

MEGAN BARRY  
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  
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## STAFF RECOMMENDATION 1500 Fatherland Street April 29, 2017

**Application:** New construction—addition  
**District:** Lockeland Springs-East End Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay  
**Council District:** 06  
**Map and Parcel Number:** 08313041500  
**Applicant:** Dale Brackeen  
**Project Lead:** Melissa Baldock, melissa.baldock@nashville.gov

<p><b>Description of Project:</b> Application is to construct a rear addition that is wider than the historic house. The project also involves altering a portion of the side façade and front dormer.</p> <p><b>Recommendation Summary:</b> Staff recommends approval of the addition with the following conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Staff approve the roof color; and,</li><li>2. The HVAC shall be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house; and</li></ol> <p>With these conditions, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B. and IV.B. of the Lockeland Springs-East End Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay.</p>	<p><b>Attachments</b> <b>A:</b> Site Plan <b>B:</b> Elevations</p>
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**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.*

*For those lots located within the Five Points Subdistrict of the Five Points Redevelopment District new buildings shall not exceed 2 stories and 30' in height. A third story and 15' may be added provided that is for residential use only and is compatible with existing adjacent historic structures. The third story must be stepped back at least 10' from façade planes facing a residential subdistrict, an existing house (regardless of use), and public streets. All front and side building walls shall be a minimum of 20' in height. For multi-story buildings, the minimum first floor height shall be 14' from finished floor to finished floor. Exception: buildings with first floor residential use, minimum first floor height shall be 12'.*

*For those lots located within the Corner Commercial Subdistrict of the Five Points Redevelopment District new buildings shall not exceed 2 stories and 30' in height. An additional story may be added to a building provided that, where it is adjacent to a detached house or a residential subdistrict, it is set back a minimum of 25' from the building wall or 50' from the property line. Three story building height shall not exceed 45'. All front and side building walls shall be a minimum of 16' in height and at the build-to line. For multi-story buildings, the minimum first floor height shall be 14' from finished floor to finished floor.*

*For those lots located within the Residential Subdistrict of the Five Points Redevelopment District shall not exceed 3 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.*

*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**

- a. 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.

### ***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.

Additions that tie-into the existing roof must be at least 6" below the existing ridge line.

In order to assure that an addition has achieved proper scale, the addition should:

- 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.
- Additions 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 be taller and extend wider.

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.

#### 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).

#### 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.*

b. The creation of an addition through enclosure of a front porch is not appropriate.

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

c. 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.

d. 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.*

e. Additions should follow the guidelines for new construction.

#### **IV. 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:** 1500 Fatherland is a c. 1925 frame bungalow that contributes to the historic character of the Lockeland Springs-East End Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay (Figure 1). It is located at the corner of 15<sup>th</sup> Street and Fatherland Street. Photographs from the late 1960s and 1980s show that the original configuration of the front door and the front dormer windows have changed (Figures 2 & 3).



Figure 1. 1500 Fatherland Street



Figure 2. A late 1960s photo of 1500 Fatherland



Figure 3. 1986 photos of 1500 Fatherland.

**Analysis and Findings:** Application is to construct a rear addition that is wider than the historic house. The project also involves altering a portion of the side façade and front dormer.

**Partial Demolition:** The applicant intends to alter the window openings on the front dormer, as well as reinforce the framing for the dormer. Staff finds the alteration of the front dormer window openings to be appropriate because the existing window openings

are not original to the house (see Figure 2). The applicant also intends to add a door opening, stair, and door overhang on the left side façade, towards the back (Figure 4). Staff finds the new door opening to be appropriate for several reasons. The window and door configuration on the house have been altered, even on the front façade. The new door opening will be on a side façade, towards the back, and will not greatly affect the historic integrity of the historic house, nor the larger Lockeland Springs neighborhood. The applicant also intends to remove the existing siding and replace it with cement fiber board siding with a five inch (5”) reveal. In conservation zoning overlays like Lockeland Springs the Historic Zoning Commission does not review the replacement of siding if no other significant materials like the roof and windows are to be removed. In this case, most of the other materials will remain, and the existing siding has been altered over time with new window openings.

