

JOHN COOPER
MAYOR



METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

Metropolitan Historic Zoning Commission
Sunnyside in Sevier Park
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tennessee 37204
Telephone: (615) 862-7970

STAFF RECOMMENDATION
1702 Fourth Avenue North
January 20, 2021

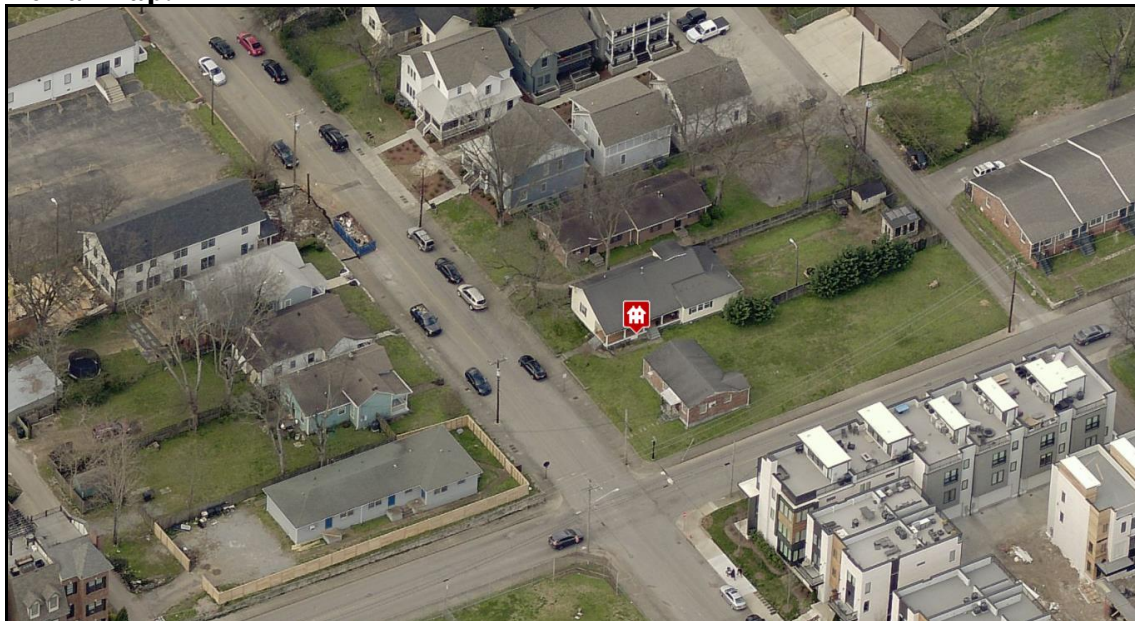
Application: New Construction—Addition and Outbuilding; Partial Demolition
District: Salemtown Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay
Council District: 19
Base Zoning: R6-A
Map and Parcel Number: 08205007100
Applicant: Preston Quirk
Project Lead: Melissa Sajid, Melissa.sajid@nashville.gov

<p>Description of Project: The application is to construct a rear addition that extends two feet (2’) taller than the historic house, to construct an outbuilding that does not include a dwelling unit, and to demolish an existing covered porch as well as altering and adding windows to the left-side façade of the historic house.</p> <p>Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends approval with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of the roof color, trim, windows, doors, and rear porch for the addition prior to purchase and installation prior to purchase and installation; 2. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of the roof color, trim, windows, and doors for the outbuilding prior to purchase and installation prior to purchase and installation; and, 3. The HVAC shall be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house, and utility meters shall be located on the side of the building, within 5’ of the front corner. Alternative mechanical and utility locations must be approved prior to an administrative sign-off on building permit(s). <p>With these conditions, staff finds that the project meets Section III of the <i>Salemtown Neighborhood Conservation District: Handbook and Design Guidelines</i>.</p>	<p>Attachments A: Photographs B: Site Plan D: Elevations</p>
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Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



Applicable Design Guidelines:

III. New Construction

A. Height

1. The height of the foundation wall, porch roof(s), and main roof(s) of a new building shall be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with those of surrounding historic buildings. Where there is little historic context, existing construction may be used for context. Primary buildings should not be more than 35' tall.

B. Scale

1. The size of a new building and its mass in relation to open spaces shall be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with surrounding historic buildings.

C. Setback and Rhythm of Spacing

1. The setback from front and side yard property lines established by adjacent historic buildings should be maintained. Generally, a dominant rhythm along a street is established by uniform lot and building width. Infill buildings should maintain that rhythm.
2. The Commission has the ability to determine appropriate building setbacks of the required underlying base zoning for new construction, additions and accessory structures (ordinance no. 17.40.410).

Appropriate setbacks will be determined based on:

- The existing setback of the contributing primary buildings and accessory structures found in the immediate vicinity;
- Setbacks of like structures historically found on the site as determined by historic maps, site plans or photographs;
- Shape of lot;
- Alley access or lack thereof;
- Proximity of adjoining structures; and
- Property lines.

Appropriate height limitations will be based on:

- Heights of historic buildings in the immediate vicinity
- Existing or planned slope and grade

In most cases, an infill duplex should be one building, as seen historically in order to maintain the rhythm of the street. Detached infill duplexes may be appropriate in the following instances:

- *There is not enough square footage to legally subdivide the lot but there is enough frontage and width to the lot to accommodate two single-family dwellings in a manner that meets the design guidelines;*
- *The second unit follows the requirements of a Detached Accessory Dwelling Unit; or*
- *An existing non-historic building sits so far back on the lot that a building may be constructed in front of it in a manner that meets the rhythm of the street and the established setbacks.*

D. Materials, Texture, Details, and Material Color

1. The materials, texture, details, and material color of a new building's public facades shall be visually compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with surrounding historic buildings. The majority of historic buildings are frame with a lap siding with a maximum of a 5" reveal. Only a few historic examples are masonry.

- a. Inappropriate materials include vinyl and aluminum, T-1-1 type building panels, "permastone", and E.F.I.S. Stud wall lumber and embossed wood grain are prohibited.
 - b. Appropriate materials include: pre-cast stone for foundations, composite materials for trim and decking, cement fiberboard shingle, lap or panel siding. (Few buildings were historically brick and there are no stone examples.)
 - Lap siding, should be smooth and not stamped or embossed and have a maximum of a 5" reveal.
 - Shingle siding should exhibit a straight-line course pattern and exhibit a maximum exposure of seven inches (7").
 - Four inch (4") nominal corner boards are required at the face of each exposed corner.
 - Stone or brick foundations should be of a compatible color and texture to historic foundations.
 - When different materials are used, it is most appropriate to have the change happen at floor lines.
 - Foundation lines should be visually distinct from the predominant exterior wall material. This is typically accomplished with a change in material.
 - Clapboard sided chimneys are generally not appropriate. Masonry or stucco is appropriate for chimneys.
 - Texture and tooling of mortar on new construction should be similar to historic examples.
 - *Generally front doors should be 1/2 to full-light. Faux leaded glass is inappropriate.*
3. Asphalt shingle and metal are appropriate roof materials for most buildings. Generally, roofing should NOT have: strong simulated shadows in the granule colors which results in a rough, pitted appearance; strongly variegated colors; colors that are too light (e.g.: tan, white, light green); wavy or deep color/texture used to simulate split shake shingles or slate; excessive flared form in the shingle tabs; or uneven or sculpted bottom edges that emphasize tab width or edges, unless matching the original roof or a dominant historic example.

E. Roof Shape

1. The roof(s) of a new building shall be visually compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with the roof shape, orientation, and pitch of surrounding historic buildings. Common roof forms in the neighborhood include side, front and cross gabled, hipped and pyramidal. Typically roof pitches between 6/12 and 12/12. Roof pitches for porch roofs are typically less steep, approximately in the 3-4/12 range. See page 9 for examples of common roof forms.
2. Small roof dormers are typical throughout the district and are appropriate on one-story buildings only, unless located on the rear. Wall dormers are only appropriate on the rear, as no examples are found historically in the neighborhood.

