

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

June 28, 2024

HDRC CASE NO: 2024-221
ADDRESS: 2602 N FLORES ST
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 1865 BLK 39 LOT S 83.34 FT OF 11 & 12
ZONING: IDZ-1, H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 1
APPLICANT: Christi Willome/WILLOME JASON P & CHRISTI
OWNER: Christi Willome/WILLOME JASON P & CHRISTI
TYPE OF WORK: Partial demolition, exterior modifications, the construction of an addition, and site modifications
June 04, 2024
APPLICATION RECEIVED: August 3, 2024
60-DAY REVIEW: Rachel Rettaliata
CASE MANAGER:
REQUEST:

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

1. Demolish the rear wall.
2. Modify the fenestration pattern of the front façade of the original structure.
3. Modify the fenestration patterns on the east and west elevations of the original structure.
4. Complete exterior modifications to the original structure.
5. Construct a 1-story rear addition.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 2, Exterior Maintenance and Alterations

1. Materials: Woodwork

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

2. Materials: Masonry and Stucco

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Paint*—Avoid painting historically unpainted surfaces. Exceptions may be made for severely deteriorated material where other consolidation or stabilization methods are not appropriate. When painting is acceptable, utilize a water permeable paint to avoid trapping water within the masonry.
- ii. *Clear area*—Keep the area where masonry or stucco meets the ground clear of water, moisture, and vegetation.
- iii. *Vegetation*—Avoid allowing ivy or other vegetation to grow on masonry or stucco walls, as it may loosen mortar and stucco and increase trapped moisture.
- iv. *Cleaning*—Use the gentlest means possible to clean masonry and stucco when needed, as improper cleaning can damage the surface. Avoid the use of any abrasive, strong chemical, sandblasting, or high-pressure cleaning method.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Patching*—Repair masonry or stucco by patching or replacing it with in-kind materials whenever possible. Utilize similar materials that are compatible with the original in terms of composition, texture, application technique, color, and detail, when in-kind replacement is not possible. EIFS is not an appropriate patching or replacement material for stucco.
- ii. *Repointing*—The removal of old or deteriorated mortar should be done carefully by a professional to ensure that masonry units are not damaged in the process. Use mortar that matches the original in color, profile, and composition when repointing. Incompatible mortar can exceed the strength of historic masonry and results in deterioration. Ensure that the new joint matches the profile of the old joint when viewed in section. It is recommended that a test panel is prepared to ensure the mortar is the right strength and color.
- iii. *Removing paint*—Take care when removing paint from masonry as the paint may be providing a protectant layer or hiding modifications to the building. Use the gentlest means possible, such as alkaline poultice cleaners and strippers, to remove paint from masonry.
- iv. *Removing stucco*—Remove stucco from masonry surfaces where it is historically inappropriate. Prepare a test panel to ensure that underlying masonry has not been irreversibly damaged before proceeding.

3. Materials: Roofs

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

4. Materials: Metal

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

5. Architectural Features: Lighting

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

6. Architectural Features: Doors, Windows, and Screens

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

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

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

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

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

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

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

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

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

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

8. Architectural Features: Foundations

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

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

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

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

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

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

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

9. Outbuildings, Including Garages

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

i. *Existing outbuildings*—Preserve existing historic outbuildings where they remain.

ii. *Materials*—Repair outbuildings and their distinctive features in-kind. When new materials are needed, they should match existing materials in color, durability, and texture. Refer to maintenance and alteration of applicable materials above, for additional guidelines.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Garage doors*—Ensure that replacement garage doors are compatible with those found on historic garages in the district (e.g., wood paneled) as well as with the principal structure. When not visible from the public right-of-way, modern paneled garage doors may be acceptable.
- ii. *Replacement*—Replace historic outbuildings only if they are beyond repair. In-kind replacement is preferred; however, when it is not possible, ensure that they are reconstructed in the same location using similar scale, proportion, color, and materials as the original historic structure.
- iii. *Reconstruction*—Reconstruct outbuildings based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. If no such evidence exists, the design should be based on the architectural style of the primary building and historic patterns in the district. Add permanent foundations to existing outbuildings where foundations did not historically exist only as a last resort.

11. Canopies and Awnings

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Existing canopies and awnings*—Preserve existing historic awnings and canopies through regular cleaning and periodic inspections of the support system to ensure they are secure.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Replacement canopies and awnings*—Replace canopies and awnings in-kind whenever possible.
- ii. *New canopies and awnings*—Add canopies and awnings based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. If no such evidence exists, the design of new canopies and awnings should be based on the architectural style of the building and be proportionate in shape and size to the scale of the building façade to which they will be attached. See UDC Section 35-609(j).
- iii. *Lighting*—Do not internally illuminate awnings; however, lighting may be concealed in an awning to provide illumination to sidewalks or storefronts.
- iv. *Awning materials*—Use fire-resistant canvas awnings that are striped or solid in a color that is appropriate to the period of the building.
- v. *Building features*—Avoid obscuring building features such as arched transom windows with new canopies or awnings.
- vi. *Support structure*—Support awnings with metal or wood frames, matching the historic support system whenever possible. Minimize damage to historic materials when anchoring the support system. For example, anchors should be inserted into mortar rather than brick. Ensure that the support structure is integrated into the structure of the building as to avoid stress on the structural stability of the façade.

12. Increasing Energy Efficiency

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. *Historic elements*—Preserve elements of historic buildings that are energy efficient including awnings, porches, recessed entryways, overhangs, operable windows, and shutters.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. *Weatherization*—Apply caulking and weather stripping to historic windows and doors to make them weather tight.
- ii. *Thermal performance*—Improve thermal performance of windows, fanlights, and sidelights by applying UV film or new glazing that reduces heat gain from sunlight on south and west facing facades only if the historic character can be maintained. Do not use reflective or tinted films.
- iii. *Windows*—Restore original windows to working order. Install compatible and energy-efficient replacement windows when existing windows are deteriorated beyond repair. Replacement windows must match the appearance, materials, size, design, proportion, and profile of the original historic windows.
- iv. *Reopening*—Consider reopening an original opening that is presently blocked to add natural light and ventilation.
- v. *Insulation*—Insulate unfinished spaces with appropriate insulation ensuring proper ventilation, such as attics, basements, and crawl spaces.
- vi. *Shutters*—Reinstall functional shutters and awnings with elements similar in size and character where they existed historically.
- vii. *Storm windows*—Install full-view storm windows on the interior of windows for improved energy efficiency.
- viii. *Cool roofs*—Do not install white or —cool roofs when visible from the public right-of-way. White roofs are permitted on flat roofs and must be concealed with a parapet.
- ix. *Roof vents*—Add roof vents for ventilation of attic heat. Locate new roof vents on rear roof pitches, out of view of the public right-of-way.

x. *Green Roofs*—Install green roofs when they are appropriate for historic commercial structures.

Standard Specifications for Original Wood Window Replacement

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

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Additions

1. Massing and Form of Residential Additions

A. GENERAL

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

B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

- i. *Subordinate to principal facade*—Design residential additions, including porches and balconies, to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of their scale and mass.
- ii. *Rooftop additions*—Limit rooftop additions to rear facades to preserve the historic scale and form of the building from the street level and minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. Full-floor second story additions that obscure the form of the original structure are not appropriate.
- iii. *Dormers*—Ensure dormers are compatible in size, scale, proportion, placement, and detail with the style of the house. Locate dormers only on non-primary facades (those not facing the public right-of-way) if not historically found within the district.

iv. *Footprint*—The building footprint should respond to the size of the lot. An appropriate yard to building ratio should be maintained for consistency within historic districts. Residential additions should not be so large as to double the existing building footprint, regardless of lot size.

