

City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

memo

DATE: May 27, 2025
TO: Historic Districts Review Board
VIA: Heather Lamboy, Planning & Land Use Department Director *HLL*
Maggie Moore, Assistant Land Use Director *MM*
Gary Moquino, Historic Preservation Division Manager *Gm*
FROM: Paul A. Duran, Senior Planner, Historic Preservation Division

2025-010348-HDRB, 557 San Antonio St., Downtown and Eastside Historic District, Non-contributing, Ju Tan, agent for Clayton and Maggie Miles, owners, propose to construct a 402 sq. ft. portal addition on the main structure, a 240 sq. ft. addition with a 40 sq. ft. portal on the studio structure, and window and door replacements on the main and studio structures.

REFERENCE ATTACHMENTS (Sequentially):

CITY SUBMITTALS

District Standards & yard wall
& fence standards.

Historic Inventory Form

Zoning Review Sheet

Other: Previous Case Documents

APPLICANT SUBMITTALS

Proposal Letter

Site Plan/Floor Plan

Elevations

Photographs

Other:

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval of the proposed project and finds that the application complies with Section 14-5.2(D) General Design Standards for all Historic Districts, and 14-5.2(E) Downtown and Eastside Design Standards.

Sample motions:

- a. Approve or deny Case #2025-010348 to allow these alterations to 557 San Antonio Street.

- b. Approve or deny Case #2025-010348 to allow these alterations to 557 San Antonio Street subject to conditions.

Should the Board deny the application request, the applicant shall return with an alternative proposal for review and approval prior to proceeding to building permit.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY:

The single-family residence and guest house at 577 San Antonio Street are listed as non-contributing to the Downtown and Eastside Historic District. The main residence and guesthouse with attached carport are noted as being built in 1977 as recorded in the 1992 Historic Building Inventory (HBI) form. The structures reside on a 0.17-acre lot and total approximately 2,700 sq. ft. of roofed area. The structures were built in the Spanish Pueblo Revival design style as seen by the flat roofs, rounded parapets, and recessed doors and windows. The property resides at the southern end of San Antonio Street.



Figure 1

The Existing and Proposed Site Plan below demonstrates the applicant's request for the proposed work at the subject property.

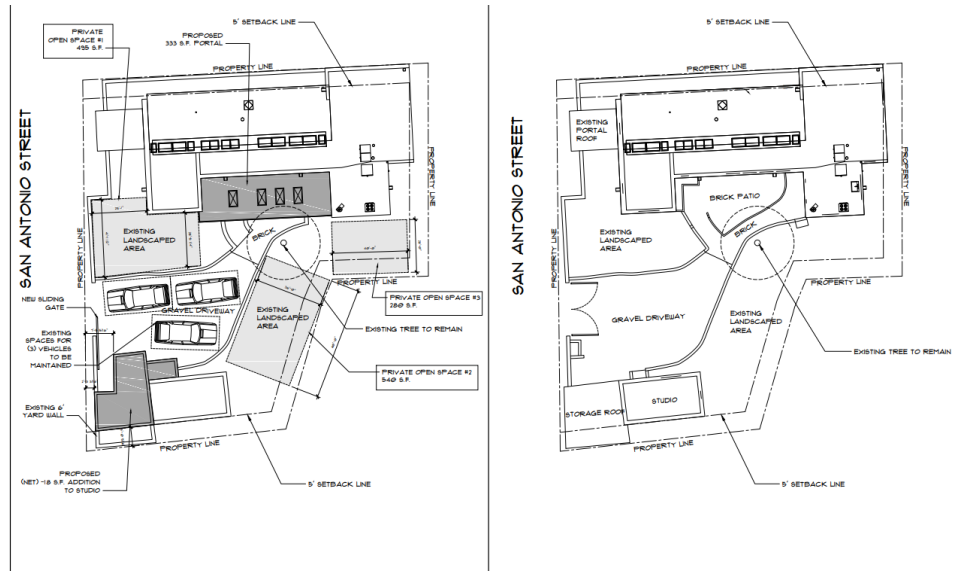


Figure 2



View of Main House from San Antonio Street

Existing Vehicular Gate

Figure 3



Figure 4

Previous Historic Districts Review Board (HDRB) cases include:

On June 10, 2014, in Case No. H-14-035, the HDRB approved the construction of coyote fencing and vehicular gate around the property with the condition that the coyote fence and vehicular gate shall have irregular top latillas in harmony with traditional design style. The motion passed unanimously.