Staff therefore finds that the proposed partial demolition of the front dormer window openings and the left side façade and the siding replacement meet Section III.B.2 for appropriate demolition and does not meet section III.B.1 for inappropriate demolition.



Figure 4.

**Height & Scale:** The addition will be one story and will be about four feet (4’) shorter than the historic house. Its eave and foundation heights will match those of the historic house. The addition is inset two feet (2’) from the back corners of the historic house. After a depth of approximately seven feet, ten inches (7’10”), the addition steps back out on the right/15<sup>th</sup> Street side to line up with the wall of the historic house.

On the right side, after the inset, the addition steps back out to be four feet (4’) wider than the historic house. Staff finds the wider portion of the addition to be appropriate for several reasons. The historic house is narrower than typical houses in the immediate vicinity at less than twenty-seven feet (27’) wide. Also, the portion of the addition that is wider is modestly scaled; it is four feet (4’) lower in height than the historic house, is

only four feet (4') wider than the historic house, and has a side gabled roof form which helps to minimize its perceived height.

Staff finds that the addition's height and scale meet Sections II.B.1., II.B.2., II.B.10.a. and II.B.10.b. of the design guidelines.

Location & Removability: The addition is located behind the historic house. The roof of the addition ties into the roof of the historic house at a point four feet (4') below the roof ridge, preserving a good portion of the historic roof and its room form. The addition is inset from both the back corners of the historic house. The addition is designed such that if it were to be removed in the future, the house's primary form and historic character would remain intact. Staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B.10.a. and II.B.10.d. 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, separate roof form, and lower height 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. Staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B.10.a. and II.B.10.e. of the design guidelines.

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing: The proposed addition meets all base zoning setbacks. It is ten feet (10') from the 15<sup>th</sup> Street side property line, at least eight feet (8') from the left side property line, and more than forty feet (40') from the rear property line. The fact that the addition will be wider than the historic house will not affect the rhythm of spacing of houses along the street because the addition is located at the rear and is modest in size. Staff finds that the addition's setback and rhythm of spacing meet Sections II.B.3. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Materials:

	<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Color/Texture/ Make/Manufact urer</b>	<b>Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood</b>	<b>Requires Additional Review</b>
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete Block	Split Face	Yes	No
<b>Cladding</b>	5" cement fiberboard lap siding	Smooth	Yes	No
<b>Secondary Cladding</b>	Hardie Shake & vertical board and batten	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Roofing</b>	Asphalt Shingles	Unknown	Yes	Yes

<b>Trim</b>	Cement Fiberboard	Smooth faced	Yes	No
<b>Side Entry floor/steps</b>	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Side Entry Hood</b>	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Side Entry Railing</b>	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Rear Porch floor/steps</b>	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Rear Porch Posts</b>	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Rear Porch Railing</b>	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Windows</b>	Marvin Integrity	Marvin Integrity	Yes	No
<b>Side/rear doors</b>	Marvin Integrity	Marvin Integrity	Yes	No

With staff's approval of the roof shingle color and texture, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B.4. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Roof form: The historic house has a side gable roof with a slope of approximately 5/12. The proposed addition will have gable forms with a 6/12 slope. Staff finds that the proposed roof form meets Sections II.B.5. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Orientation: The new addition will not affect the historic house's orientation towards Fatherland Street. The new side entrance on the left elevation will read as a secondary entrance. Vehicular access will continue to be from the alley and from the existing front driveway. Staff finds that the addition's orientation meets Sections II.B.6. and II.B.10. of the design guidelines.

Proportion and Rhythm of Openings: See "Partial Demolition" for the discussion of changes to the window and door openings on the historic house. 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 project'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 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.