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

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

A. GENERAL

i. *Historic context*—Design new additions to be in keeping with the existing, historic context of the block. For example, additions should not fundamentally alter the scale and character of the block when viewed from the public right-of-way.

ii. *Preferred location*—Place additions at the side or rear of the building whenever possible to minimize the visual impact on the original structure from the public right of way. An addition to the front of a building is inappropriate.

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

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

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

B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

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

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

3. Materials and Textures

A. COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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

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

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

B. INAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS

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

C. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS

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

4. Architectural Details

A. GENERAL

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

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

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

5. Mechanical Equipment and Roof Appurtenances

A. LOCATION AND SITING

i. *Visibility*—Do not locate utility boxes, air conditioners, rooftop mechanical equipment, skylights, satellite dishes, cable lines, and other roof appurtenances on primary facades, front-facing roof slopes, in front yards, or in other locations that are clearly visible from the public right-of-way.

ii. *Service Areas*—Locate service areas towards the rear of the site to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. Where service areas cannot be located at the rear of the property, compatible screens or buffers will be required.

B. SCREENING

i. *Building-mounted equipment*—Paint devices mounted on secondary facades and other exposed hardware, frames, and piping to match the color scheme of the primary structure or screen them with landscaping.

ii. *Freestanding equipment*—Screen service areas, air conditioning units, and other mechanical equipment from public view using a fence, hedge, or other enclosure.

iii. *Roof-mounted equipment*—Screen and set back devices mounted on the roof to avoid view from public right-of-way.

6. Designing for Energy Efficiency

A. BUILDING DESIGN

i. *Energy efficiency*—Design additions and new construction to maximize energy efficiency.

ii. *Materials*—Utilize green building materials, such as recycled, locally-sourced, and low maintenance materials whenever possible.

iii. *Building elements*—Incorporate building features that allow for natural environmental control – such as operable windows for cross ventilation.

iv. *Roof slopes*—Orient roof slopes to maximize solar access for the installation of future solar collectors where compatible with typical roof slopes and orientations found in the surrounding historic district.

B. SITE DESIGN

i. *Building orientation*—Orient new buildings and additions with consideration for solar and wind exposure in all seasons to the extent possible within the context of the surrounding district.

ii. *Solar access*—Avoid or minimize the impact of new construction on solar access for adjoining properties.

C. SOLAR COLLECTORS

i. *Location*—Locate solar collectors on side or rear roof pitch of the primary historic structure to the maximum extent feasible to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way while maximizing solar access. Alternatively, locate solar collectors on a garage or outbuilding or consider a ground-mount system where solar access to the primary structure is limited.

ii. *Mounting (sloped roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a sloped roof. Select collectors that are similar in color to the roof surface to reduce visibility.

iii. *Mounting (flat roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a flat roof to the maximum extent feasible. Where solar access limitations preclude a flush mount, locate panels towards the rear of the roof where visibility from the public right-of-way will be minimized.

Standard Specifications for Windows in Additions and New Construction

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

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

FINDINGS:

- a. The structure at 2602 N Flores is a single-story Craftsman-style box-with-canopy filling station built circa 1926 for Samuel Erlich. The structure first appears in city directories as a filling station owned and operated by Samuel Erlich. By 1929, 2602 N Flores was Liberty Service Station, with pump installed and gas supplied by the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The structure is oriented toward the southwest corner of the property facing the intersection of N Flores and W Russell and features a rectangular plan, a flat roof, brick and stucco cladding, and metal sconces. The front façade features a central entry door flanked by fixed windows. The property is designated as an individual landmark.
- b. CASE HISTORY – The property was previously reviewed by the Historic and Design Review Commission (HDRC) on January 18, 2023, for the final approval of a scope of work that is similar to the current proposal. The current applicant is a new property owner and the work proposed requires a new review by the HDRC.
- c. PARTIAL DEMOLITION – The applicant has proposed to demolish the rear wall of the south elevation and the rear portion of the east elevation to accommodate the construction of the addition. According to Guideline 6.A.i for Additions, filling in historic openings should be avoided, especially when visible from the public right-of-way. The rear elevation and the rear portion of the east elevation only features one door opening. This element is not visible from the public right-of-way. Staff finds the proposal acceptable given the location of the rear addition.
- d. FENESTRATION MODIFICATIONS: FRONT FACADE – The applicant has proposed to modify the fenestration pattern on the front façade of that original structure to feature a storefront window system with central double entry doors, flanked by two fixed windows on each side. The applicant has proposed to install fully wood salvage French doors that were found on site. The applicant has proposed to install storefront paneling on the front façade beneath the fixed windows. Guideline 6.A.i for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations states that applicants should preserve existing window and door openings. Avoid enlarging or diminishing to fit stock sizes or air conditioning units. Avoid filling in historic door or window openings. Avoid creating new primary entrances or window openings on the primary façade or where visible from the public right-of-way. Staff finds that the existing fenestration on the front façade is not original to the structure and the proposal is generally appropriate.
- e. FENESTRATION MODIFICATIONS: WEST ELEVATION – The applicant has proposed to modify the fenestration pattern on the west elevation to feature a row of transom/clerestory windows to match the existing openings on the east elevation. The west elevation will also feature Hardiboard cladding and painted signage that is not included in this application for review. Guideline 6.A.i for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations states that applicants should preserve existing window and door openings. Avoid enlarging or diminishing to fit stock sizes or air conditioning units. Avoid filling in historic door or window openings. Avoid creating new primary entrances or window openings on the primary façade or where visible from the public right-of-way. The existing elevation features a boarded central opening, a transom window opening without windows, and two boarded door openings. The existing elevation features an inset from the brick façade. Staff finds the proposal generally appropriate and finds that the applicant should submit final window and door material specifications for review and that the proposed cladding and painted signage should retain the existing inset and should be recessed at least 1-2 inches from the brick façade.