APPLICANT’S REQUEST:

The applicant proposes the following exterior alterations:

- 1) Construct a new 402 sq. ft. portal to the main residential structure.
- 2) Construct a new 240 sq. ft. addition and 40 sq. ft. portal to the existing guest house and attached carport.
- 3) Replace all doors and windows with other minor alterations.
- 4) Re-stucco structures with cementitious stucco color “Desert Rose”.

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.

(D) General Design Standards for All H Districts

In any review of proposed additions or alterations to *structures* that have been declared significant or contributing in any historic district or a *landmark* in any part of the *city*, the following standards shall be met:

(1) General

- (a) The status of a significant, contributing, or *landmark structure* shall be retained and preserved. If a proposed alteration will cause a *structure* to lose its significant, contributing, or *landmark* status, the *application* shall be denied. The removal of historic materials or alteration of architectural features and spaces that embody the status shall be prohibited.
- (b) If a proposed alteration or new construction will cause an adjacent *structure* to lose its significant, contributing, or *landmark* status, the *application* may be denied.

(2) Additions

- (a) Additions shall have similar materials, architectural *treatments* and styles, features, and details as the existing *structure*, but shall not duplicate those of the existing *structure* in a manner that will make the addition indistinguishable from the existing *structure*.
- (b) Additions to *buildings* that meet the standards of Subsection 14-5.2(E) shall continue to meet those standards set forth in Subsection 14-5.2(E) in addition to the standards set forth in this section.
- (c) Additions are not permitted to *primary façades*.
- (d) Additions are not permitted to the side of the existing footprint unless the addition is set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from the primary facade. The addition shall not exceed fifty percent of the square footage of the existing footprint, and shall not exceed fifty percent of the existing dimension of the primary facade. To the extent architecturally practicable, new additions shall be attached to any existing noncontributing portion of *structures* instead of attaching them to the significant or contributing portion.
- (e) The height of additions:
 - (i) For significant and *landmark structures* shall be a minimum of six (6) inches less than the parapet or equivalent roof-feature of the existing adjacent connecting facade.
 - (ii) For contributing *structures* shall be no more than one additional *story* higher than the existing *structure*. To the extent architecturally practicable, two-story additions shall be set to the rear or the side rear of the *structure*. When an additional *story* is to be placed upon an existing contributing *structure*, that footprint may be no greater than fifty percent of the footprint of the existing *structure*, subject to the provisions of Subsection A(1) above. For the purposes

of this paragraph, an additional *story* shall not exceed twelve (12) feet from the existing rooftop to the highest point of that *story*.

(3) Remodeling to Increase Height; Rooftop Appurtenances

- (a) For *remodeling* of existing significant and *landmark structures*, no increase in height of the *structures* is permitted. (For standards relating to additions to existing *structures*, see paragraph (2) above.)
- (b) For significant and *landmark structures*, *publicly visible* roof top appurtenances, including but not limited to solar collectors, clerestories, decks, or mechanical equipment, shall not be added nor shall the parapet be raised to conceal the *rooftop appurtenances*. For contributing *buildings* solar collectors, clerestories, decks, or mechanical equipment if *publicly visible* shall not be added.

(4) Porches and Portals

Existing *porches* or *portals* shall not be enclosed.

(5) Windows, Doors, and Other Architectural Features

- (a) For all facades of significant and *landmark structures* and for the primary facades of contributing *structures*:
 - (i) Historic windows shall be repaired or restored wherever possible. Historic windows that cannot be repaired or restored shall be duplicated in the size, style, and material of the original. Thermal double pane glass may be used. No opening shall be widened or narrowed.
 - (ii) No new opening shall be made where one presently does not exist unless historic documentation supports its prior existence.
 - (iii) No existing opening shall be closed.
- (b) For all façades of significant, contributing and *landmark structures*, architectural features, finishes, and details other than doors and windows, shall be repaired rather than replaced. In the event *replacement* is necessary, the use of new material may be approved. The new material shall match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. *Replacement* or duplication of missing features shall be substantiated by documentation, physical or pictorial evidence.

