

City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

memo

DATE: May 13, 2025

TO: Historic Districts Review Board

VIA: Heather Lamboy, Planning & Land Use Department Director
Maggie Moore, Assistant Land Use Director
Gary Moquino, Historic Preservation Division Manager GM

FROM: Paul A. Duran, Senior Planner, Historic Preservation Division

2025-010339-HDRB, 629 Camino del Monte Sol, Downtown and Eastside Historic District, Non-contributing, Gayla Bechtol, agent for David Garrity, owner, requests status review with primary façade designation(s) if applicable.

REFERENCE ATTACHMENTS (Sequentially):

CITY SUBMITTALS

District Standards & yard wall & fence standards.

Historic Inventory Form

Zoning Review Sheet

Other: Primary Façade Diagram and Previous Case Documents

APPLICANT SUBMITTALS

Proposal Letter

Site Plan/Floor Plan

Elevations

Photographs

Other:

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the historic status of the structure be maintained as non-contributing, per 14-5.2(C)(2) Designation of Significant, Contributing or Noncontributing Status within Historic Districts.

Sample motions:

- a. Maintain Non-contributing status for Case #2025-010339.
- b. Upgrade to Contributing or Significant status with primary façade(s) designation for Case

#2025-010351.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY:

The single-family residence at 629 Camino del Monte Sol is listed as non-contributing to the Downtown and Eastside Historic District. The structure is part of a residential compound (623-629) built in 1974 as recorded in the Santa Fe County Assessor map. In Mr. John Murphy's 2025 Historic Cultural Property Inventory (HCPI) survey report identifies the structure as being built pre-1958. While the exact construction date is indeterminate, the 2,379 sq. ft. structure was built in the Spanish Pueblo Revival architectural design style from adobe block and wooden viga construction materials, a flat roof with rounded parapets, and recessed doors and windows. Several additions and alterations were made to the structure in the early 2000s. All doors and windows on the structure are not historic having been replaced in previous renovations. The original structure has been enveloped by these renovations and no longer holds the integrity of its original inception. The 2025 HCPI form identifies that 623-629 Camino del Monte Sol residential compound was established in 1988 per the plat map. Currently, all the structures in the compound are designated as non-contributing to the Downtown and Eastside Historic District.

In the 1983 New Mexico Historic Building Inventory Form (HBI) identifies 625 Camino del Monte Sol as a triplex (possibly 625-629). The structures are noted as being built post-World War II and in the Pueblo Revival design style. The 1992 HBI form records the date of construction from 1947 to 1992, built in the Spanish Pueblo Revival design style and being associated as condominiums. The 2025 HCPI form identifies that 623-629 Camino del Monte Sol residential compound was established in 1988 per the condominium plat. The compound comprises of four separate properties identified as 623, 625, 627, and 629 Camino del Monte Sol. Currently, all the structures in the compound are designated as non-contributing to the Downtown and Eastside Historic District.

Staff finds that, due to the substantive changes to the structure over time, the criteria for a contributing or significant status are not met and therefore recommends that the existing non-contributing status be retained.

Previous Case for 629 Camino del Monte Sol:

On October 14, 2003, in Case No. H-03-137, the Historic Districts Review Board (Board) approved the construction of a 300 sq. ft. free standing carport/storage area to the height of 9'-6" on the southeast side of the main structure and a portal addition to the back of the adjacent structure at 629 Camino del Monte Sol. The motion was passed by unanimous voice vote.



Figure 11: 2005 aerial photograph.
Alterations since the 1992 HBI survey:
A. bedroom built between 1992 and 2001; B. portal built in 2003; C. carport built in 2003.

APPLICANT'S REQUEST:

The applicant requests status review with primary façade(s) designation if applicable.



Proposed Façade Diagram: 629 Camino del Monte Sol

Non-primary Façade(s): ———

14-5.2 HISTORIC DISTRICTS

(A) General Provisions

(1) General Purpose

In order to promote the economic, cultural, and general welfare of the people of the *city* and to ensure the harmonious, orderly and efficient growth and *development* of the *city*, it is deemed essential by the *governing body* that the qualities relating to the history of

Santa Fe, and a harmonious outward appearance, which preserve *property* values and attract tourists and residents alike, be preserved, some of these qualities being:

- (a) The continued existence and *preservation* of historical areas and *buildings*;
- (b) The continued construction of *buildings* in the historic styles; and
- (c) A general harmony as to style, form, color, height, proportion, texture and material between *buildings* of historic design and those of more modern design.

(C) Regulation of Significant and Contributing Structures in the Historic Districts

(Ord. No. 2004-26)

(1) Purpose and Intent

It is intended that:

- (a) Each *structure* to be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical *development*, such as the addition of conjectural features or architectural elements from other *buildings*, shall not be undertaken;
- (b) Changes to *structures* that have acquired historic *significance* in their own right shall be retained and preserved, recognizing that most *structures* change over time;
- (c) Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a *structure* be preserved; and
- (d) New additions and related or adjacent new construction be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the original form and integrity of the historic *property* and its environment would be unimpaired.

(2) Designation of Significant, Contributing, or Noncontributing Status within Historic Districts

(a) Status Designation

Structures within historic districts may be designated a status of "significant," "contributing," or "noncontributing" based upon the definitions of these terms in Article 14-12. Staff shall maintain a record as to the current status of *structures* located in the Historic Districts.

(b) Board Authority to Review Status Designation

- (i) The Board is authorized to change the status of a *structure* or to designate a status for a *structure* with no status designated.
- (ii) A change in status or the designation of a status shall be based upon an evaluation of data provided through survey or other relevant sources of information and the definitions of "significant," "contributing," or "noncontributing."

