HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION
February 01, 2023

HDRC CASE NO:	**2022-554**
COMMON NAME:	612 & 614 E Mulberry
ADDRESS:	614 E MULBERRY AVE
LEGAL DESCRIPTION:	NCB 3090 BLK 6 LOT 15
ZONING:	R-4 CD, H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.:	1
APPLICANT:	Lyn Wolff/MILLER LYN MARIE WOLFF
OWNER:	Lyn Wolff/MILLER LYN MARIE WOLFF
TYPE OF WORK:	Exterior modifications, window replacement, front and rear addition
APPLICATION RECEIVED:	January 06, 2023
60-DAY REVIEW:	Not applicable due to City Council Emergency
CASE MANAGER:	Claudia Espinosa

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

1. Replace all existing original wood windows throughout the home with aluminum replacement windows.
2. Replace existing wood front doors.
3. Construct an infill addition to the front façade. This addition will be guttered and include downspouts. The proposed condition is intended to match the enclosure that has been completed at 520 E Mulberry.
4. Construct an infill addition to the rear façade. The existing windows at this location will be removed for the addition.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 2, Exterior Maintenance and Alterations

1. Materials: Woodwork
A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)
i. *Inspections*—Conduct semi-annual inspections of all exterior wood elements to verify condition and determine maintenance needs.
ii. *Cleaning*—Clean exterior surfaces annually with mild household cleaners and water. Avoid using high pressure power washing and any abrasive cleaning or striping 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. *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.
ii. *Materials*—Use in-kind materials when possible or materials similar in size, scale, and character when exterior woodwork is beyond repair. Ensure replacement siding is installed to match the original pattern, including exposures. Do not introduce modern materials that can accelerate and hide deterioration of historic materials. Hardiboard and other cementitious materials are not recommended.
iii. *Replacement elements*—Replace wood elements in-kind as a replacement for existing wood siding, matching in profile, dimensions, material, and finish, when beyond repair.

2. Materials: Masonry and Stucco

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

i. *Paint*—Avoid painting historically unpainted surfaces. Exceptions may be made for severely deteriorated material where other consolidation or stabilization methods are not appropriate. When painting is acceptable, utilize a water permeable paint to avoid trapping water within the masonry.

ii. *Clear area*—Keep the area where masonry or stucco meets the ground clear of water, moisture, and vegetation.

iii. *Vegetation*—Avoid allowing ivy or other vegetation to grow on masonry or stucco walls, as it may loosen mortar and stucco and increase trapped moisture.

iv. *Cleaning*—Use the gentlest means possible to clean masonry and stucco when needed, as improper cleaning can damage the surface. Avoid the use of any abrasive, strong chemical, sandblasting, or high-pressure cleaning method.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

i. *Patching*—Repair masonry or stucco by patching or replacing it with in-kind materials whenever possible. Utilize similar materials that are compatible with the original in terms of composition, texture, application technique, color, and detail, when in-kind replacement is not possible. EIFS is not an appropriate patching or replacement material for stucco.

ii. *Repointing*—The removal of old or deteriorated mortar should be done carefully by a professional to ensure that masonry units are not damaged in the process. Use mortar that matches the original in color, profile, and composition when repointing. Incompatible mortar can exceed the strength of historic masonry and results in deterioration. Ensure that the new joint matches the profile of the old joint when viewed in section. It is recommended that a test panel is prepared to ensure the mortar is the right strength and color.

iii. *Removing paint*—Take care when removing paint from masonry as the paint may be providing a protectant layer or hiding modifications to the building. Use the gentlest means possible, such as alkaline poultice cleaners and strippers, to remove paint from masonry.

iv. *Removing stucco*—Remove stucco from masonry surfaces where it is historically inappropriate. Prepare a test panel to ensure that underlying masonry has not been irreversibly damaged before proceeding.

3. Materials: Roofs

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

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

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

i. *Roof replacement*—Consider roof replacement when more than 25-30 percent of the roof area is damaged or 25-30 percent of the roof tiles (slate, clay tile, or cement) or shingles are missing or damaged.

ii. *Roof form*—Preserve the original shape, line, pitch, and overhang of historic roofs when replacement is necessary.

iii. *Roof features*—Preserve and repair distinctive roof features such as cornices, parapets, dormers, open eaves with exposed rafters and decorative or plain rafter tails, flared eaves or decorative purlins, and brackets with shaped ends.

iv. *Materials: sloped roofs*—Replace roofing materials in-kind whenever possible when the roof must be replaced. Retain and re-use historic materials when large-scale replacement of roof materials other than asphalt shingles is required (e.g., slate or clay tiles). Salvaged materials should be re-used on roof forms that are most visible from the public right-of-way. Match new roofing materials to the original materials in terms of their scale, color, texture, profile, and style, or select materials consistent with the building style, when in-kind replacement is not possible.

v. *Materials: flat roofs*—Allow use of contemporary roofing materials on flat or gently sloping roofs not visible from the public right-of-way.

vi. *Materials: metal roofs*—Use metal roofs on structures that historically had a metal roof or where a metal roof is appropriate for the style or construction period. Refer to Checklist for Metal Roofs on page 10 for desired metal roof specifications when considering a new metal roof. New metal roofs that adhere to these guidelines can be approved administratively as long as documentation can be provided that shows that the home has historically had a metal roof.

vii. *Roof vents*—Maintain existing historic roof vents. When deteriorated beyond repair, replace roof vents in-kind or with one similar in design and material to those historically used when in-kind replacement is not possible.

4. Materials: Metal

A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

i. *Cleaning*—Use the gentlest means possible when cleaning metal features to avoid damaging the historic finish. Prepare a test panel to determine appropriate cleaning methods before proceeding. Use a wire brush to remove corrosion or paint build up on hard metals like wrought iron, steel, and cast iron.

ii. *Repair*—Repair metal features using methods appropriate to the specific type of metal.
iii. *Paint*—Avoid painting metals that were historically exposed such as copper and bronze.

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

5. Architectural Features: Lighting
A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)
i. *Lighting*—Preserve historic light fixtures in place and maintain through regular cleaning and repair as needed.
B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)
i. *Rewiring*—Consider rewiring historic fixtures as necessary to extend their lifespan.
ii. *Replacement lighting*—Replace missing or severely damaged historic light fixtures in-kind or with fixtures that match the original in appearance and materials when in-kind replacement is not feasible. Fit replacement fixtures to the existing mounting location.
iii. *New light fixtures*—Avoid damage to the historic building when installing necessary new light fixtures, ensuring they may be removed in the future with little or no damage to the building. Place new light fixtures and those not historically present in locations that do not distract from the façade of the building while still directing light where needed. New light fixtures should be unobtrusive in design and should not rust or stain the building.

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

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

ix. *Screens*—Utilize wood screen window frames matching in profile, size, and design of those historically found when the existing screens are deteriorated beyond repair. Ensure that the tint of replacement screens closely matches the original screens or those used historically.
x. *Shutters*—Incorporate shutters only where they existed historically and where appropriate to the architectural style of the house. Shutters should match the height and width of the opening and be mounted to be operational or appear to be operational. Do not mount shutters directly onto any historic wall material.

