

MEGAN BARRY
MAYOR



METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

STAFF RECOMMENDATION 406 Broadway August 16, 2017

Metropolitan Historic Zoning Commission
Sunnyside in Sevier Park
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tennessee 37204
Telephone: (615) 862-7970
Fax: (615) 862-7974

Application: Alterations

District: Broadway Historic Preservation Zoning Overlay

Council District: 19

Map and Parcel Number: 09306308100

Applicant: Josh Hughes, Tuck Hinton Architects

Project Lead: Melissa Sajid, melissa.sajid@nashville.gov

Description of Project: Request is to replace the first and second story windows and to alter the height of the transoms on the storefront addition.

Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends approval with the conditions that:

1. The height of the transom windows on the first-story be the same height as the existing transom windows and those on the storefront of 408 Broadway; and
2. Staff approve the windows and doors prior to purchase and installation.

With these conditions, the project meets the design guidelines for alterations to windows and transoms.

Attachments

A: Photographs

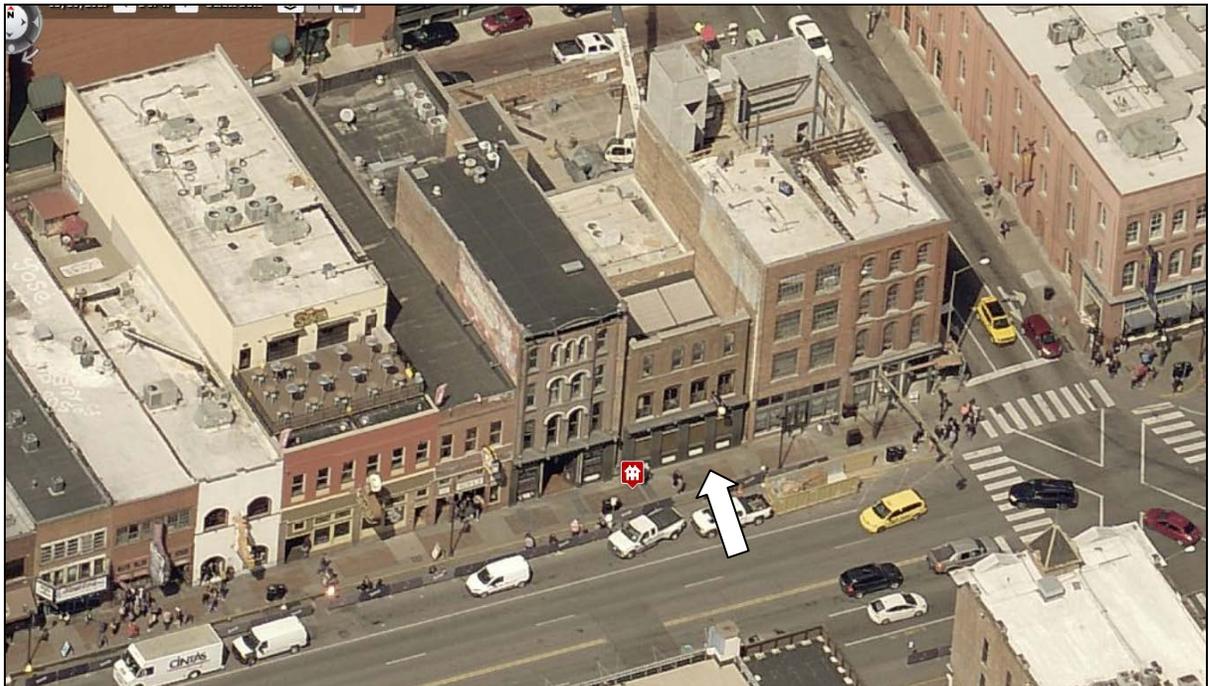
B: Site Plan

C: Elevations

Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



Applicable Design Guidelines:

II. Rehabilitation

A. Storefronts

1. Historic storefronts, their component elements, and other aspects of appearance including the original entrance configuration, plane, and recess should be retained.
2. Deteriorated or damaged storefronts or component elements should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. If replacement storefronts or component elements are necessary, replacements should be compatible with the materials, composition, design, texture, and general appearance of the original. Replacements should use physical or photographic evidence to replicate the original appearance. If evidence is not available, the replacement storefront should use arrangement, features, materials, and proportions typically found on buildings of the same style and period of the building involved.