F. Orientation

1. The orientation of a new building's front facade shall be visually consistent with surrounding historic buildings.
2. Primary entrances are an important component of most of the historic buildings in the neighborhood and include partial- or full-width porches attached to the main body of the house or cut-away porches. Recessed entrances are not found in the overlay but in the greater Salem town neighborhood and may be appropriate in some instances. Simple hoods over the entrance are also appropriate.
3. Porches should be a minimum of 6' deep, have porch racks that are 1'-3' tall and have posts that include bases and capitals. Front, side, wrap-around and cutaway porches are appropriate. Porches are not always necessary and entrances may also be defined by simple hoods or recessed entrances.
4. Generally, curb cuts should not be added. Where a new driveway is appropriate it should be two concrete strips with a central grassy median. Shared driveways should be a single lane, not just two

driveways next to each other. Sometimes this may be accomplished with a single lane curb cut that widens to a double lane deeper into the lot.

Parking areas and Driveways

Generally, curb cuts should not be added.

Where a new driveway is appropriate it should be two concrete strips with a central grassy median. Shared driveways should be a single lane, not just two driveways next to each other. Sometimes this may be accomplished with a single lane curb cut that widens to a double lane deeper into the lot.

Duplexes

Infill duplexes shall have one or two doors facing the street, as seen on historic duplexes. In the case of corner lots, an entrance facing the side street is possible as long as it is designed to look like a secondary entrance.

In the case of duplexes, vehicular access for both units should be from the alley, where an alley exists. A new shared curb cut may be added, if no alley and no driveway exists, but the driveway should be no more than 12' wide from the street to the rear of the home. Driveways should use concrete strips where they are typical of the historic context. Front yard parking or driveways which end at the front of the house are not consistent with the character of the historic neighborhoods.

Multi-unit Developments

For multi-unit developments, interior dwellings should be subordinate to those that front the street.

Subordinate generally means the width and height of the buildings are less than the primary building(s) that faces the street.

For multi-unit developments, direct pedestrian connections should be made between the street and any interior units. The entrances to those pedestrian connections generally should be wider than the typical spacing between buildings along the street.

G. Proportion and Rhythm of Openings

1. The relationship of width to height of windows and doors, and the rhythm of solids (walls) to voids (door and window openings) in a new building shall be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with surrounding historic buildings.
2. Window openings on the primary street-related or front façade of new construction should be representative of the window patterns of similarly massed historic structures within the district. In most cases, every 8-13 horizontal feet of flat wall surface should have an opening (window or door) of at least 4 square feet. More leniencies can be given to minimally visible side or rear walls.
3. Double-hung windows should exhibit a height to width ratio of at least 2:1. Windows on upper floors should not be taller than windows on the main floor since historically first floors have higher ceilings than upper floors and so windows were typically taller on the first floor.
4. Single-light sashes are appropriate for new construction. If using multi-light sashes, muntins should be fully simulated and bonded to the glass, and exhibit an interior bar, exterior bar, as well as a spacer between glass panes.
5. Four inch (nominal) casings are required around doors, windows and vents on non-masonry buildings. Trim should be thick enough to extend beyond the clapboard. Double or triple windows should have a 4" to 6" mullion in between. Brick molding is required around doors, windows and vents within masonry walls but is not appropriate on non-masonry buildings.

H. Outbuildings

(Although the MHZC does not review use itself there are additional ordinance requirements for buildings that are or have a Detached Accessory Dwelling Unit (DADU) required by ordinance 17.16.030 that are

reviewed by the MHZC. This information is provided for informational purposes only and does not replace ordinance 17.16.030.)

1. A new garage or storage building should reflect the character of the period of the house to which the outbuilding will be related. The outbuilding should be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with surrounding historic outbuildings in terms of height, scale, roof shape, materials, texture, and details.

Outbuildings: Height & Scale

- On lots less than 10,000 square feet, the footprint of a DADU or outbuilding shall not exceed seven hundred fifty square feet or fifty percent of the first floor area of the principal structure, whichever is less.
- On lots 10,000 square feet or greater, the footprint of a DADU or outbuilding shall not exceed one thousand square feet.
- The DADU or outbuilding shall maintain a proportional mass, size, and height to ensure it is not taller or wider than the principal structure on the lot. The DADU or outbuilding height shall not exceed the height of the principal structure, with a maximum eave height of 10' for one-story DADUs or outbuildings and 17' for two-story DADUs or outbuildings. The roof ridge height of the DADU or outbuilding must be less than the principal building and shall not exceed 25' feet in height.

2. Historically, outbuildings were utilitarian in character. High-style accessory structures are not appropriate for Salemtown.

3. Roof

- a. Generally, the eaves and roof ridge of any new accessory structure should not be higher than those of the existing primary building. In Salemtown, historic accessory buildings were between 8' and 14' tall.
- b. Roof slopes on simple, utilitarian buildings do not have to match the roof slopes of the main structure, but must maintain at least a 4/12 pitch.
- c. The front face of any street-facing dormer should sit back at least 2' from the wall of the floor below.

Outbuildings: Roof

- Roof slopes on simple, utilitarian buildings do not have to match the roof slopes of the main structure, but generally should maintain at least a 4/12 pitch.
- The DADU or outbuilding may have dormers that relate to the style and proportion of windows on the DADU and shall be subordinate to the roof slope by covering no more than fifty percent of the roof plane and should sit back from the exterior wall by 2'.

4. Windows and Doors

- a. Publicly visible windows should be appropriate to the style of the house.
- b. Publicly visible pedestrian doors must either be appropriate for the style of house to which the outbuilding relates or be flat with no panels.
- c. Metal overhead doors are acceptable on garages when they are simple and devoid of overly decorative elements typical on high-style wooden doors.
- d. For street-facing facades, garages with more than one-bay should have multiple single doors rather than one large door to accommodate more than one bay.
- e. Decorative raised panels on publicly visible garage doors are generally not appropriate.

5. Siding and Trim

- a. Weatherboard, and board-and-batten are typical siding materials. There are no known examples of historic masonry accessory buildings; however, a concrete block building with a parge or stucco coating is appropriate.
- b. Outbuildings with weatherboard siding typically have wide cornerboards and window and door casings (trim).

- c. Four inch (4" nominal) corner-boards are required at the face of each exposed corner for non-masonry structures.
 - d. Stud wall lumber and embossed wood grain are prohibited.
 - e. Four inch (4" nominal) casings are required around doors, windows, and vents within clapboard walls. Trim should be thick enough to extend beyond the clapboard. Double or triple windows should have a 4" to 6" mullion in between. Brick molding is required around doors, windows, and vents within masonry walls but is not appropriate on non-masonry clad buildings.
6. Outbuildings should be situated on a lot as is historically typical for surrounding historic outbuildings.
- a. Generally new garages should be placed close to the alley, at the rear of the lot, or in the original location of an historic accessory structure.
 - b. Lots without rear alleys may have garages located closer to the primary structure. The appropriate location is one that matches the neighborhood or can be documented by historic maps.
 - c. Generally, attached garages are not appropriate.

Setbacks & Site Requirements.

- *To reflect the character of historic outbuildings, new outbuildings for duplexes should not exceed the requirements for outbuildings for the entire lot and should not be doubled. The most appropriate configurations would be two 1-bay buildings with or without parking pads for additional spaces or one 2-bay building.*
- *A DADU or outbuilding may only be located behind the principal structure in the established rear yard. The DADU or outbuilding is to be subordinate to the principal structure and therefore should be placed to the rear of the lot.*
- *There should be a minimum separation of 20' between the principal structure and the DADU or outbuilding.*
- *At least one side setback for a DADU or outbuilding on an interior lot, should generally be similar to the principle dwelling but no closer than 3' from each property line. The rear setback may be up to 3' from the rear property line. For corner lots, the DADU or outbuilding should match the context of homes on the street. If there is no context, the street setback should be a minimum of 10'.*

Driveway Access.

