

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

1913 Shelby Avenue

February 17, 2021

Application: New Construction--Addition

District: Lockeland Springs-East End Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay

Council District: 06

Base Zoning: R6

Map and Parcel Number: 08314034600

Applicant: Cheyenne Smith

Project Lead: Melissa Baldock, melissa.baldock@nashville.gov

Description of Project: Applicant proposes to construct a rear addition that is two feet (2') taller than the historic house.

Recommendation Summary: With staff's final approval of all windows and doors, the roof shingle color, and the location of the HVAC and other utilities, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B. and III.B. of the design guidelines.

Attachments

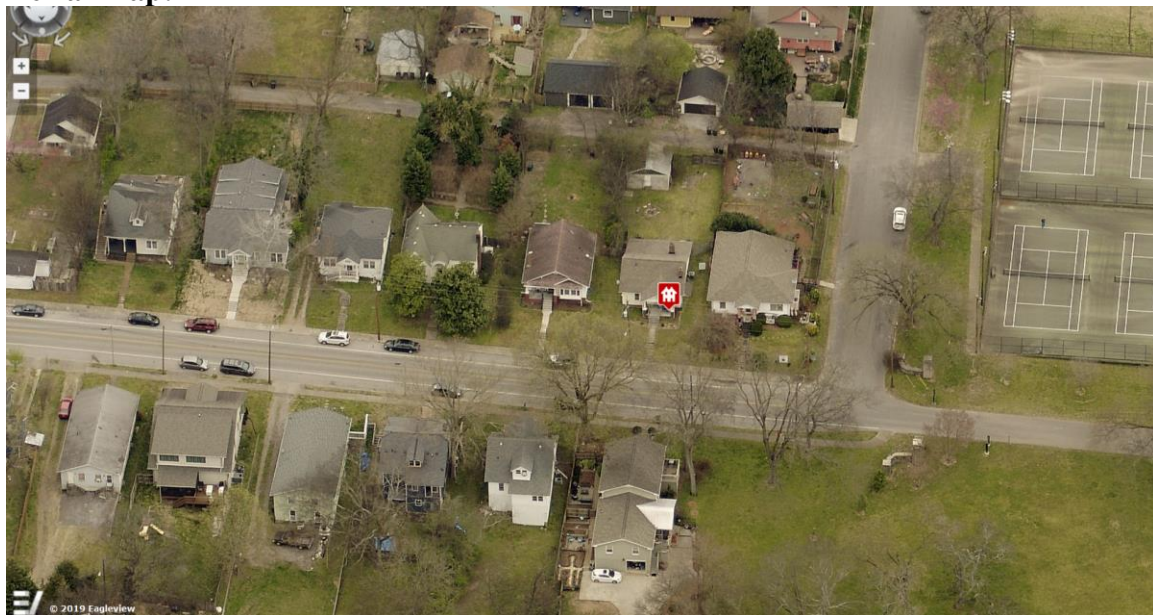
A: Site Plan

B: Elevations

Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



Applicable Design Guidelines:

II.B. New Construction

1. Height

New buildings must be constructed to the same number of stories and to a height which is compatible with the height of adjacent buildings.

The height of the foundation wall, porch roof, and main roofs should all be compatible with those of surrounding historic buildings.

Infill construction on the 1400 -1600 blocks of Boscobel Street may be up to two-stories.

2. Scale

The size of a new building and its mass in relation to open spaces; and its windows, doors, openings, and porches should be visually compatible with surrounding historic buildings.

Foundation lines should be visually distinct from the predominant exterior wall material. This is typically accomplished with a change in material.

3. Setback and Rhythm of Spacing

4. Since construction in an historic district has usually taken place continuously from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a variety of building types and styles result which demonstrate the changes in building tastes and technology over the years. New buildings should continue this tradition while complementing and being compatible with other buildings in the area.

In Lockeland Springs-East End, historic buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1950. New buildings should be compatible with surrounding houses from this period.

5. Reconstruction may be appropriate when it reproduces facades of a building which no longer exists and which was located in the historic district if: (1) the building would have contributed to the historical and architectural character of the area; (2) if it will be compatible in terms of style, height, scale, massing, and materials with the buildings immediately surrounding the lot on which the reproduction will be built; and (3) if it is accurately based on pictorial documentation.
6. Because new buildings usually relate to an established pattern and rhythm of existing buildings, both on the same and opposite sides of a street, the dominance of that pattern and rhythm must be respected and not disrupted.
7. New construction should be consistent with existing buildings along a street in terms of height, scale, setback, and rhythm; relationship of materials, texture, details, and color; roof shape; orientation; and proportion and rhythm of openings.

The setback from front and side yard property lines established by adjacent historic buildings must be maintained. When a definite rhythm along a street is established by uniform lot and building width, infill new buildings should maintain that rhythm.

The Commission has the ability to reduce building setbacks and extend height limitations of the required underlying base zoning for new construction, additions and accessory structures (ordinance no. 17.40.410).

Appropriate setback reductions 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*

Infill construction on the 1400 - 1600 blocks of Boscobel Street may have widths up to 40'.

4. Relationship of Materials, Textures, Details, and Material Colors

The relationship and use of materials, textures, details, and material color of a new building's public facades shall be visually compatible with and similar to those of adjacent buildings, or shall not contrast conspicuously.