B. Doors and Entryways

1. Original doors, entryways, and related elements should be retained.
2. Deteriorated or damaged doors or entryways should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. If replacement doors are necessary, replacements should replicate the originals. If original doors do not remain, replacement doors should be of wood and the proportion of glass to door should be comparable to the proportion of display windows to storefront.
4. If doors or entrances do not conform to building or accessibility codes, the originals should be retrofitted to conform. If this is not feasible, replacement doors should be compatible with the original storefront. Variances to building codes may also be sought when the building meets the intent of the code requirements.
5. If wood replacement doors are not feasible, or were not original to the building, dark or bronze anodized metal doors with a wide stile may be appropriate. Raw metal doors and doors without a glass pane are not appropriate. Glass used in replacement doors should be clear.
6. Generally, new entryways should not be introduced to public facades, unless needed for access to an upper floor or a secondary building use. If a new entrance is needed, it should be compatible with the style and period of the building.

C. Display Windows

1. Original display windows and their component elements should be retained.
2. Deteriorated or damaged display windows should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. If replacement display windows are necessary, replacements should replicate the originals. If original display windows do not exist, replacements should be appropriate for the building's style and period.
4. Appropriate replacement elements include individual or grouped single-light clear-glass panes and simple wood, copper, bronze anodized aluminum, or baked-enamel aluminum frames.
5. Glazing should be clear glass. Ornamental, frosted, spandrel, or stained glass display windows are not appropriate.
6. Display windows should remain visible and not be concealed or enclosed.
7. If privacy or shade other than that afforded by awnings is needed, interior shades or blinds are appropriate.

D. Transoms

1. Original transoms and their component elements should be retained.
2. Deteriorated or damaged transoms should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. If replacement transoms are necessary, replacements should replicate the original. If original transoms do not exist, replacements should be appropriate for the building's style and period.

4. Appropriate replacement elements include single or multi-light clear-glass panes and simple wood or metal frames.
5. Historic transoms should remain visible and not be covered or enclosed.

E. Bulkheads

1. Original bulkheads and their component elements should be retained.
2. Deteriorated or damaged bulkheads should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. If replacement bulkheads are necessary, replacements should replicate originals. If original bulkheads do not exist, replacements should be appropriate for the building's style and period of construction.
4. Appropriate replacement elements include paneled and painted wood, brick, and metal.
5. Historic bulkhead materials should remain visible, not concealed beneath added materials.

F. Cast Iron, Wood Pilasters, and Columns

1. Original pilasters and columns should be retained.
2. Applying paint or another surface treatment is an appropriate preservation measure.
3. Deteriorated or damaged columns and pilasters should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
4. If replacement pilasters or columns are necessary, replacements should replicate originals.
5. Appropriate replacement materials include wood, cast iron, and stone.
6. Owners are encouraged to replace pilasters and columns that were original to the building but have been removed.

G. Cornices

1. Original cornices and other detailing should be retained.
2. Deteriorated or damaged cornices or other detailing should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. If replacement cornices are necessary, replacements should replicate the originals. If original cornices do not exist, replacements should be appropriate for the building's style and period.
4. Appropriate replacement materials include sheet metal and wood.
5. Owners are encouraged to replace cornices that were original to the building but have been removed.

H. Windows

1. Historic window openings, windows, and window surrounds should be retained.
2. Deteriorated or damaged window openings, windows, and window surrounds should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. If replacement windows or window surrounds are necessary, replacements should replicate originals. If original windows do not exist, replacements should be appropriate for the building's style and period.
4. If the original windows are missing, replacement windows should use wood, anodized aluminum, or baked-on-enamel aluminum frames and should have single-light or multiple-light clear-glass panes to match the style and period of the building.
5. Steel windows should be replaced with steel or aluminum designs that replicate the appearance of the original window.
6. Window openings, surrounds, or other elements not original to a building should generally not be introduced to the public facades of the building. The installation of such window openings on the rear of the building may be appropriate.
7. Should storm windows be desired, their dimensions should match window dimensions in order to conceal their presence. Frames should be set within the window opening and attach to the exterior sash stop; if aluminum, they should have an anodized or baked-on enamel finish.
8. Self installed snap, clip or glue type muntins on windows are not permitted. Muntins set within the vacuum between glass panes on windows are not approved.
9. Window grilles and balcony rails are not appropriate window treatments. Shutters are only appropriate when they replace original wood shutters and should be operable.

I. Walls

1. Original walls, including plane, openings, recesses, detailing, and ornamentation, should be retained.
2. Balconies should not be added to public facades.