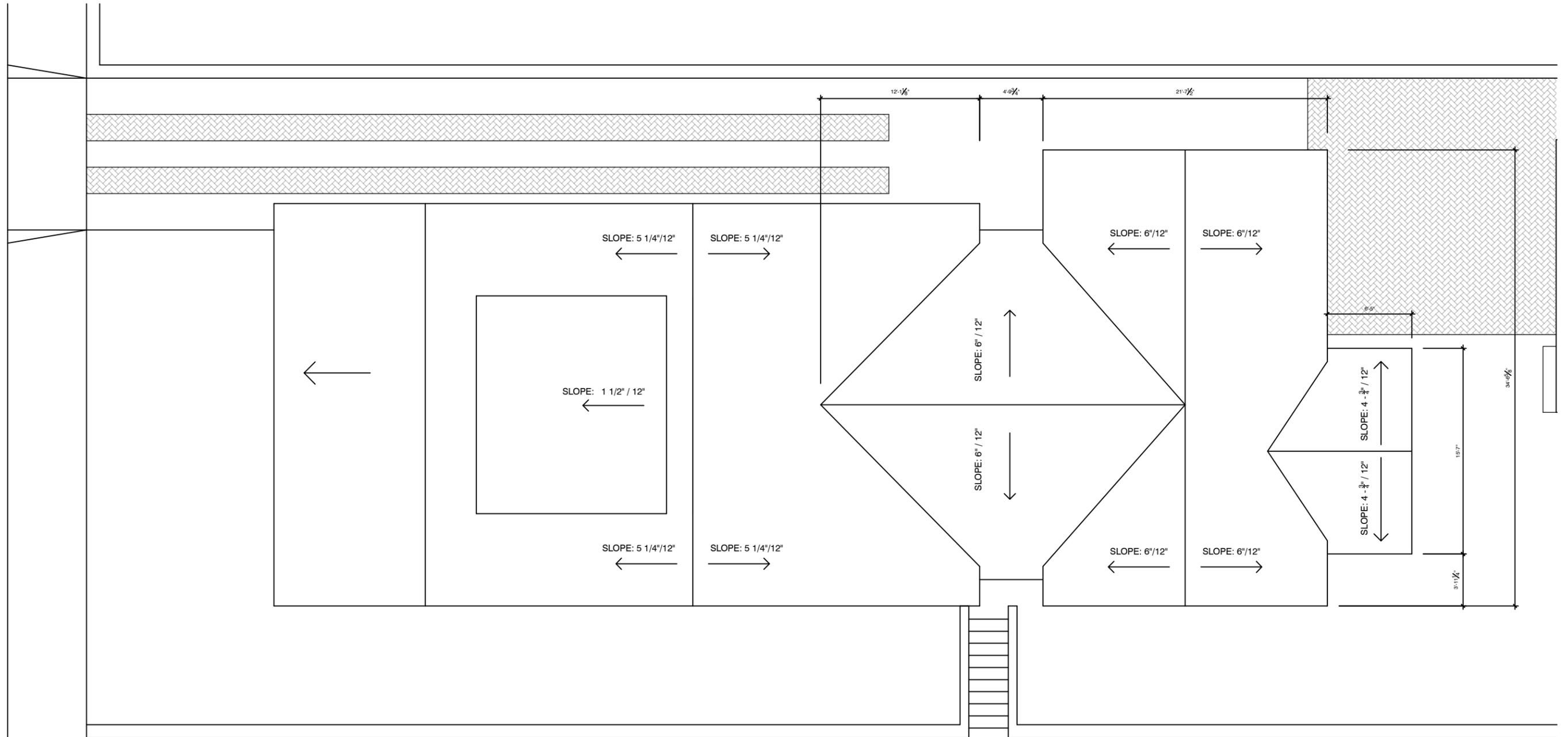
**Recommendation Summary:** Staff recommends approval of the addition with the following conditions

1. Staff approve the roof color; and,
2. The HVAC shall be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house; and

With these conditions, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B. and IV.B. of the Lockeland Springs-East End Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL NEW PLUMBING VENTS TO BE LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF ROOF



1 ROOF PLAN

Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"