T-1-11- type building panels, "permastone", E.F.I.S. and other artificial siding materials are generally not appropriate. However, pre-cast stone and cement fiberboard siding are approvable cladding materials for new construction; but pre-cast stone should be of a compatible color and texture to existing historic stone clad structures in the district; and cement fiberboard siding, when used for lapped siding, should be smooth and not stamped or embossed and have a maximum of a 5" reveal. The reveal for lap siding should not exceed 5". Larger reveals may be possible but should not exceed 8" and shall have mitered corners.

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.

Stud wall lumber and embossed wood grain are prohibited.

Belt courses or a change in materials from one story to another are often encouraged for large two-story buildings to break up the massing.

When different materials are used, it is most appropriate to have the change happen at floor lines.

Clapboard sided chimneys are generally not appropriate. Masonry or stucco is appropriate.

Texture and tooling of mortar on new construction should be similar to historic examples.

Asphalt shingle is an appropriate roof material for most buildings. Generally, roofing should not have strong simulated shadows in the granule colors which results in a rough, pitted appearance; faux shadow lines; 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; uneven or sculpted bottom edges that emphasize tab width or edges, unless matching the original roof.

Primary entrances should be 1/2 to full-light doors. Faux leaded glass is inappropriate.

Generally front doors should be 1/2 to full-light. Faux leaded glass is inappropriate.

5. Roof Shape

The roofs of new buildings shall be visually compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with the roof shape and orientation of surrounding buildings.

Roof pitches should be similar to the pitches found in the district. Historic roofs are generally between 6/12 and 12/12.

Roof pitches for porch roofs are typically less steep, approximately in the 3-4/12 range. Generally, two-story residential buildings have hipped roofs. Generally, dormers should be located on the roof. Wall dormers are not typical in the historic context and accentuate height so they should be used minimally and generally only on secondary facades. When they are appropriate they should be no wider than the typical window openings and should not project beyond the main wall.

Infill construction on the 1400 -1600 blocks of Boscobel Street may have flat roofs or roofs with a minimal slope.

6. Orientation

The site orientation of new buildings shall be consistent with that of adjacent buildings and shall be visually compatible. Directional expression shall be compatible with surrounding buildings, whether that expression is vertical, horizontal, or non-directional.

Porches

New buildings should incorporate at least one front street-related porch that is accessible from the front street.

Side porches or porte cocheres may also be appropriate as a secondary entrance, but the primary entrance should address the front.

Front porches generally should be a minimum of 6' deep, have porch racks that are 1'-3' tall and have posts that include bases and capitals.

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.

7. Proportion and Rhythm of Openings

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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

9. Appurtenances

Appurtenances related to new buildings, including driveways, sidewalks, lighting, fences, and walls, shall be visually compatible with the environment of the existing buildings and sites to which they relate.

Utilities

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.
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.

Public Spaces

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.

Generally, mailboxes should be attached to the front wall of the house or a porch post. In most cases, street-side mailboxes are inappropriate.

10. ADDITIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS

a. New additions to existing buildings should be kept to a minimum and should be compatible in scale, materials, and texture; additions should not be visually jarring or contrasting.

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.

Generally rear additions should inset one foot, for each story, from the side wall.

Additions should be physically distinguished from the historic building and generally fit within the shadow line of the existing building.

Additions that tie into the existing roof should be at least 6" below the existing ridge.

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*
- 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 higher and extend wider.

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 the shadow line 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.

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.

In addition, a rear addition that is wider should not wrap the rear corner.

Commercial buildings that desire a covered open-air side additions generally should not enclose the area with plastic sides. Such applications may be appropriate if: the addition is located on the ground level off a secondary facade, is not located on a street facing side of a building, has a permanent glass wall on the portion of the addition which faces the street, and the front sits back a minimum of three (3') from the front or side wall, depending on placement of the addition.

Ridge raises

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.

Sunrooms

Metal framed sunrooms, as a modern interpretation of early green houses, are appropriate if they are mostly glass or use appropriate cladding material for the district, are located at the rear in a minimally visible location, are minimally attached to the existing structure, and follow all other design guidelines for additions.

Foundation

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.

Foundation lines should be visually distinct from the predominant exterior wall material. This is generally accomplished with a change in materials.

Roof

The height of the addition's roof and eaves must be less than or equal to the existing structure.

Visually evident roof slopes should match the roof slopes of the existing structure, and roof planes should set in accordingly for rear additions.

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).

Rear & Side Dormers

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.

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

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.*
- *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 dormer locations 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 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.*

b. *Additions should not be made to the public facades of existing buildings. Additions may be located to the rear of existing buildings in ways which do not disturb the public facades.*

Placement

Additions should be located at the rear of an existing structure.

Connections to additions should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove significant amounts of rear wall material.

Generally, one-story rear additions should inset one foot, for each story, from the side wall.

Additions should be physically distinguished from the historic building and generally fit within the shadow line of the existing building.

Side Additions

When a lot width exceeds 60' or the standard lot width on the block, it may be appropriate to add a side addition to a historic structure. 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.

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.

To deemphasize a side addition, the roofing form should generally be a hip or side-gable roof form.

Commercial buildings that desire a covered open-air side additions generally should not enclose the area with plastic sides. Such applications may be appropriate if: the addition is located on the ground level off a secondary facade, is not located on a street facing side of a building, has a permanent glass wall on the portion of the addition which faces the street, and the front sits back a minimum of three (3') from the front or side wall, depending on placement of the addition.

c. *Additions must not imitate earlier styles of periods of architecture.*

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.