J. Brick, Stone, and Other Masonry

1. Historic masonry (brick, stone, and terra cotta) should be retained.
2. The use of detergent cleaners and chemical stain and paint removers to clean masonry or remove paint is appropriate under most conditions. Abrasive or high-pressure cleaning methods are destructive and should not be used.
3. Silicone-based water sealants are not recommended for use on historic masonry.
4. Historic masonry should remain visible and not be concealed or obscured.
5. Deteriorated or damaged brick and stone should be repaired with materials that match the original.
6. Repointing with a hard (Portland cement) mortar is destructive to historic brick and masonry. Flexible mortar, made from mixing hydrated lime cement and natural sand, should be used when repointing is necessary.
7. Mortar used in repointing should match the historic mortar in width, depth, color, raking profile, composition, and texture.
8. Bricks should be the same color and size as those of the historic wall and should be laid, jointed, tooled, and mortared in the same way as the historic wall.
9. The guidelines for paint should be followed for work to brick, stone, and other masonry.

K. Decorative Elements

1. Original decorative elements such as cornices, brick corbelling, arches, brackets, and detailing should be retained without alteration.
2. Deteriorated, damaged, or missing decorative elements should be repaired using historically appropriate materials.
3. Owners should not add decorative elements to a building, unless there is physical or pictorial evidence.
4. Decorative or ornamental detailing should not be added to buildings unless there is physical or photographic evidence that shows the detailing was original to the building. New designs should be appropriate to the style and period of the building.

L. Roofs and Chimneys

1. Historic roofs, chimneys, and related elements should be retained.
2. Guidelines for brick and mortar should be followed for chimney maintenance.
3. Deteriorated or damaged roofs and chimneys should be repaired using historically appropriate materials and methods.
4. Guidelines for brick and mortar should be followed for chimney repair.
5. If replacement roofs or chimneys are necessary, replacements should be appropriate for the building's style and period.
6. Appropriate roof coverings include standing seam metal, composite asphalt, rolled roofing, and rubber membrane roofing. Most rooflines in the Broadway district are flat or sloped while a small number retain original gable roof forms. These roof forms should not be altered unless based on historical documentation.
7. Rooftop locations concealed from pedestrian view are appropriate places for climate control and other mechanical systems. Mechanical systems should be located at the rear façade and screened.

M. Paint

1. Building owners are encouraged to remove paint from masonry. Gentle, non-abrasive chemical cleaning is an appropriate way to remove paint. The exceptions to this guideline are two brick buildings which were historically painted; Tootsies Orchid Lounge at 422 Broadway and Acme Feed at 101 Broadway.
2. Painting of stone and brick is generally not appropriate.

3. The painting or staining of masonry may be appropriate if: brick has previously been painted; or if brick has been sandblasted or otherwise damaged and is too deteriorated to withstand weather. A brick color approximating the original color of the building's brick should be used.
4. Historic painted signage on exterior brick walls should be maintained.
5. Brick sealers are not recommended for exterior brick as it may cause damage to the brick face over time.

N. Rear Elevations

1. Generally, original materials and features on rear elevations should be preserved and maintained.
2. The appearance of rear elevations can be enhanced through the screening of infrastructure elements
3. and the use of signage and awnings.
4. Rear elevations are appropriate locations for mechanical systems, meters and fire stairs.

O. Gutters and Downspouts

1. Generally, gutters and downspouts should not be located on the public façades of buildings. Such elements should be installed on the rear elevations of buildings.
2. The installation of gutters and downspouts should not result in the removal or obstruction of historic building elements.

P. Mechanical Systems

1. Equipment such as condensers, air conditioners, meters, and conduits should not be visible from the street. Rear elevations and roof locations that are not visible from the public rights-of-way are appropriate locations for this equipment.
2. The installation of mechanical systems should not result in the removal or obstruction of historic building elements.
3. Landscape elements such as fencing or low masonry walls should be used to shield ground-level equipment from view and still allow service access.

Q. Fire Escapes

1. Fire escapes should be located on rear elevations. Their installation on public facades is not recommended.
2. Fire escapes may be either open or enclosed as required by fire codes. If enclosed, their surfaces should be of wood siding, brick veneer, or stucco.
3. If open, they should be of metal or wood.

R. Awnings

1. Awnings should be placed in locations historically used for awnings and should not obstruct transoms, columns, cornices, or other architectural features. Appropriate storefront placement is across the storefront above the transom.
2. Awnings may be fixed or retractable.
3. Storefront awnings should project no more than seven feet from the building and should cover no more than one-third of a storefront window display height.
4. The most appropriate design for awnings is a shed form. The use of shed awnings for upper façade windows is also appropriate. Curved forms are not appropriate, unless there is historical evidence for their use on a building.
5. Awnings may contain graphics or signage, but may not be backlit. