ inclusions; clear boundary (A-horizon)	Yes
4	70-100+	Brown fine clay (B-horizon)	No

¹ All UTM coordinates are located in Zone 14 and utilize the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

cmbs = Centimeters below surface

CaCO₃ = Calcium carbonate



Figure A-1. Overview of Trench 1 (Facing East-Northeast)



Figure A-2. Profile of Trench 1 (North-Northwest Wall Profile)

Table A-2. Mechanical Trench 2

Trench No.: 2
UTM Coordinates¹: 549926 E, 3248933 N
Comment: Trench 2 was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 7.7 meters (25.3 feet) in length, and the trench was excavated to a depth of 170.0 centimeters (66.9 inches) below surface. Trench 1 was excavated on a relatively flat surface within a graded dirt parking lot within and extending eastward of the mapped northwest-to-southeast-oriented alignment of the San José Acquia (41BX267) within the western corner of the parcel. The trench was excavated behind the Supreme Kutz Barber Shop and paralleled the northwestern boundary of the parcel. Vegetation on the modern ground surface consisted of short grasses and weeds. The project area is currently utilized as a parking lot for the Christian center and has been heavily modified.

The upper sediment zones (Zones 1 and 2) consisted of heavily disturbed historic-age and modern fills. The A-horizon was located at 100.0 centimeters (39.4 inches) below surface, at which point the soils were consistent with the Patrick series (PaC). Cultural materials were observed in disturbed fill horizons (Zones 1 and 2) and in the A-horizon (Zone 3). Artifacts observed consisted of six patinated, colorless glass shards; one colorless glass bottle body fragment with a blue and white color applied label; one colorless glass body and heel fragment embossed with "Half Pint," five bricks and brick fragments, four concrete chunks, one metal screw, one unidentified ferrous metal object, one upholstery leather scrap, two pieces of black rubber scrap, and one rusted solenoid, for a total of 23 artifacts.

Zone	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Cultural Materials
1	0-60	Very disturbed, mixed dark grayish-brown, very dark grayish-brown, and grayish-brown sandy clay loam; fine, granular structure; friable consistency; clear, wavy boundary (fill)	Yes
2	60-100	Very disturbed grayish-brown clay loam with light yellowish-brown mottles; moderate, granular structure; friable consistency; clear, wavy boundary (fill)	Yes
3	100-120	Dark grayish-brown medium sandy clay loam; moderate, granular structure; friable consistency; small to golf-ball-size CaCO ₃ inclusions; clear boundary (A-horizon)	No
4	120-170+	Layered alluvial deposits with dissolved limestone interbeds over very dark grayish-brown clay loam; moderate, granular structure; firm consistency (probable B-horizon)	No

¹ All UTM coordinates are located in Zone 14 and utilize the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

cmbs = Centimeters below surface

CaCO₃ = Calcium carbonate



Figure A-3. Overview of Trench 2 (Facing Southwest)



Figure A-4. Profile of Trench 2 (Southeast Wall Profile)



**Figure A-5. Profile of Trench 2 with iDStretch Color Enhancements
(Southeast Wall Profile)**