- f. **FENESTRATION MODIFICATIONS: EAST ELEVATION** – The applicant has proposed to modify the fenestration pattern on the east elevation to feature a row of transom/clerestory windows. The east elevation will also feature stucco or Hardiboard cladding and a painted mural. Guideline 6.A.i for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations states that applicants should preserve existing window and door openings. Avoid enlarging or diminishing to fit stock sizes or air conditioning units. Avoid filling in historic door or window openings. Avoid creating new primary entrances or window openings on the primary façade or where visible from the public right-of-way. The existing elevation features a boarded central opening, a transom window opening without windows, and two boarded door openings. The existing elevation features an inset from the brick façade. Staff finds the proposal generally appropriate and finds that the applicant should submit final window and door material specifications for review and that the proposed cladding and mural should retain the existing inset and should be recessed at least 1-2 inches from the brick façade.
- g. **AWNING INSTALLATION** – The applicant has proposed to install a detached awning along the front elevation and the west and rear elevations featuring a fabricated trellis support. The proposed awning will be 8'-3.5" in height and will extend beyond the width of the front façade. The total dimensions or materials for the structure have not yet been provided. Guideline 11.B.ii for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations states that applicants should add canopies and awnings based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. If no such evidence exists, the design of new canopies and awnings should be based on the architectural style of the building and be proportionate in shape and size to the scale of the building façade to which they will be attached. Staff finds that the original structure was modified several times to accommodate changes in use and the installation of a detached awning along the front façade of the commercial structure and the west and rear elevations is generally appropriate. Staff finds that the applicant should submit total dimensions, square footage, and the final material specifications to staff for review.
- h. **EXTERIOR MODIFICATIONS** – The applicant has proposed to rehabilitate the exterior of the existing structure. Guideline 2.B.i for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations states that masonry or stucco should be repaired by patching or replacing it with in-kind materials whenever possible. Utilize similar materials that are compatible with the original in terms of composition, texture, application technique, color, and detail, when in-kind replacement is not possible. EIFS is not an appropriate patching or replacement material for stucco. The applicant has proposed to repair the existing brick cladding and to install Hardiboard beneath the transom openings on the west elevation and Hardiboard or stucco beneath the transom window openings on the east elevation, leaving space for painted signage and a mural. The applicant has proposed to retain the existing exterior sconces. Staff finds the proposal appropriate and finds that the applicant should provide final material specifications to staff for review.
- i. **ADDITION: LOT COVERAGE** – The applicant has proposed to construct a 1-story rear addition. The existing structure is 739 square feet, and the proposed addition is 570 square feet. According to the Historic Design Guidelines, the building footprint for new construction should be limited to no more than 50 percent of the total lot area, unless adjacent historic buildings establish a precedent with a greater building to lot ratio. A building footprint should respond to the size of the lot. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- j. **ADDITION: MASSING AND FOOTPRINT** – The applicant has proposed to construct a rear addition that will extend past the footprint of the east and west elevations by approximately 5'-10" on the east side of the structure and 7'-5" on the west side of the structure, only for the rear portion of the addition. The original structure is 12'-1" in height and the proposed addition will total 11' in height. Guideline 2.B.ii for Additions states that new additions to non-residential and mixed-use structures should never result in the doubling of the historic building footprint. The proposed addition does not double the existing footprint. Guideline 2.B.i for Additions states that the height of side or rear additions should be limited to the height of the original structure. The property is a corner lot, and the original structure is oriented toward the intersection of N Flores and W Russel. The original structure previously featured a rear addition that extended past the primary structure's footprint on both the east and west sides. Staff finds that the proposal is generally appropriate due to the size of the lot and the unique site conditions.
- k. **ADDITION: ROOF** – The applicant has proposed to install a flat roof on the proposed addition. Guideline 2.A.iii for Additions stipulates that non-residential and mixed-use additions should utilize a similar roof pitch, form, and orientation as the principal structure for additions, particularly for those that are visible from the public right-of-way. Staff finds the proposal consistent with the Guidelines.
- l. **ADDITION: NEW WINDOWS AND DOORS: SIZE AND PROPORTION** – The applicant has proposed to install transom windows and half-lite doors on the addition. Guideline 2.C.i for New Construction states that applicants should incorporate window and door openings with a similar proportion of wall to window space as typical with nearby historic facades. Windows, doors, porches, entryways, dormers, bays, and pediments shall be

considered similar if they are no larger than 25% in size and vary no more than 10% in height to width ratio from adjacent historic facades. Staff finds the proposal generally appropriate.

- m. **ADDITION: RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS** – According to the Historic Design Guidelines, the primary façade of new commercial buildings should be in keeping with established patterns. Maintaining horizontal elements within adjacent cap, middle, and base precedents will establish a consistent street wall through the alignment of horizontal parts. Avoid blank walls, particularly on elevations visible from the street. No new façade should exceed 40 linear feet without being penetrated by windows, entryways, or other defined bays. That applicant has proposed a set of 5 transom windows on the west elevation of the primary structure and five (5) sets of half-lite doors with transom windows on the addition portion of the 62-foot-long west elevation and a set of five (5) transom windows on the primary structure and five (5) transom windows on the addition portion of the 62-foot-long elevation. The applicant has proposed four (4) transom windows and one (1) half-lite door on the rear elevation. Staff finds the proposal generally appropriate but finds that the applicant should submit updated elevation drawings showing the detailing of the front-facing portion of the rear addition.
- n. **ADDITION: MATERIALS: NEW WINDOWS AND DOORS** – The applicant has not submitted material specifications for the proposed doors and windows at this time. Guideline 3.B.i for Additions states that imitation or synthetic materials, such as vinyl siding, brick or simulated stone veneer, plastic, or other materials not compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure, may not be used. Staff finds the applicant should submit final product specifications for each door and window type to staff for review.
- o. **ADDITION: MATERIALS: FAÇADE** – The applicant has proposed to install Hardiboard siding on the proposed addition. Guideline 3.A.i for Additions stipulates that additions should use materials that match in type, color, and texture and include an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure whenever possible. Any new materials introduced to the site as a result of an addition must be compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original. Staff finds the proposal generally consistent with the Guidelines and finds that the applicant should submit final material specifications including the profile of the proposed siding to staff for review.
- p. **ADDITION: ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS** – The applicant has proposed to install a 1-story addition with Hardiboard cladding and detached awning. Guideline 4.A.ii for Additions states that additions should incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the architectural style of the original structure. Details should be simple in design and compliment the character of the original structure. Architectural details that are more ornate or elaborate than those found on the original structure should not be used to avoid drawing undue attention to the addition. Guideline 4.A.iii for Additions states that applicants should consider integrating contemporary interpretations of traditional designs and details for additions. Use of contemporary window moldings and door surroundings, for example, can provide visual interest while helping to convey the fact that the addition is new. Guideline 2.A.v recommends that for side or rear additions utilize setbacks, a small change in detailing, or a recessed area at the seam of the historic structure and new addition to provide a clear visual distinction between old and new building forms. Staff finds the installation of awnings to be appropriate but finds that the applicant should submit final material specifications to staff for review.
- q. **MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT** – Per Guideline 6.B.ii for New Construction, all mechanical equipment should be screened from view at the public right-of-way.
- r. **LANDSCAPING AND SITE WORK** – The applicant has proposed to install gravel surfacing at the front (southwest) corner of the lot, decomposed granite to the northwest and south sides of the lot, and ground cedar mulch at the northeast side of the lot. The applicant has proposed to install four parking spaces with decomposed granite surfacing on the northwest side of the lot along N Flores street. Additionally, the applicant has proposed to install limestone blocks at the front (southwest) corner of the lot, a fire pit with seating, modified goat tanks, bull rock in the planting strips, new steel fencing at the parking lot, planters, native plantings, and a shade sail. Staff finds the proposal generally appropriate but finds that the applicant should submit a final site plan showing the dimensions for any walkways and site work, material specifications for the bull rock, specifications for plantings, and material and height specifications for the proposed fencing and shade sails to staff for review. The landscaping plan shows modifications to the existing ADA ramps, staff finds that the final landscaping plan should accurately show the existing ADA ramps.
- s. **CURB CUT AND PARKING PAD** – The applicant has proposed to install four parking spaces with parking pavers on the north side of the lot along N Flores Street. Access to the proposed parking spaces will require a new curb cut on the north end of the N Flores Street property line. The property currently features a wide curb cut on the south end of the N Flores Street property line and no curb along the west end of the W Russell Place property line. Due to the site constraints on the property staff finds the proposal generally appropriate but finds that the applicant should submit dimensions for the proposed curb cut and parking spaces.

- t. SIGNAGE – The application materials include proposed signage that is not included in this review. The applicant is required to submit a separate Certificate of Appropriateness application for any proposed signage which includes height, dimension, material, and lighting specifications prior to the review and approval of any signage for this site.

RECOMMENDATION:

Item 1, staff recommends approval of the demolition of the rear wall based on finding c.

Item 2, staff recommends approval of the front façade modifications based on finding d with the following stipulation:

- i. That the applicant submits final material specifications for all the proposed windows and doors to staff for review prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on finding d.
- ii. That the applicant submits total dimensions, square footage, and the final material specifications for the front awning structure to staff for review and approval prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on findings g and p.

Item 3, staff recommends approval of the fenestration modifications to the east and west elevations based on findings e through f with the following stipulations:

- i. That the applicant retains the transom window openings on the east elevation based on finding f and submits updated elevation drawings to staff for review and approval prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.
- ii. That the applicant submits final material specifications for all the proposed windows and doors to staff for review prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on findings e and f.
- iii. That the proposed cladding, mural, and painted signage on the east and west elevations retains the existing inset from the elevation and the proposed cladding, mural, and painted signage is recessed at least 1-2 inches from the façade based on findings e and f.