- *On lots with no alley access, the lot shall have no more than one curb-cut from any public street for driveway access to the principal structure as well as the detached accessory dwelling or outbuilding.*
- *On lots with alley access, any additional access shall be from the alley and no new curb cuts shall be provided from public streets.*
- *Parking accessed from any public street shall be limited to one driveway for the lot with a maximum width of twelve feet.*

Additional Requirements for DADUs from Ordinance 17.16.030. See requirements for outbuildings for additional requirements.

- *The lot area on which a DADU is placed shall comply with Table 17.12.020A.*
- *The DADU may not exceed the maximums outlined previously for outbuildings.*
- *No additional accessory structure shall exceed two hundred square feet when there is a DADU on the lot.*

Density.

- *A DADU is not allowed if the maximum number of dwelling units permitted for the lot has been met.*

Ownership.

- *No more than one DADU shall be permitted on a single lot in conjunction with the principal structure.*
- *The DADU cannot be divided from the property ownership of the principal dwelling.*
- *The DADU shall be owned by the same person as the principal structure and one of the two dwellings shall be owner-occupied.*
- *Prior to the issuance of a permit, an instrument shall be prepared and recorded with the register's office covenanting that the DADU is being established accessory to a principal structure and may only be used under the conditions listed here.*

Bulk and Massing.

· *The living space of a DADU shall not exceed seven hundred square feet.*

I. Utilities

1. Utility connections such as gas meters, electric meters, phone, cable, and HVAC condenser units should be located so as to minimize their visibility from the street.
2. Generally, utility connections should be placed no closer to the street than the mid point of the structure. Power lines should be placed underground if they are carried from the street and not from the rear or an alley.

J. Public Spaces

1. Landscaping, sidewalks, signage, lighting, street furniture and other work undertaken in public spaces by any individual, group or agency shall be presented to the MHZC for review of compatibility with the character of the district.
2. *Generally, mailboxes should be attached to the front wall of the house or a porch post. In most cases, street-side mailboxes are inappropriate.*

k: Multi-unit Detached Developments/ Cottage Developments

Multi-unit detached developments or “cottage” developments are only appropriate where the Planning Commission has determined that the community plan allows for the density requested and the design guidelines for “new construction” can be met.

The buildings facing the street must follow all the design guidelines for new construction. The interior units need not meet the design guidelines for setbacks and rhythm of spacing on the street.

Interior dwellings should be subordinate to those that front the street. Subordinate generally means the width and height of the buildings are less than the primary building(s) that face the street.

Interior dwellings should be “tucked-in” behind the buildings facing the street.

Direct pedestrian connections should be made between the street and any interior units. The entrances to those pedestrian connections generally should be wider than the typical spacing between buildings along the street.

Attached garages are only appropriate for rear units along the alley.

II. ADDITIONS

A. Location

1. Generally, an addition should be situated at the rear of a building in such a way that it will not disturb either front or side facades. Additions should be physically distinguished from the historic building and generally fit within the shadow line of the existing building.
 - a. Connections to additions should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove significant amounts of rear wall material.
 - b. Generally rear additions should inset one foot, for each story, from the side wall.
2. When a lot width exceeds 60 feet or the standard lot width on the block, it may be appropriate to add a side addition to a historic structure.
 - a. The addition should set back from the face of the historic structure (at or beyond the midpoint of the building) and should be subservient in height, width and massing to the historic structure.
 - b. Side additions should be narrower than half of the historic building width and exhibit a height of at least 2’ shorter than the historic building.
 - c. To deemphasize a side addition, the roofing form should generally be a hip or side-gable roof form.

B. Massing

1. In order to assure that an addition has achieved proper scale, the addition should generally be shorter and thinner than the existing building. Exceptions may be made when unusual constraints make these parameters unreasonable, such as an extreme grade change or an atypical lot parcel shape or size. In these cases, an addition may rise above or extend wider than the existing building; however, generally the addition should not be higher and extend wider.

When an addition ties into the existing roof, it should be at least 6" below the existing ridge.

- a. When an addition needs to be taller:

Whenever possible, additions should not be taller than the historic building; however, when a taller addition is the only option, additions to single story structures may rise as high as 4' above ridge of the existing building at a distance of 40' from the front edge of the existing building. In this instance, the side walls and roof of the addition must set in as is typical for all additions. The portion of the roof that can be seen should have a hipped, side gable or clipped gable roof to help decrease the visual mass of the addition.

- b. When an addition needs to be wider:

Rear additions that are wider than an existing historic building may be appropriate when the building is narrower than 30' or shifted to one side of the lot. In these instances, a structural alcove or channel must separate the existing building from the new addition. The structural alcove should sit in a minimum of 1' and be at least twice as long as it is deep.

A rear addition that is wider should not wrap the rear corner. It should only extend from the addition itself and not the historic building.

No matter its use, an addition should not be larger than the existing house, not including non-historic additions, in order to achieve compatibility in scale. This will allow for the retention of small and medium size homes in the neighborhood. The diversity of housing type and size is a character defining feature of the historic districts.

Additions which are essentially a house-behind-a-house with a long narrow connector are not appropriate, as the form does not exist historically. Short or minimal connections that do not require the removal of the entire back wall of a historic building are preferred.

2. Ridge raises are most appropriate for one-story, side-gable buildings, (without clipped gables) and that require more finished height in the attic. The purpose of a ridge raise is to allow for conditioned space in the attic and to discourage large rear or side additions. The raised portion must sit in a minimum of 2' from each side wall and can be raised no more than 2' of total vertical height within the same plane as the front roof slope.
3. Foundation walls should set in from the existing foundation at the back edge of the existing structure by one foot for each story or half story. Exception: When an addition is a small one-room deep (12' deep or less) addition that spans the width of the structure, and the existing structure is masonry with the addition to be wood (or appropriate substitute siding). The change in material from masonry to wood allows for a minimum of a four inch (4") inset. Foundation height should match or be lower than the existing structure.
4. The height of the addition's roof and eaves must be less than or equal to the existing structure.
5. Visually evident roof slopes should match the roof slopes of the existing structure, and roof planes should set in accordingly for rear additions.

C. Roof Additions: Dormers, Skylights & Solar Panels

1. Dormer additions are appropriate for some historic buildings as they are a traditional way of adding ventilation and light to upper stories. The addition of a dormer that would require the removal of

historic features such as an existing dormer, chimneys, cupolas or decorative feature is not appropriate.

a. Rear dormers should be inset from the side walls of the building by a minimum of 2'. The top of a rear dormer may attach just below the ridge of the main roof or lower.

b. Front and side dormers should be compatible with the scale and design of the building. Generally, this can be accomplished with the following:

- New dormers should be similar in design and scale to an existing dormer on the building.
- If there are no existing dormers, new dormers should be similar in design and scale to an existing dormer on another historic building that is similar in style and massing.
- The number of dormers and their location and size should be appropriate to the style and design of the building. Sometimes the width of roof dormers relate to the openings below. The symmetry or lack of symmetry within a building design should be used as a guide when placing dormers.
- Dormers should not be added to secondary roof planes.
- Eave depth on a dormer should not exceed the eave depth on the main roof.
- The roof form of the dormer should match the roof form of the building or be appropriate for the style.
- The roof pitch of the dormer should generally match the roof pitch of the building.
- The ridge of a side dormer should be at least 2' below the ridge of the existing building; the cheeks should be inset at least 2' from the wall below or adjacent valley; and the front wall of the gable should setback a minimum of 2' from the wall below. (These minimum insets will likely be greater than 2' when following the guidelines for a appropriate scale.)
- Dormers should generally be fully glazed and aprons below the window should be minimal.
- The exterior material cladding of side dormers should match the primary or secondary material of the main building.

2. Skylights should not be located on the front-facing slope of the roof. Skylights should be flat (no bubble lenses) with a low profile (no more than six inches tall) and only be installed behind the midpoint of the building).

3. Solar panels should be located at the rear of the building, unless this location does not provide enough sunlight. Solar panels should generally not be located towards the front of a historic building unless this is the only workable location.

D. The creation of an addition through enclosure of a front porch is not appropriate. The creation of an addition through the enclosure of a side porch may be appropriate if the addition is constructed in such a way that original form and openings on the porch remain visible and undisturbed.

E. Contemporary designs for additions to existing properties are not discouraged when such additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural, or cultural material; and when such design is compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.

F. A new addition should be constructed in such a manner that if the addition were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original structure would be unimpaired. Connections should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove significant amounts of rear wall material.

G. Additions should follow the guidelines for new construction.

V. B. GUIDELINES

1. Demolition is not appropriate

- a. if a building, or major portion of a building, is of such architectural or historical interest and value that its removal would be detrimental to the public interest; or
- b. if a building, or major portion of a building, is of such old or unusual or uncommon design and materials that it could not be reproduced or be reproduced without great difficulty and expense.

2. Demolition is appropriate

- a. if a building, or major portion of a building, has irretrievably lost its architectural and historical integrity and significance and its removal will result in a more historically appropriate visual effect on the district;
- b. if a building, or major portion of a building, does not contribute to the historical and architectural character and significance of the district and its removal will result in a more historically appropriate visual effect on the district; or
- c. if the denial of the demolition will result in an economic hardship on the applicant as determined by the MHZC in accordance with section 17.40.420 (Historic Zoning Regulations), Metropolitan Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

Background: The house located at 1702 4th Avenue North was constructed c. 1888 and contributes to the historic character of the Salemtown neighborhood (Figure 1).



Figure 1. 1702 4th Avenue North.

Analysis and Findings: The application is to construct a rear addition that extends two feet (2') taller than the historic house, to construct an outbuilding that does not include a dwelling unit, and to demolish an existing covered porch as well as altering and adding windows to the left-side façade of the historic house.

Partial Demolition: The plan includes the demolition of an existing covered porch and alteration of an existing window opening on the left-side façade and the addition of two new window openings (Figures 2 and 3).

Sanborn maps indicate that the right-side and rear of the house have been altered over time. The project does not include any changes to the existing conditions of the side porch, but the covered porch on the rear left is to be removed to allow for the new addition. The porch that is to be removed was likely constructed after 1957 as it is not shown on the 1957 Sanborn map (Figure 4). Staff finds the demolition of the rear porch to be appropriate given its location at the rear, separate roof form, and later date of construction. Staff also finds the proposed window changes to be appropriate as they are located at the midpoint of the historic house, which is consistent with the Commission’s previous decision

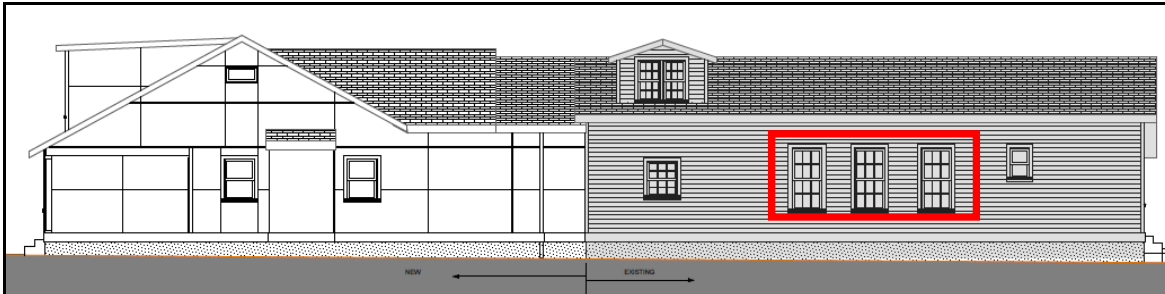


Figure 2. Proposed addition and partial demolition.

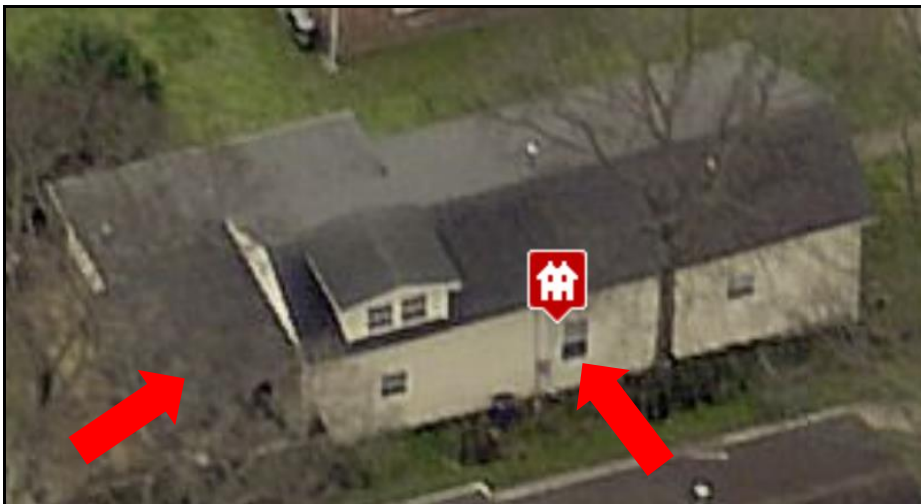


Figure 3. Existing conditions.

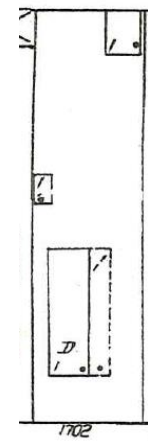


Figure 4. 1957 Sanborn map.

Staff therefore finds that the proposed partial demolition meets Section V.B.2 for appropriate demolition and does not meet section V.B.1 for inappropriate demolition.

Height & Scale: The request is for a one and one-half story rear addition to a one-story historic house. As proposed, the addition does not extend wider than the historic house and does not more than double the existing footprint. The addition adds a net footprint of approximately one thousand, two hundred, thirteen square feet (1,213 sq. ft.) to the existing (including the porch to be demolished) footprint of approximately one thousand, six hundred, forty-three square feet (1,643 sq. ft.). The addition extends two feet (2') taller than the historic house; the additional height as proposed meets the design guidelines since it occurs more than forty feet (40') beyond the front wall. The eaves of the addition are at the same height or lower than that of the historic house. Staff finds the scale of the addition to be appropriate in this case.

The project meets Sections III.A and III.B.

Design, Location & Removability: The location of the addition at the rear of the existing building is in accordance with the design guidelines. The addition is proposed to be inset two feet (2') from both rear corners, which also meets the design guideline that additions should be set in at least one foot (1') per story. The addition goes back four feet (4') on both sides before coming back out to line up with the side walls of the historic house.

The addition is differentiated from the historic house not only by the insets but also by the separate, cross-gabled roof form as well as the more modern cladding materials. These elements help to distinguish it from the historic house and read as an addition. At the same time, its scale, materials, roof form, and fenestration pattern are all compatible with the historic character of the existing house. The addition is designed so that if the addition were to be removed in the future, the historic character of the house would still be intact.

The project meets Sections IV.A, IV.B, IV.C, IV.G, and IV.G.

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing: The addition meets all base zoning setbacks. It is located five feet, one inch (5'-1") from the left-side property line, approximately fifteen feet (15') from the right-side property line, and fifty feet (50') from the rear property line.

The project meets Section III.C.

Materials:

	Proposed	Color/Texture/Make/Manufacturer	Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood	Requires Additional Review
Foundation	Concrete Block	Parged	Yes	No
Cladding	Hardie panels	Smooth	Yes	No
Roofing	Architectural Shingles	Color unknown	Yes	Yes
Trim	Not indicated	Needs final	Unknown	Yes

		approval		
Rear Porch floor/steps	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Rear Porch Posts	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Rear Porch Railing	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Windows	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Rear doors	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes

The addition is to be clad in smooth Hardie panels, which have been approved for additions in other conservation overlays. Staff finds that Hardie panels can be appropriate here to help differentiate the addition from the historic house. With the condition that staff approval the materials for the roof color, trim, windows, doors, and rear porch prior to purchase and installation, the project meets Section III.D.

Roof form: The addition has a cross-gabled roof form with pitches of 9/12 and 6.5/12. The project includes a rear dormer on the addition that has a pitch of 0.5/12; staff finds that the shallow pitch of the rear dormer can be appropriate given its location at the rear and since it is set in two feet (2') from the side and rear walls.

The project meets Section III.E.

Proportion and Rhythm of Openings: The windows on the proposed addition are almost all generally twice as tall as they are wide, thereby meeting the historic proportions of openings. There is one small horizontally oriented window located in the gable field of the addition on the left-side façade. Staff finds that the proposed horizontal window can be appropriate at this location since it is unlikely to be visible from the street. There are no large expanses of wall space without a window or door opening. Staff finds the project's proportion and rhythm of openings to meet Section III.G.

Appurtenances & Utilities: No changes to the site's appurtenances were indicated on the drawings. The location of the HVAC and other utilities was also not noted. Staff asks that the HVAC be located on the rear façade, or on a side façade beyond the midpoint of the house. The project meets Section III.I.

Outbuilding: The project includes an outbuilding that does not include a dwelling unit.

Massing Planning:

	Potential maximums (heights to be measured from grade)	Existing conditions (height of historic portion of the home to be measured from finished floor)	Proposed
Ridge Height	25' unless existing building is less	20'-2"	20'
Eave Height	10'	9'-9" – 12'-9"	~ 9'-7"

The lot is less than ten thousand square feet (10,000 sq. ft.) at approximately eight thousand five hundred ten square feet (8,510 sq. ft.). Therefore, the maximum footprint allowed is seven hundred fifty square feet (750 sq. ft.).

Proposed	Lot is less than 10,000 square feet	Proposed
Maximum Square Footage	750 sq. ft.	750 sq. ft.

Staff finds that the project meets Section III.H.1 of the design guidelines for height and scale.

Site Planning & Setbacks:

	MINIMUM	PROPOSED
Building located towards rear of lot	n/a	Yes
Space between principal building and Garage	20'	20'
Rear setback	5'	10'
L side setback	5'	7'-6"
R side setback	10'	5'-1"
How is the building accessed?	From the alley or existing curb cut	Alley

Staff finds that the proposed outbuilding meets Section III.H.6 of the design guidelines.

Roof Shape:

Proposed Element	Proposed Form	Typical of district?
Primary form	Side gable	Yes
Primary roof slope	10/12	Yes
Dormer form	Shed	Yes
Dormer roof slope	4/12	Yes

Staff finds that the roof forms and slopes are appropriate for outbuildings and do not contrast greatly with the historic house and proposed addition. Staff finds that the project meets Section III.H.3 of the design guidelines.

Design Standards:

The proposed outbuilding has a utilitarian design that is typical for outbuildings while using modern cladding material that is seen on the addition. Staff finds the design of the outbuilding to be appropriate and meet Sections III.H.1 and III.H.2.

Materials:

	Proposed	Color/Texture	Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood	Requires Additional Review?
Foundation	Concrete slab	Natural	Yes	No
Cladding	Hardie panel siding	Smooth	Yes	No
Roofing	Architectural shingles	Needs final review	Yes	Yes
Trim	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Windows	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Doors	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes

With the staff's final approval of the roof color, windows, doors, and trim staff finds that the known materials meet Sections III.H.4 and III.H.5.

General requirements for outbuildings:

The answer to each of these questions must be “yes” for either an outbuilding or a DADU.

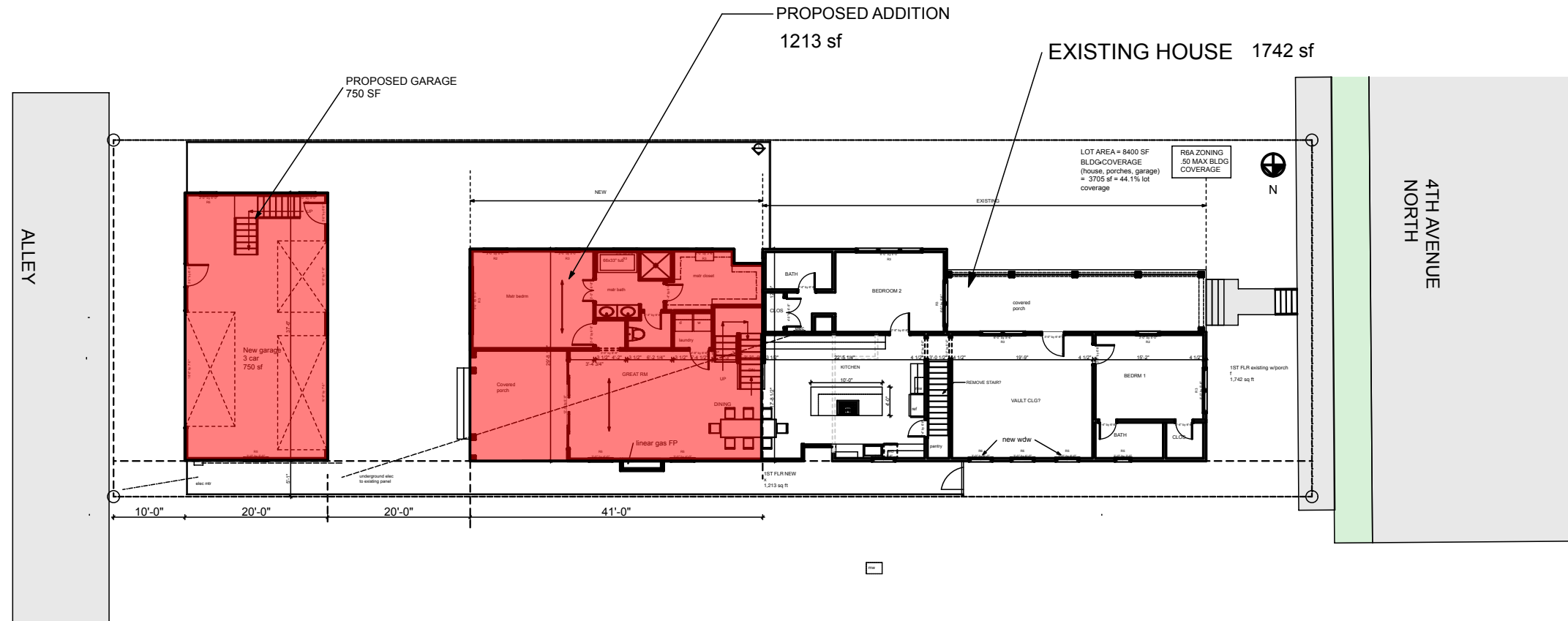
	YES	NO
If there are stairs, are they enclosed?	YES	
If a corner lot, are the design and materials similar to the principal building?	n/a	
If dormers are used, do they cover less than 50% of the roof plane where they are located as measured from side-to-side?	YES	
If dormers are used, do they sit back from the wall below by at least 2'?	YES	
Is the roof pitch at least 4/12?	YES	
Is the building located towards the rear of the lot?	YES	

The project meets Section III.H of the design guidelines.

Recommendation: Staff recommends approval of the project with the following conditions:

1. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of the roof color, trim, windows, doors, and rear porch for the addition prior to purchase and installation prior to purchase and installation;
2. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of the roof color, trim, windows, and doors for the outbuilding prior to purchase and installation prior to purchase and installation; and,
3. The HVAC shall be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house, and utility meters shall be located on the side of the building, within 5' of the front corner. Alternative mechanical and utility locations must be approved prior to an administrative sign-off on building permit(s).

With these conditions, staff finds that the project meets Section III of the *Salemtown Neighborhood Conservation District: Handbook and Design Guidelines*.



2 **SITE PLAN - PROPOSED**
SCALE: 1" = 20'

2831 BERRY HILL DRIVE
SUITE 200
NASHVILLE, TN 37204
Phone: (615) 289-9246 Fax: (615) 627-1298
email: quirkdesigns@comcast.net

QUIRK DESIGNS

Renovation/Addition
Trent & Jeanine Black
1702 4th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37203

DATE: 1/6/21
REVISION

PROJECT NO: 20-073
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SITE PLAN

A1

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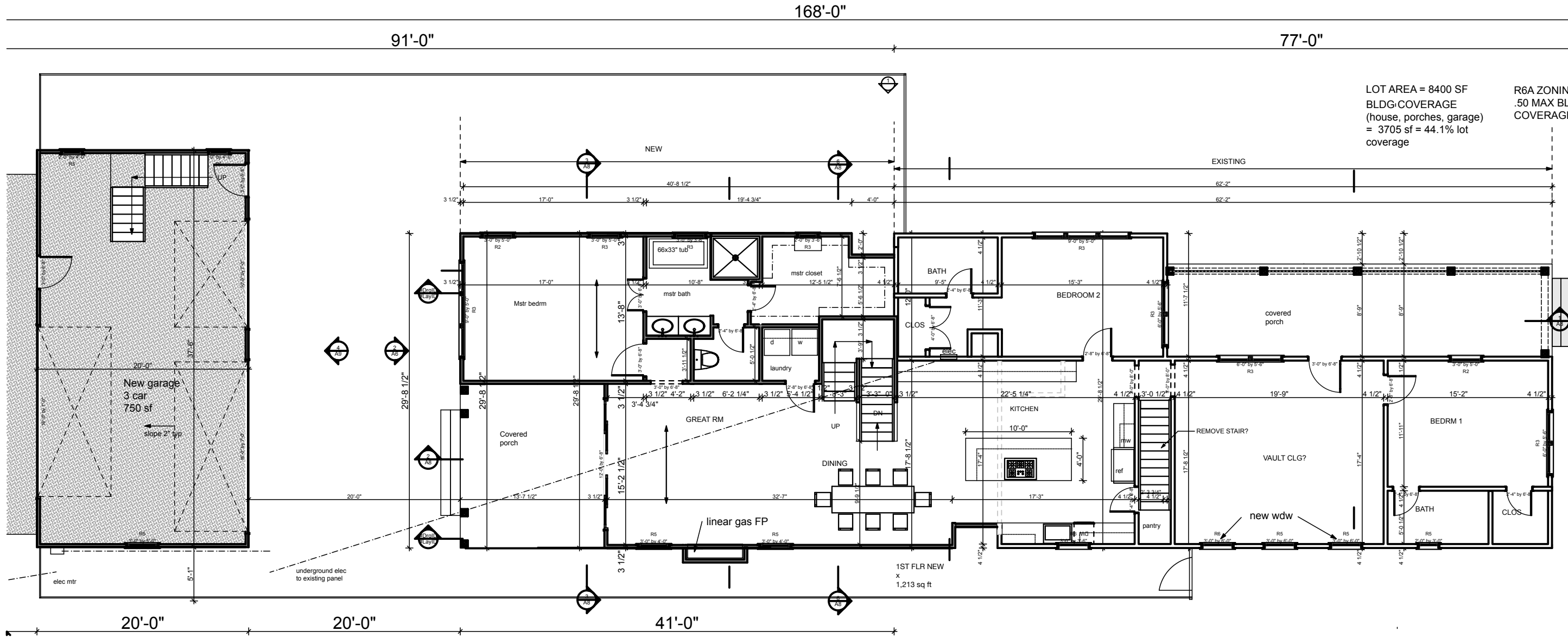


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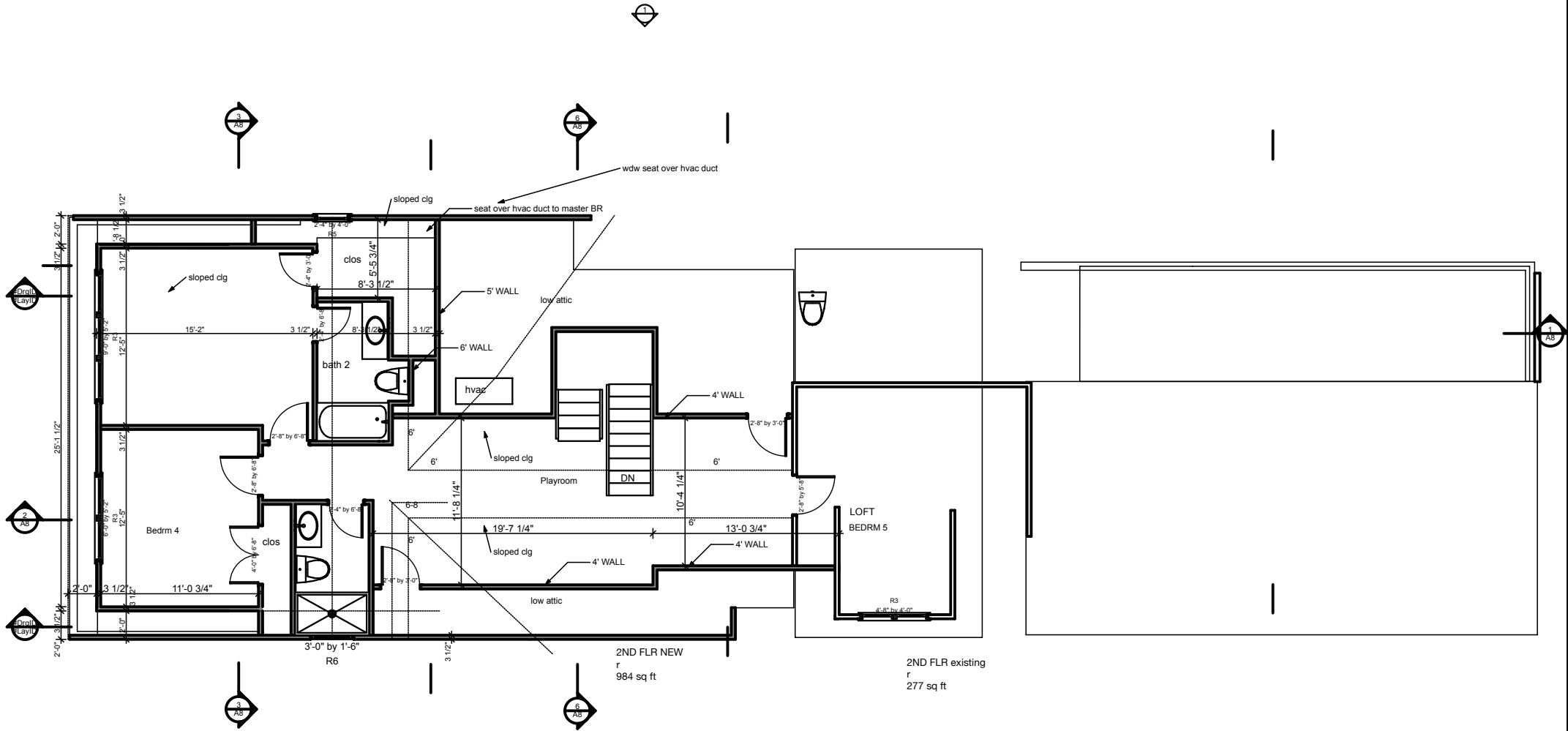
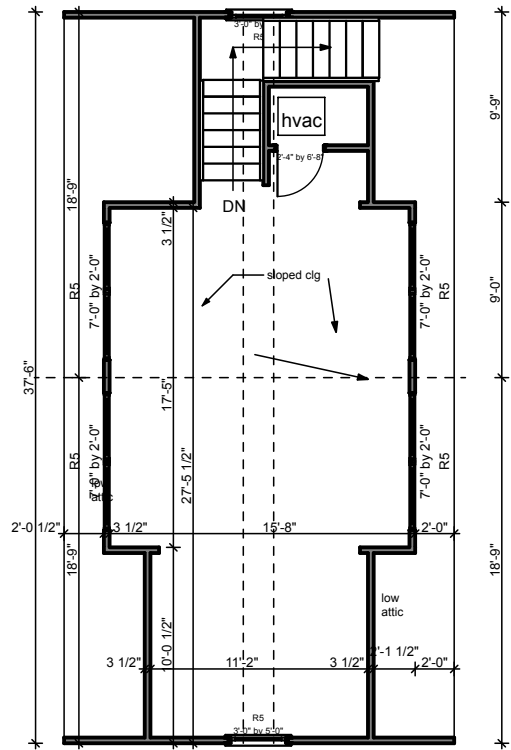
3D VIEWS



LOT AREA = 8400 SF
BLDG. COVERAGE
(house, porches, garage)
= 3705 sf = 44.1% lot
coverage

R6A ZONING
.50 MAX BLDG
COVERAGE

1 1st FLOOR
SCALE: 1" = 10'



1 2ND FLR PLAN
 SCALE: 1" = 10'

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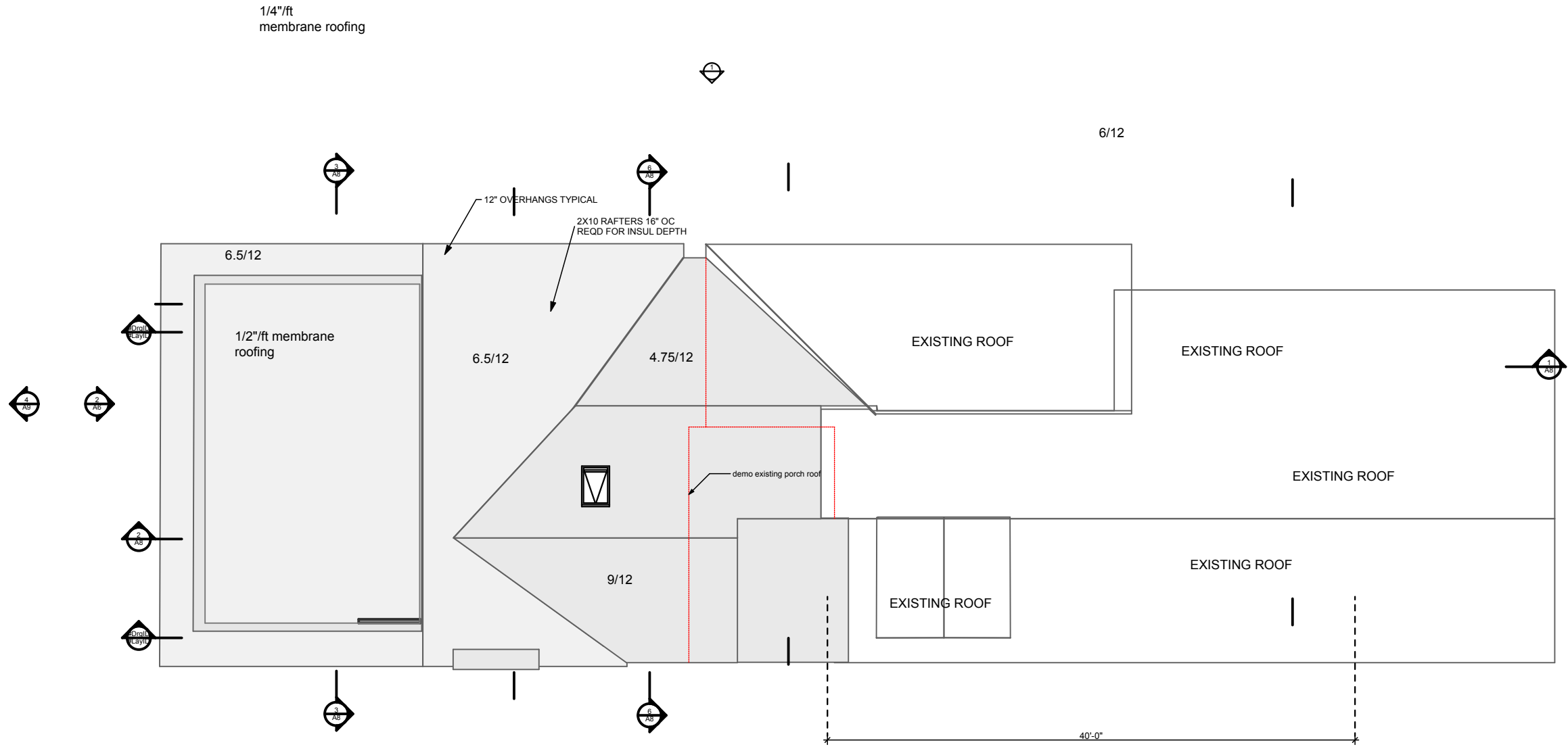
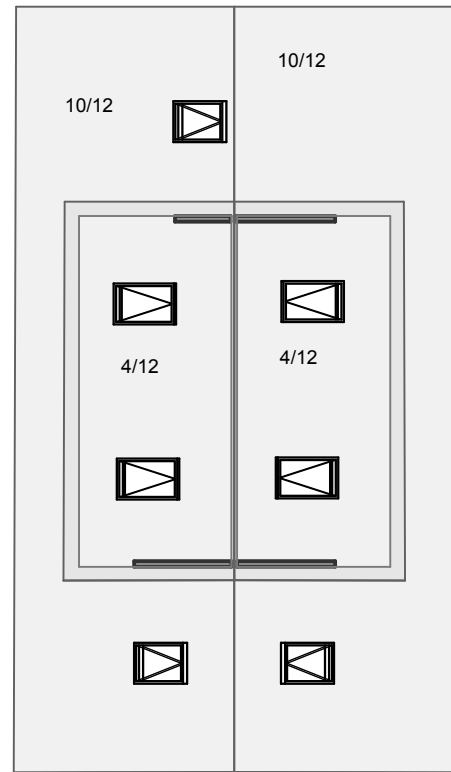
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2ND FLR PLAN

A4



1 ROOF PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 10'

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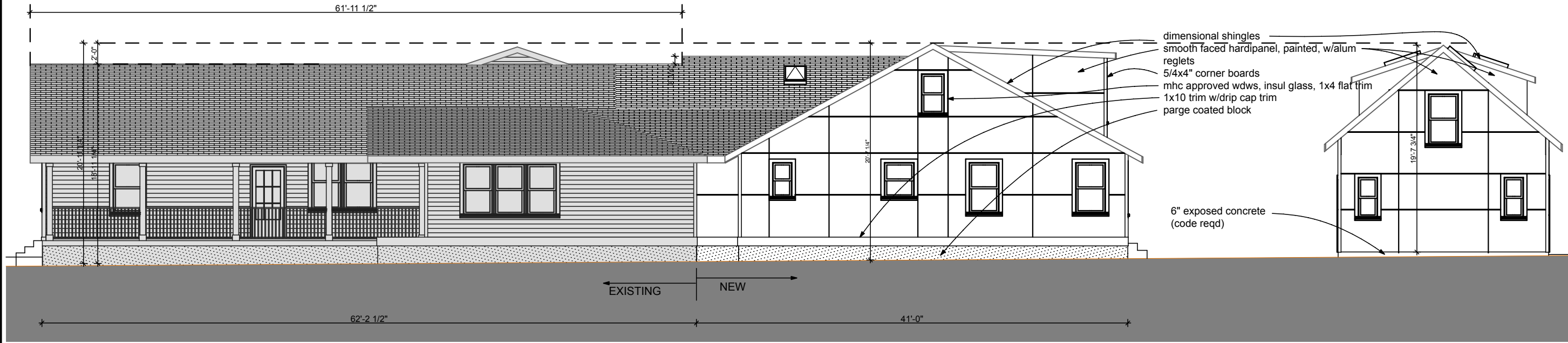
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ROOF PLAN

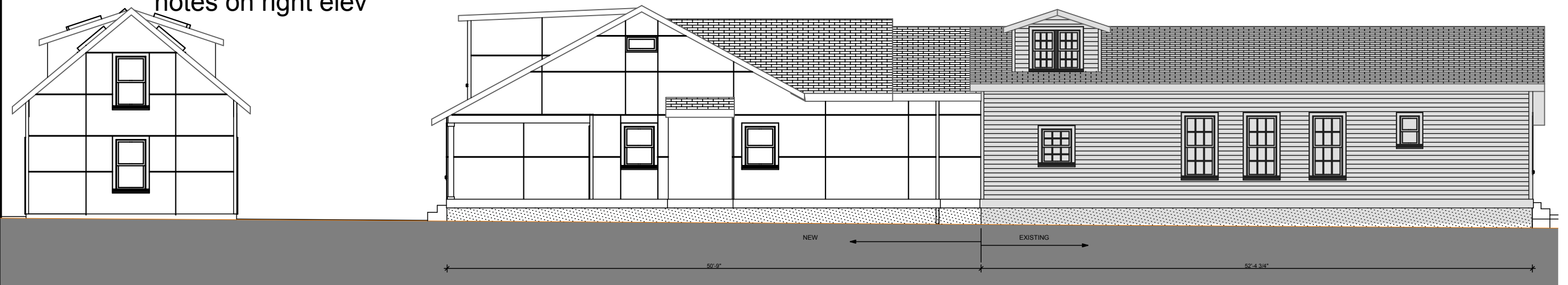


- dimensional shingles
- smooth faced hardipanel, painted, w/alum reglets
- 5/4x4\" corner boards
- mhc approved wdws, insul glass, 1x4 flat trim
- 1x10 trim w/drip cap trim
- parge coated block

6\" exposed concrete (code reqd)

1 RIGHT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1\" = 10'

see typ. material notes on right elev



2 LEFT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1\" = 10'

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ELEVATIONS 1

see typ. material
notes on right elev



2 REAR ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



1 FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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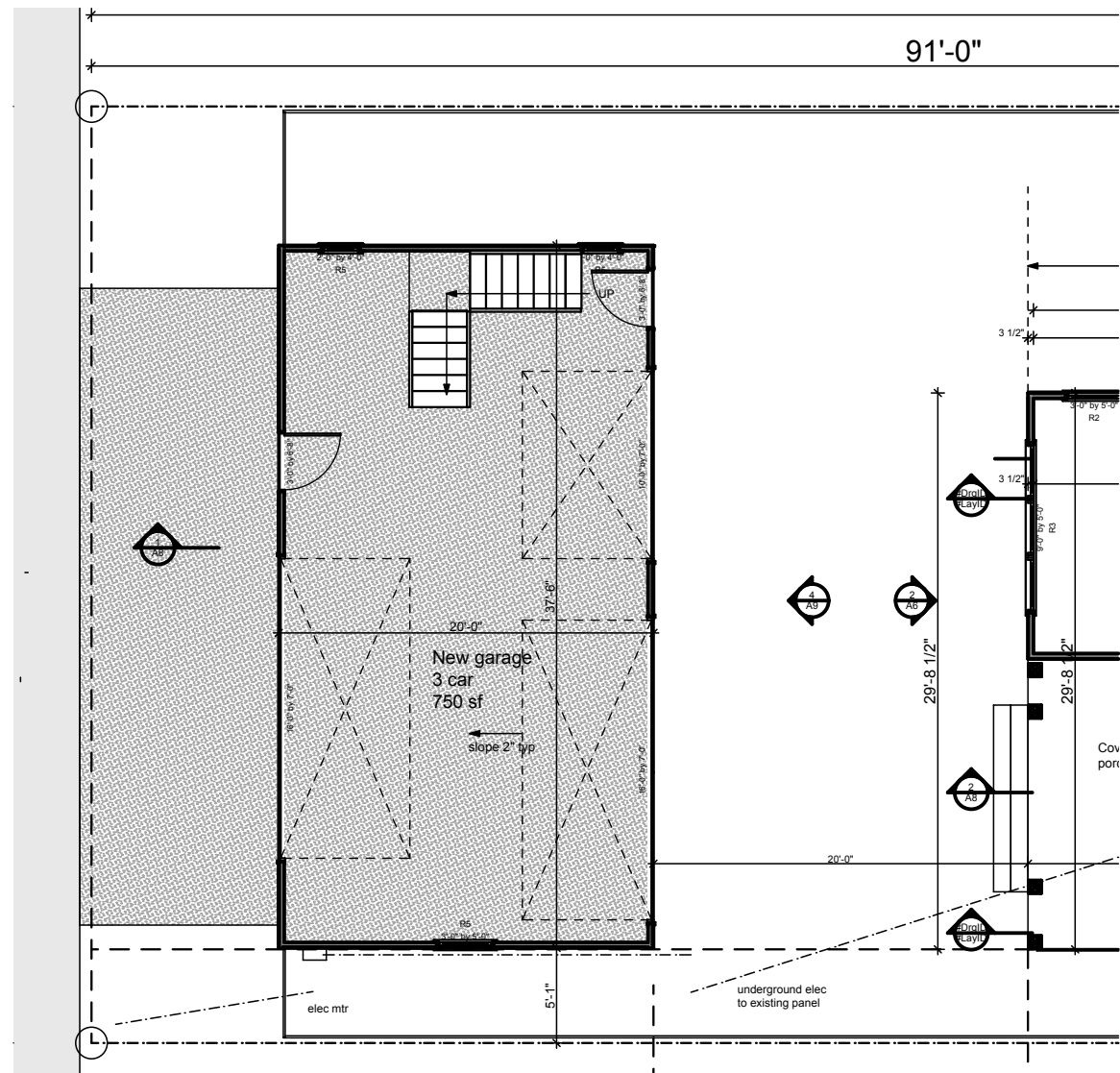


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ELEVATIONS 2

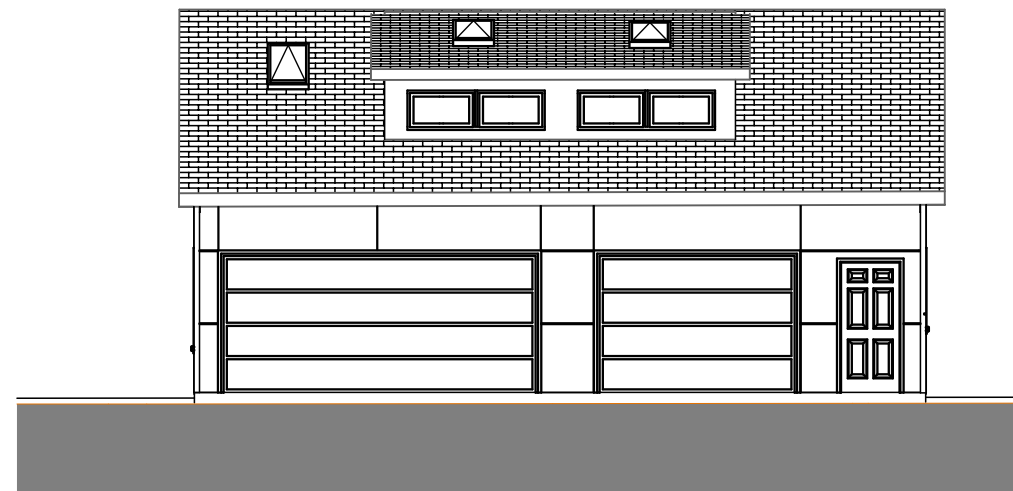


2 SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 10'



1 REAR ELEV - GARAGES
SCALE: 1" = 10'

SEE A6 FOR SIDE ELEVATIONS



3 GAR - FRONT ELEV
SCALE: 1" = 10'