7. Architectural Features: Porches, Balconies, and Porte-Cocheres
A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)
i. *Existing porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres*—Preserve porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres. Do not add new porches, balconies, or porte-cocheres where not historically present.
ii. *Balusters*—Preserve existing balusters. When replacement is necessary, replace in-kind when possible or with balusters that match the originals in terms of materials, spacing, profile, dimension, finish, and height of the railing.
iii. *Floors*—Preserve original wood or concrete porch floors. Do not cover original porch floors of wood or concrete with carpet, tile, or other materials unless they were used historically.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)
i. *Front porches*—Refrain from enclosing front porches. Approved screen panels should be simple in design as to not change the character of the structure or the historic fabric.
ii. *Side and rear porches*—Refrain from enclosing side and rear porches, particularly when connected to the main porch or balcony. Original architectural details should not be obscured by any screening or enclosure materials. Alterations to side and rear porches should result in a space that functions, and is visually interpreted as, a porch.
iii. *Replacement*—Replace in-kind porches, balconies, porte-cocheres, and related elements, such as ceilings, floors, and columns, when such features are deteriorated beyond repair. When in-kind replacement is not feasible, the design should be compatible in scale, massing, and detail while materials should match in color, texture, dimensions, and finish.
iv. *Adding elements*—Design replacement elements, such as stairs, to be simple so as to not distract from the historic character of the building. Do not add new elements and details that create a false historic appearance.
v. *Reconstruction*—Reconstruct porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. If no such evidence exists, the design should be based on the architectural style of the building and historic patterns.

8. Architectural Features: Foundations
A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)
i. *Details*—Preserve the height, proportion, exposure, form, and details of a foundation such as decorative vents, grilles, and lattice work.
ii. *Ventilation*—Ensure foundations are vented to control moisture underneath the dwelling, preventing deterioration.
iii. *Drainage*—Ensure downspouts are directed away and soil is sloped away from the foundation to avoid moisture collection near the foundation.
iv. *Repair*—Inspect foundations regularly for sufficient drainage and ventilation, keeping it clear of vegetation. Also inspect for deteriorated materials such as limestone and repair accordingly. Refer to maintenance and alteration of applicable materials, for additional guidelines.

B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)
i. *Replacement features*—Ensure that features such as decorative vents and grilles and lattice panels are replaced in-kind when deteriorated beyond repair. When in-kind replacement is not possible, use features matching in size, material, and design. Replacement skirting should consist of durable, proven materials, and should either match the existing siding or be applied to have minimal visual impact.
ii. *Alternative materials*—Cedar piers may be replaced with concrete piers if they are deteriorated beyond repair.
iii. *Shoring*—Provide proper support of the structure while the foundation is rebuilt or repaired.
iv. *New utilities*—Avoid placing new utility and mechanical connections through the foundation along the primary façade or where visible from the public right-of-way.

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.

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.

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 5, Guidelines for Site Elements

2. Fences and Walls
A. HISTORIC FENCES AND WALLS
i. *Preserve*—Retain historic fences and walls.
ii. *Repair and replacement*—Replace only deteriorated sections that are beyond repair. Match replacement materials (including mortar) to the color, texture, size, profile, and finish of the original.
iii. *Application of paint and cementitious coatings*—Do not paint historic masonry walls or cover them with stone facing or stucco or other cementitious coatings.
B. NEW FENCES AND WALLS
i. *Design*—New fences and walls should appear similar to those used historically within the district in terms of their scale, transparency, and character. Design of fence should respond to the design and materials of the house or main structure.
ii. *Location*—Avoid installing a fence or wall in a location where one did not historically exist, particularly within the front yard. The appropriateness of a front yard fence or wall is dependent on conditions within a specific historic district. New front yard fences or wall should not be introduced within historic districts that have not historically had them.
iii. *Height*—Limit the height of new fences and walls within the front yard to a maximum of four feet. The appropriateness of a front yard fence is dependent on conditions within a specific historic district. New front yard fences should not be introduced within historic districts that have not historically had them. If a taller fence or wall existed historically, additional height may be considered. The height of a new retaining wall should not exceed the height of the slope it retains.
iv. *Prohibited materials*—Do not use exposed concrete masonry units (CMU), Keystone or similar interlocking retaining wall systems, concrete block, vinyl fencing, or chain link fencing.
v. *Appropriate materials*—Construct new fences or walls of materials similar to fence materials historically used in the district. Select materials that are similar in scale, texture, color, and form as those historically used in the district, and that are compatible with the main structure. Screening incompatible uses—Review alternative fence heights and materials for appropriateness where residential properties are adjacent to commercial or other potentially incompatible uses.
C. PRIVACY FENCES AND WALLS
i. *Relationship to front facade*—Set privacy fences back from the front façade of the building, rather than aligning them with the front façade of the structure to reduce their visual prominence.
ii. *Location* – Do not use privacy fences in front yards.

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.

FINDINGS:

a. The structure located at 612 & 614 E. Mulberry is a multifamily structure that features wood-lapped siding, one-over-one wood windows, metal awnings, and front-facing gables. The structure is first found in the 1927 City Directory, is found on the 1931 Sanborn Map, and is a contributing structure to the Monte Vista Historic District.

b. SITE VISIT- Staff conducted a site visit on November 29, 2022. Staff observed work being conducted on the roof framing, foundation, and flooring prior to the issuance of a COA and no permits were pulled. ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL – The following repairs and maintenance requests have been approved administratively in accordance with the UDC: exterior lighting, side yard privacy fence, exterior paint of the trim and body, and the replacement of the gutters with in-kind materials.

c. DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE – On January 3, 2023, the DRC conducted a site visit to review the request items. Commissioners present provided feedback on the proposed gutters, foundation, front and rear addition, windows, roofline, and possible solutions for the water collection on the front and rear openings. On January 25, 2023, the applicant attended a virtual DRC with the updated materials since the last HDRC attendance on December 7, 2022. The committee offered feedback on the newest documents on the infill, setback orientation of the front addition, and fenestration modifications.

d. WINDOWS (REPAIR AND MATERIALS) - The applicant has noted noise, safety, and heat gain concerns with retaining the original windows. Staff performed a site visit on Tuesday, November 29, 2022, and observed approximately four windows that were deteriorated beyond repair (windows noted on the schedule as 1 and 38 in addition to two other windows in this vicinity that are not labeled in the drawing.) Based on the Guidelines for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations 6.A.iii, staff finds the repair of the remaining windows would be most consistent with the Guidelines. Any replacement should be done in-kind with either salvaged window sashes or wood replacement windows. The remaining windows appeared to be in repairable condition, but in kind replacement may also be appropriate should additional evidence be provided that the existing windows are beyond repair.

e. DOORS- The applicant has requested to replace the existing, wood front doors. Based on the Guidelines for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations, staff finds the front door should be preserved or replaced in kind. Any replacement door should be fully wood compatible with the architectural style of the home. The size and casing of the door is not requested to be modified at this time.

f. FRONT ADDITION (FORM)- The applicant has requested to construct and addition at the front of the structure by enclosing the existing space between the two units. Per the Guidelines for Additions 1.A.i., additions should be cited to the rear of the property. The proposed front addition / infill is not consistent with the guidelines.

g. REAR ADDITION (FORM) – The applicant has requested to enclose the rear openings of the structure. Per the Guidelines for Additions 1.A.i. 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. Staff finds this request is consistent with the guidelines.

h. REAR ADDITION (MATERIALS) – For the proposed enclosure, the applicant has proposed to use wooden materials for framing and siding. The roof will match the current material, and the windows are proposed to be aluminum. Generally, staff finds the material requests are consistent with the guidelines; however, the proposed window material is not consistent with the guidelines. Staff finds the applicant should provide a window that is consistent with the Guidelines and staff's standards for windows in additions and new construction. Additionally, per the Guidelines for Additions 1.A.iv, the applicant should have a small change in detail to provide clear distinction between the old and new building forms.

i. MATERIALS (SALVAGE) - Per the Guidelines for Additions 3.C.i. Staff finds the applicant should salvage the wood windows in the rear of the structure and use those for replacement windows to the north and east elevations.

RECOMMENDATION:

1.Staff does not recommend approval of item 1, the replacement of existing wood windows with aluminum windows, based on finding c. The Guidelines encourage repair of original windows over replacement. The four identified windows that are visibly beyond repair should be replaced in kind.

2.Staff does not recommend approval of item 2, the replacement of the existing front doors as submitted, based on finding d. Staff recommends the applicant attempt to repair the front doors and sidelights or replace them in kind with a similar wood door or door that is consistent with the architectural style of the home.

3.Staff does not recommend approval of item 3, the construction of the front infill addition based of finding g. An infill condition that maintains some inset would be more appropriate.

4.Staff recommends approval of item 4, the rear addition of the structure based on finding h and i with the stipulation that the infilled areas be articulated by a piece of vertical trim.

City of San Antonio One Stop

November 30, 2022

1:500

0 0.004 0.008 0.016 mi

0 0.005 0.01 0.02 km


614

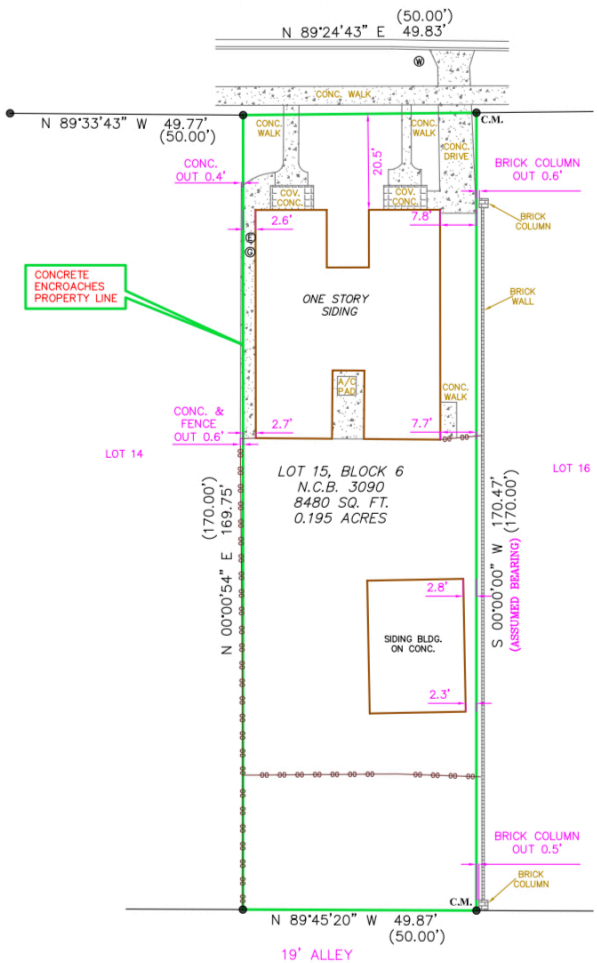

NOTICE
24 HOUR
VIDEO
SURVEILLANCE


POSTED
KEEP OUT

NOTE:
THE SIGNING SURVEYOR WAS NOT PROVIDED A CURRENT TITLE COMMITMENT AND THERE MAY BE EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY OR OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF RECORD WHICH MAY AFFECT THIS PROPERTY WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN ON THE FACE OF THIS SURVEY.

E. MULBERRY AVE

(55.6' R.O.W.) (OLYMPIAN WAY PER PLAT)



SCALE: 1"=20'

NOTE:
NO RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OF RECORD WERE FOUND.

NOTE:
BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE ASSUMED.

THIS SURVEY IS ACKNOWLEDGED AND IS ACCEPTED:

_____

_____

FLOOD ZONE INTERPRETATION: IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ANY INTERESTED PERSONS TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF FEMA FLOOD ZONE DESIGNATION OF THIS PROPERTY WITH FEMA AND STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS, AND TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT THAT SUCH DESIGNATION MAY HAVE REGARDING THE INTENDED USE OF THE PROPERTY. The property made the subject of this survey appears to be included in a FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), identified as Community No. 480274C, Panel No.0403 H, which is Dated 06-19-2020 . By scaling from that FIRM, it appears that all or a portion of the property may be in Flood Zone(s) X . Because this is a boundary survey, the surveyor did not take any actions to determine the Flood Zone status of the surveyed property other that to interpret the information set out on FEMA's FIRM, as described above. THIS SURVEYOR DOES NOT CERTIFY THE ACCURACY OF THIS INTERPRETATION OF THE FLOOD ZONES, which may not agree with the interpretations of FEMA or State or local officials, and which may not agree with the tract's actual conditions More information concerning FEMA's Special Flood Hazard Areas and Zones may be found at https://www.fema.gov/portal

Property Address:

614 E MULBERRY AVE (OLYMPIAN WAY PER PLAT)

Property Description:

LOT 15, BLOCK 6, NCB 3090, LAUREL HEIGHTS TERRACE, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS, ACCORIND TO PLAT, RECORDED IN VOLUME 105, PAGES 170-171, DEED AND PLAT RECORDS, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS.

Owner:

LYN MILLER WOLFF

FIRM REGISTRATION NO.
10111700

Westar Alamo
LAND SURVEYORS, LLC.
P.O. BOX 1645 BOERNE, TEXAS 78006
PHONE (210) 372-9500 FAX (210) 372-9999

LEGEND

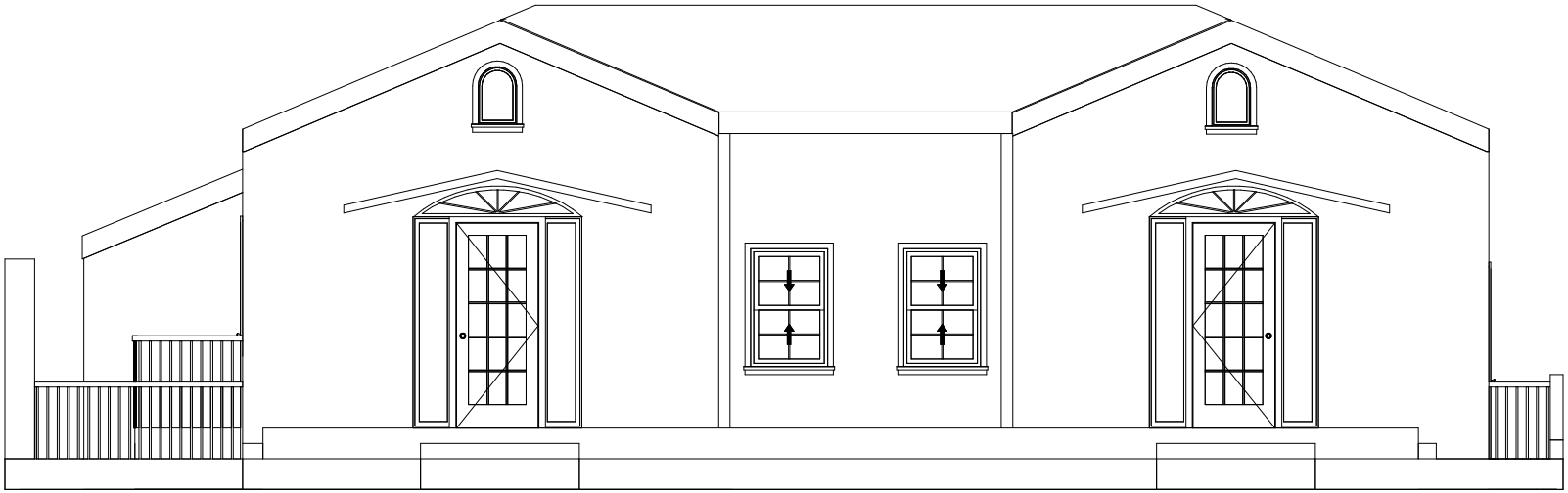
△ = CALCULATED POINT
● = FND. 1/2" IRON ROD
( ) = RECORD INFORMATION
B.S. = BUILDING SETBACK
C.M. = CONTROLLING MONUMENT
Ⓔ = ELECTRIC METER
Ⓖ = GAS METER
Ⓦ = WATER METER
-oo- = CHAIN LINK FENCE

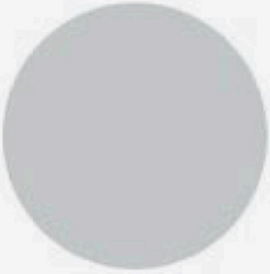
STATE OF TEXAS REGISTERED MARK J. EWALD 5095 PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR

I, MARK J. EWALD, Registered Professional Land Surveyor, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above plat represents an actual survey made on the ground under my supervision, and there are no discrepancies, conflicts, shortages in area or boundary lines, or any encroachment or overlapping of improvements, to the best of my knowledge and belief, except as shown herein.

MARK J. EWALD
Registered Professional Land Surveyor
Texas Registration No. 5095

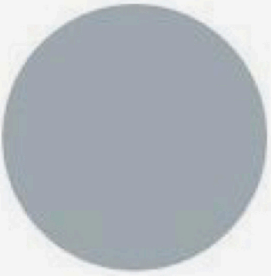
G.F. NO. N/A | DWN: JW | RVD: MJE | JOB NO. 114252 | TITLE COMPANY: N/A | DATE: 05-06-2022



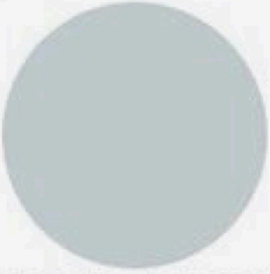


BEHR
LIGHT FRENCH GRAY

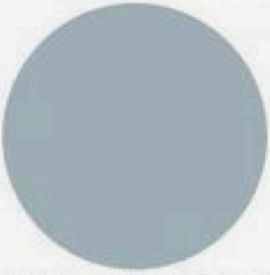
BENJAMIN MOORE
BOOTHBAY GRAY



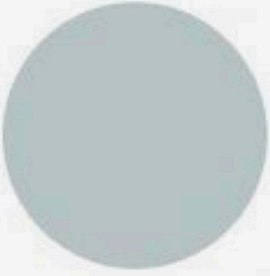
BENJAMIN MOORE
SOLITUDE



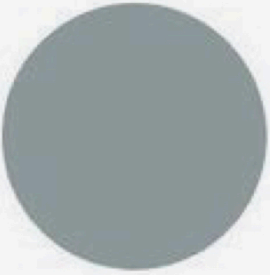
BENJAMIN MOORE
SILVER GRAY



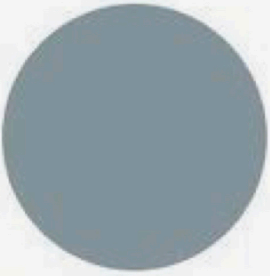
BENJAMIN MOORE
SANTORINI BLUE



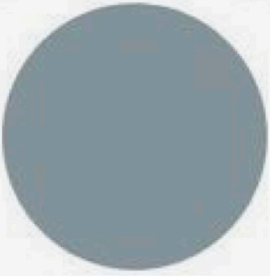
BENJAMIN MOORE
SMOKE



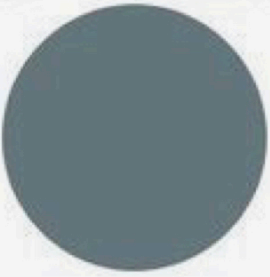
BENJAMIN MOORE
CLOUDY SKY



BENJAMIN MOORE
WATER'S EDGE



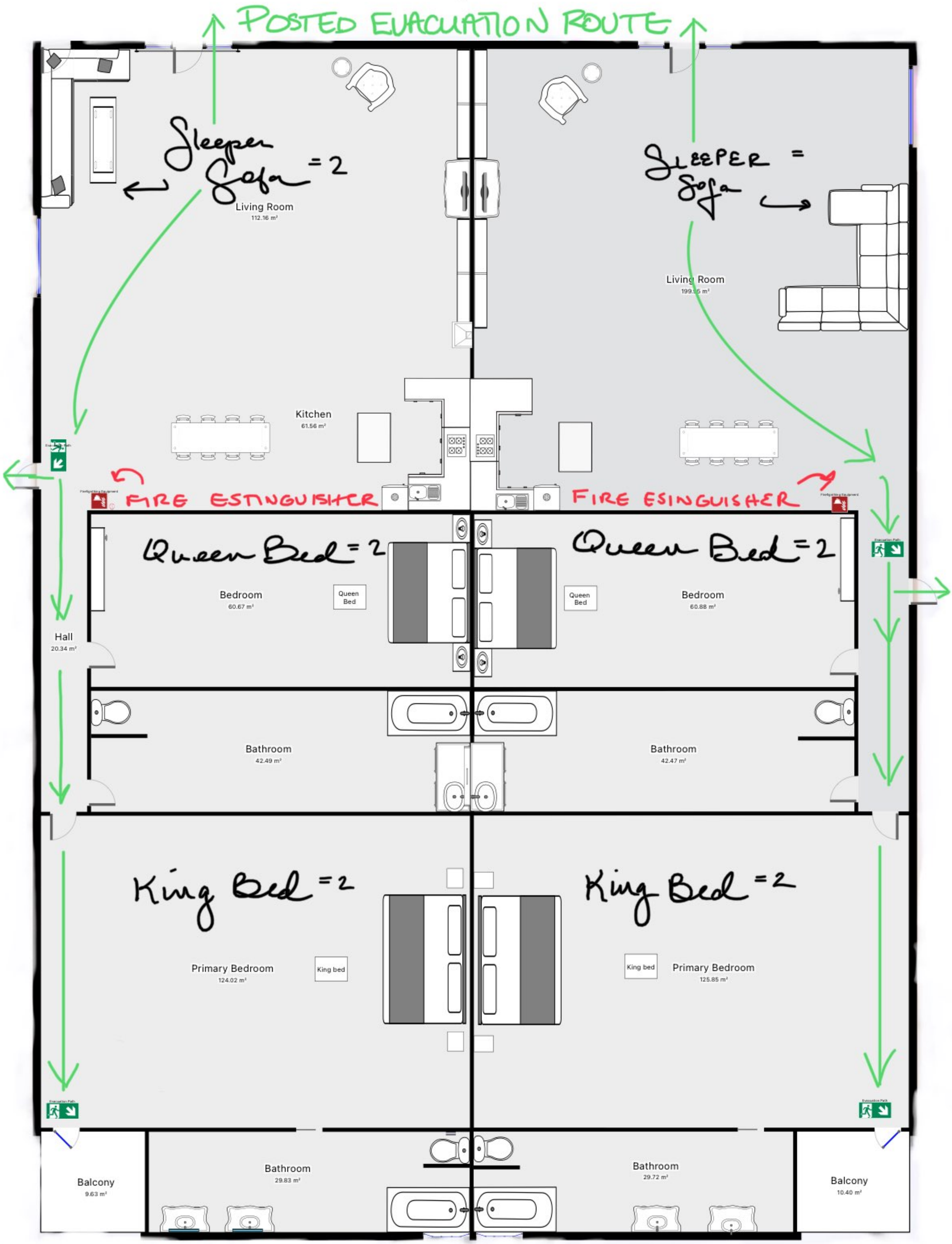
BENJAMIN MOORE
VAN COURTLAND BLUE



BENJAMIN MOORE
PROVIDENCE BLUE

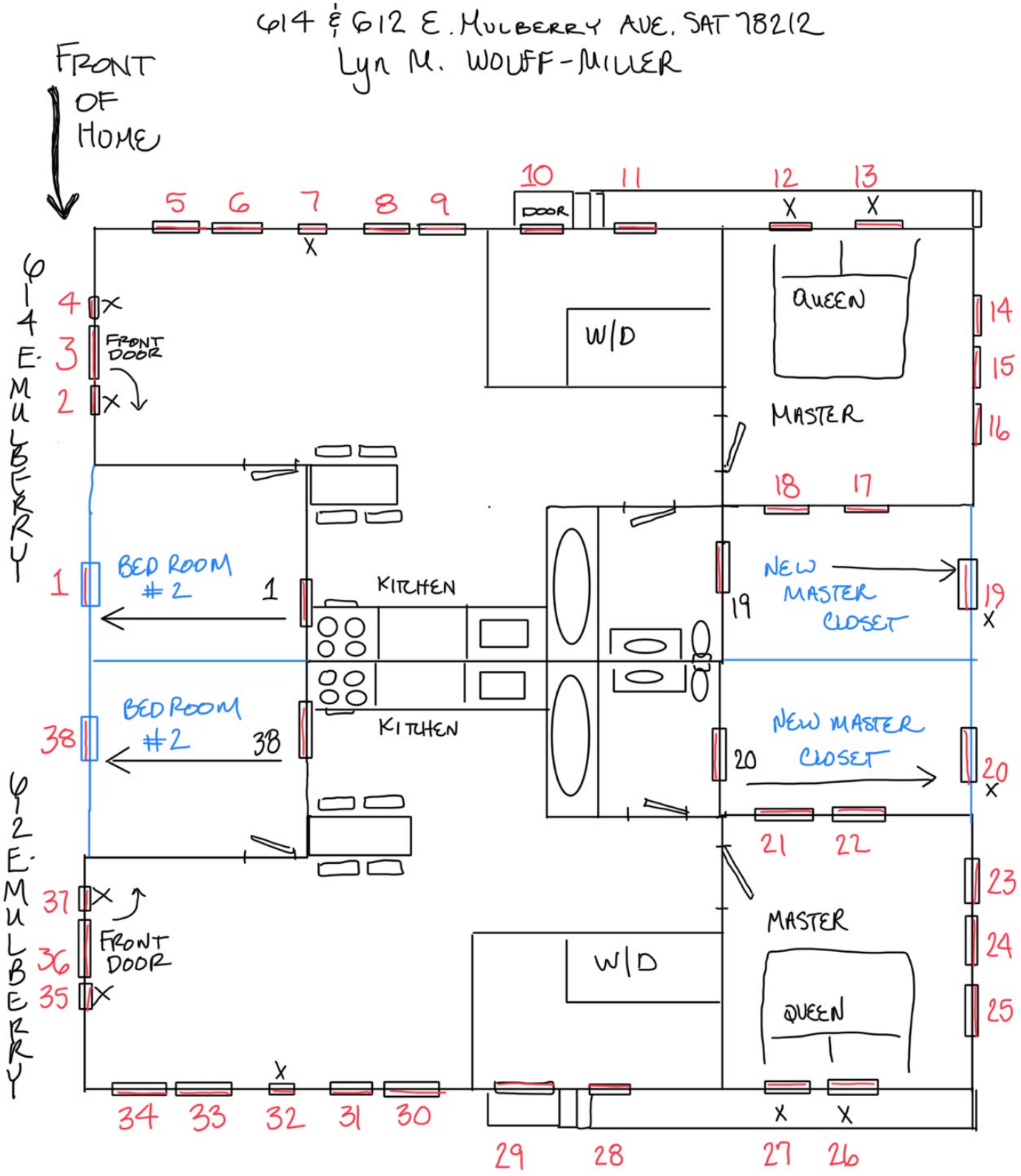
612 E. MULBERRY AVE.
= 6 OCCUPANTS MAX

614 E. MULBERRY AVE.
= 6 OCCUPANTS MAX



FOR INFORMATIVE PURPOSE ONLY = NOT TO SCALE

614 E MULBERRY & 612 E MULBERRY



All windows that are being replaced, will be replaced with same size and appearance, but vinyl, not wood. All original wood windows are currently painted shut. Image and description of window replacements is listed at bottom of page.

614 E Mulberry Ave., SAT 78212 (top of page)

1- Replaced

2 & 4 Removed and 3 (Door) replaced with wider one

5 & 6 replaced with same
7, removed, can’t see on inside. They put cabinets over it.
8, 9 Replaced with same

10-13
Replaced with same sort

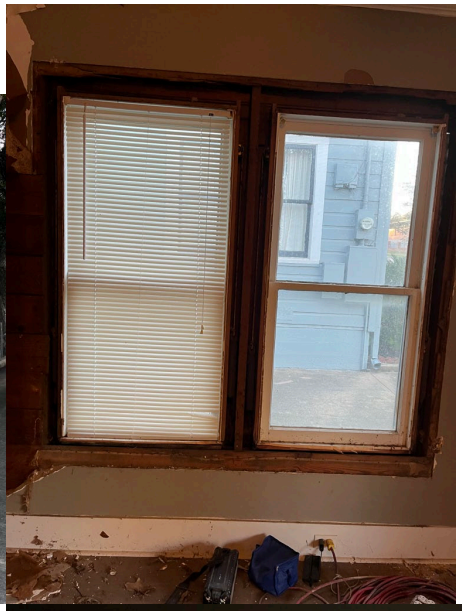
14-16 replaced

17-19 removed

612 E MULBERRY AVE., SAT 78212

612 E MULBERRY AVE. SAT 78212

612 E Mulberry
35 & 37 Removed
36 wider door installed.




34,33, 31, 30 28 REPLACED
32 (IN WALL BEHIND CABINETS), 29, 27, 26 REMOVED.

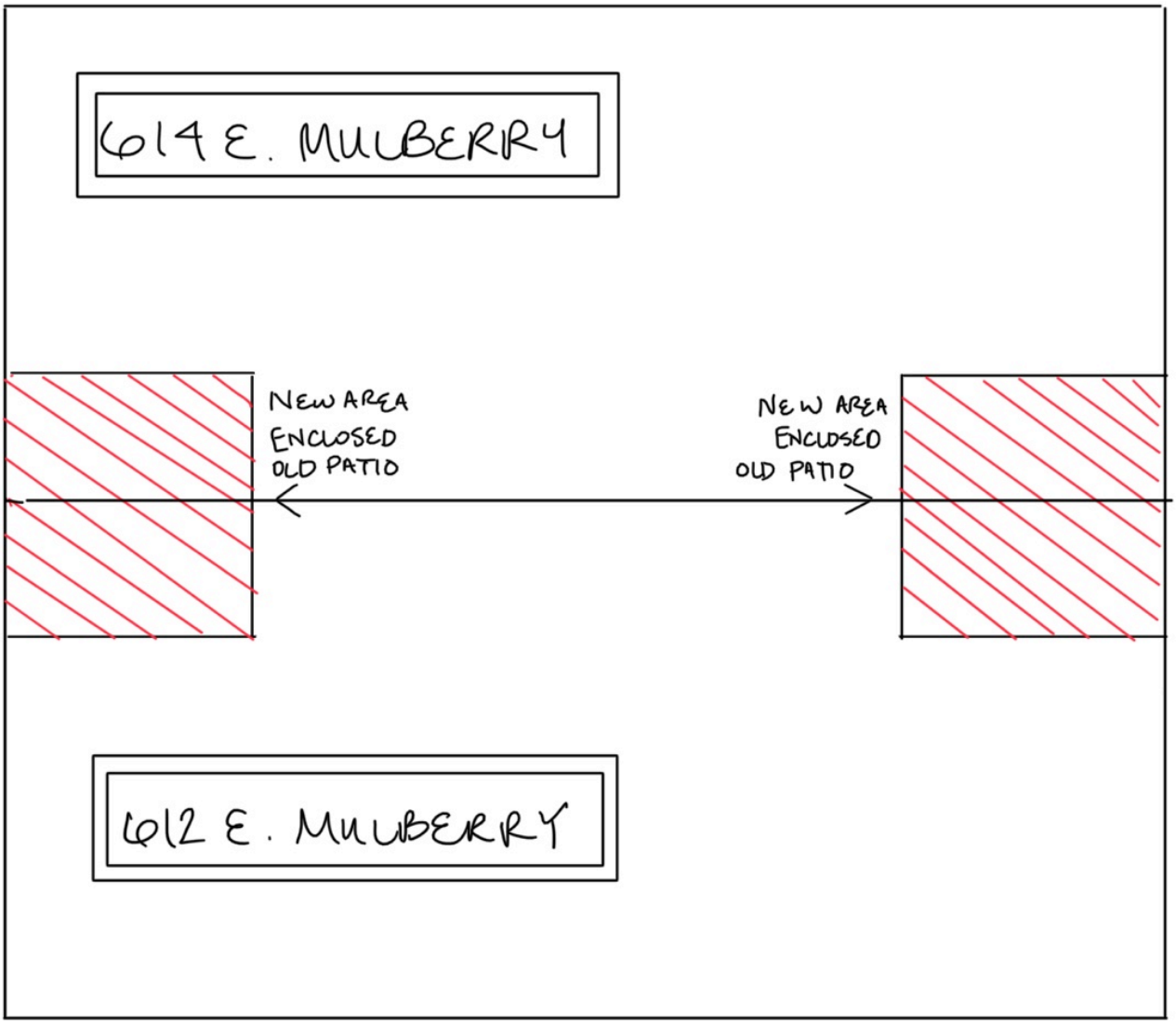
25-23 REPLACED

22020 REMOVED

MATERIALS TO BE USED:

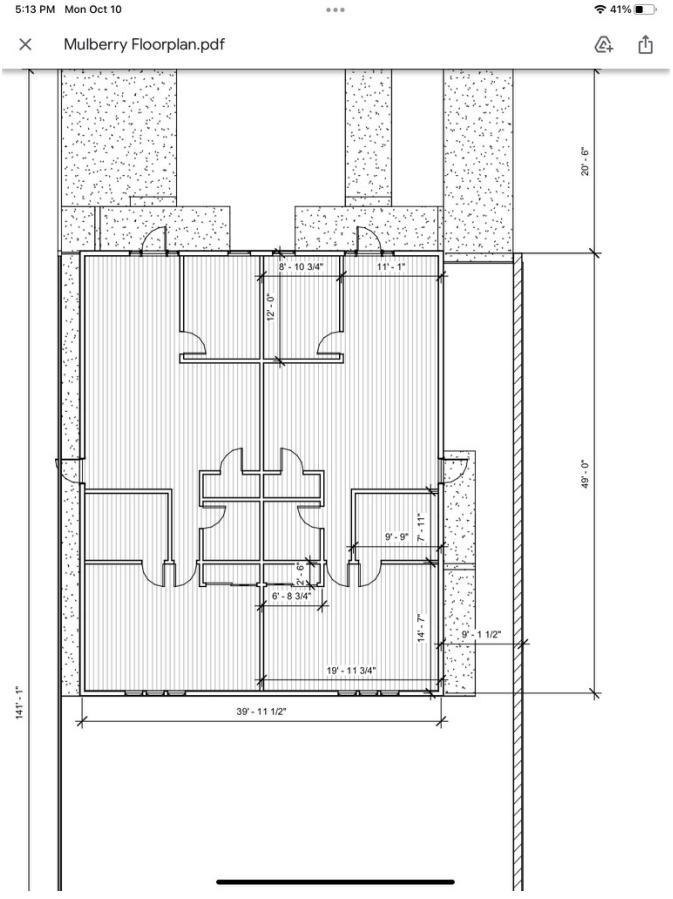
White Vinyl Insulated Window with HPSC Glass, Screen Included. These will replace exiting and cracked windows where indicated

Pre-hung Front Door (We are right on street and traffic at light backs up and currently home has lots of clear glass on front and people stare in. I don't want to cover with curtain over front door on inside anymore so this door will still allow light, but not able to see us inside)



PICTURES AND DIAGRAM OF AREA TO ENCLOSE FOR BOTH UNITS.

FRONT ELEVATION WILL LOOK LIKE THIS. THIS IS SAME HOUSE, A FEW DOORS DOWN AFTER THEY ENCLOSED THE SAME AREAS.



614 ON LEFT SIDE OF PIC

FRONT AREA: ENCLOSED IN FOR TO MAKE EXISTING BEDROOM LARGER.

614 ON RIGHT SIDE OF PIC

BACK AREA: ENCLOSED TO MAKE EXISTING MASTER CLOSETS LARGER.

360A

360A-1
Social Butterfly

360A-2
Morning Sunlight

360A-3
Banana Split

OVERVIEW

Reliabilt Aluminum single hung windows are designed for new construction and are easily installed with an integrated nail fin. Energy efficient low-E insulated glass helps reflect the sun's heat away from the inside of your house in the warm summer months while helping to hold the warmth inside your home during the colder winter months. Reliabilt Aluminum single hung windows are manufactured from an extruded aluminum sash and main frame that is durable and maintenance free and includes an easily removable screen that keeps insects out. Reliabilt Aluminum single hung windows complement any surrounding, never need painting. Limited lifetime manufacturer's warranty.

- Easy installation with integrated nail fin
- Low-E insulated glass reduces condensation and improves thermal energy efficiency
- Extruded aluminum main frame is maintenance-free and durable for long lasting performance
- Aluminum bottom sash interlocks with the main frame for added strength and security, ensuring a weather-tight seal
- Internal weeping system prevents moisture buildup, and a removable half screen keeps insects out
- Aluminum finish complements any surrounding and never needs painting
- Backed by a limited lifetime manufacturer's warranty

U Value	0.52
Number of Locks	2
Grid Width	N/A
Texas Department of Insurance Approved	×
Series Name	46000 Series
Glass Insulation	Low-E
Color/Finish Family	White
ENERGY STAR Certified Northern Zone	×
Balance System	Block and tackle
Rough Opening Width (Inches)	36
Jamb Depth (Inches)	2.6
Grid Included	×
Screen Frame Type	Roll-form
Miami Dade Approved	×
Ventilation Latches	N/A
Actual Width (Inches)	35.5

UNSPSC	30171600
Warranty	Limited lifetime
Screen Type	Fiberglass mesh
Glazing Type	Double pane
Frame Profile	Flat
J Channel	N/A
Screen Included	Half
Grid Profile	N/A
Weight	53
Clear Opening Width	34
Clear Opening Sq Ft	5.78
Meets Title 24	N/A
Impact Resistant	×
Meets Wildland Urban Interface	N/A
Insect Screen Included	✓
Clear Opening Height (Inches)	24.5

SPECIFICATIONS

Rough Opening Height (Inches)	60
Common Size (W x H)	36-in x 60-in
Actual Height (Inches)	59.5
ENERGY STAR Certified South/Central Zone	×
Lowe's Exclusive	✓
Paintable	×
Argon Gas Insulated	×
Mulling	N/A
Sound Transmission Control (STC) Rated	×
For Use with Mobile Homes	✓
Wood Jamb Extension	None
Obscure Glass	×
ENERGY STAR Certified North/Central Zone	×
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)	0.33
Nail Fin	Integrated

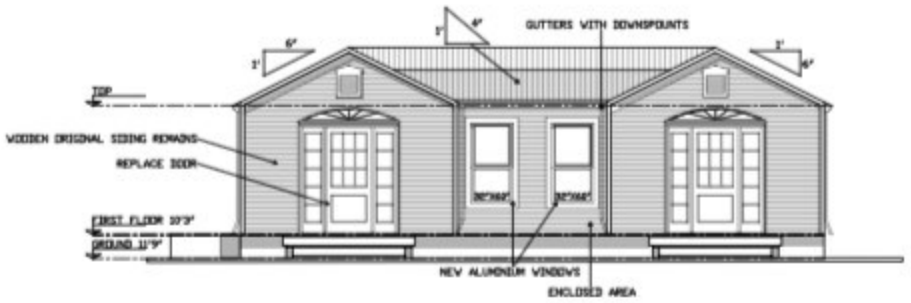
Hurricane Approved	×
Hardware Color/Finish	White
Lock Type	Sweep
High Altitude Rated	×
Interior Color/Finish	White
Tilting	×
Tilt Mechanism	N/A
Frame Material	Aluminum
Exterior Color/Finish	White
Meets CA Forced Entry Requirements	×
Grid Pattern	None
Project Type	New construction
ENERGY STAR Certified Southern Zone	×
Design Pressure (DP) Rating	40
Glass Strength	Single strength


In-Stock
$704.00

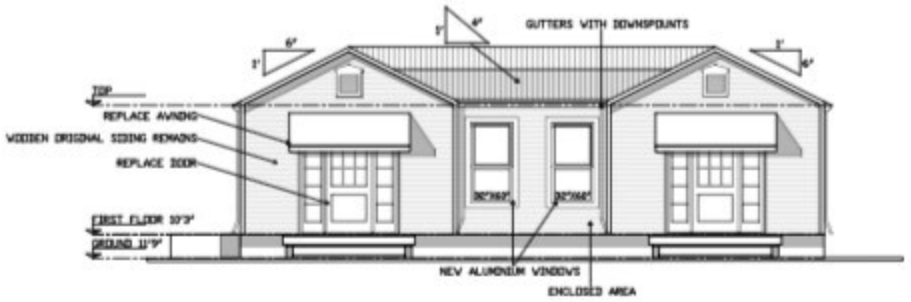

In-Stock
$679.00
$374.00

Estate Gray

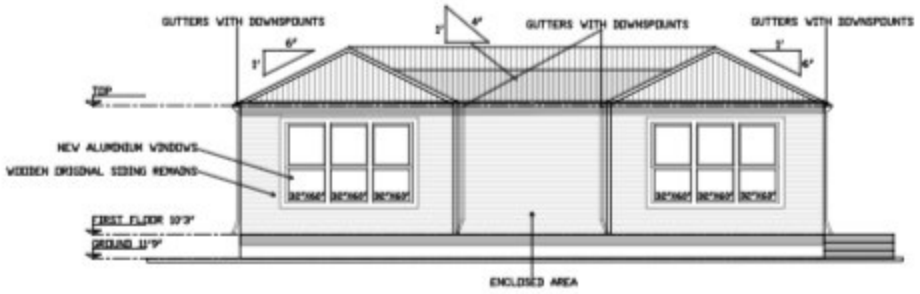
Onyx Black



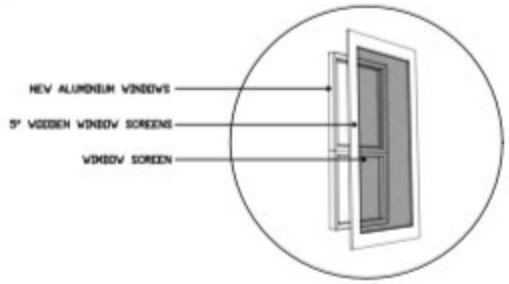
1 NORTH ELEVATION WITH AWNING

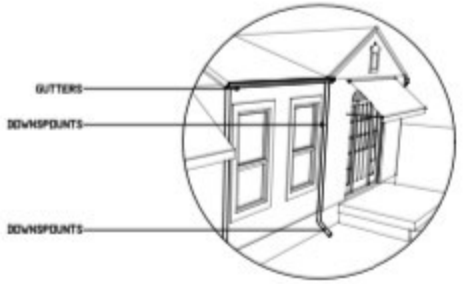


2 SOUTH ELEVATION

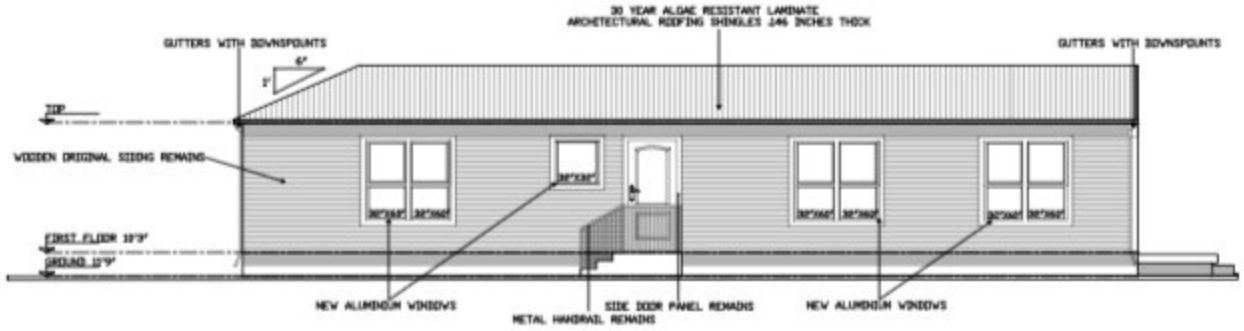


5 DETAILS



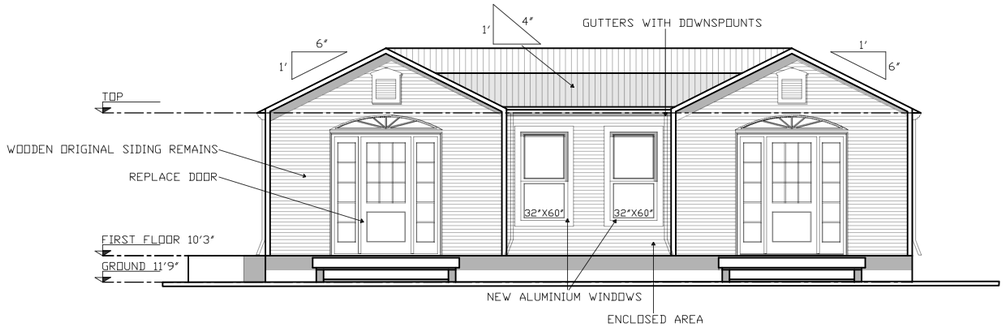


3 WEST ELEVATION

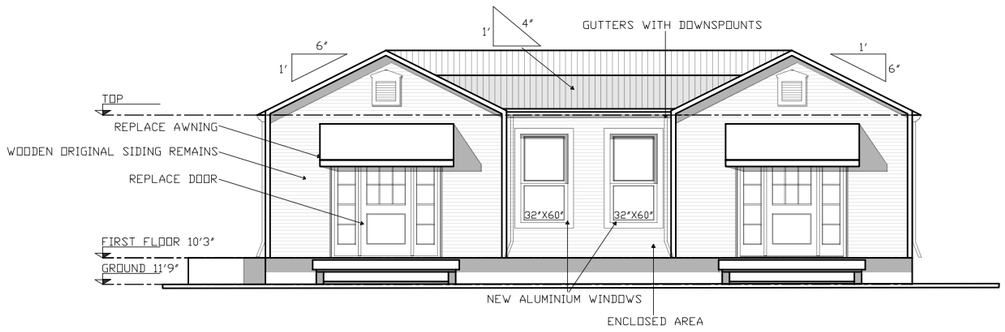


4 EAST ELEVATION

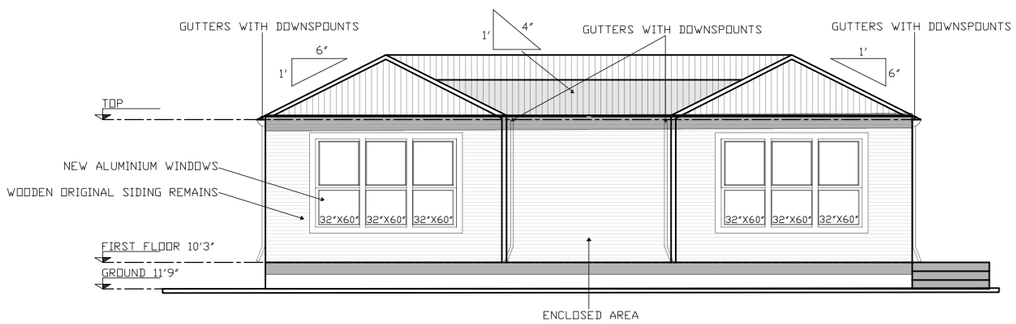
1 NORTH ELEVATION



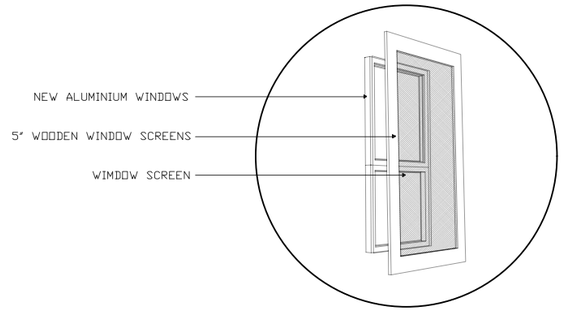
1 NORTH ELEVATION WITH AWNING

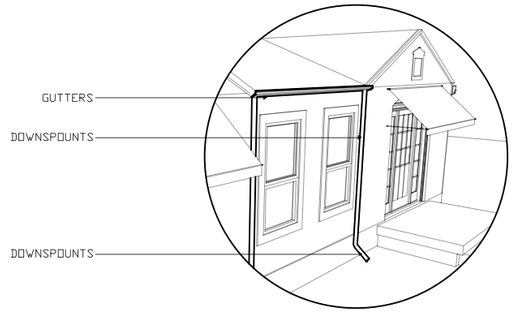


2 SOUTH ELEVATION

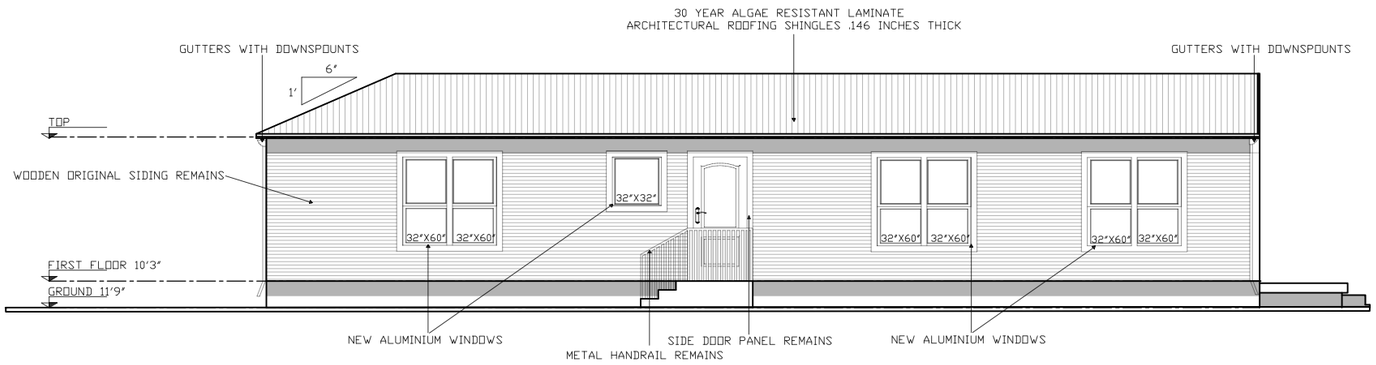


5 DETAILS





3 WEST ELEVATION



4 EAST ELEVATION