(6) Roofs

The existing roof styles and materials shall be maintained or replaced in kind if necessary. The addition of dormers or other roof features should only be considered when they are an existing or historical feature of the *structure*.

(8) Archaeological Resources

Discovery of archaeological resources made during the historic districts review process shall be referred to the archaeological review committee.

(9) Height, Pitch, Scale, Massing and Floor Stepbacks

The height, pitch, *scale*, and massing of any *structure* in an historic district, as defined in this section, shall be limited as provided for in this section, unless further restricted within this chapter.

(a) Applicability

The following sections identify specific areas and specific *projects* subject to this section. Planning and land use department staff shall determine whether or not properties are included within this section. (Ord. No. 2007-45 § 30; Ord. #2020-22, § 16)

- F. When the proposed *building*, *yardwall*, or fence is located in a *streetscape* that includes no *buildings*, *yardwalls*, or fences, the height of the proposed *building* shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet. *Yardwalls* and fences in this *streetscape* shall not exceed five (5) feet in height.

(c) Height

(ii) In exercising its authority under this section, the board shall limit the height of *structures* as set forth in this section. Heights of existing *structures* shall be as set forth on the official map of *building* heights in the historic districts.

- A. If a proposed *building* has a parapet, the façade shall not be in excess of two (2) feet of the average of the height of the façades in the *streetscape*.
- B. If the proposed *building* has a pitched roof, the ridge height of the proposed *building* shall not be in excess of two (2) feet of the average of the ridge height of the pitched roofs in the *streetscape*.
- C. *Yardwalls* and fences shall be limited to a height that does not exceed the average of the height of other *yardwalls* and fences in the *streetscape*.
- D. Pursuant to Section 14-7.4(C), the height of any other *structure* shall be limited to the allowable *building* height within the applicable *streetscape*, as defined in this section. (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 26)
- E. The height and dimension of signage are as set forth in Section 14-8.10(H).
- F. The board may increase the allowable height for proposed *buildings* and additions located on a sloping site where the difference in the natural *grade* along the *structure's* foundation exceeds two (2) feet. In no case shall the height of a façade exceed four (4) feet above the allowable height of the applicable *streetscape* measured from natural or finished *grade*, whichever is more restrictive. This increase in height shall be constructed only in the form of *building* stepbacks from the *street*.

(d) Pitch

If the determined *streetscape* includes over fifty percent of *buildings* with pitched roofs, the proposed *building* may have a pitched roof. A pitched roof is defined as a gable, shed, or *hipped roof*. The pitch of the roof shall match the predominant pitch extant in the *streetscape*.

(e) Scale

The height of a proposed *building* or addition, its façade length, and its roof form and pitch shall appear to be in proportion to the height, façade length, and roof form and pitch of *buildings* in the applicable *streetscape*, or the *building* on which the addition is proposed.

(f) Massing and Floor Stepbacks

The Board may require that upper floor levels be stepped back, to carry out the intent of this section; provided that the board in making such determinations shall take into account whether the height of the proposed *building*, *yardwall*, fence, or proposed stepback of upper floor levels is in harmony with the massing of the applicable *streetscape* and *preservation* of the historic and characteristic visual qualities of the *streetscape*. The Board shall also require that the *publicly visible* façades of the *structure* be in conformance with Subsections 14-5.2(E) through (H), and in meeting those requirements, may require that different floor levels be stepped back.

(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 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.

Stucco Styles, Material, and Color Guidance in the Historic Districts

Purpose and Intent:

These guidelines are offered to promote preservation of the stucco styles and colors within the historic districts designated by the City of Santa Fe. This guidance is consistent with the standards set forth in SFCC 14-5.2 H Districts.