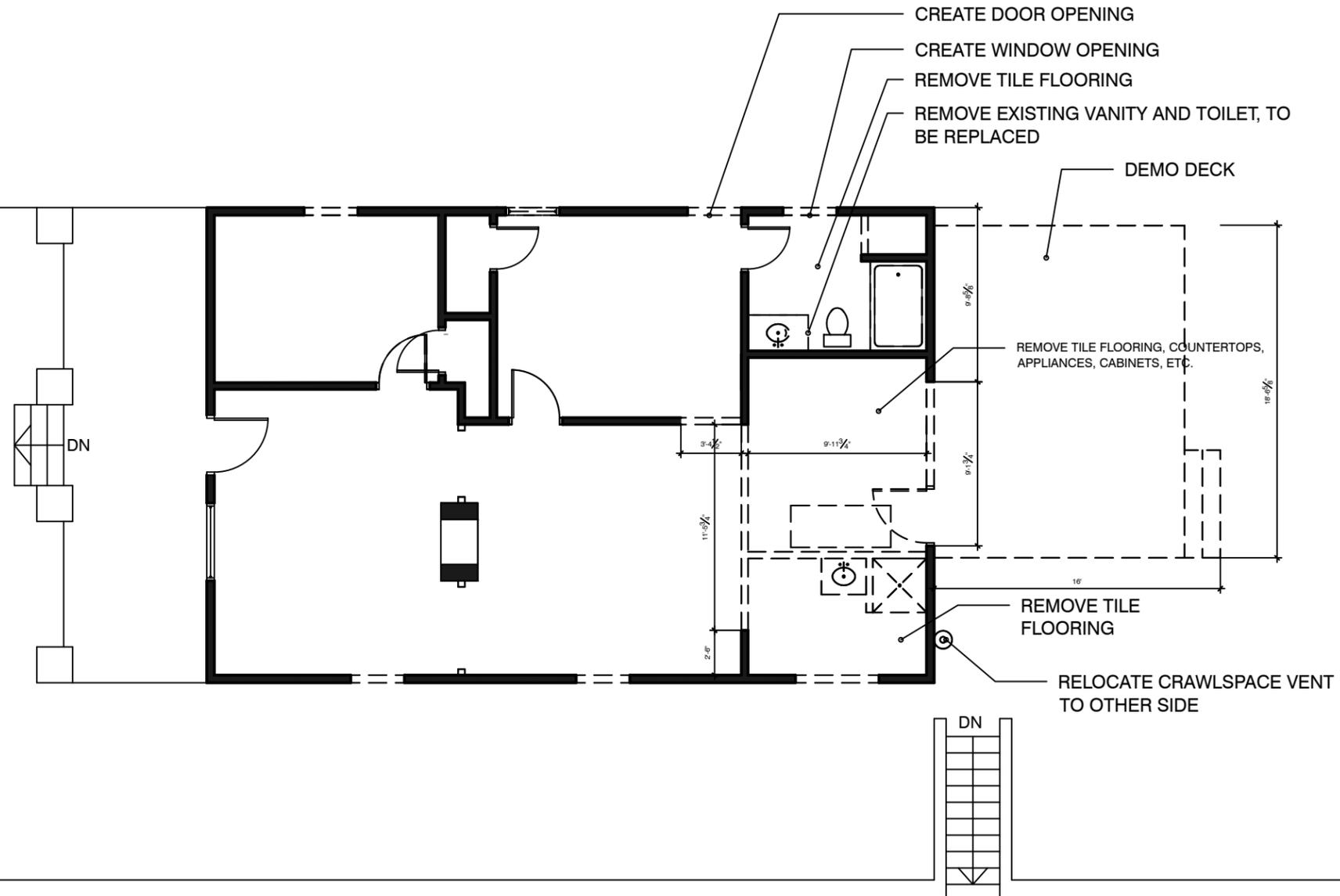
A1.2

Project:  
**1500 Fatherland Residence**  
1500 Fatherland Street | Nashville, Tennessee 37206  
Drawing Number: A1.2  
Drawing Name: ROOF PLAN  
Date: 31 March 2017