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.

To deemphasize a side addition, the roofing form should generally be a hip or side-gable roof form.

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.

Side porch additions may be appropriate for corner building lots or lots more than 60' wide.

- d. The creation of an addition through the enclosure of a front facade porch is inappropriate and should be avoided.

Additions should follow all New Construction guidelines.

III.B. Demolition

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: 1913 Shelby Avenue is a c. 1924 frame bungalow that contributes to the historic character of the Lockeland Springs-East End Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay (Figure 1).



Figure 1. 1913 Shelby Avenue

Analysis and Findings: Applicant proposes to construct a rear addition that is two feet (2') taller than the historic house.

Partial Demolition: The applicant proposes to alter window openings, which is considered partial demolition. On the left façade, the applicant proposes to change the size of an opening in the back half of the house (Figure 2). Since there will still be an opening in this location and it is located towards the back of the house, staff finds this partial demolition to meet the design guidelines. Similarly, on the left side, the applicant is altering the size of a window opening at the midpoint, and is replacing a window opening at the back with two, smaller square window openings (Figure 3). Staff finds the changes on the left side to meet the design guidelines for appropriate demolition because the window at the midpoint is only slightly changing, and the window at the rear is on part of the house that the 1957 Sanborn map shows as being a porch at that time (Figure 4).

Staff finds that the proposed window opening alterations to meet Section III.B.2 of the design guidelines for appropriate demolition.

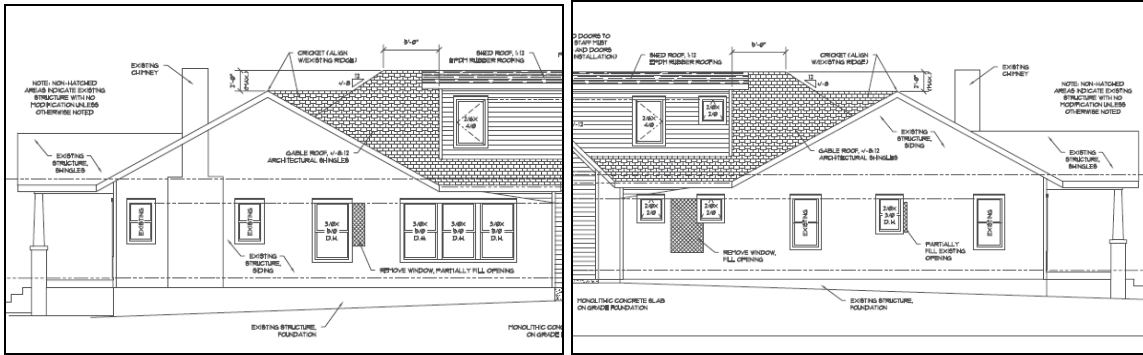


Figure 2 (left) shows the window changes on the right façade and Figure 3 (right) shows the window changes on the left façade.

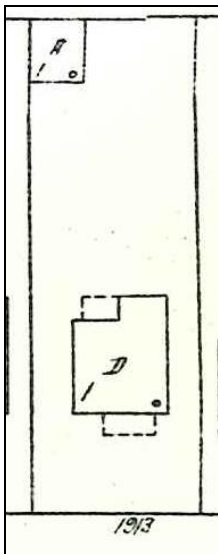


Figure 4. The 1913 Sanborn map shows that the back part of the left façade was originally a porch, so the wall at that part of the house was constructed after 1913.

Height & Scale: The historic house is a one-story house, whereas the proposed addition is one-and-a-half stories. The addition will have a ridge height two feet (2') taller than that of the historic house, which meets the design guidelines. The addition's eave and foundation heights will match those of the historic house.

The addition is inset one foot (1') at the back corners of each house for a depth of two feet (2'), after which time it steps back out to line up with the side walls of the house. The addition's dormers are inset two feet (2') from the side walls of the historic house, per the design guidelines. The addition will have a depth of thirty feet (30') and an overall footprint of approximately eight hundred and thirty-five square feet (835 sq. ft.). By comparison, the historic house has a footprint of one thousand, five hundred and twenty square feet (1,520 sq. ft.).

Overall, staff finds the height and scale of the historic house to be appropriate to the historic house and to meet Sections II.B.1., II.B.2., and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Location & Removability: The addition is located behind the historic house, meeting the design guidelines. The addition’s insets and separate roof form ensures that if it were to be removed in the future, the historic house’s historic integrity would remain intact.

Staff finds that the addition’s location and removability to meet Section II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Design: The location of the addition at the rear of the existing building is in accordance with the design guidelines. The addition’s change in materials, inset, and separate roof form help to distinguish it from the historic house and read as an addition to the house. 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.

Staff finds that the proposed addition meets Section II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing: The addition meets all base zoning setbacks. It is approximately eleven feet (11’) from the side property lines and approximately forty-nine feet (49’) from the rear property line.

