

## HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

November 17, 2021

**HDRC CASE NO:** 2021-537  
**ADDRESS:** 312 W AGARITA AVE  
**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** NCB 3058 BLK 5 LOT 8 W 6 FT OF 9 & E 10 FT OF 7  
**ZONING:** R-5  
**CITY COUNCIL DIST.:** 1  
**DISTRICT:** Monte Vista Historic District  
**APPLICANT:** Alan Neff/36square  
**OWNER:** Perry Balleza  
**TYPE OF WORK:** Demolition of accessory structure with new construction  
**APPLICATION RECEIVED:** October 19, 2021  
**60-DAY REVIEW:** Not applicable due to City Council Emergency Orders  
**CASE MANAGER:** Katie Totman  
**REQUEST:**

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval:

1. Demolition the existing rear accessory structure.
2. Construct a 2-story garage located at the rear of the property.

### APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

*Unified Development Code Sec. 35-614. - Demolition.*

Demolition of a historic landmark constitutes an irreplaceable loss to the quality and character of the City of San Antonio. Accordingly, these procedures provide criteria to prevent unnecessary damage to the quality and character of the city's historic districts and character while, at the same time, balancing these interests against the property rights of landowners.

*(a) Applicability.* The provisions of this section apply to any application for demolition of a historic landmark (including those previously designated as historic exceptional or historic significant) or a historic district.

(1) Historic Landmark. No certificate shall be issued for demolition of a historic landmark unless the applicant provides sufficient evidence to support a finding by the commission of unreasonable economic hardship on the applicant. In the case of a historic landmark, if an applicant fails to prove unreasonable economic hardship, the applicant may provide to the historic and design review commission additional information regarding loss of significance as provided in subsection (c) in order to receive a historic and design review commission recommendation for a certificate for demolition.

(2) Entire Historic District. If the applicant wishes to demolish an entire designated historic district, the applicant must provide sufficient evidence to support a finding by the commission of economic hardship on the applicant if the application for a certificate is to be approved.

(3) Property Located in Historic District and Contributing to District Although Not Designated a Landmark. No certificate shall be issued for property located in a historic district and contributing to the district although not designated a landmark unless the applicant provides sufficient evidence to support a finding by the commission of unreasonable economic hardship on the applicant if the application for a certificate is disapproved. When an applicant fails to prove unreasonable economic hardship in such cases, the applicant may provide additional information regarding loss of significance as provided in subsection (c) in order to receive a certificate for demolition of the property.

*(b) Unreasonable Economic Hardship.*

(1) Generally. The historic and design review commission shall be guided in its decision by balancing the historic, architectural, cultural and/or archaeological value of the particular landmark or eligible landmark against the special merit of the proposed replacement project. The historic and design review commission shall not consider or be persuaded to find unreasonable economic hardship based on the presentation of circumstances or items that are not unique to the property in question (i.e. the current economic climate).

(2) Burden of Proof. The historic and design review commission shall not consider or be persuaded to find unreasonable economic hardship based on the presentation of circumstances or items that are not unique to the property in question (i.e., the current economic climate). When a claim of unreasonable economic hardship is made, the owner must provide sufficient evidence to support a finding by the commission that:

- A. The owner cannot make reasonable beneficial use of or realize a reasonable rate of return on a structure or site, regardless of whether that return represents the most profitable return possible, unless the highly significant endangered, historic and cultural landmark, historic and cultural landmarks district or demolition delay designation, as applicable, is removed or the proposed demolition or relocation is allowed;
- B. The structure and property cannot be reasonably adapted for any other feasible use, whether by the current owner or by a purchaser, which would result in a reasonable rate of return; and
- C. The owner has failed to find a purchaser or tenant for the property during the previous two (2) years, despite having made substantial ongoing efforts during that period to do so. The evidence of unreasonable economic hardship introduced by the owner may, where applicable, include proof that the owner's affirmative obligations to maintain the structure or property make it impossible for the owner to realize a reasonable rate of return on the structure or property.

(3) Criteria. The public benefits obtained from retaining the cultural resource must be analyzed and duly considered by the historic and design review commission. As evidence that an unreasonable economic hardship exists, the owner may submit the following information to the historic and design review commission by affidavit:

A. For all structures and property:

- i. The past and current use of the structures and property;
- ii. The name and legal status (e.g., partnership, corporation) of the owners;
- iii. The original purchase price of the structures and property; iv. The assessed value of the structures and property according to the two (2) most recent tax assessments;
- v. The amount of real estate taxes on the structures and property for the previous two (2) years;
- vi. The date of purchase or other acquisition of the structures and property;
- vii. Principal balance and interest rate on current mortgage and the annual debt service on the structures and property, if any, for the previous two (2) years;
- viii. All appraisals obtained by the owner or applicant within the previous two (2) years in connection with the owner's purchase, financing or ownership of the structures and property; ix. Any listing of the structures and property for sale or rent, price asked and offers received.
- x. Any consideration given by the owner to profitable adaptive uses for the structures and property;
- xi. Any replacement construction plans for proposed improvements on the site;
- xii. Financial proof of the owner's ability to complete any replacement project on the site, which may include but not be limited to a performance bond, a letter of credit, an irrevocable trust for completion of improvements, or a letter of commitment from a financial institution;
- and xiii. The current fair market value of the structure and property as determined by a qualified appraiser. xiv. Any property tax exemptions claimed in the past five (5) years.

B. For income producing structures and property: i. Annual gross income from the structure and property for the previous two (2) years; ii. Itemized operating and maintenance expenses for the previous two (2) years; and iii. Annual cash flow, if any, for the previous two (2) years.

C. In the event that the historic and design review commission determines that any additional information described above is necessary in order to evaluate whether an unreasonable economic hardship exists, the historic and design review commission shall notify the owner. Failure by the owner to submit such information to the historic and design review commission within fifteen (15) days after receipt of such notice, which time may be extended by the historic and design review commission, may be grounds for denial of the owner's claim of unreasonable economic hardship.

D. Construction cost estimates for rehabilitation, restoration, or repair, which shall be broken out by design discipline and construction trade, and shall provide approximate quantities and prices for labor and materials. OHP shall review such estimates for completeness and accuracy, and shall retain outside consultants as needed to provide expert analysis to the HDRC. When a low-income resident homeowner is unable to meet the requirements set forth in this section, then the historic and design review commission, at its own discretion, may waive some or all of the requested information and/or request substitute information that an indigent resident homeowner may obtain without incurring any costs. If the historic

and design review commission cannot make a determination based on information submitted and an appraisal has not been provided, then the historic and design review commission may request that an appraisal be made by the city.

*(c) Loss of Significance.*

When an applicant fails to prove unreasonable economic hardship the applicant may provide to the historic and design review commission additional information which may show a loss of significance in regards to the subject of the application in order to receive historic and design review commission recommendation of approval of the demolition. If, based on the evidence presented, the historic and design review commission finds that the structure or property is no longer historically, culturally, architecturally or archeologically significant, it may make a recommendation for approval of the demolition. In making this determination, the historic and design review commission must find that the owner has provided sufficient evidence to support a finding by the commission that the structure or property has undergone significant and irreversible changes which have caused it to lose the historic, cultural, architectural or archeological significance, qualities or features which qualified the structure or property for such designation. Additionally, the historic and design review commission must find that such changes were not caused either directly or indirectly by the owner, and were not due to intentional or negligent destruction or a lack of maintenance rising to the level of a demolition by neglect.

The historic and design review commission shall not consider or be persuaded to find loss of significance based on the presentation of circumstances or items that are not unique to the property in question (i.e. the current economic climate).

For property located within a historic district, the historic and design review commission shall be guided in its decision by balancing the contribution of the property to the character of the historic district with the special merit of the proposed replacement project.

*(d) Documentation and Strategy.*

(1) Applicants that have received a recommendation for a certificate shall document buildings, objects, sites or structures which are intended to be demolished with 35mm slides or prints, preferably in black and white, and supply a set of slides or prints or provide a set of digital photographs in RGB color to the historic preservation officer. Digital photographs must have a minimum dimension of 3000 x 2000 pixels and resolution of 300 dpi.

(2) Applicants shall also prepare for the historic preservation officer a salvage strategy for reuse of building materials deemed valuable by the historic preservation officer for other preservation and restoration activities.

(3) Applicants that have received an approval of a certificate regarding demolition shall be permitted to receive a demolition permit without additional commission action on demolition, following the commission's recommendation of a certificate for new construction. Permits for demolition and construction shall be issued simultaneously if requirements of section 35-609, new construction, are met, and the property owner provides financial proof of his ability to complete the project.

(4) When the commission recommends approval of a certificate for buildings, objects, sites, structures designated as landmarks, or structures in historic districts, permits shall not be issued until all plans for the site have received approval from all appropriate city boards, commissions, departments and agencies. Permits for parking lots shall not be issued, nor shall an applicant be allowed to operate a parking lot on such property, unless such parking lot plan was approved as a replacement element for the demolished object or structure.

*(e) Issuance of Permit.*

When the commission recommends approval of a certificate regarding demolition of buildings, objects, sites, or structures in historic districts or historic landmarks, permits shall not be issued until all plans for the site have received approval from all appropriate city boards, commissions, departments and agencies. Once the replacement plans are approved a fee shall be assessed for the demolition based on the approved replacement plan square footage. The fee must be paid in full prior to issuance of any permits and shall be deposited into an account as directed by the historic preservation officer for the benefit, rehabilitation, or acquisition of local historic resources. Fees shall be as follows and are in addition to any fees charged by planning and development services:

0—2,500 square feet	= \$2,000.00
2,501—10,000 square feet	= \$5,000.00
10,001—25,000 square feet	= \$10,000.00
25,001—50,000 square feet	= \$20,000.00

Over 50,000 square feet = \$30,000.00

NOTE: Refer to City Code Chapter 10, Subsection 10-119(o) regarding issuance of a permit.

(f) The historic preservation officer may approve applications for demolition permits for non-contributing minor outbuildings within a historic district such as carports, detached garages, sheds, and greenhouses determined by the historic preservation officer to not possess historical or architectural significance either as a stand-alone building or structure, or as part of a complex of buildings or structures on the site. (Ord. No. 98697 § 6) (Ord. No. 2010-06-24-0616, § 2, 6-24-10) (Ord. No. 2014-04-10-0229, § 4, 4-10-14)(Ord. No. 2015-10-29-0921 , § 2, 10-29-15)(Ord. No. 2015-12-17-1077 , § 2, 12-17-15)

#### *Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 4, Guidelines for New Construction*

### 1. Building and Entrance Orientation

#### A. FAÇADE ORIENTATION

- i. Setbacks—Align front facades of new buildings with front facades of adjacent buildings where a consistent setback has been established along the street frontage. Use the median setback of buildings along the street frontage where a variety of setbacks exist. Refer to UDC Article 3, Division 2. Base Zoning Districts for applicable setback requirements.
- ii. Orientation—Orient the front façade of new buildings to be consistent with the predominant orientation of historic buildings along the street frontage.

#### B. ENTRANCES

- i. Orientation—Orient primary building entrances, porches, and landings to be consistent with those historically found along the street frontage. Typically, historic building entrances are oriented towards the primary street.

### 2. Building Massing and Form

#### A. SCALE AND MASS

- i. *Similar height and scale*—Design new construction so that its height and overall scale are consistent with nearby historic buildings. In residential districts, the height and scale of new construction should not exceed that of the majority of historic buildings by more than one-story. In commercial districts, building height shall conform to the established pattern. If there is no more than a 50% variation in the scale of buildings on the adjacent block faces, then the height of the new building shall not exceed the tallest building on the adjacent block face by more than 10%.
- ii. *Transitions*—Utilize step-downs in building height, wall-plane offsets, and other variations in building massing to provide a visual transition when the height of new construction exceeds that of adjacent historic buildings by more than one-half story.
- iii. *Foundation and floor heights*—Align foundation and floor-to-floor heights (including porches and balconies) within one foot of floor-to-floor heights on adjacent historic structures.

#### B. ROOF FORM

- i. Similar roof forms—Incorporate roof forms—pitch, overhangs, and orientation—that are consistent with those predominantly found on the block. Roof forms on residential building types are typically sloped, while roof forms on non-residential building types are more typically flat and screened by an ornamental parapet wall.

#### C. RELATIONSHIP OF SOLIDS TO VOIDS

- i. Window and door openings—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.
- ii. Façade configuration— The primary façade of new commercial buildings should be in keeping with established patterns. Maintaining horizontal elements within adjacent cap, middle, and base precedents will establish a consistent street wall through the alignment of horizontal parts. Avoid blank walls, particularly on elevations visible from the street. No new façade should exceed 40 linear feet without being penetrated by windows, entryways, or other defined bays.

- D. LOT COVERAGE i. Building to lot ratio— New construction should be consistent with adjacent historic buildings in

terms of the building to lot ratio. Limit the building footprint for new construction to no more than 50 percent of the total lot area, unless adjacent historic buildings establish a precedent with a greater building to lot ratio.

### 3. Materials and Textures

#### A. NEW MATERIALS

- i. Complementary materials—Use materials that complement the type, color, and texture of materials traditionally found in the district. Materials should not be so dissimilar as to distract from the historic interpretation of the district. For example, corrugated metal siding would not be appropriate for a new structure in a district comprised of homes with wood siding.
- ii. Alternative use of traditional materials—Consider using traditional materials, such as wood siding, in a new way to provide visual interest in new construction while still ensuring compatibility.
- iii. Roof materials—Select roof materials that are similar in terms of form, color, and texture to traditionally used in the district.
- iv. Metal roofs—Construct new metal roofs in a similar fashion as historic metal roofs. Refer to the Guidelines for Alterations and Maintenance section for additional specifications regarding metal roofs.
- v. Imitation or synthetic materials—Do not use vinyl siding, plastic, or corrugated metal sheeting. Contemporary materials not traditionally used in the district, such as brick or simulated stone veneer and Hardie Board or other fiberboard siding, may be appropriate for new construction in some locations as long as new materials are visually similar to the traditional material in dimension, finish, and texture. EIFS is not recommended as a substitute for actual stucco.

**B. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS** Salvaged materials—Incorporate salvaged historic materials where possible within the context of the overall design of the new structure.

### 4. Architectural Details

#### A. GENERAL

- i. Historic context—Design new buildings to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. While new construction should not attempt to mirror or replicate historic features, new structures should not be so dissimilar as to distract from or diminish the historic interpretation of the district.
- ii. Architectural details—Incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the predominant architectural style along the block face or within the district when one exists. Details should be simple in design and should complement, but not visually compete with, the character of the adjacent historic structures or other historic structures within the district. Architectural details that are more ornate or elaborate than those found within the district are inappropriate.
- iii. Contemporary interpretations—Consider integrating contemporary interpretations of traditional designs and details for new construction. Use of contemporary window moldings and door surroundings, for example, can provide visual interest while helping to convey the fact that the structure is new. Modern materials should be implemented in a way that does not distract from the historic structure.

### 5. Garages and Outbuildings

#### A. DESIGN AND CHARACTER

- i. Massing and form—Design new garages and outbuildings to be visually subordinate to the principal historic structure in terms of their height, massing, and form.
- ii. Building size – New outbuildings should be no larger in plan than 40 percent of the principal historic structure footprint.
- iii. Character—Relate new garages and outbuildings to the period of construction of the principal building on the lot through the use of complementary materials and simplified architectural details.
- iv. Windows and doors—Design window and door openings to be similar to those found on historic garages or outbuildings in the district or on the principle historic structure in terms of their spacing and proportions.
- v. Garage doors—Incorporate garage doors with similar proportions and materials as those traditionally found in the district.

#### B. SETBACKS AND ORIENTATION

- i. Orientation—Match the predominant garage orientation found along the block. Do not introduce front-loaded garages or garages attached to the primary structure on blocks where rear or alley-loaded garages were historically used.
- ii. Setbacks—Follow historic setback pattern of similar structures along the streetscape or district for new garages and

outbuildings. Historic garages and outbuildings are most typically located at the rear of the lot, behind the principal building. In some instances, historic setbacks are not consistent with UDC requirements and a variance may be required.

## 6. Mechanical Equipment and Roof Appurtenances

### A. LOCATION AND SITING

- i. Visibility—Do not locate utility boxes, air conditioners, rooftop mechanical equipment, skylights, satellite dishes, and other roof appurtenances on primary facades, front-facing roof slopes, in front yards, or in other locations that are clearly visible from the public right-of-way.
- ii. Service Areas—Locate service areas towards the rear of the site to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way.

### B. SCREENING

- i. Building-mounted equipment—Paint devices mounted on secondary facades and other exposed hardware, frames, and piping to match the color scheme of the primary structure or screen them with landscaping.
- ii. Freestanding equipment—Screen service areas, air conditioning units, and other mechanical equipment from public view using a fence, hedge, or other enclosure.
- iii. Roof-mounted equipment—Screen and set back devices mounted on the roof to avoid view from public right-of-way.

## 7. 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.

## **FINDINGS:**

a. The primary structure located at 312 W Agarita is a 2-story residential structure constructed circa 1948. The home features wood lap siding, a prominent brick chimney on the front façade, metal casement windows, and a pedimented entryway. The property features a 1-story rear accessory structure of wood construction with sliding garage doors. The property is contributing to the Monte Vista Historic District.

b. DEMOLITION WITH NEW CONSTRUCTION – The applicant is requesting approval for the demolition of the rear accessory structure and is requesting to replace the structure with a 2-story garage. In general, accessory structures contribute to the character of historic properties and the historical development pattern within a historic district.

c. CONTRIBUTING STATUS – The existing rear accessory structure is a 1-story, two-bay auto structure that may have been constructed circa 1950-51 based on Sanborn map research. A rear accessory structure matching the footprint of the existing rear accessory structure first appears on the Sanborn Map in 1951. The structure is of wood construction with wood siding, a side gable shingle roof, wood sliding garage doors, and two wood windows. Staff finds that the structure is contributing to the district.

Findings related to request item #1:

1a. The loss of a contributing structure is an irreplaceable loss to the quality and character of San Antonio. Demolition of any contributing buildings should only occur after every attempt has been made, within reason, to successfully reuse the structure. Clear and convincing evidence supporting an unreasonable economic hardship on the applicant if the application for a certificate is disapproved must be presented by the applicant in order for demolition to be considered. The criteria for establishing unreasonable economic hardship are listed in UDC Section 35-614 (b)(3). The applicant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that:

*A. The owner cannot make reasonable beneficial use of or realize a reasonable rate of return on a structure or site, regardless of whether that return represents the most profitable return possible, unless the highly significant endangered, historic and cultural landmark, historic and cultural landmarks district or demolition delay designation, as applicable, is removed or the proposed demolition or relocation is allowed;*

**[The applicant has provided one cost estimate of \$208,428.57 for the rehabilitation of the existing structure and one cost estimate of \$189,357.14 for the demolition of the structure with new construction.]**

*B. The structure and property cannot be reasonably adapted for any other feasible use, whether by the current owner or by a purchaser, which would result in a reasonable rate of return;*

**[In addition to the above cost estimates, the homeowners have expressed that the existing accessory structure is not functional, does not meet their spatial needs, and requires significant repair.]**

*C. The owner has failed to find a purchaser or tenant for the property during the previous two (2) years, despite having made substantial ongoing efforts during that period to do so. The evidence of unreasonable economic hardship introduced by the owner may, where applicable, include proof that the owner's affirmative obligations to maintain the structure or property make it impossible for the owner to realize a reasonable rate of return on the structure or property.*

**[This is not applicable to the current owner.]**

1b. LOSS OF SIGNIFICANCE – The applicant may provide to the Historic and Design Review Commission additional information which may show a loss of significance in regard to the subject of the application in order to receive Historic and Design Review Commission recommendation of approval of the demolition. If, based on the evidence presented, the Historic and Design Review Commission finds that the structure or property is no longer historically, culturally, architecturally, or archeologically significant, it may make a recommendation for approval of the demolition. In making this determination, the Historic and Design Review Commission must find that the owner has provided sufficient evidence to support a finding by the Commission that the structure or property has undergone significant or irreversible changes which have caused it to lose the historic, cultural, architectural, or archeological significance, qualities or features which qualified the structure or property for such designation. Additionally, the Historic and Design Review Commission must find that such changes were not caused either

directly or indirectly by the owner and were not due to intentional or negligent destruction or a lack of maintenance rising to the level of a demolition by neglect. The existing rear accessory structure shows evidence of minor wood rot in areas along the slab foundation, termite damage on the interior of one of the garage doors, and wood rot at one of the windowsills. The applicant shared with staff that there was a recent water leak in the garage that caused damage.

1c. In general, staff encourages the rehabilitation, and when necessary, reconstruction of historic structures. Such work is eligible for local tax incentives. The financial benefit of the incentives should be taken into account when weighing the costs of rehabilitation against the costs of demolition with new construction.

#### Findings related to request item #2:

2a. SETBACKS & ORIENTATION – The applicant has proposed to construct a rear garage in place of the existing rear accessory structure. According to the Guidelines for New Construction, the orientation of new construction should be consistent with the historic example found on the block. The applicant has proposed to orient the new garage at the rear of the property abutting the rear alley, which reflects that of the historic structure currently on the site. Staff finds that the proposed orientation and setback of the new garage are consistent with the design guidelines.

2b. SCALE & MASS – The applicant has proposed a 2-story garage structure with a side gable roof. The structure will measure approximately 22'-8" in height at the roof peak and approximately 16' at the second-floor roof plate. The Historic Design Guidelines state that new construction should be consistent with the height and overall scale of nearby historic buildings and rear accessory structures. The primary structure on this lot is 2-stories as is the neighboring structure to the east. Although the existing accessory structure is 1-story, staff finds that the scale of the proposed structure does not visually compete with the primary structure on the lot or nearby historic structures. Staff finds the proposal generally consistent with the Guidelines.

2c. FOOTPRINT – The applicant has proposed a footprint of approximately 765 square feet for the new garage. According to the Historic Design Guidelines, new construction should be consistent with adjacent historic buildings in terms of the building to lot ratio. The existing rear accessory structure is approximately 630 square feet. The proposed garage will be generally comparable in total square footage to the existing rear accessory structure. Staff finds that the proposed footprint is consistent with the Guidelines.

2d. ROOF FORM – The applicant has proposed a side gable roof form. Guideline 2.B.i for New Construction states that new construction should incorporate roof forms – pitch, overhangs, and orientation – that are consistent with those predominantly found on the block. The roof form on the existing rear accessory structure is a side gable roof form. Staff finds the proposal appropriate.

2e. MATERIALS – In the submitted elevation drawings, the applicant notes that the new garage will feature materials comparable to those found on the primary historic structure. This includes an asphalt shingle roof, wood siding, four-over-four vinyl clad wood windows, and shutters. The existing accessory structure features wood lap siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Staff finds that the proposed materials are generally consistent with the Guidelines apart from the windows. The proposed windows should be consistent with staff's standard stipulations as noted in the recommendation below and the shutters be proportionate to the sizes of the windows.

2f. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS – New structures should be designed to reflect their time while representing the historic context of the district. Additionally, architectural details should be complementary in nature and should not detract from nearby historic structures. The garage structure overall is simple in design and features a pediment over the entrance door. Staff finds the architectural details to be appropriate.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Item 1: Demolition of the accessory structure

Staff does not recommend approval of request item 1 based on findings a through c and 1c.

If the HDRC finds that there is unreasonable economic hardship or, failing that, finds a loss of significance has occurred and approves the requested demolition, then staff makes the following recommendations regarding the requested new construction:

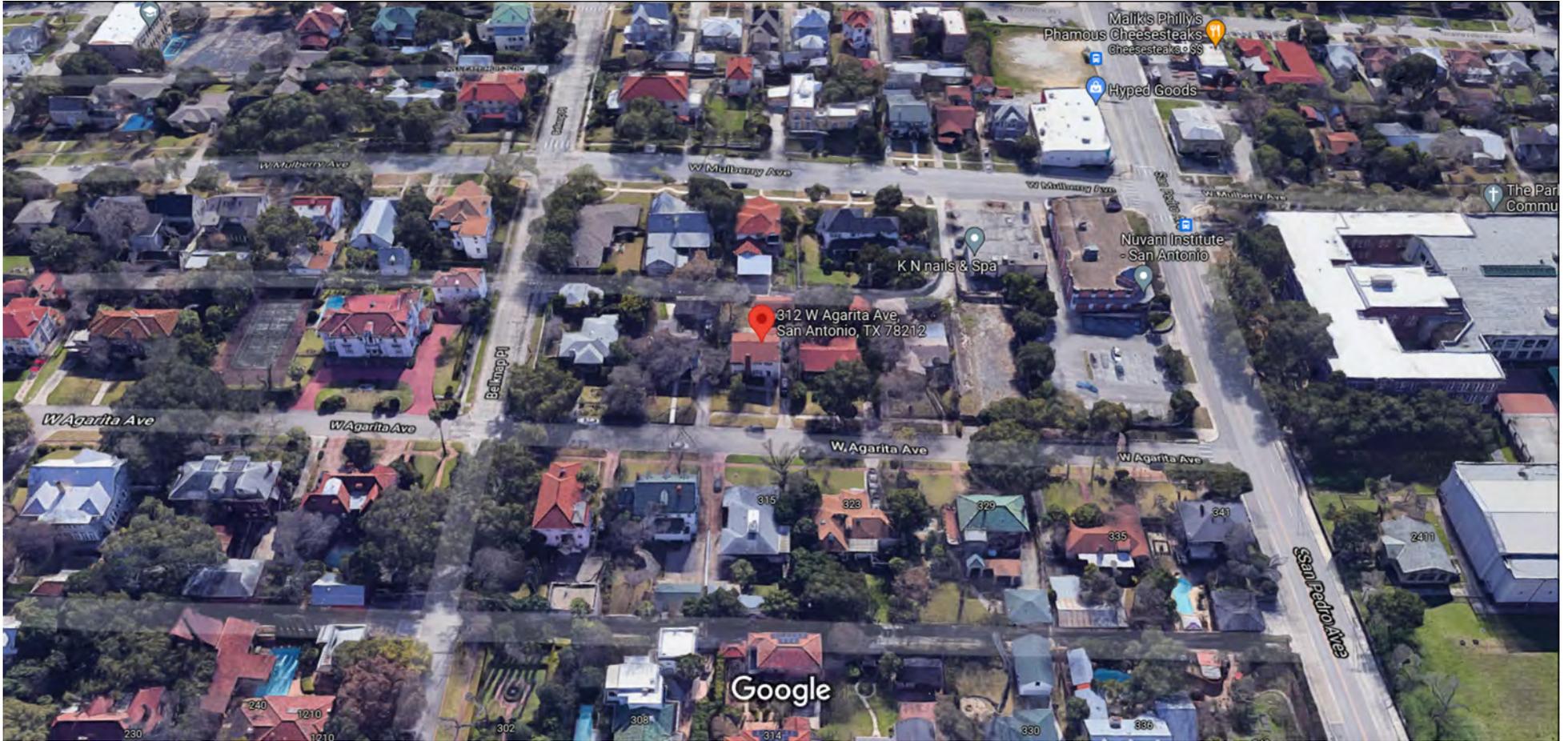
Item 2: New construction of a rear accessory structure.

Staff recommends approval of request item 2, the construction of a rear accessory structure, based on findings 2a through 2f with the following stipulations:

- i. That materials from the historic accessory structure including wood siding, windows and doors be salvaged and stored on site for use in future construction.
- ii. That the proposed windows meet the following stipulations:
  - **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 true 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 for review and approval.
  - **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.



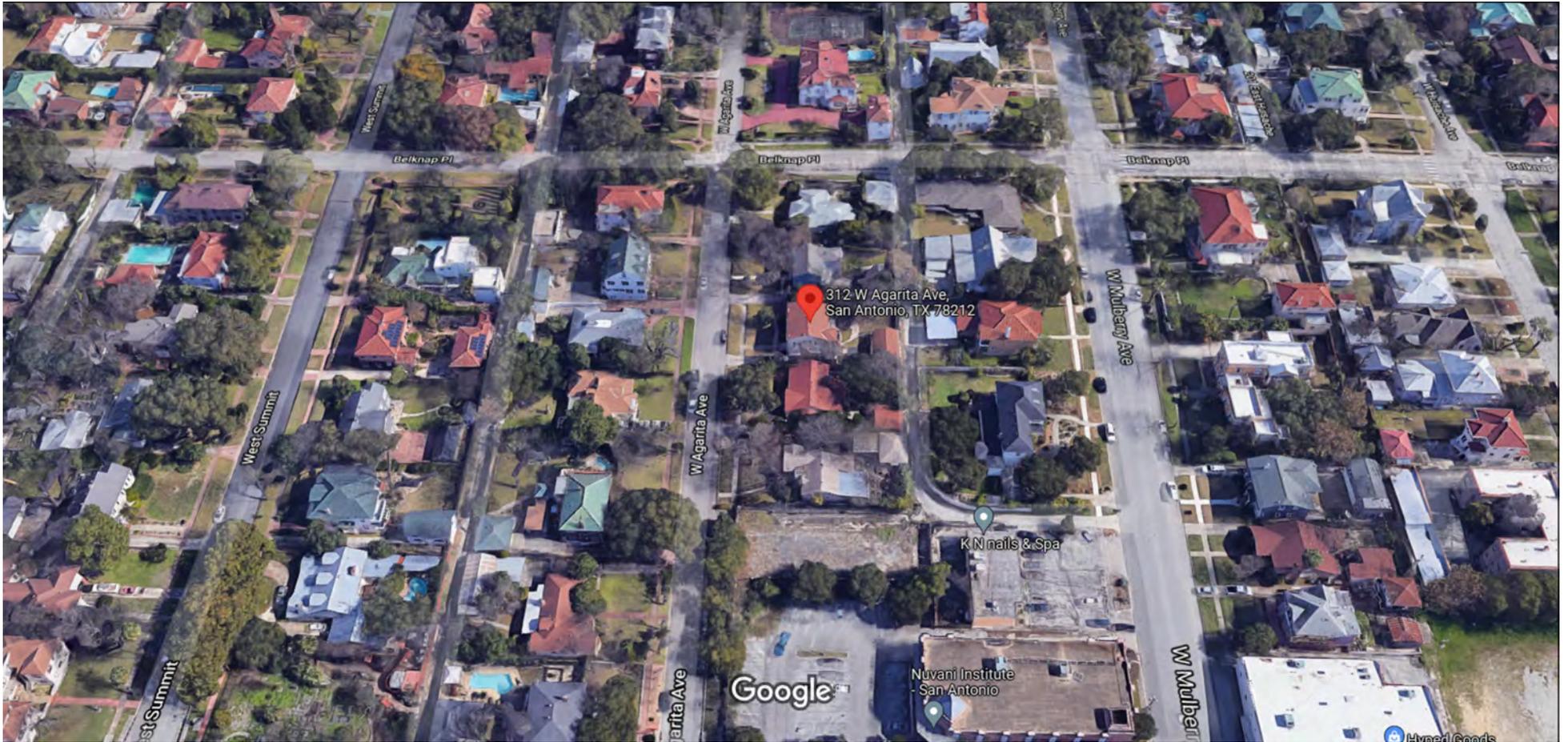
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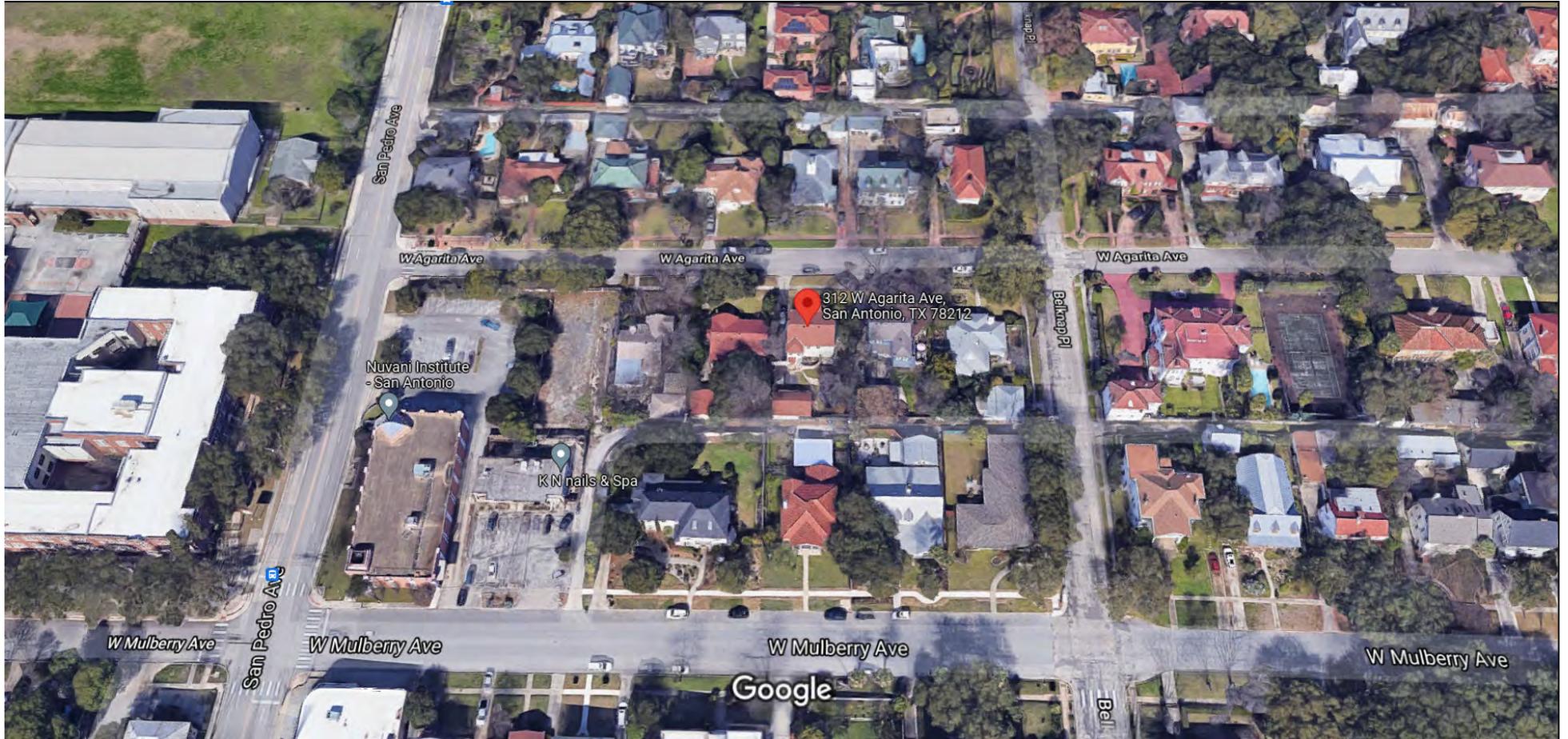
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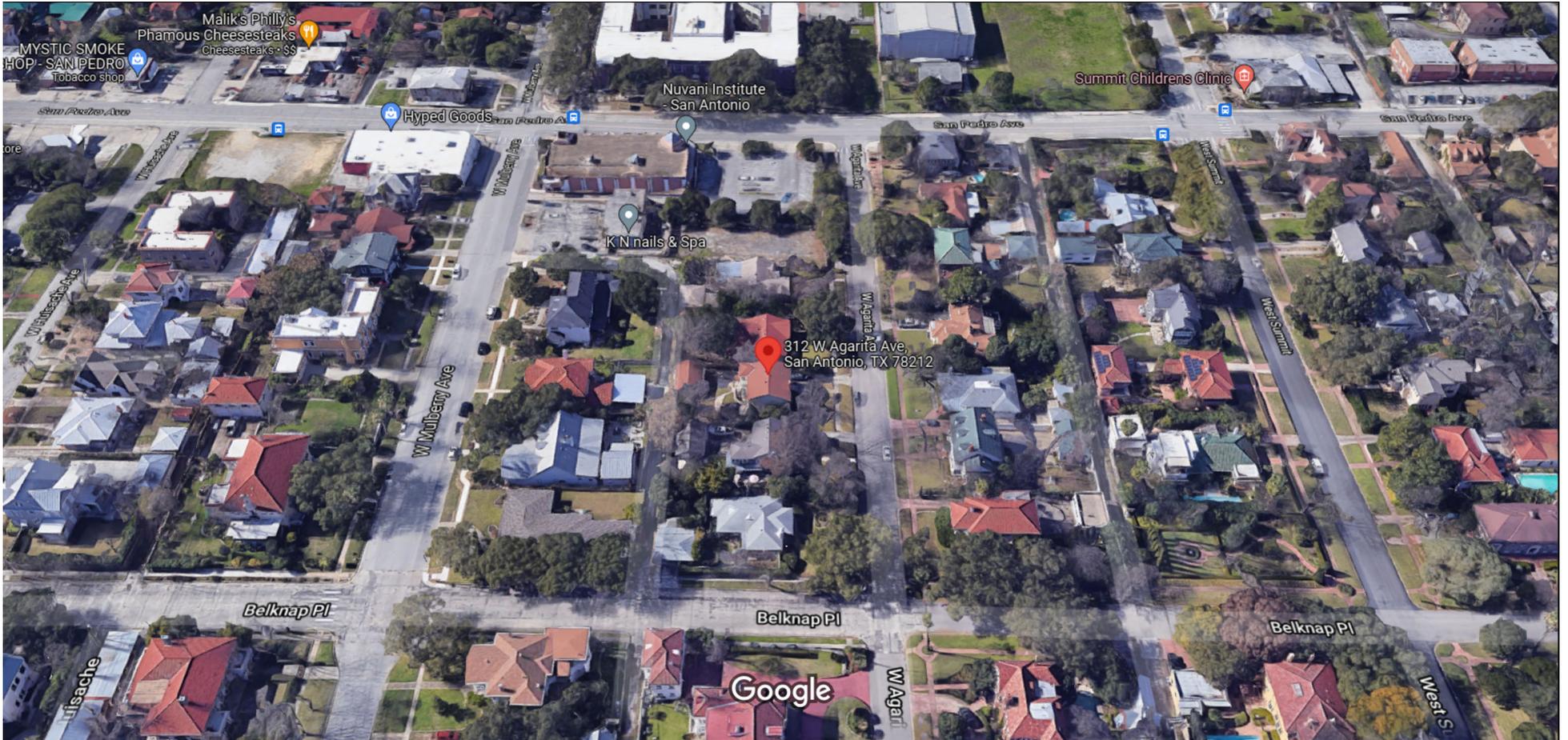


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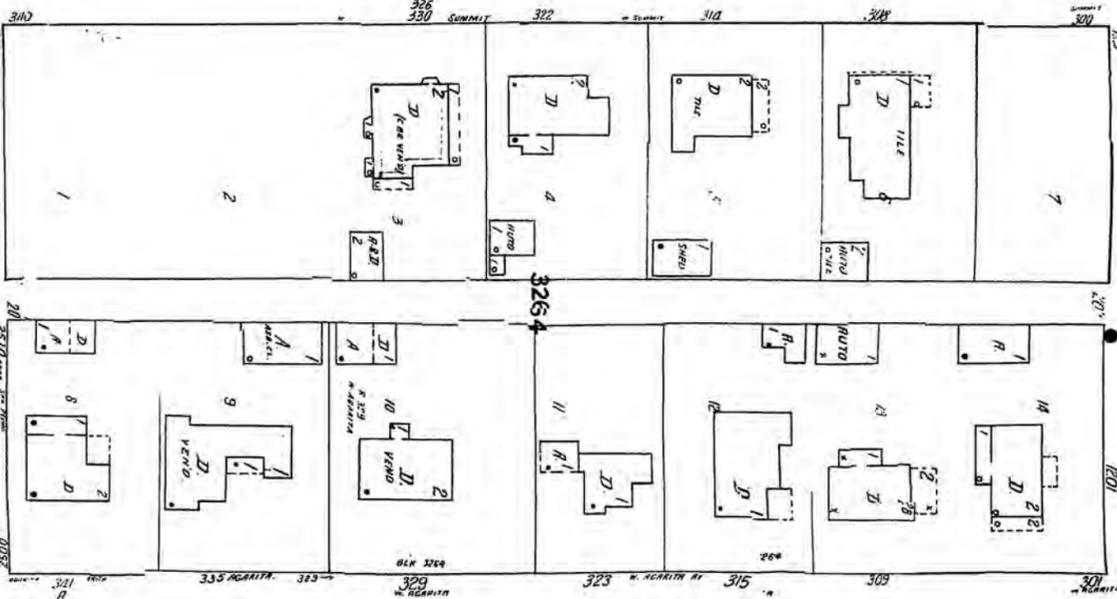
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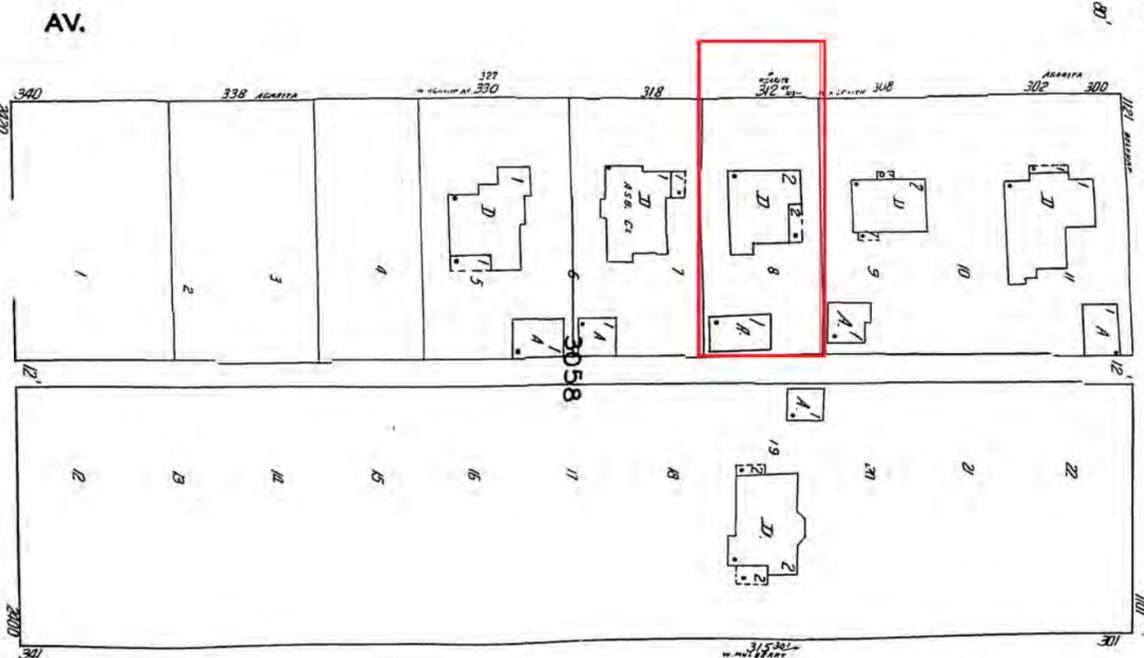


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73

PL.

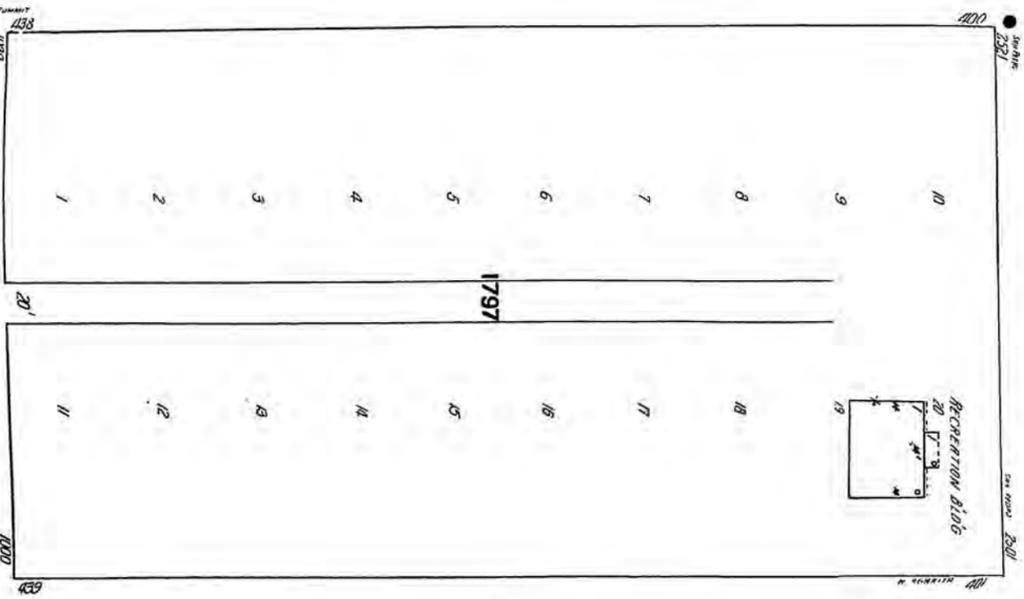
NOT PAVED



AV. NOT PAVED

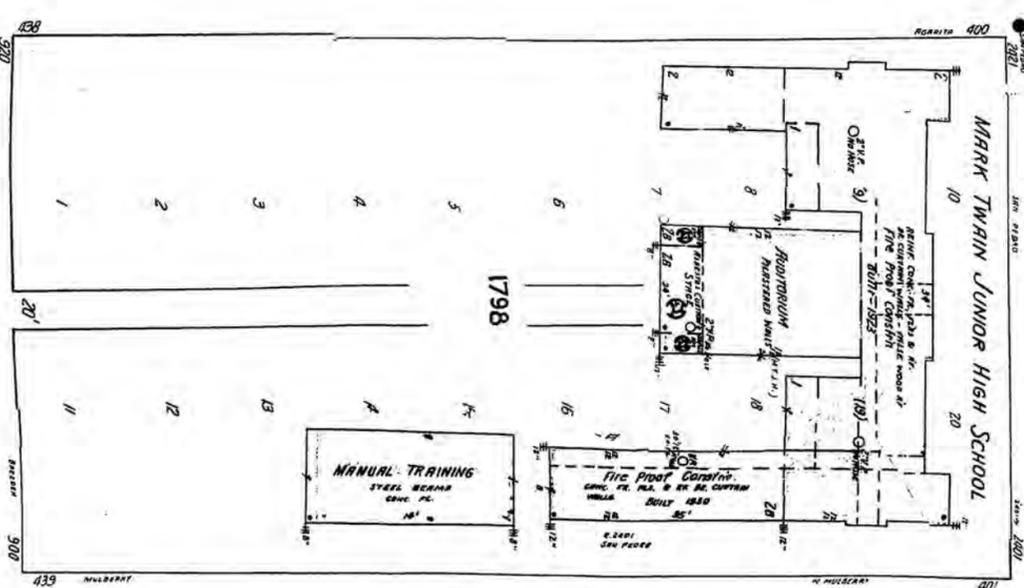
110

W. SUMMIT AV. (NOT PAVED)



BREEDEN

W. AGARITA



W. MULBERRY

Scale of Feet  
0 50 100 150

NOT PAVED

83

AV.

NOT PAVED



312

ADT



City of San Antonio  
ORGANIC MATERIAL









The house is a small, single-story structure with light-colored horizontal siding. It has a gabled roof with a small dormer over the front door. The front door is white with a small awning. To the left of the door is a window with a white frame, and to the right is a small air conditioning unit. The house is surrounded by a wooden fence on the left and a green trash bin on the right. The yard is covered in grass and fallen leaves, with trees in the background under a blue sky.

A tall wooden fence runs along the left side of the property, separating it from the adjacent yard. The fence is made of vertical wooden planks and has some climbing plants growing on it.

A green trash bin is located on the right side of the property, near the street. It is a standard curbside trash bin with a lid.

A red and white tricycle is parked on the sidewalk in front of the house. It has a white frame and red wheels.

A set of stone steps leads up to the side of the house, near the wooden fence. The steps are made of irregularly shaped stones.

A yellow level is lying on the grass in the foreground, near the wooden fence. It is a standard spirit level used for construction or landscaping.



















829 dakota st., san antonio, texas 78203 210-416-2343 alan@36square.org

July 27, 2021

To: The Historic and Design Review Commission and the Office of Historic Preservation  
From : Alan Neff, RA, LEED AP

Project: 312 W Agarita Ave  
San Antonio, Texas 78212

Re: Application for Certificate of Appropriateness

This project consists of the demolition of the existing garage and accessory dwelling unit to be immediately replaced with a new construction design that better serves the needs of the homeowners.

**Proposed Demolition of the existing Accessory Dwelling Unit/ Garage:**

The existing accessory dwelling unit and garage is not functional for the homeowners. The garage doors do not easily open and their cars do not fit within the existing garage. The very small efficiency apartment unit does not meet the spatial needs of the homeowners, requires significant repair, and does not possess a kitchen. The demolition of the accessory structure will allow for the new construction.



1. Existing garage/ accessory dwelling unit to be demolished (North facade)



2. Existing garage/ accessory dwelling unit to be demolished (East facade)

**Exterior Siding/ Paint Color:**

The exterior siding and paint colors will match the existing main house.



**Garage Doors:** Overhead Door Company Model 3260, 4x4, Paint Grade

Two separate 8'-0" wide garage doors with 4 horizontal sections and 4 raised panels in each section. The image below shows a stain grade wood door. I am proposing a painted door to minimize its impact from views from the street.



*Raised Panel design, Model 3260 (454), 5 sections/6 panels, plain short panel windows, custom stain finish*

**Front Door:** Andersen Residential Entry Door: Straightline 102, Divided glass panes

There is one front door on the casita. The entry surround will be similar to the front entry of your main house, but will be slightly smaller in size. The front door will be solid wood, painted, and will have glass panes for light to the stairwell.



**Exterior Windows:** Andersen Windows: 200 Series Double Hung Window, White Vinyl Exterior, Clear Pine interior.

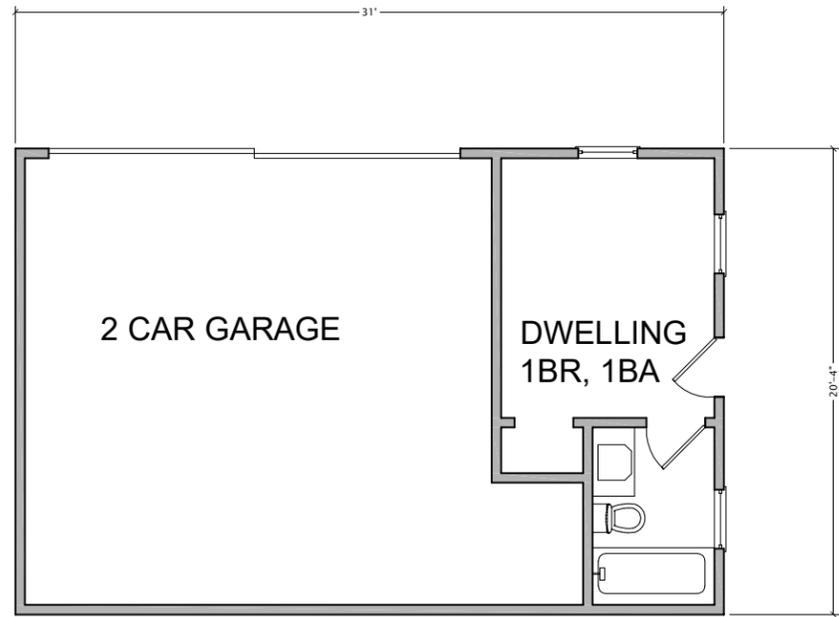
There are two different sized windows in the project. One is smaller for bathrooms, kitchen, and garage. I am proposing that the bottom and top sash both look like the top sash in this photo with 4 divided glass panes. This will closely resemble your main house windows but in a more modern window system.

The windows will open from the bottom and top, be solid wood, with an exterior vinyl cladding for durability. The interior will be clear sealed pine from the factory.



**Roof:** The roof of the accessory dwelling unit will consist of an asphalt shingle that will match the main house in appearance and color.



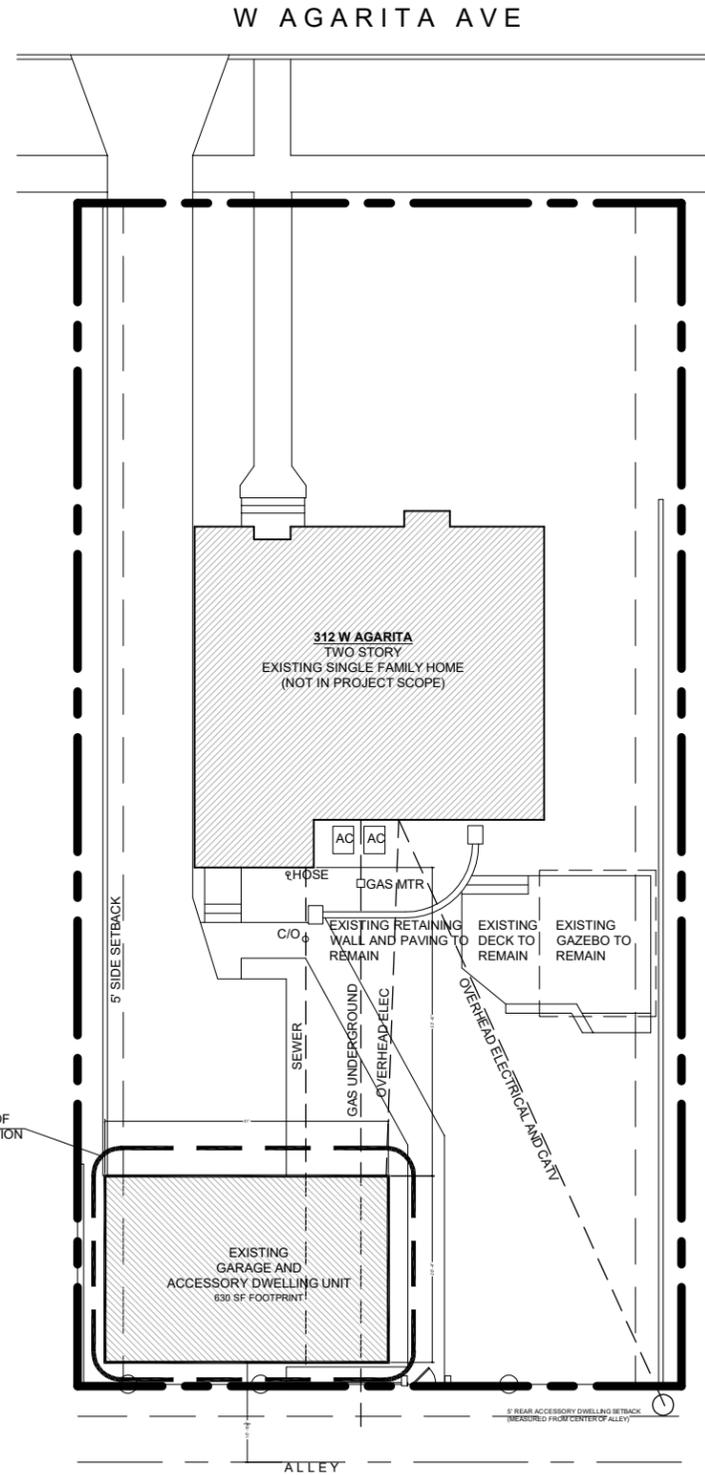


DEMOLITION NOTES:  
 EXISTING GARAGE/ ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT TO BE DEMOLISHED. REMOVE ENTIRE STRUCTURE AND CONCRETE FOUNDATION TO 4 FEET BELOW GRADE. PROTECT ALL UTILITIES FOR MAIN HOUSE AND ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. COORDINATE UTILITIES SERVICES WITH GOVERNING AGENCIES. NO WORK SHALL OCCUR WITHOUT DEMOLITION PERMIT, HDRC/ HPO APPROVAL, AND OTHER REGULATORY APPROVAL.

SQUARE FOOTAGE BREAKDOWN			
1ST FLR	BLDG	LIVABLE	
	630 SF	106 SF	
LIVABLE ADU	FOOTPRINT EXISTING HOUSE		RATIO: ADU/MAIN HOUSE
106 sf	1,306 sf		= 8%



**01 DEMOLITION FLOORPLAN**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



**02 EXISTING SITE PLAN**  
 SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



**36 square**

ALAN NEFF, RA, LEED AP  
 36SQUARE, LLC  
 829 DAKOTA ST.  
 SAN ANTONIO, TX 78203  
 210-416-2343  
 ALAN@36SQUARE.ORG

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
 BIDDING, OR REGULATORY  
 APPROVAL  
 ALAN NEFF, RA, LEED AP  
 REGISTERED ARCHITECT STATE  
 OF TEXAS #22140

JULY 27, 2021

CLIENT  
 PERRY BALLEZA AND  
 CHRISTINA MARKELL- BALLEZA

PROJECT

GARAGE/ ACCESSORY DWELLING @  
 312 W AGARITA AVE,  
 SAN ANTONIO, TX 78212

DRAWN BY  
 ALAN NEFF, RA, LEED AP

ISSUE  
 HDRC APP 07-27-2021

**A1**



36 square

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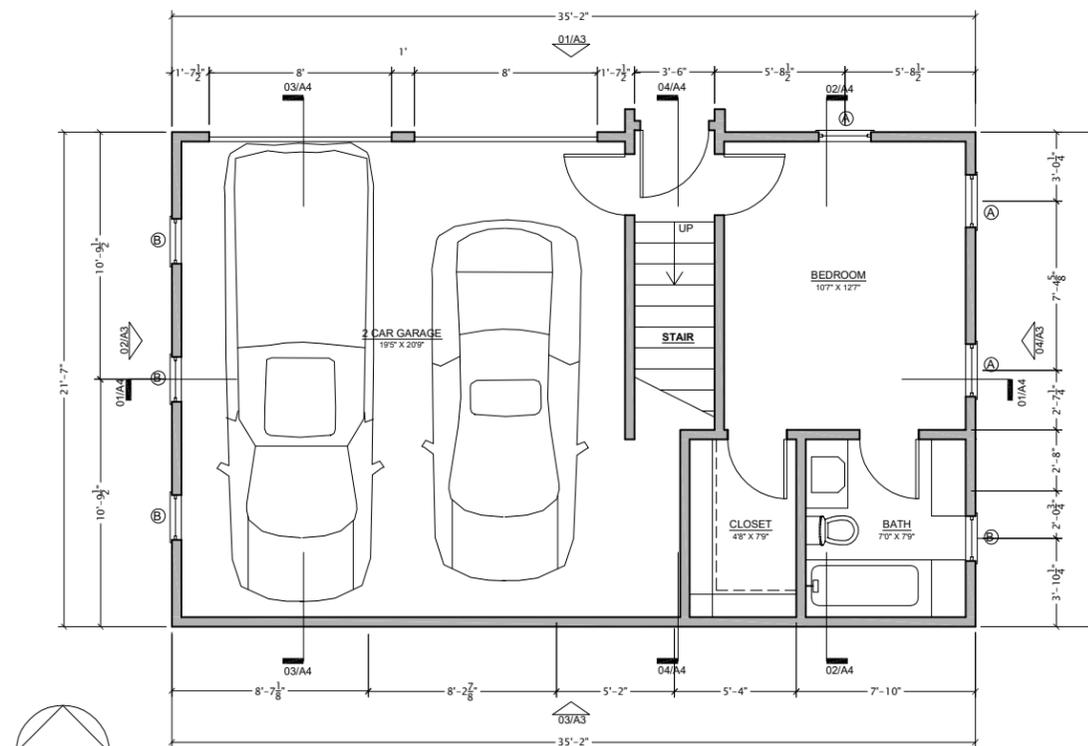
PROJECT

GARAGE/ ACCESSORY DWELLING @  
 312 W AGARITA AVE,  
 SAN ANTONIO, TX 78212

DRAWN BY  
 ALAN NEFF, RA, LEED AP

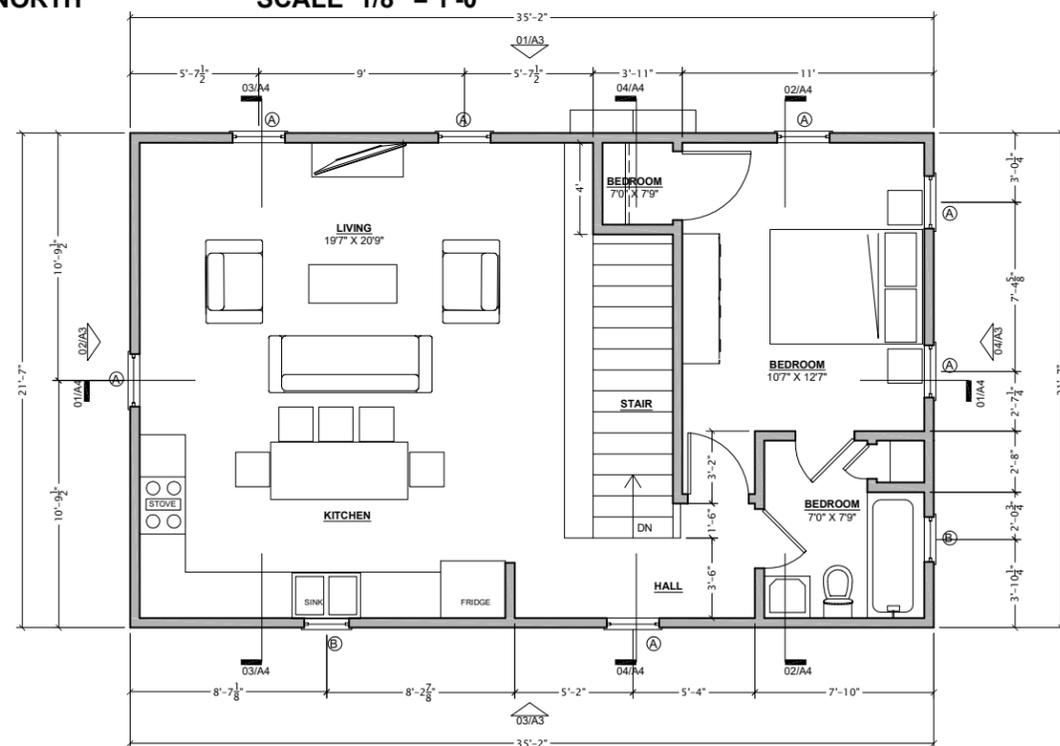
ISSUE  
 HDRC APP 07-27-2021

A2



**01 1ST FLOOR PLAN**

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



**02 2ND FLOOR PLAN**

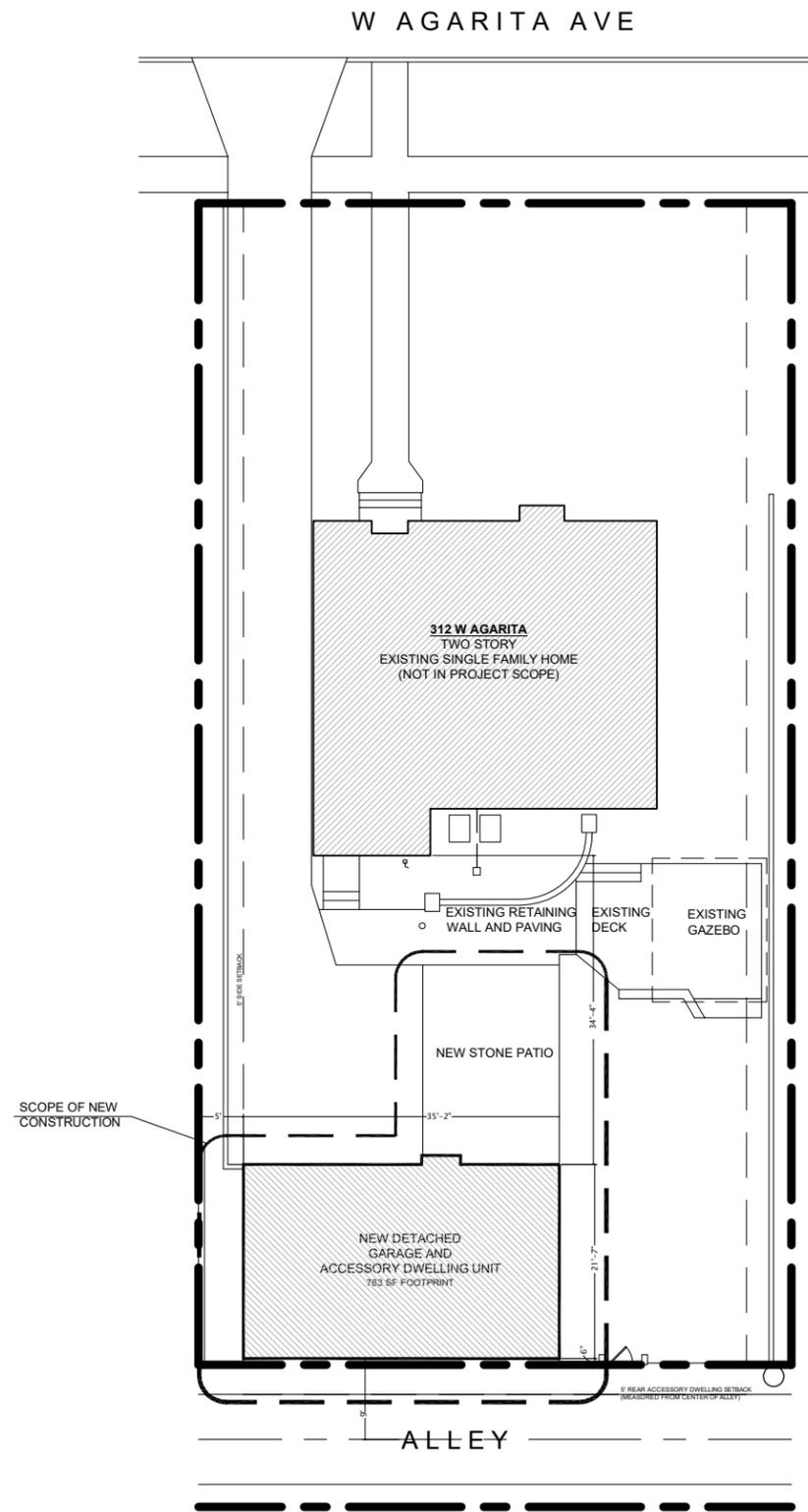
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SQUARE FOOTAGE BREAKDOWN		
	BLDG	LIVABLE
1ST FLR	765 SF	133 SF
2ND FLR	759 SF	519 SF
TOTAL	1,524 SF	652 SF

LIVABLE	FOOTPRINT	RATIO
ADU	EXISTING HOUSE	ADU/ MAIN HOUSE
652 sf	1,306 sf	= 49.9%



**03 PROPOSED SITE PLAN**

SCALE 1" = 20'-0"





**36 square**

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 REGISTERED ARCHITECT STATE  
 OF TEXAS #22140

JULY 27, 2021

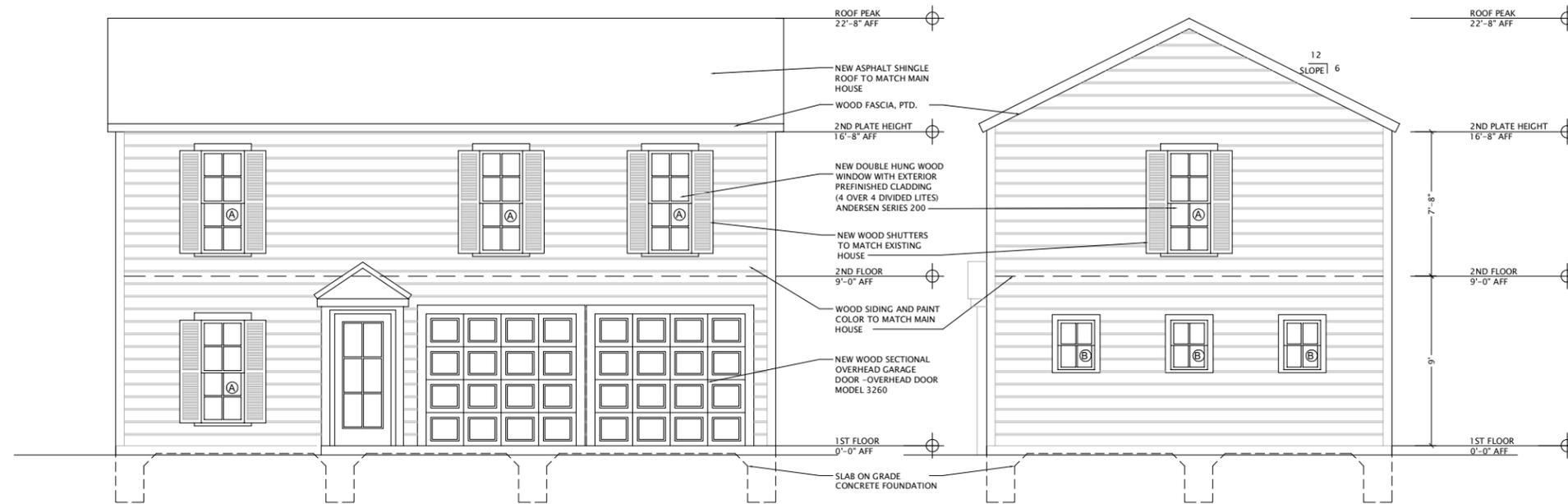
CLIENT  
 PERRY BALLEZA AND  
 CHRISTINA MARKELL- BALLEZA

PROJECT

GARAGE/ ACCESSORY DWELLING @  
 312 W AGARITA AVE,  
 SAN ANTONIO, TX 78212

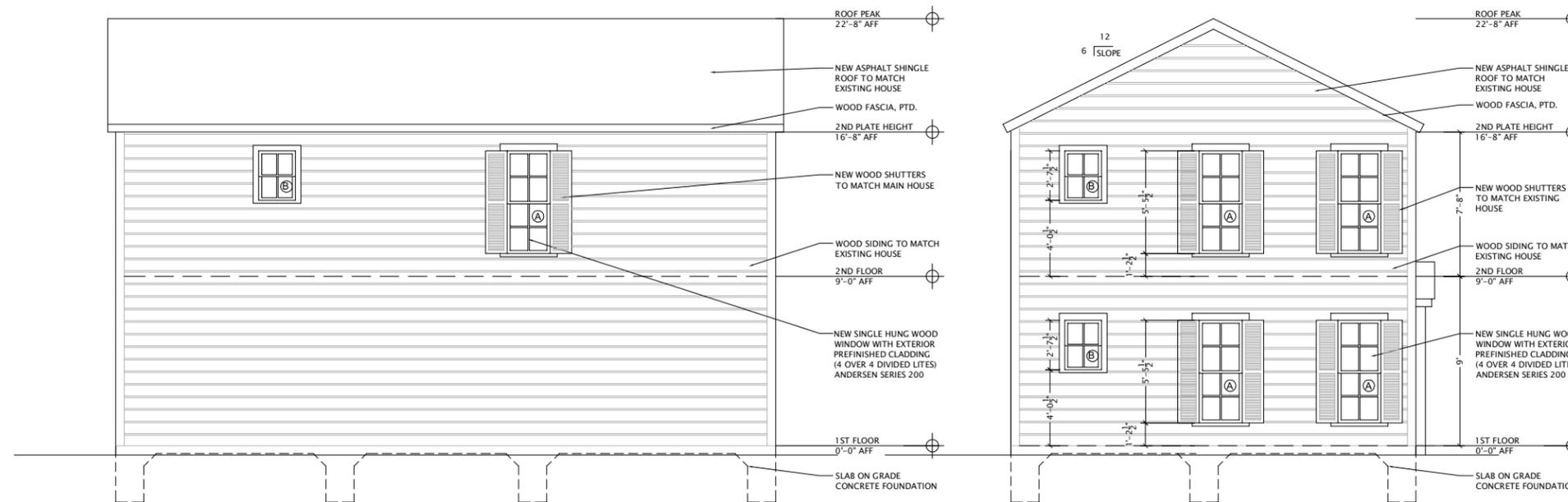
DRAWN BY  
 ALAN NEFF, RA, LEED AP

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 HDRC APP 07-27-2021



**01 NORTH ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**03 WEST ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



**02 SOUTH ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**04 EAST ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**A3**



**36 square**

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 OF TEXAS #22140

JULY 27, 2021

CLIENT  
 PERRY BALLEZA AND  
 CHRISTINA MARKELL- BALLEZA

PROJECT

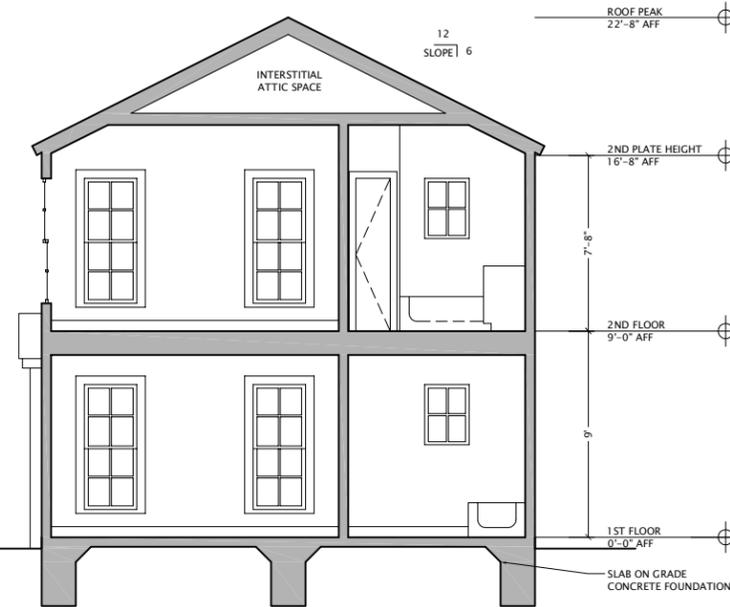
GARAGE/ ACCESSORY DWELLING @  
 312 W AGARITA AVE,  
 SAN ANTONIO, TX 78212

DRAWN BY  
 ALAN NEFF, RA, LEED AP

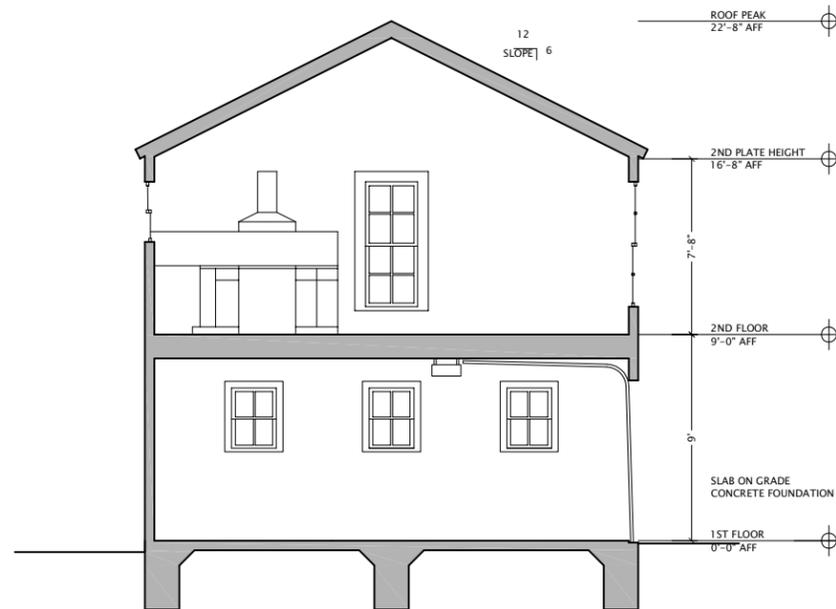
ISSUE  
 HDRC APP 07-27-2021



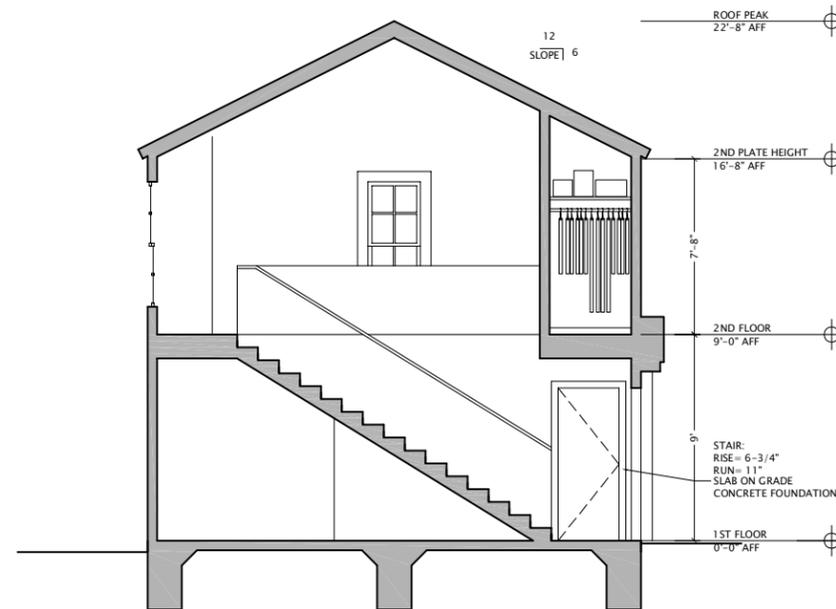
**01 BUILDING SECTION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



**03 BUILDING SECTION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



**02 BUILDING SECTION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



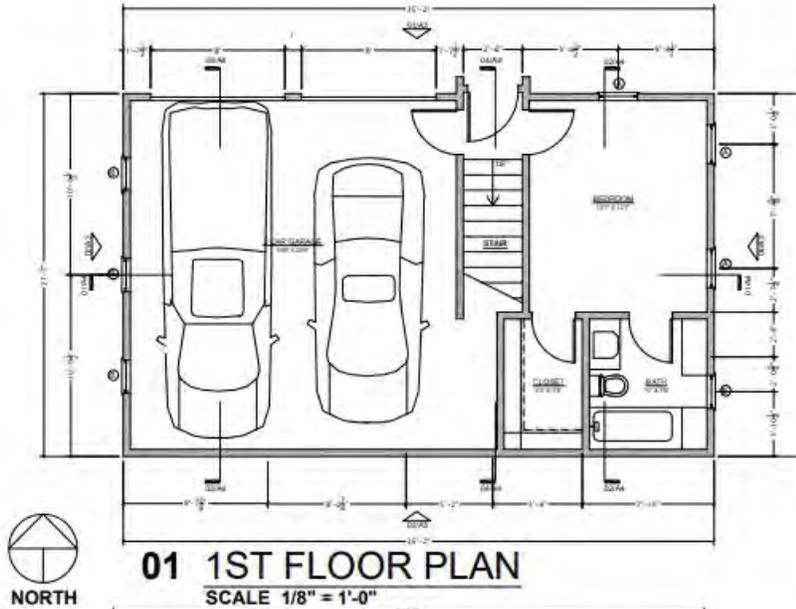
**04 BUILDING SECTION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**A4**

**Proposed New Construction of an Accessory Dwelling Unit/ Garage:**

The following is a narrative with representative images to illustrate the exterior materials of the proposed Accessory Dwelling Unit.

The following are the First and Second Floor Plans for the proposed accessory dwelling unit/ garage.

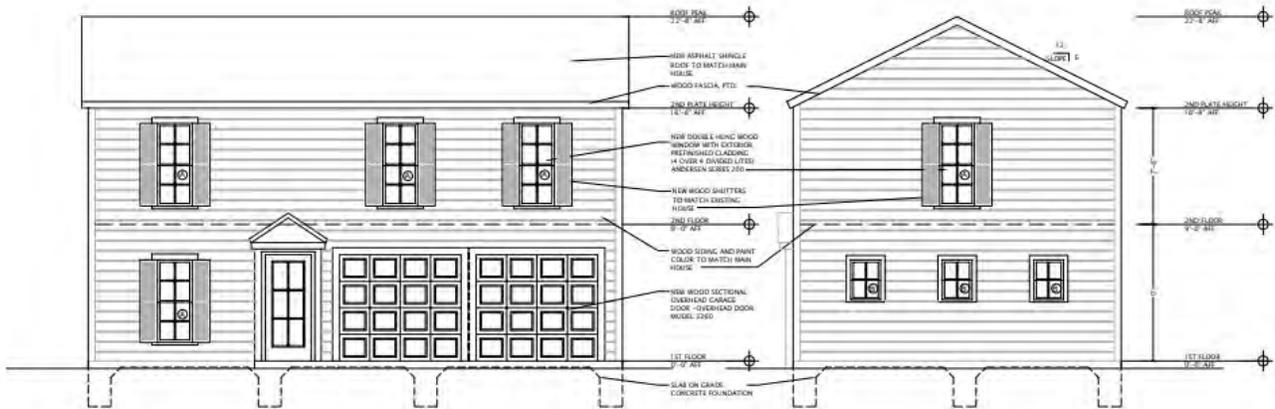


SQUARE FOOTAGE BREAKDOWN		
	BLDG.	LIVABLE
1ST FLR	700 SF	133 SF
2ND FLR	709 SF	519 SF
TOTAL	1,504 SF	652 SF

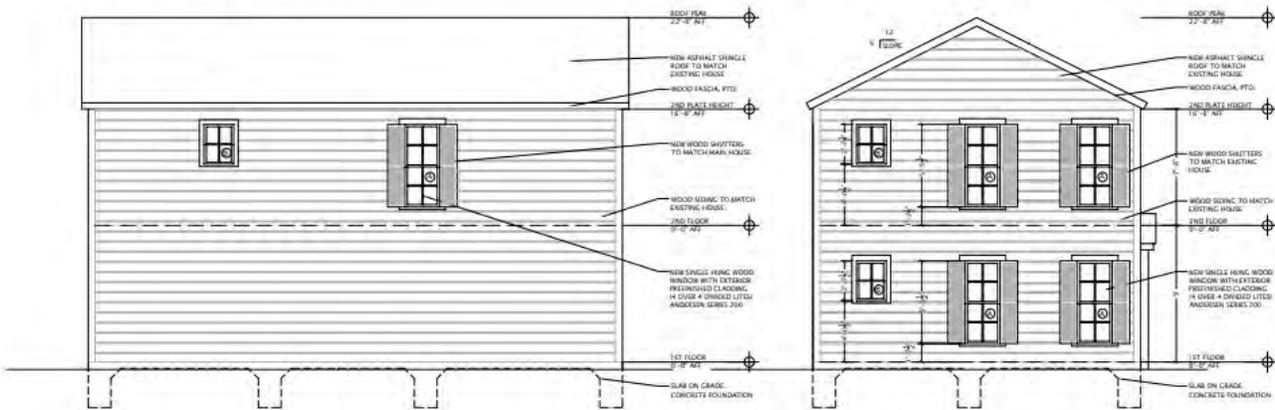
LIVABLE ADU	FOOTPRINT EXISTING HOUSE	RATIO ADU/MAN HOUSE
652 sf	1,306 sf	49.9%

The following are Exterior Building Elevations for the proposed Accessory Dwelling Unit/ Garage structure.



**01 NORTH ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**03 WEST ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



**02 SOUTH ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**04 EAST ELEVATION**  
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**STAFF PICTURES FROM  
SITE VISIT  
NOV 9, 2021**

Nov 9, 2021 at 5:10:09 PM  
312 W Agarita Ave  
San Antonio TX 78212  
United States



Nov 9, 2021 at 5:10:18 PM  
312 W Agarita Ave  
San Antonio TX 78212  
United States



Nov 9, 2021 at 5:00:14 PM  
312 W Agarita Ave  
San Antonio TX 78212  
United States



Nov 9, 2021 at 5:00:11 PM  
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San Antonio TX 78212  
United States



Nov 9, 2021 at 5:00:26 PM

312 W Agarita Ave

San Antonio TX 78212

United States



Nov 9, 2021 at 5:03:37 PM  
312 W Agarita Ave  
San Antonio TX 78212  
United States



Nov 9, 2021 at 5:02:57 PM  
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United States



Nov 9, 2021 at 5:00:49 PM  
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Nov 9, 2021 at 5:00:31 PM  
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United States



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United States



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Nov 9, 2021 at 5:03:59 PM

312 W Agarita Ave

San Antonio TX 78212

United States



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Nov 9, 2021 at 5:02:45 PM  
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San Antonio TX 78212  
United States