**NOTE:**

- 1. ALL EXISTING SIDING TO BE REPAIRED AND REPLACED AS NEEDED
- 2. SASH REPLACEMENTS IN EXISTING WINDOWS

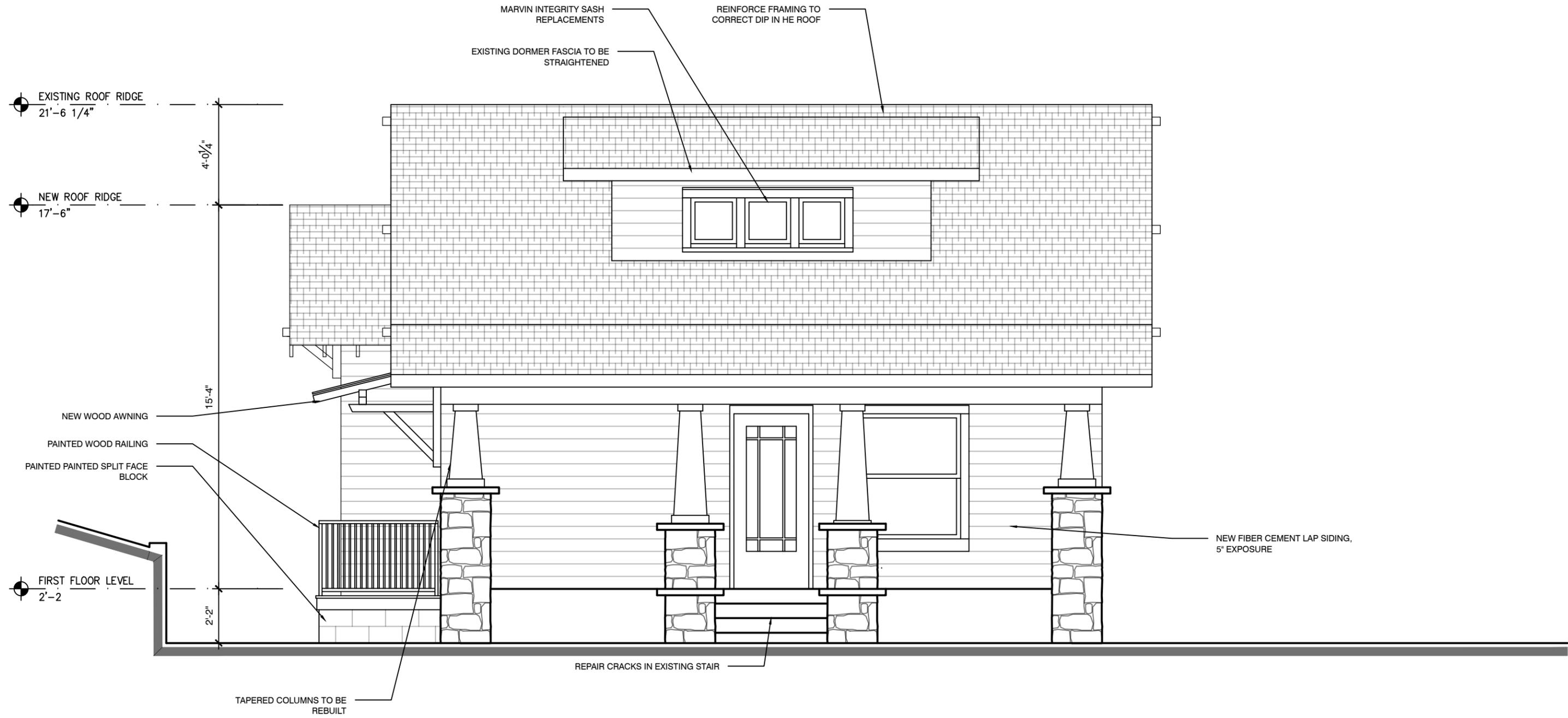
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————— TO REMAIN