Staff finds that the addition’s setbacks and rhythm of spacing to meet Section II.B.3. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Materials:

	Proposed	Color/Texture/ Make/Manufacturer	Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood	Requires Additional Review
Foundation	Concrete Slab	Smooth	Yes	Yes
Cladding	5” cement fiberboard lap siding	Smooth	Yes	Yes
Roofing	Architectural Shingles	Unknown	Yes	Yes
Trim	Cement Fiberboard	Smooth faced	Yes	No
Rear Porch floor/steps	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
Rear Porch Posts	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
Windows	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Side/rear doors	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes

With staff's final approval of all material choices, staff finds that the materials meet Sections II.B.4. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Roof form: The addition ties into the back roof of the historic house with a cricket with a depth of approximately seven feet (7'). After the cricket the addition has an 8/12 hipped roof form with shed dormers. Further back, the addition has a side gable with a 12/12 pitch and additional shed dormers. Staff finds that the proposed roof forms are compatible with the historic house's roof form and meet the design guidelines.

Staff finds that the proposed roof forms to meet Sections II.B.5. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Proportion and Rhythm of Openings: The alteration to the window openings on the historic house were discussed under "Partial Demolition." The windows on the proposed addition are all generally twice as tall as they are wide, thereby meeting the historic proportions of openings. There are no large expanses of wall space without a window or door opening.

Staff finds the addition's proportion and rhythm of openings to meet Sections II.B.7. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Appurtenances & Utilities: No changes to the site's appurtenances were indicated on the drawings. The HVAC shall be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the midpoint of the house, and utility meters shall be located on the side of the building, within 5' of the front corner or on the rear or rear-side within 5' of the rear corner. Alternative mechanical and utility locations must be approved prior to an administrative sign-off on building permit(s).

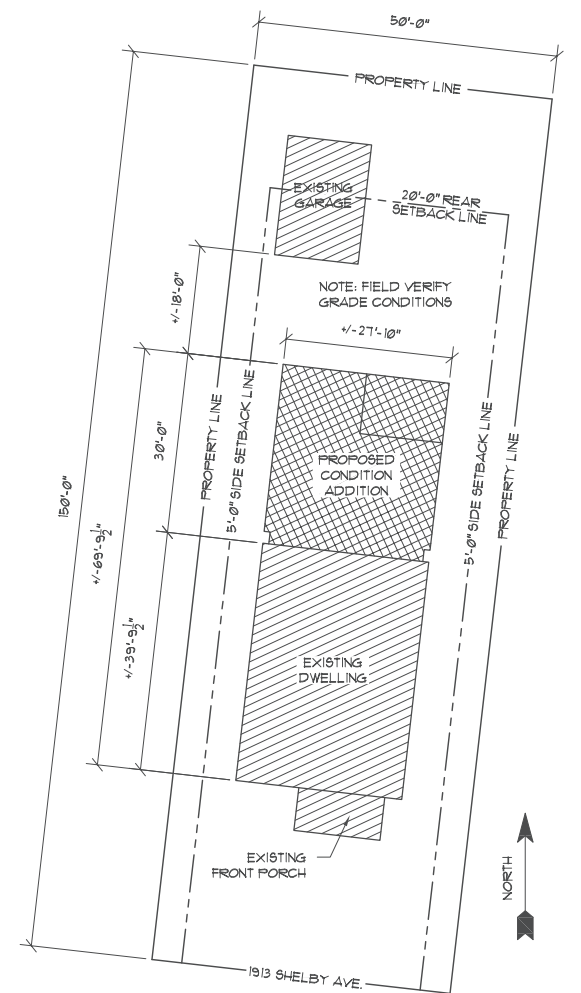
Recommendation Summary: With staff's final approval of all windows and doors, the roof shingle color, and the location of the HVAC and other utilities, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B. and III.B. of the design guidelines.

SITE PLAN NOTES

THIS SITE PLAN WAS SCALED AND CREATED FROM THE NASHVILLE PLANNING DEPARTMENT ONLINE PARCEL VIEWER. THE PROPERTY LINES AND EXISTING HOME LOCATION ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE.

THE SOLE PURPOSE OF THIS SITE PLAN IS TO SHOW THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE AS IT RELATES TO THE BUILDING SETBACK AND PROPERTY LINES AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CALCULATING IMPERVIOUS AREAS.

A BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY WAS NOT PERFORMED AND IF REQUIRED FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HOMEOWNER OR CONTRACTOR TO HIRE A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR TO PERFORM THESE DUTIES.