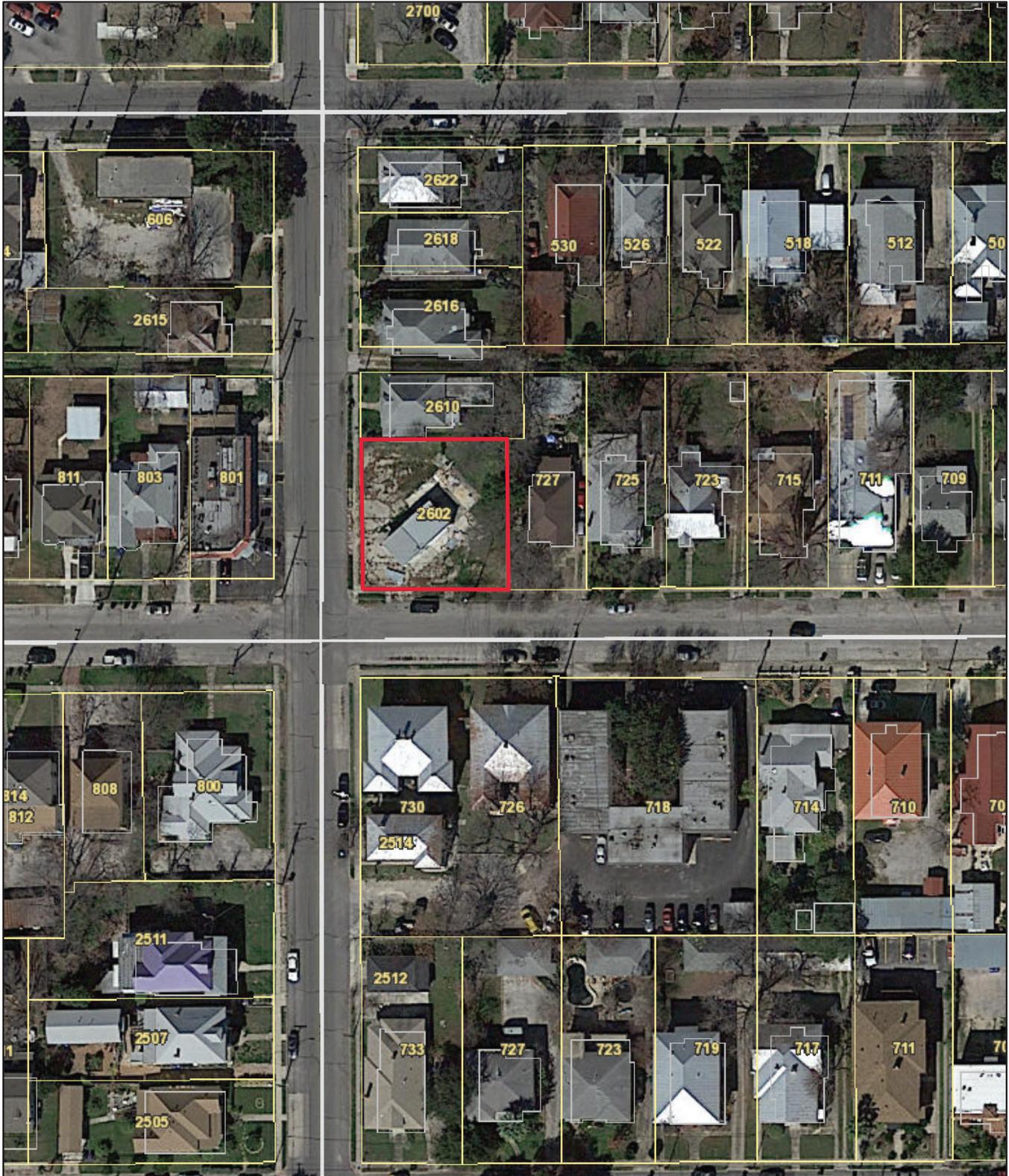
Item 4, staff recommends approval of the exterior modifications to the original structure based on findings g with the following stipulation:

- i. That the applicant submits final material specifications for the proposed cladding material to staff for review and approval prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on finding g.

Item 5, Staff recommends approval of the construction of a rear addition based on findings j through t with the following stipulations:

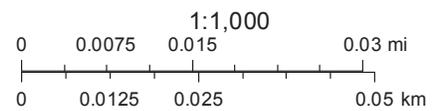
- i. That the applicant submits updated elevation drawings showing the detailing of the front-facing portion of the rear addition to staff for review and approval prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on finding m.
- ii. That the applicant submits final material specifications for all of the proposed doors and windows to staff for review prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on finding n.
- iii. That the applicant submits final material specifications including the profile of the proposed siding to staff for review and approval prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on finding o.
- iv. That the applicant submits a final site plan showing the dimensions for any walkways and site work, material specifications for the bull rock, specifications for plantings, accurate locations for the existing ADA ramps, and material and height specifications for the proposed fencing and shade sails to staff for review and approval prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on finding r.
- v. That the applicant submits dimensions for the proposed curb cut and parking spaces in a final measured site plan to staff for review prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness based on finding s.
- vi. That the applicant submits a separate application for signage with a comprehensive signage plan based on finding t.

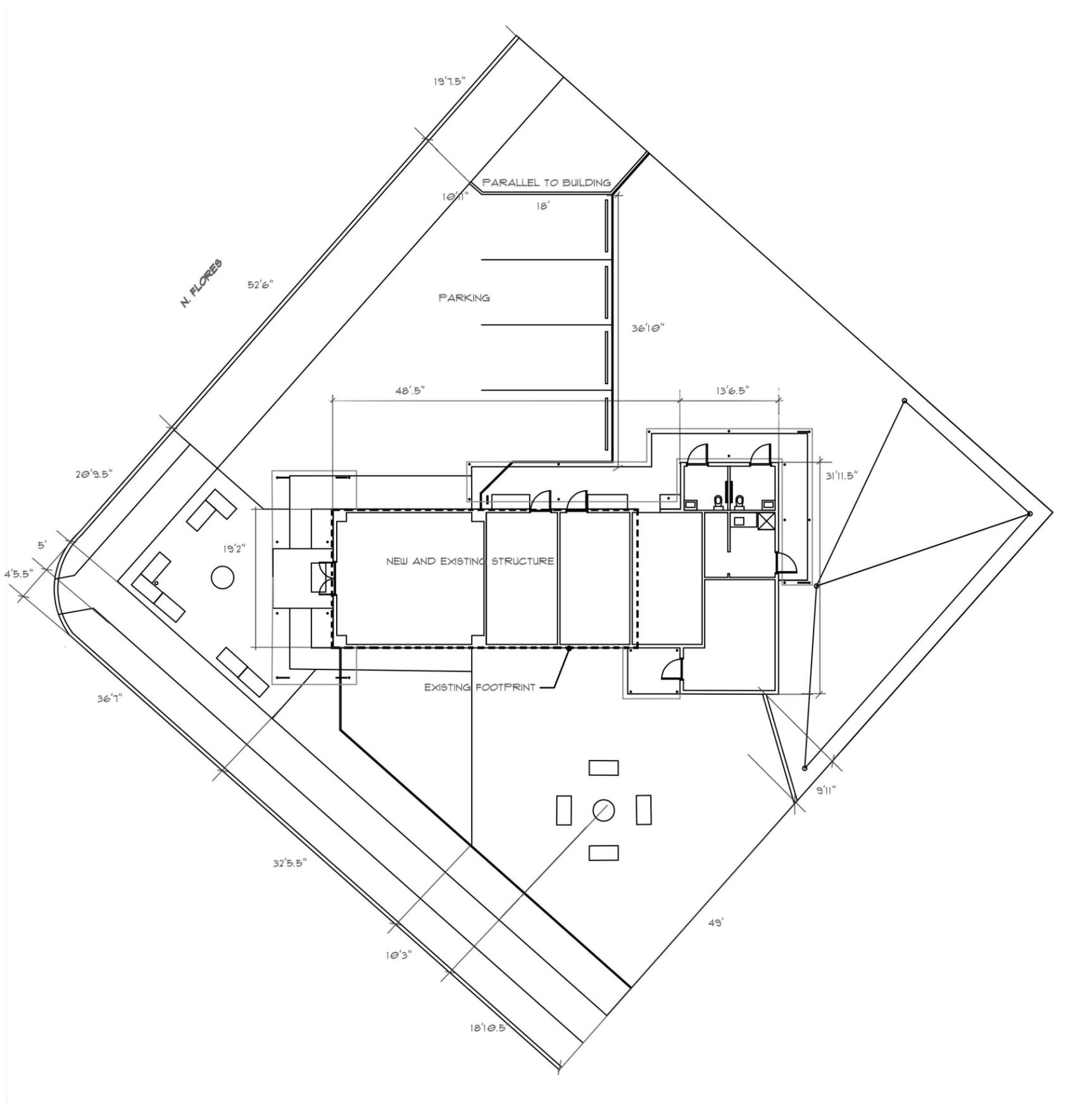
City of San Antonio One Stop



July 13, 2022

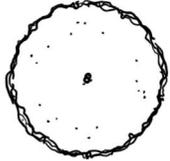
 User drawn lines



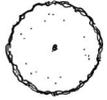


N. FLORES

-  POTTED SUCCULENT
-  RED YUCCA
-  FEATHER GRASS
-  LARGE GRASS SPECIES
-  PAMPAS GRASS
-  PRICKLY PEAR



NEW SHADE TREE



NEW UNDERSTORY

NEW STEEL FENCE
DECOMPOSED GRANITE

5' DIA. PLANTERS POPULATED BY TENANTS

GROUND CEDAR MULCH
SHADE SAILS

IMPROVED CONCRETE AT BUILDING PEREMETER

PARKING

MODIFIED GOAT TANK

TENANT GATE

NEW PRIVACY FENCE

SIGN

2X4 LIMESTONE BLOCK

GRAVEL TYPE 2.

BULL ROCK

DECOMPOSED GRANITE

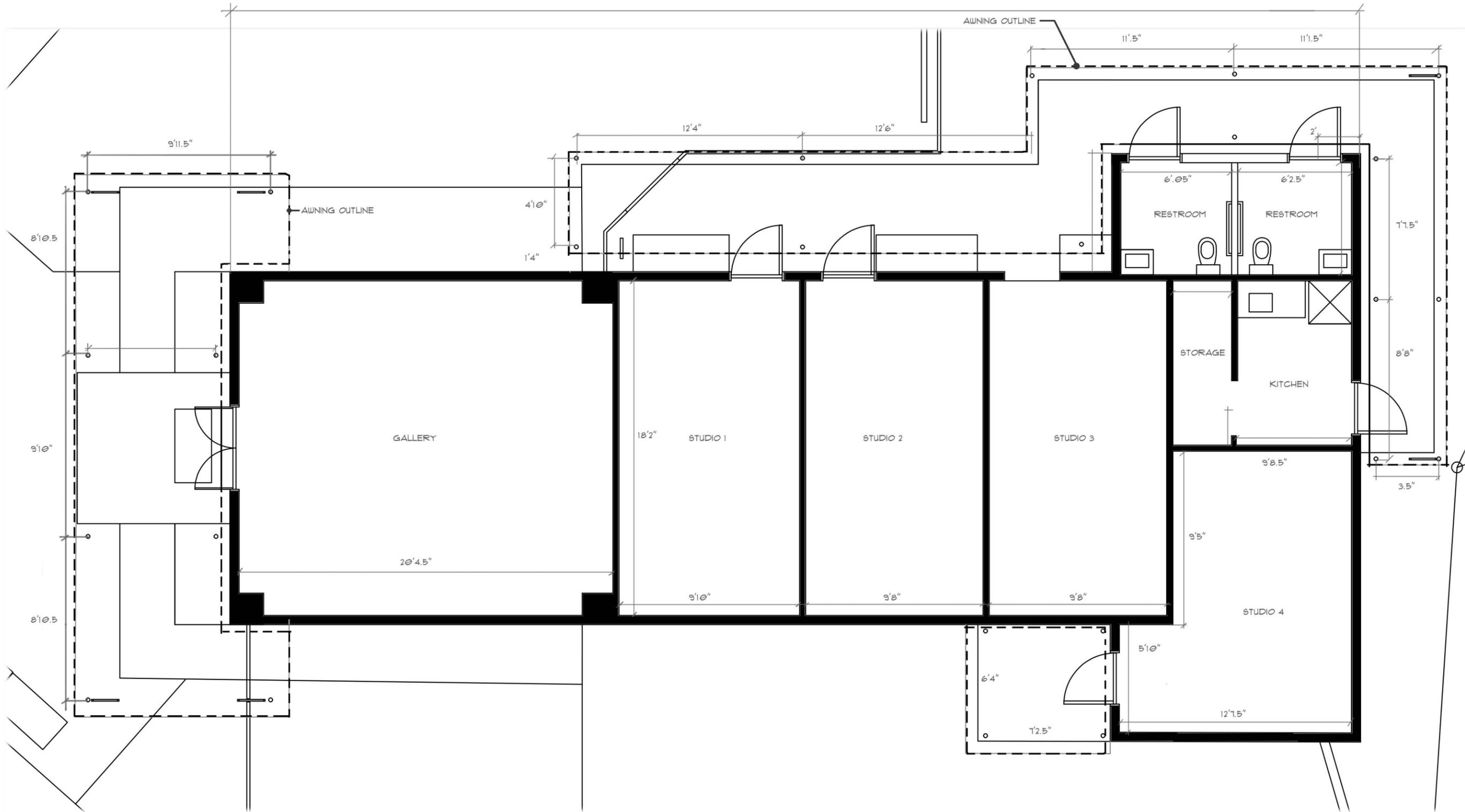
MODIFIED GOAT TANK

FIRE PIT

NEW STEEL FENCE

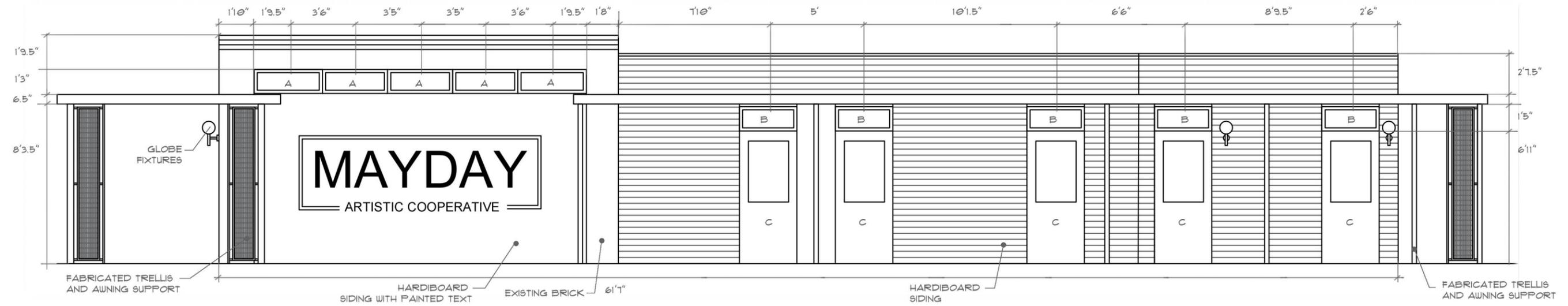


* NOTES
DIMENSIONS TO 1/2"

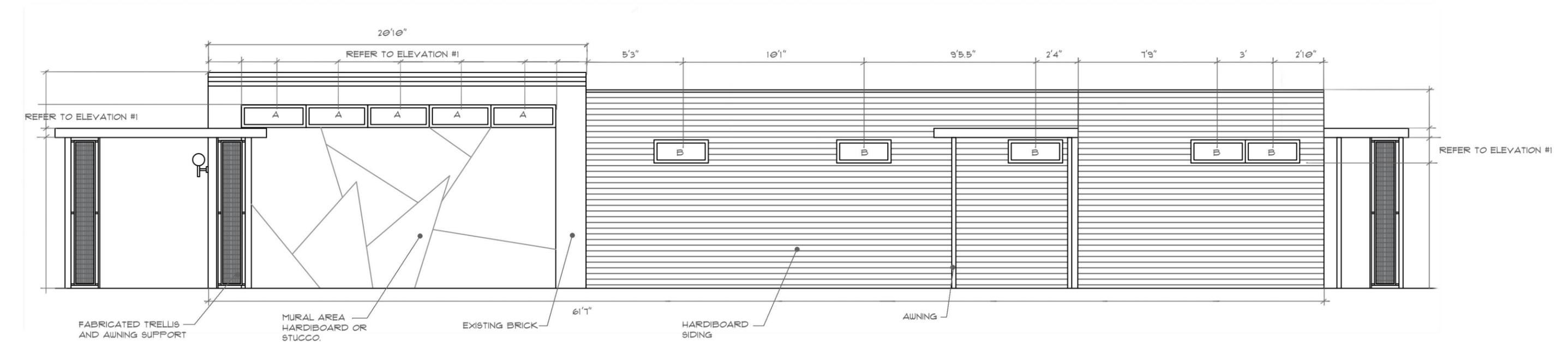


* NOTES
 A = EXISTING WINDOW SIZE OR SIMILAR REPLACEMENT SIZE
 B = NEW WINDOW, 3' X 1'3" OPENING
 C = NEW 3' DOOR

* NOTES
 DIMENSIONS TO 1/2"



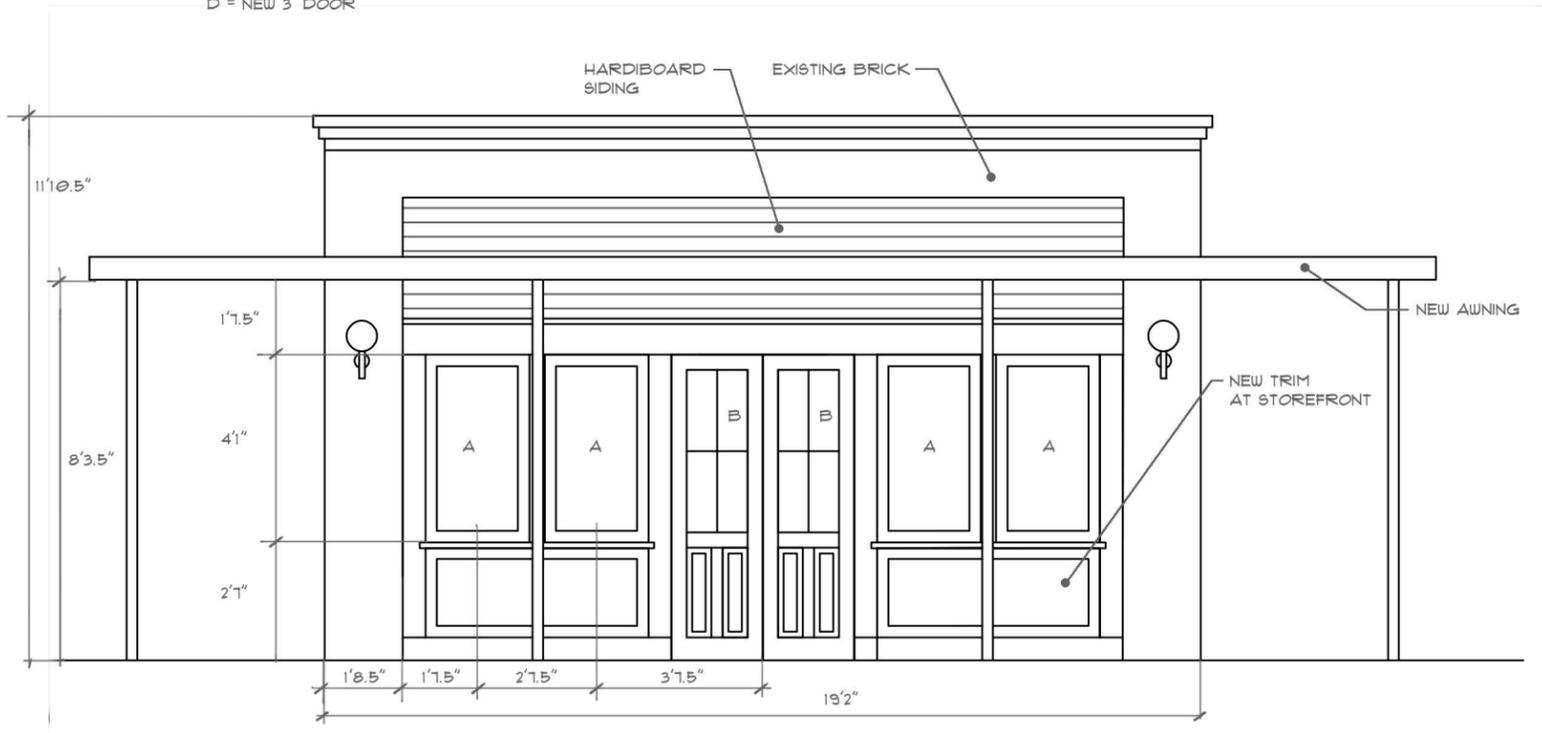
1 NW. ELEVATION (LEFT FACING FRONT)



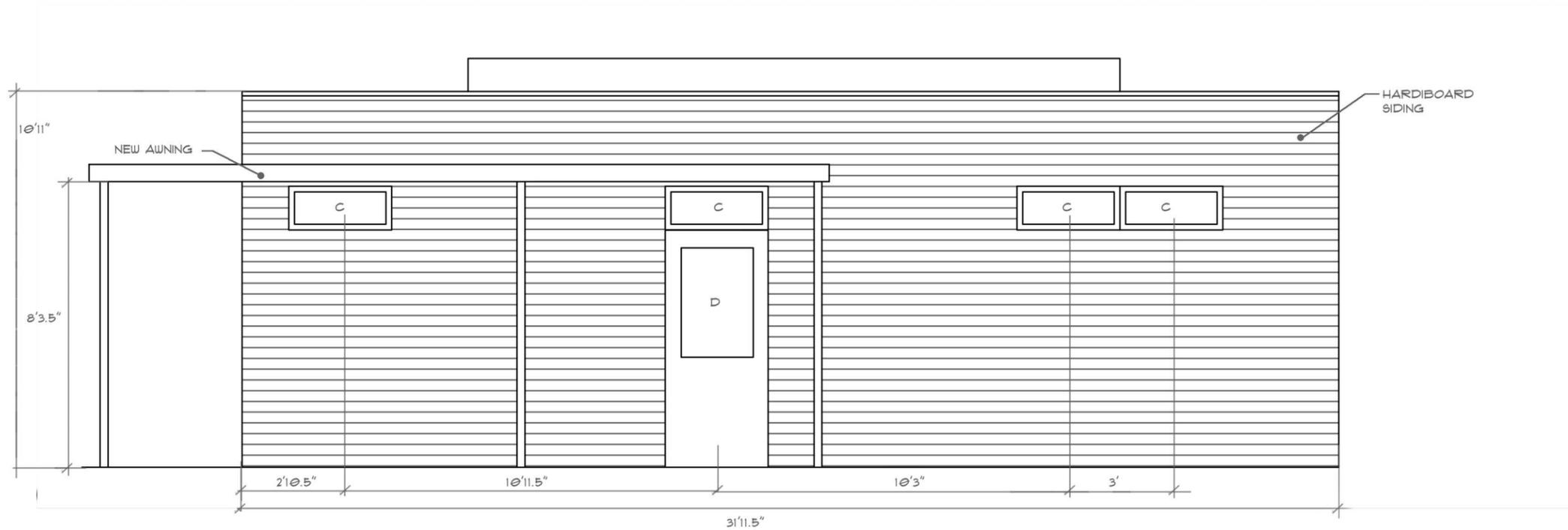
2 SE. ELEVATION (RIGHT FACING FRONT)

- * NOTES
- A = NEW WINDOW 2'3.5" X 4'1" OPENING
- B = REFINISHED 28" DOORS
- C = NEW WINDOW, 3' X 1'3" OPENING
- D = NEW 3' DOOR

* NOTES
DIMENSIONS TO 1/2"



① SW. ELEVATION (FRONT)



② NE. ELEVATION (BACK)

Christi and Jason Willome
RE: 2602 North Flores Ave.

418 Donaldson Ave.
San Antonio, TX 78201
cmwilson0501@gmail.com
jawillome@gmail.com
210.415.3801
210.445.9671

REQUEST:

Requesting Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to: (1) demolish rear wall, (2) complete exterior modifications to the original structure, (3) construct a 1-story rear addition.

CONCEPT

The structure at 2602 N Flores is a single-story Craftsman-style box-with-canopy filling station built circa 1926, which first appears in city directories as a filling station owned and operated by Samuel Erlich. By 1929, 2602 N Flores was known as Liberty Service Station, with pump installed and gas supplied by the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The structure is oriented toward the southwest corner of the property facing the intersection of N Flores and W Russell and features a rectangular plan, a flat roof, brick and stucco cladding, and metal sconces. The front façade features a central entry door flanked by fixed windows. The property is designated as an individual landmark.

We are requesting approval to establish 2602 N. Flores as an art gallery and artist studio cooperative in a way that honors the historical significance of the structure and contributes to the vitality and unique spirit of the Alta Vista neighborhood. Preserving historic buildings is vital for maintaining a community's cultural and architectural heritage, and this project exemplifies adaptive reuse, while demonstrating how historic structures can serve modern purposes while preserving their legacy. If approved, this project will revive a significant structure that will contribute to the cultural vibrancy of the community, ensuring the building's stories and history are maintained for future generations.

As per this request for approval, we propose to demolish the rear wall of the south elevation and the rear portion of the east elevation to accommodate the construction of the addition. These structural areas were not a part of the original building and are in very poor condition.

We plan to slightly modify the fenestration pattern on the front (southwest) façade of the original structure to feature set of restored wooden French doors (discovered on the site), flanked by two picture windows, all styled in the manner of a 1920's paneled store front. The modified fenestration would be more historically appropriate than the existing modern aluminum storefront door and would widen the opening of the front doorway to accommodate larger works of art for installation, as well as being ADA compliant, while creating a visually striking statement facing the intersection of N. Flores and Russell Ave.

In the southeast elevation, we propose to renovate the existing fenestration pattern in the original structure to feature a set of 5 transom windows that run the length of the original portico, and we would like to modify the fenestration in the northwest elevation by mirroring these transom windows on the NW side. These transom windows will allow natural light inside the space we intend to make into a gallery while preserving the existing fenestration pattern on these sides of the original structure.

We propose to rehabilitate the exterior of the existing historical structure in accordance with established guidelines for repairing historical masonry, utilizing similar materials that are compatible with the original in terms of composition, texture, application technique, and detail, when in-kind replacement is not possible. The brickwork of the original structure needs repair and restoration. We plan to have all brick cleaned of old paint, repointed using lime mortar, and then stained to the proposed color, using a materially appropriate stain that will not suffocate the brick, and extend the life of the existing masonry.

We propose installing a mosaic tile inlay in the entryway to the original building, as a nod to the tile mosaic that was a part of the men's restroom (currently on the SE side of the existing structure (along Russell Ave.).

We propose to retain the existing exterior sconces if possible – there are currently 3 of the four originals remaining, although they are in rough condition. They are rusted through in places and will need to be cleaned, repaired, and rewired to code if salvageable. The sconces appear to have supported a glass globe on their top, which is common to the period, so we have incorporated this style of sconce into our renderings. For the proposed addition, we plan on sourcing comparable new sconces of a similar style and appearance for use on the rest of the building.

On the northwest elevation, in the wall area under the historical portico, we propose using Hardiboard siding, which will highlight the existing structure while visually

connecting it to our proposed addition. This area will be painted in the same color as the brick stain, and feature painted text (“MAYDAY,” the name of the gallery/studio CO-OP).

Similarly, on the southeast elevation facing Russell Ave., we propose a mural area composed of either Hardiboard panels or stucco, which will also emphasize the historical architecture of the original portico, featuring murals as a part of gallery programming, which we envision emerging from outreach partnerships with local school art programs, open calls for local and Texas artists, or possibly the City of San Antonio’s mural/street art program.

Along the front (southwest) façade of the building and following along the northwest side of the proposed addition, we propose a detached awning and trellis structure, inspired by the period-appropriate Bauhaus School. As this structure was not a part of the original design of the building, it is important to us that it visually reference architectural styles emergent at that time and be proportionate in shape and form to the scale of the building. The design of this trellis supports the awning without being physically attached to the building, while creating a visual parallel to the portico style of the original building and allowing for greenery (creeping vines) to climb the trellis in common Bauhaus style. This trellis/awning structure provides shelter from sun and weather to residents and visitors of the space, as well as help to cool the building, while preserving the original structure. Additionally, in our modeling, it is noteworthy to point out that the detached structure allows natural light to bring out the relief of the brickwork on the façade of the original building.

For the addition, we propose to construct a 1-story extension off the rear of the original building. The existing structure is 760 square feet, and the proposed addition is 570 square feet. The proposed rear addition will extend past the existing footprint of the west elevation but will extend to the edge of the existing slab foundation (a likely remnant of part of the removed structure of Patsy’s or Alice’s Ice Station). The original structure is 12'-1" in height and the proposed addition will total 11' in height.

For landscaping across the lot, we propose to install decomposed granite, gravel, and mulch for groundcover, including planters (5' diameter corrugated steel, and 12' modified goat tanks) and in-ground planting areas, populated by native plants (potted succulents, red yucca, feather grass, pampas grass, and prickly pear), at least two new drought-tolerant shade trees (magnolia and burr oak), and large 2' x 4' limestone blocks. We plan to install four parking spaces with parking pavers on the north side of the lot along North Flores St. Access to the proposed parking spaces will require a new curb cut on the north end of the N Flores Street property line (52' 5" long).

For signage, we propose modifying the existing sign pole to accommodate both a sign advertising the MAYDAY Gallery & Studio CO-OP, along with the Magnolia Petroleum red Pegasus signage (originally trademarked by Magnolia before it became Mobile Oil) – utilizing either a replica or a vintage sign – as a way of acknowledging the origins of the building.



COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE

ZONED C2-1.5 HL
C-1 USES PERMITTED
HORC APPROVED PLANS FOR RESTAURANT WITH BAR

Kyle
Scheby

REGAR REALTY GROUP
regar.com/florida.com
352.916.9100

Pull Out







COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE

ZONED C-24 HL
2-3 UNITS PERMITTED
PRE-APPROVED TO USE FOR RESTAURANT WITH BAR
WALK-UP DRIVE-THRU
REPRESENTATIVE
CONTACT





Concrete footprint of Patsy's Ice House

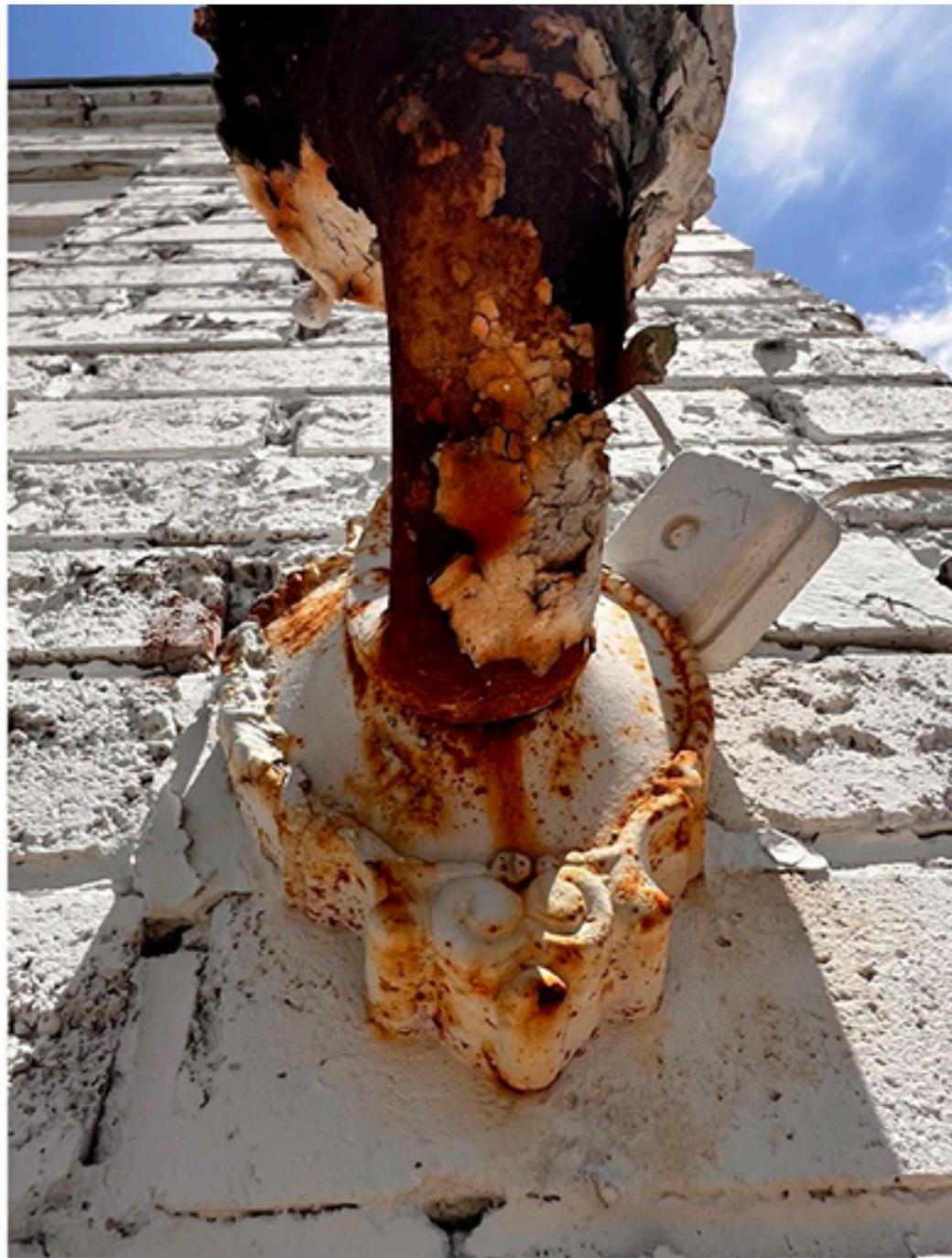








Original Sconces



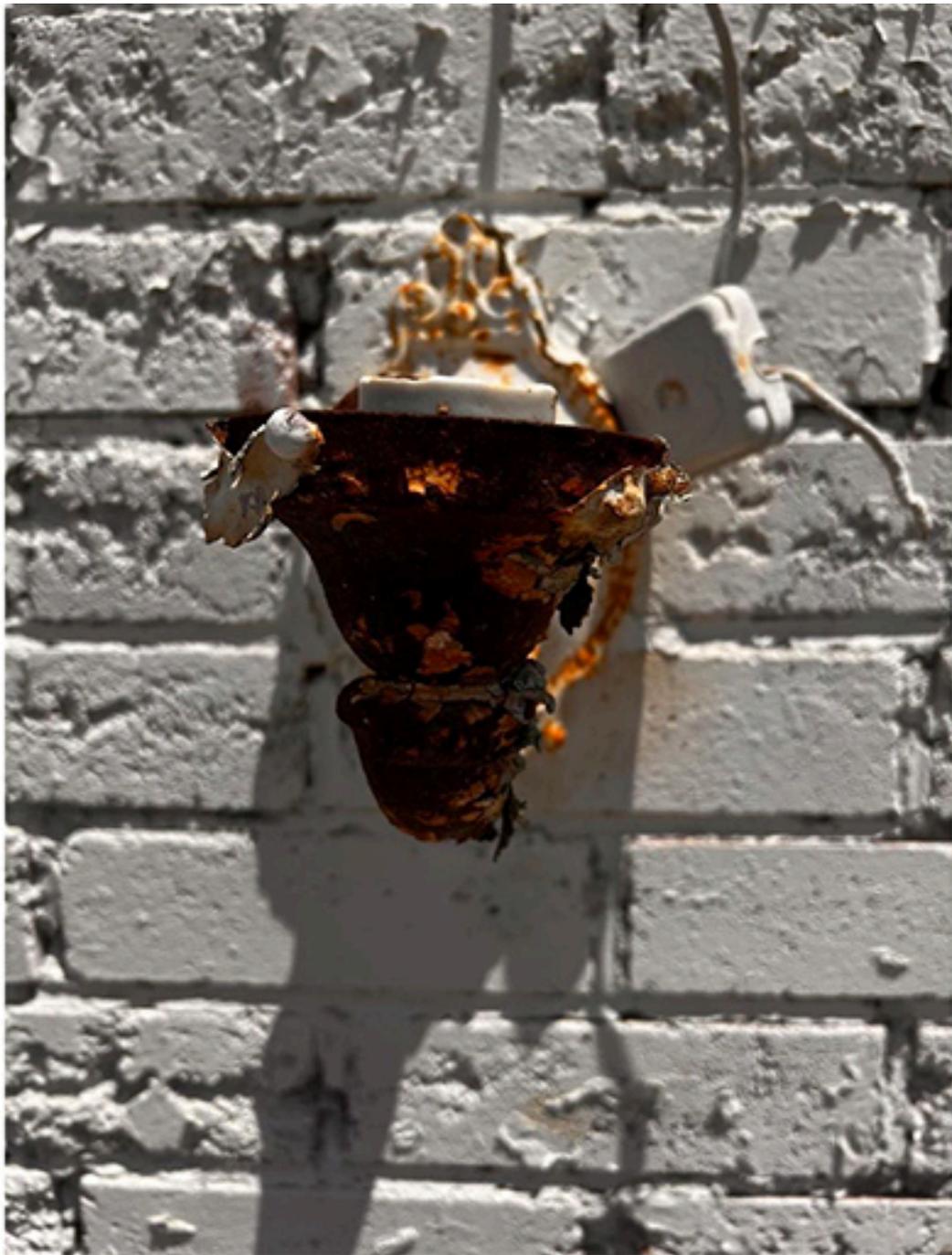
Original Sconces



Original Sconces



Original Sconces



Original Sconces



M
A
Y
D
A
Y





MAYDAY
COLLABORATIVE



MAYDAY



MAYDAY
ΜΗΡΝΑΣΟΣΑΤΙΤΕ



MAYDAY



M
A
Y
D
A
Y





Y



M
A
Y
D
A
Y











BREAD

FRIDGE

12:10

TEA SUGAR