

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

December 15, 2021

HDRC CASE NO: 2021-611
ADDRESS: 1202 S ALAMO ST
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 937 BLK 2 LOT E 68FT OF N 102.31FT OF 1
ZONING: C-1, H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 1
DISTRICT: King William Historic District
APPLICANT: Jonathan Turner/JF Turner Roofing & Construction LLC
OWNER: ESPRONCEDA HOLDINGS LLC
TYPE OF WORK: Exterior maintenance, roof replacement, window tint
APPLICATION RECEIVED: November 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 to:

1. Replace the asphalt shingle roof on the main house with a standing seam metal roof.
2. Re-paint the siding and front porch.
3. Apply tint to the windows.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 2, Exterior Maintenance and Alterations

1. Materials: Woodwork

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

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

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.

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.

FINDINGS:

- a. The primary structure located at 1202 S Alamo is built in the Queen Anne architectural style, featuring two front facing gables, wood siding, and wood windows. It is contributing to the King William Historic District.

- b. ROOF REPLACEMENT – The applicant proposed to replace the existing asphalt shingle roof with a galvalume standing seam metal roof. Guideline 3.B.vi for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations states that metal roofs may be used on structures that historically had a metal roof or where a metal roof is appropriate for the style or construction period. Staff finds that the installation of a standing seam metal roof on the primary history structure is consistent with the Historic Design Guidelines. Additionally, the new metal roof shall adhere to the following stipulations:
- i. The standing seam metal roof should feature panels that are 18 to 21 inches wide.
 - ii. The seams of the roof shall be 1 to 2 inches high.
 - iii. A crimped ridge seam be used; vented ridge and end caps are not allowed.
 - iv. Panels should be smooth without striation or corrugation.
 - v. A standard galvalume finish shall be used.
- c. The applicant has proposed to re-paint the existing wood siding and wood front porch. This is consistent with the Historic Design Guidelines.
- d. WINDOW TINT – The applicant has proposed to apply tint to the windows in the primary structure. At this time the applicant has not provided staff with specifications of the proposed tint. Guidelines 12.A.ii for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations states that to improve thermal performance of windows, fanlights, and sidelights UV film or new glazing may be applied 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. Generally, staff finds that the application of UV film that is consistent with the guidelines to be appropriate.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval based on findings a and b with the following stipulations:

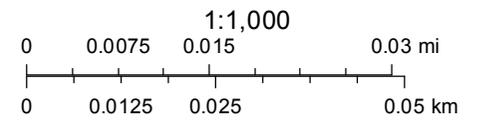
- i. The new roof adheres to the stipulations noted in finding b.
- ii. An on-site inspection of the roof material must be scheduled with OHP staff prior to the start of work to verify that the roofing material matches the approved specifications. All chimney, flue, and related existing roof details must be preserved. No ridge cap is to be installed.
- iii. That the applicant utilizes a non-reflective/non-tinted UV film on the windows and submits product specifications to staff for review and approval prior to the issuance of the COA.

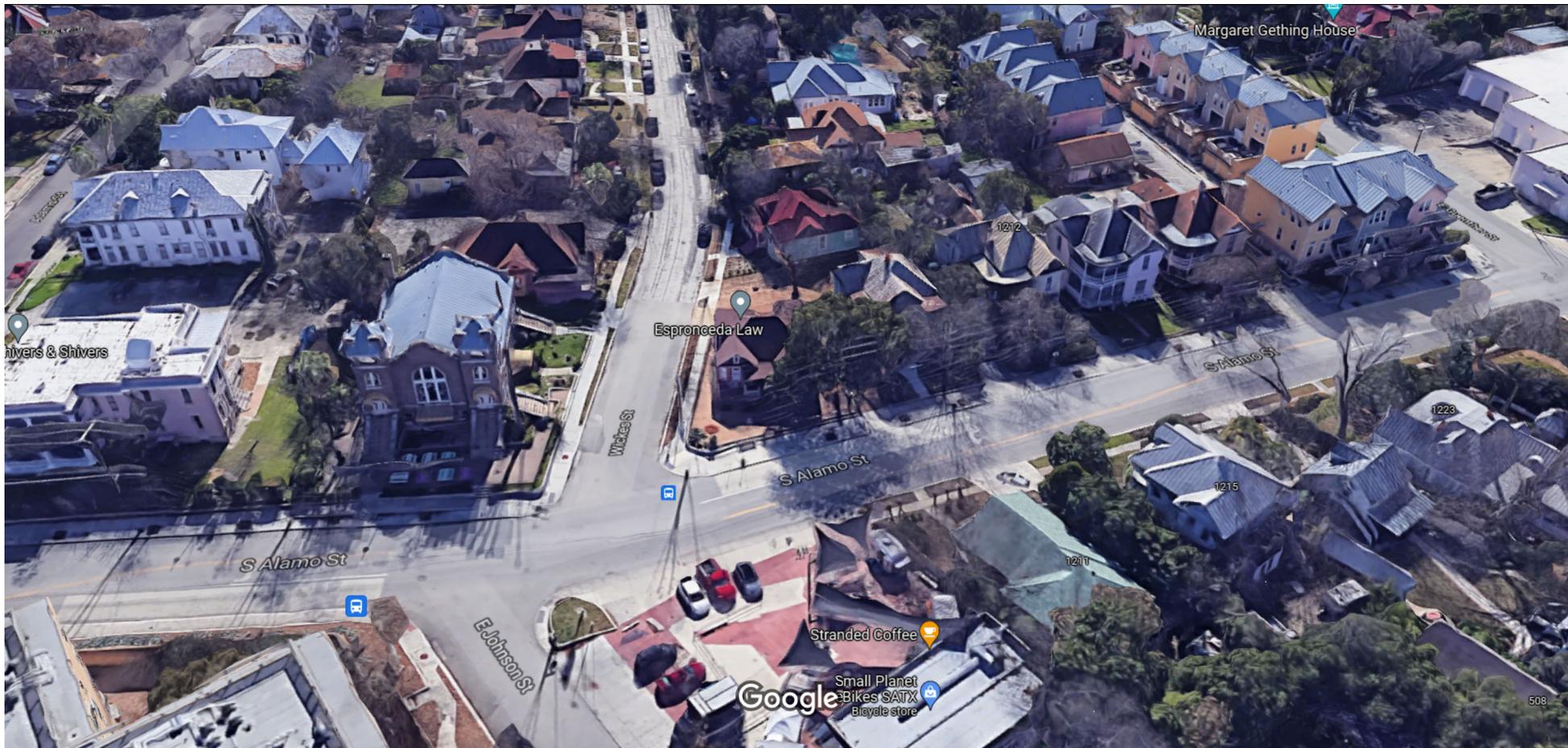
City of San Antonio One Stop



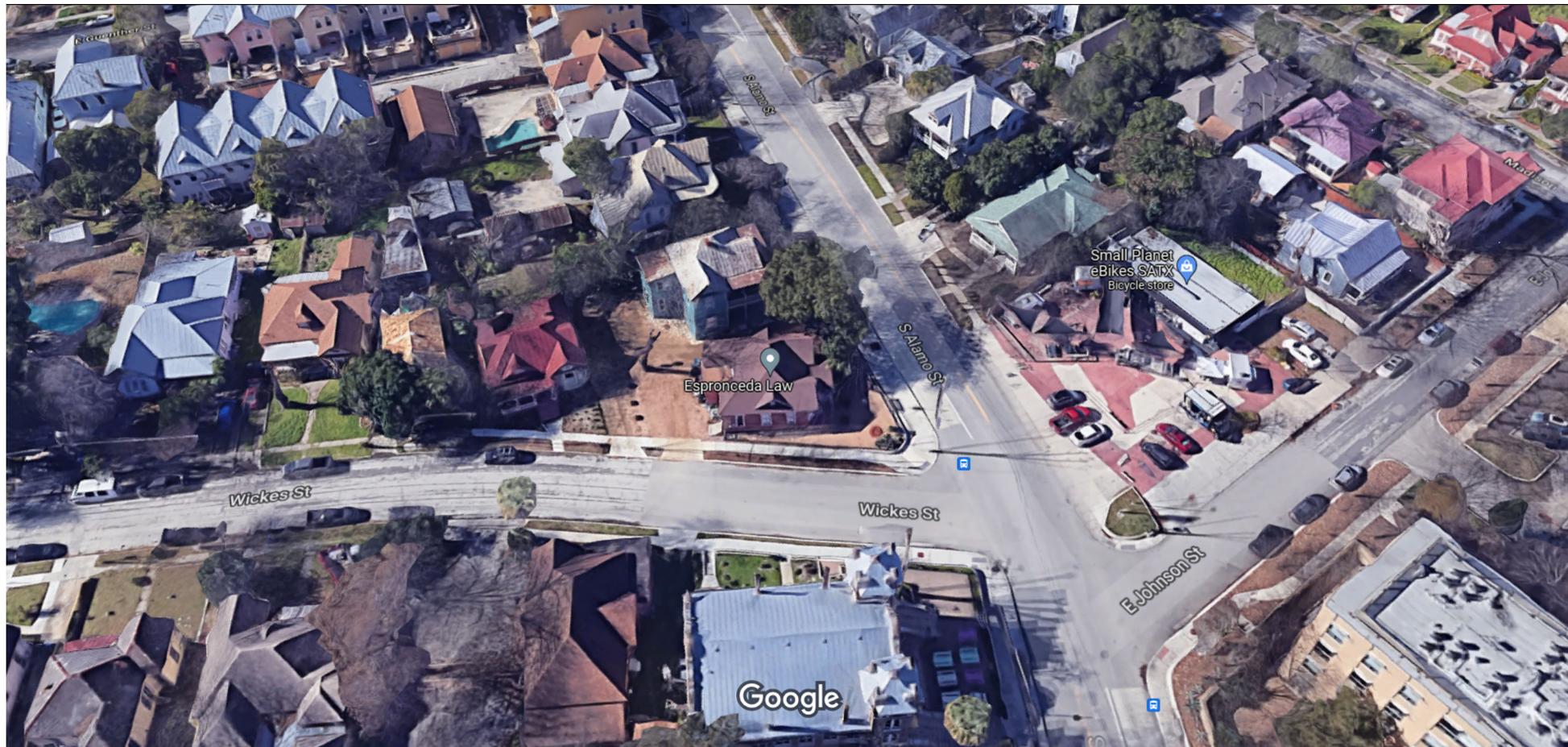
December 10, 2021

— User drawn lines





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