In Santa Fe, stucco is noted on the revival style buildings built from the late 19th century to the present. In some cases, the stucco exterior of buildings in Santa Fe is intended to simulate adobe and in other cases the stucco exterior of buildings represents more textured styles which demonstrate more practical or stylized designs of a particular time. The use of stucco in each of the Santa Fe historic districts is noteworthy and is important to maintaining the feel and character of Santa Fe. As such, the guidance for stucco style is considered necessary to preserve on contributing, significant, and landmark structures.

Stucco Style:

The historic districts in Santa Fe demonstrate a variety of stucco styles. Styles include more simple smooth finished stuccos as well as stuccos with more pronounced surfaces and textures. Stucco styles are a moniker of particular time periods, demonstrating architectural style as well as materials of a particular time.

In Santa Fe the most common historic styles for stucco finishes that require preservation include (but are not limited to): adobe finish, sand finish, pebble-dashed surfaces, dry-dashed surfaces, fan texture, and sponge texture. The style of stucco on contributing, significant, and landmark structures must be identified and preserved as an architectural feature per 14-5.2(D)(5) of the H Districts code.

Material:

The use of the correct type of material on the exterior of historic buildings is essential to preventing damage and maintaining historic integrity.

Mud Plaster- Mud plaster is character defining and shall be preserved on contributing, significant, and landmark structures as is appropriate to maintaining the historic character of the building and the streetscape.

Cement Stucco- Cement stucco shall be used on contributing, significant, and landmark structures as is appropriate to maintaining the historic character of the building and the streetscape.

Synthetic Stucco- Synthetic stucco is permissible on non-contributing and new construction.

Paint- Paint is not permissible on cement stucco on contributing, significant, or landmark structures. Synthetic paint is permissible on non-contributing structures for the purposes of repair and maintenance or structures where paint is inherent to the historic nature of the building (e.g., buildings with wood siding).

Paint is generally not advisable on any building within the historic districts unless it is over elastomeric stucco that was previously approved.

Color:

Stucco color in the historic districts is also important to maintaining the look and feel of Santa Fe. Per SFCC 14-5.2 the color of stucco shall be predominately earth toned, meaning of the earth or soil, with lighter colors, such as white or yeso, being permissible underneath portals. Colors approved by the Historic Districts Review Board, which are listed below, are allowed in the historic districts, and can be approved administratively. These are color swatches for which to give a basis of reference. If pantone colors are used, this guidance may help provide a range to help guide color selections. Other stucco color requests required approval by the HDRB. If an applicant feels a proposed color, not included in this document, is right for a project it should be evaluated by the Board. Please review SFCC 14-5.2(E)- (I) for specific information on colors in each district.

The approved colors apply to both cement and synthetic stucco. El Rey® stucco colors are used to serve as a general guideline for acceptable colors. El Rey® brand is not required to be used. Other vendors are acceptable to use. A color chart can be provided upon request.

Exterior Stucco Colors Allowed	Colors Allowed Under Portals	Colors Requiring HDRB Approval
THESE COLORS CAN BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED	THESE COLORS CAN BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED	
Madera	Cameo	Cameo
Hacienda	Candlelight	Candlelight
Fawn	Cream	Cream
Palomino	Ivory	Ivory
Sandalwood	Soapstone	Soapstone
Straw	Navajo White	Navajo White
Buckskin		Denim
Kokanee		Ash

Sand		Soft Rose
Sahara		Desert Rose*
Adobe		Pueblo
Suede		Coral
Bamboo		Cottonwood*
La Luz		Dove Gray*

**Desert Rose, Dove Gray and Cottonwood are not considered to be in harmony with the streetscape in the Downtown and Eastside Historic District.*

Stucco Approval:

Administrative Approval for Stucco- The City HPD provides administrative approvals and prepares cases for the HDRB for Board approval at a public hearing. The administrative approval is provided when maintenance and repair issues, and for color changes to existing stuccos when a permit is required. Administrative approval is also provided for stucco color change on existing HDRB approved cases.

HDRB Approval of Stucco- HDRB approval of stucco is required as part of an application for remodel or new construction, or in the cases where a non-approved stucco color is requested.

No Approval Required- No administrative or HDBR approval is required for basic maintenance and cleaning of stucco where a permit is not required, and the color of the stucco will not change.