1 Demo Plan  
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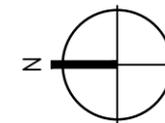
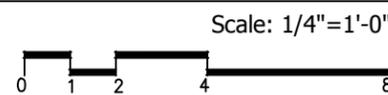
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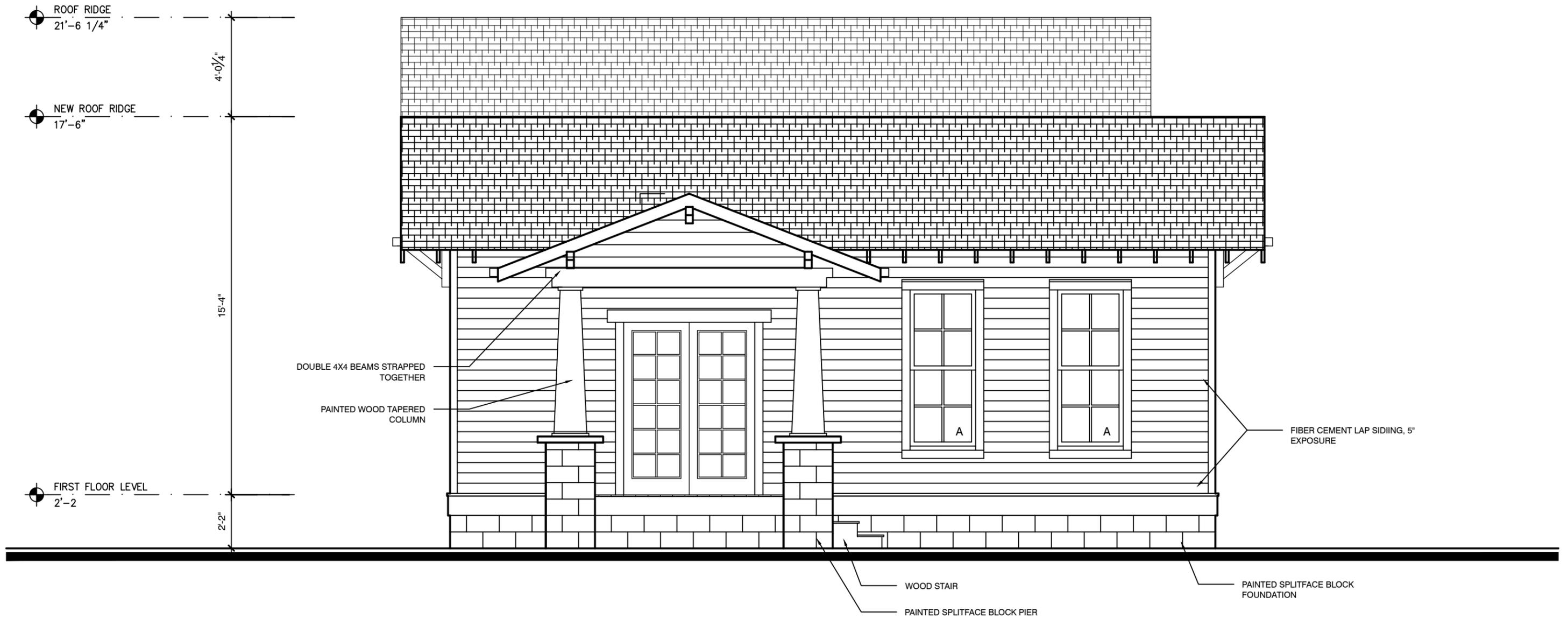
1

North Elevation

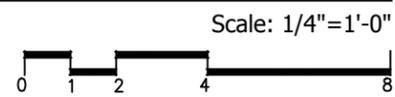


A2.0

Project:  
**1500 Fatherland Residence**  
 1500 Fatherland Street | Nashville, Tennessee 37206  
 Drawing Number: A2.0  
 Drawing Name: Elevation  
 Date: 31 March 2017