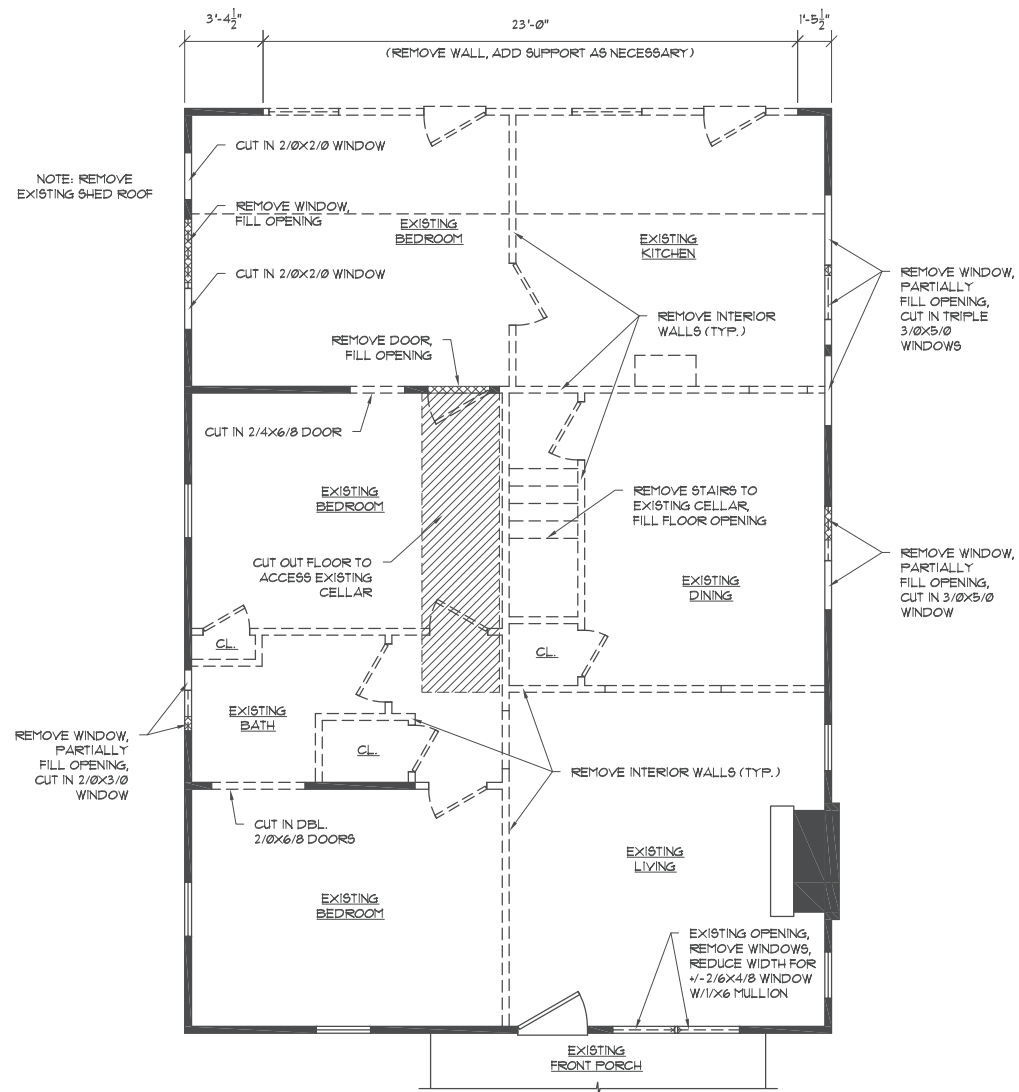


01 SITE PLAN Scale: 1/16"=1'-0"

WALL TYPE LEGEND

	EXISTING WALLS TO REMAIN
	WALLS TO DEMOLISH
	FILL EXISTING OPENINGS
	NEW WALLS

- CONSTRUCTION NOTES**
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO DESIGNER AND/OR HOMEOWNER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
 - DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS - IF DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUESTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN CLARIFICATIONS FROM THE DESIGNER AND/OR HOMEOWNER.
 - ALL WALLS ARE 2x4 (3 1/2") UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. FRAMING DIMENSIONS ARE FACE OF STUD TO FACE OF STUD.
 - ALL ANGLED WALLS ARE 135° UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - INTERIOR DOORS AND CASED OPENINGS (ROUGH OPENINGS) SHALL BE LOCATED AS GRAPHICALLY SHOWN AND EITHER BE CENTERED IN THE WALL OR LOCATED 5-1/2" FROM THE ADJACENT WALL ON THE HINGE SIDE WHILE MAINTAINING 5-1/2" ON THE LATCH SIDE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - CABINETS, BUILT-INS AND SHELVING TO BE COORDINATED WITH HOMEOWNER.