(e) Appeals (Ord. No. 2009-42 § 16)

Decisions made by the historic districts review board may be appealed to the *governing body* as set forth in Section 14-3.17.

(f) Restoration of Status

If a *property owner* makes changes to a *structure* without the proper *city* approvals which result in the lowering of the *structure's* status, staff or the board may require the *property owner* to restore the *structure* such that its former status is restored.

(E) **Downtown and Eastside Design Standards**

The *governing body* recognizes that a style of architecture has evolved within the *city* from the year 1600 to the present characterized by construction with *adobe*, hereafter called "old Santa Fe style", and that another style has evolved, hereafter called "recent Santa Fe style", which is a *development* from, and an elaboration of the old Santa Fe style, with different materials and frequently with added decorations.

(1) Old Santa Fe Style

Old Santa Fe style, characterized by construction with *adobe*, is defined as including the so-called "pueblo" or "pueblo-Spanish" or "Spanish-Indian" and "territorial" styles and is more specifically described as follows:

- (a) With rare exception, *buildings* are of one *story*, few have three stories, and the characteristic effect is that the *buildings* are long and low. Roofs are flat with a slight *slope* and surrounded on at least three sides by a firewall of the same color and material as the *walls* or of brick. Roofs are never carried out beyond the line of the *walls* except to cover an enclosed *portal* or *porch* formed by setting back a portion of the *wall* or to form an exterior *portal*, the outer edge of the roof being supported by wooden columns. Two- *story* construction is more common in the territorial than in other sub-styles, and is preferably accompanied by a balcony at the level of the floor of the second *story*. Façades are flat, varied by inset *portales*, exterior *portales*, projecting vigas or roof beams, canales or water-spouts, flanking buttresses and wooden lintels, architraves and cornices, which, as well as doors, are frequently carved and the carving may be picked out with bright colors. Arches are almost never used except for nonfunctional arches, often slightly ogive, over gateways in freestanding *walls*;
- (b) All exterior *walls* of a *building* are painted alike. The colors range from a light earth color to a dark earth color. The exception to this rule is the protected space under *portales*, or in church-derived designs, inset panels in a *wall* under the roof, in which case the roof overhangs the panel. These spaces may be painted white or a contrasting color, or have mural decorations;
- (c) Solid *wall* space is always greater in any façade than window and door space combined. Single panes of glass larger than thirty (30) inches in any dimension are not permissible except as otherwise provided in this section;
- (d) The rule as to flat roofs shall not be construed to prevent the construction of skylights or installation of air conditioning devices, or any other necessary roof *structures*, but such *structures* other than chimneys, flues, vents and aerials, shall be so placed as to be concealed by the firewall from the view of anyone standing in the *street* on which the *building* fronts;

- (e) True old Santa Fe style *buildings* are made of *adobe* with mud plaster finish. Construction with masonry blocks, bricks, or other materials with which the *adobe* effect can be simulated is permissible; provided, that the exterior *walls* are not less than eight (8) inches thick and that geometrically straight façade lines are avoided. Mud plaster or hard plaster simulating *adobe*, laid on smoothly, is required; and
 - (f) It is characteristic of old Santa Fe style commercial *buildings* to place a *portal* so that it covers the entire sidewalk, the columns being set at the curb line.
- (2) Recent Santa Fe Style

Recent Santa Fe style intends to achieve harmony with historic *buildings* by *retention* of a similarity of materials, color, proportion, and general detail. The dominating effect is to be that of *adobe* construction, prescribed as follows:

- (a) No *building* shall be over two stories in height in any façade unless the façade shall include projecting or recessed *portales*, *setbacks* or other design elements;
- (b) The combined door and window area in any *publicly visible* façade shall not exceed forty percent of the total area of the façade except for doors or windows located under a *portal*. No door or window in a *publicly visible* façade shall be located nearer than three (3) feet from the corner of the façade;
- (c) No cantilevers shall be permitted except over projecting vigas, beams, or wood corbels, or as part of the roof *treatment* described below;
- (d) No less than eighty percent of the surface area of any *publicly visible* façade shall be *adobe* finish, or stucco simulating *adobe* finish. The balance of the *publicly visible* façade, except as above, may be of natural stone, wood, brick, tile, terra cotta, or other material, subject to approval as hereinafter provided for *building permits*;
- (e) The *publicly visible* façade of any *building* and of any adjoining *walls* shall, except as otherwise provided, be of one color, which color shall simulate a light earth or dark earth color, matte or dull finish and of relatively smooth texture. Façade surfaces under *portales* may be of contrasting or complimentary colors. Windows, doors and *portals* on *publicly visible* portions of the *building* and *walls* shall be of one of the old Santa Fe styles; except that *buildings* with *portals* may have larger plate glass areas for windows under *portals* only. Deep window recesses are characteristic; and
- (f) Flat roofs shall have not more than thirty (30) inches overhang.

DEFINITIONS:

14-12 Contributing Structure:

A structure, located in a historic district, approximately fifty years old or older that helps to establish and maintain the character of that historic district. Although a contributing structure is not unique in itself, it adds to the historic associations or historic architectural design qualities that are significant for a district. The contributing structure may have had minor alterations, but its integrity remains.

14-12 Noncontributing Structure:

A structure, located in an H district, that is less than fifty years old or that does not exhibit sufficient historic integrity to establish and maintain the character of the H District.

14-12 Primary Façade:

One or more principal faces or elevations of a building with features that define the character of the building's architecture.

14-12 Historic Compound

An identifiable grouping of historic resources, including buildings, structures and landscaping elements, as described in Section 14-5.2(K)(2)(a). Historic compounds may be comprised of more than one lot.