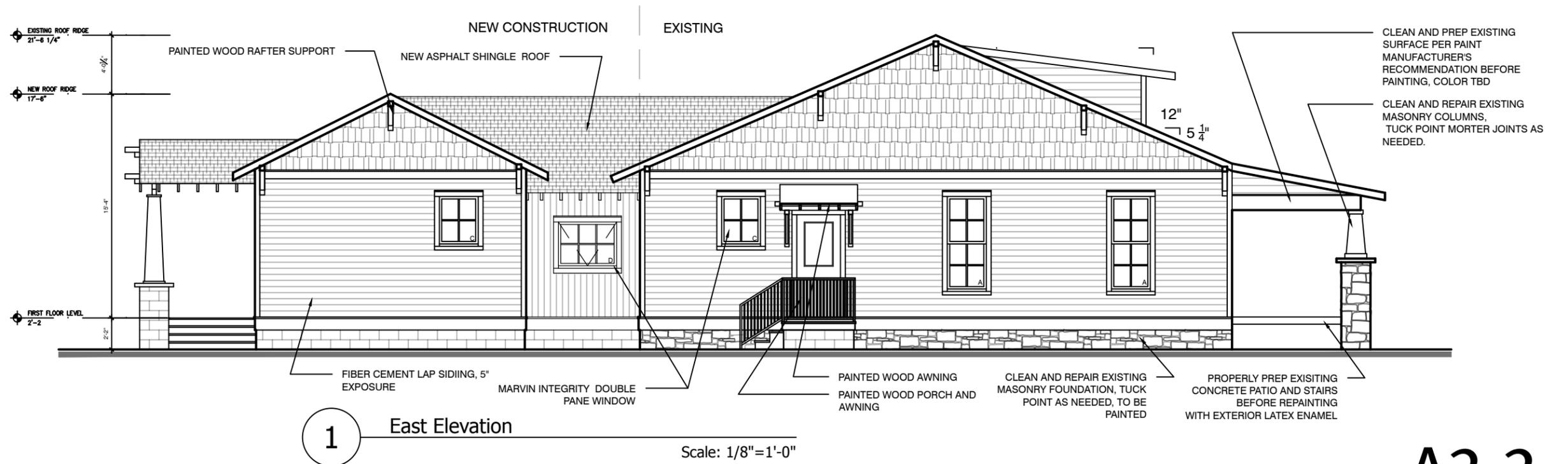
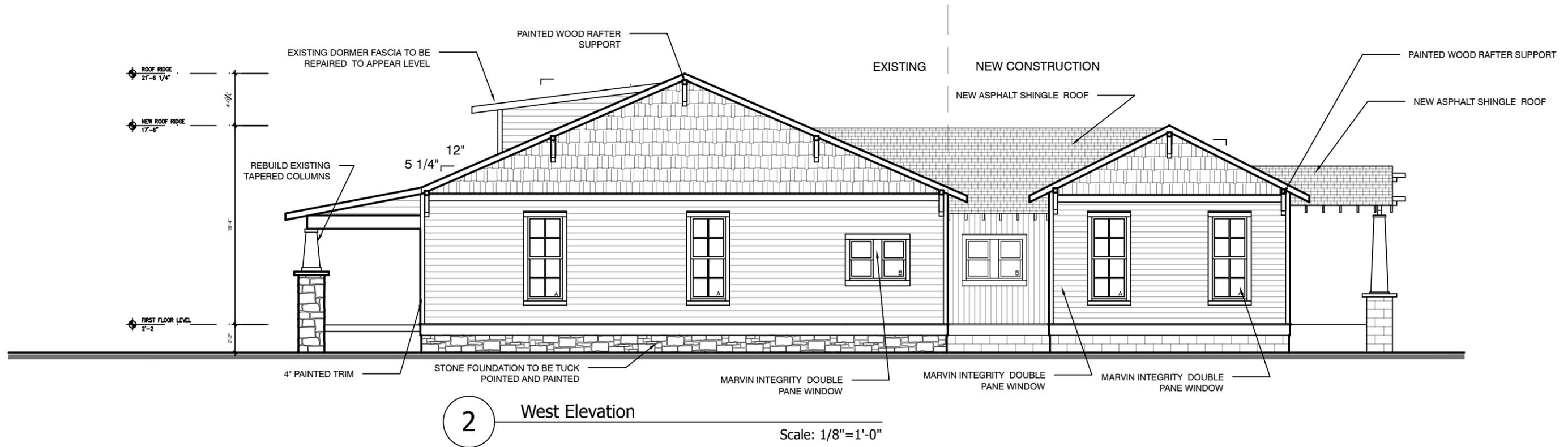


1 South Elevation



A2.1

Project:  
**1500 Fatherland Residence**  
 1500 Fatherland Street | Nashville, Tennessee 37206  
 Drawing Number: A2.1  
 Drawing Name: Elevation  
 Date: 1 March 2017



**A2.2**

Project:  
**1500 Fatherland Residence**  
 1500 Fatherland Street | Nashville, Tennessee 37206  
 Drawing Number: A2.2  
 Drawing Name: East & West Elevations  
 Date: 31 March 2017