02 DEMOLITION PLAN Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

PROPOSED RENOVATION AND ADDITION
 1913 SHELBY AVE.
 NASHVILLE, TN 37206

ISSUE DATE: 02.08.21

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
△		
△		

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

PLOT TO FULL SCALE ON 22" X 34" PAPER

PLOT TO HALF SCALE ON 11" X 17" PAPER

SCALE: AS NOTED

A100

SITE PLAN AND DEMOLITION PLAN

PROPOSED RENOVATION AND ADDITION
1913 SHELBY AVE.
NASHVILLE, TN 37206

ISSUE DATE: 02.08.21

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
△		
△		

CONSTRUCTION
DRAWINGS

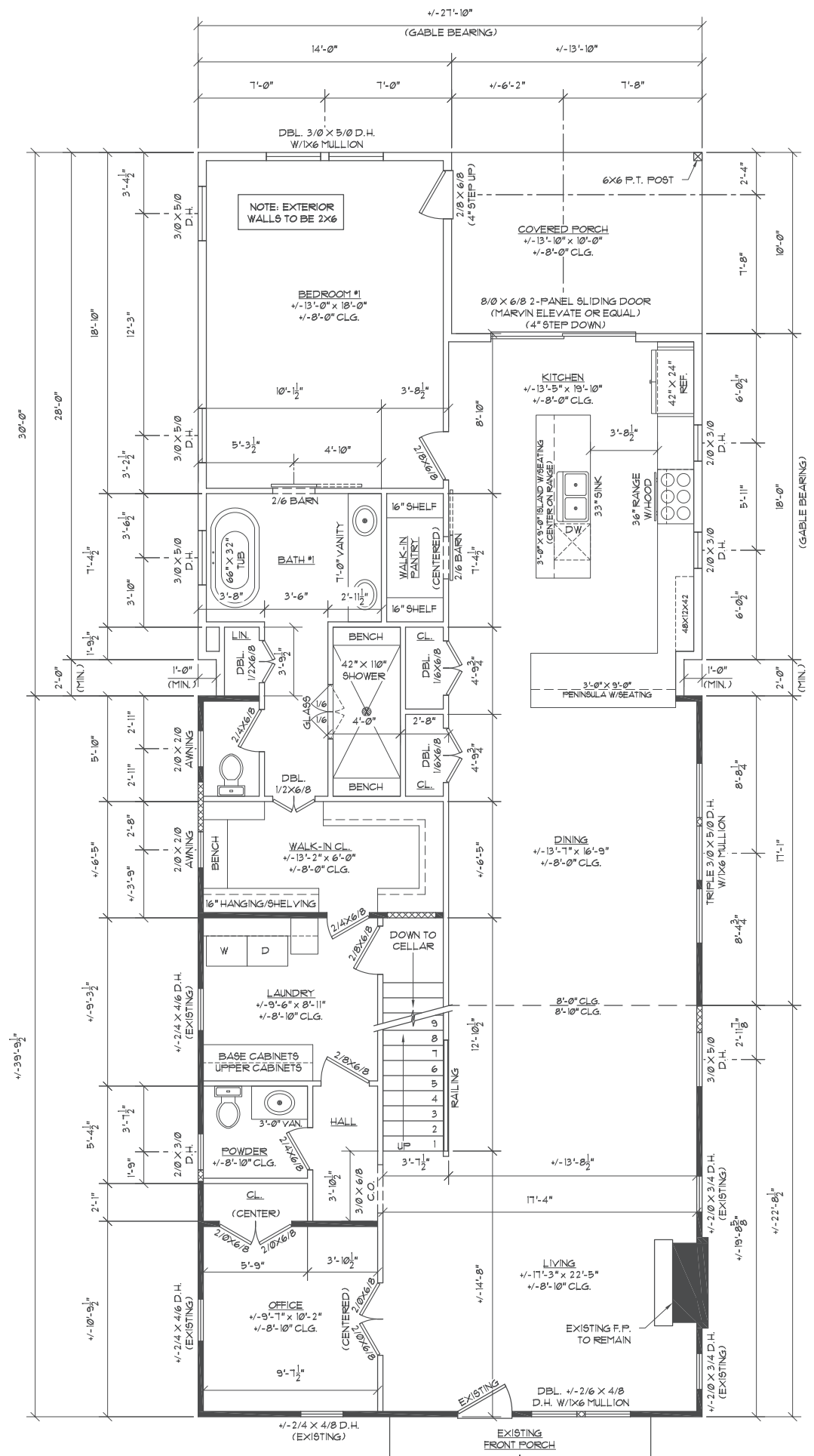
PLOT TO FULL SCALE
ON 22" X 34" PAPER

PLOT TO HALF SCALE
ON 11" X 17" PAPER

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

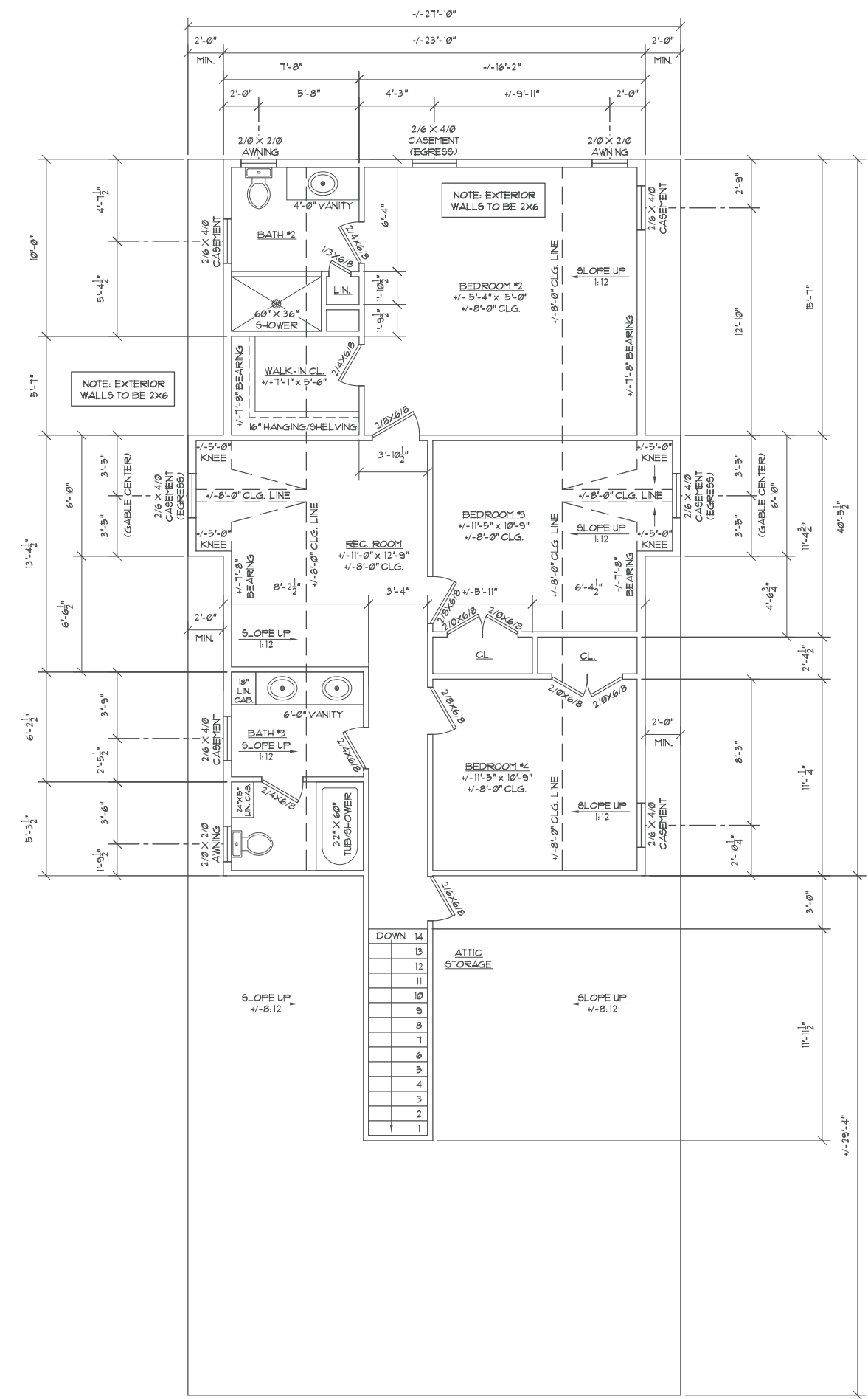
A101

FLOOR PLANS



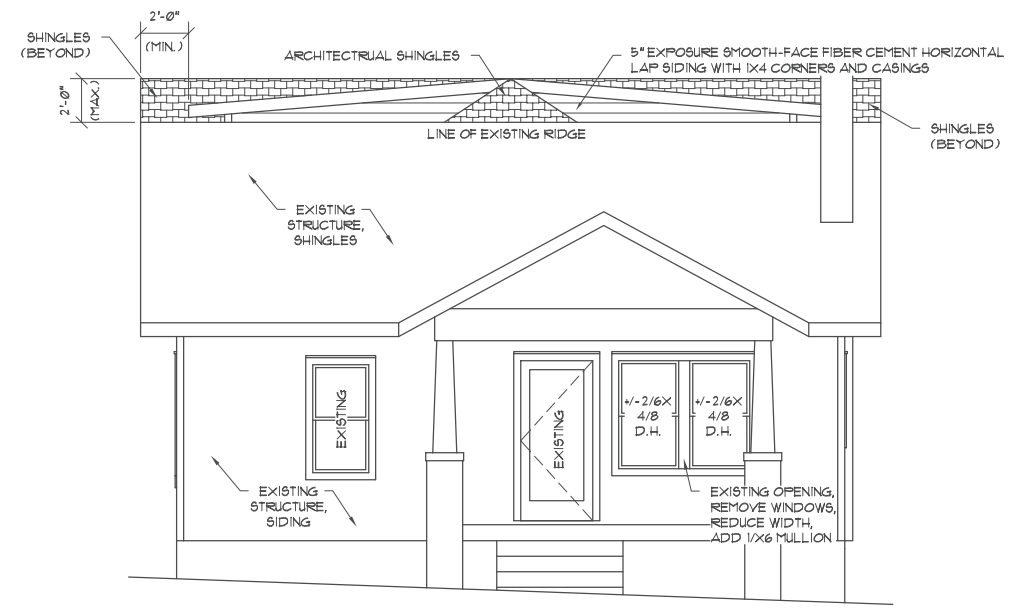
01 FIRST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

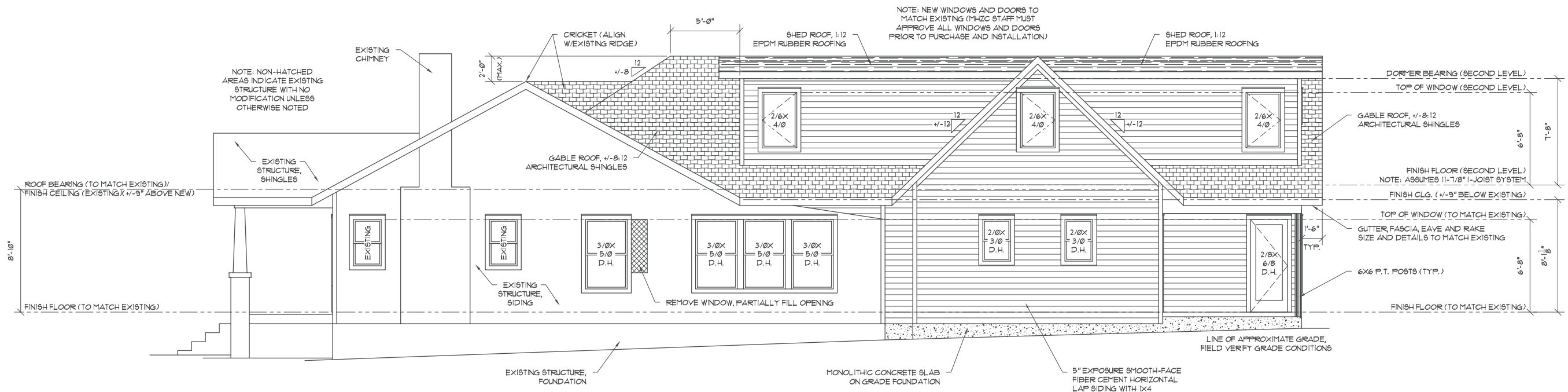


02 SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



01 FRONT ELEVATION (SOUTH) Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



02 RIGHT ELEVATION (EAST) Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

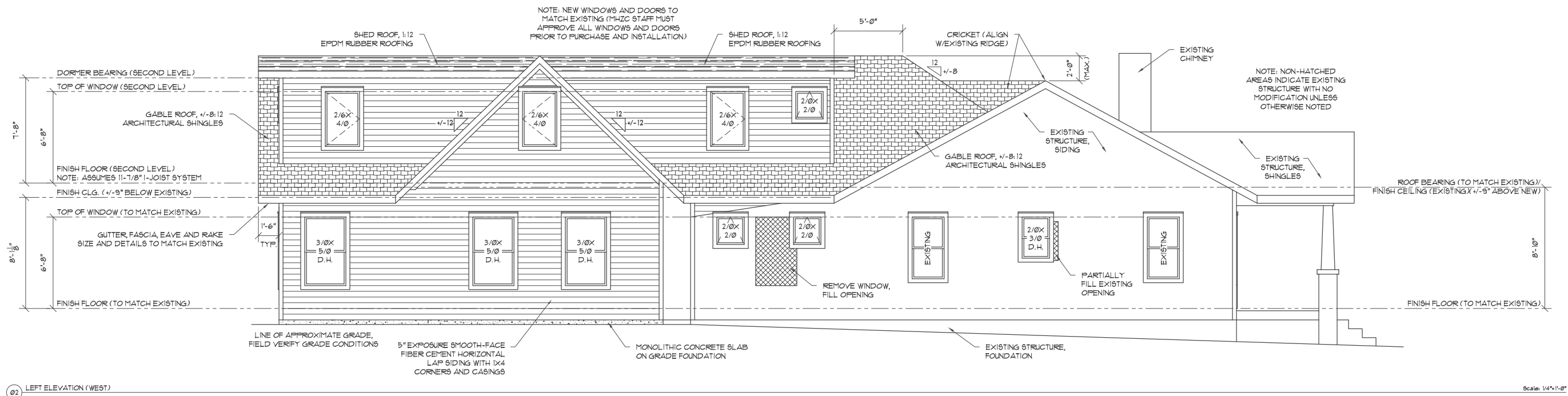
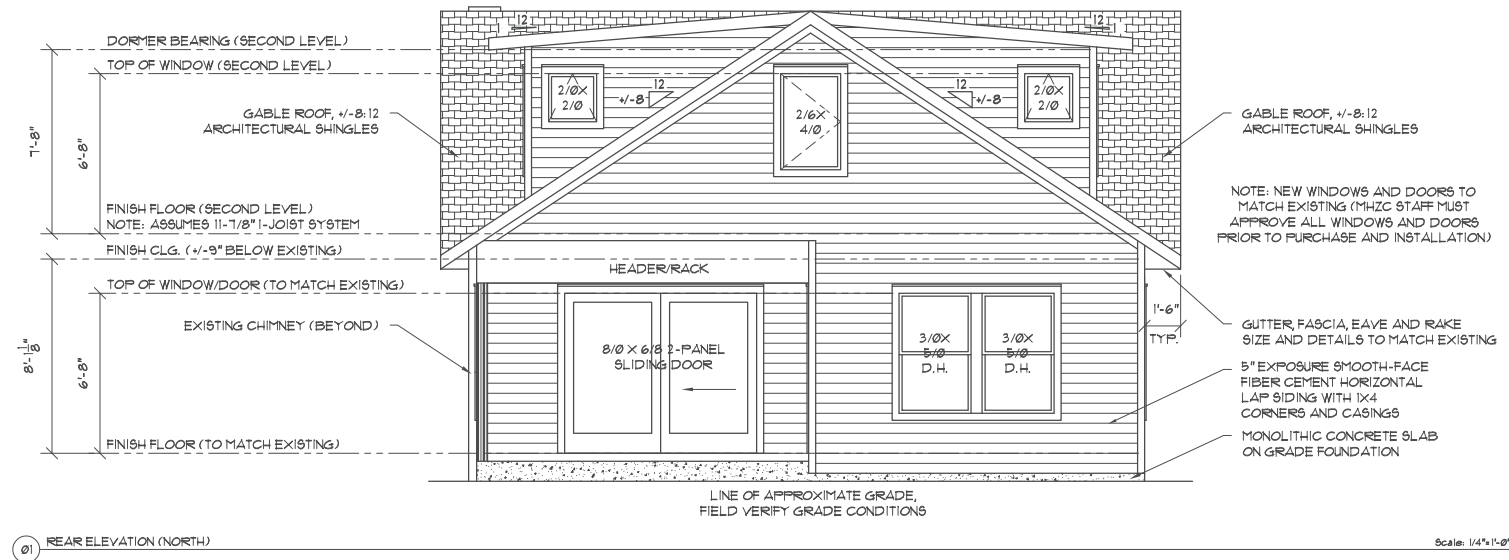
ISSUE DATE: 02.08.21

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
△		
△		

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS
 PLOT TO FULL SCALE ON 22" X 34" PAPER
 PLOT TO HALF SCALE ON 11" X 17" PAPER

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

A102
 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS



PROPOSED RENOVATION AND ADDITION
 1913 SHELBY AVE.
 NASHVILLE, TN 37206

ISSUE DATE: 02.08.21

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
△		
△		

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

PLOT TO FULL SCALE ON 22" X 34" PAPER

PLOT TO HALF SCALE ON 11" X 17" PAPER

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

A102

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS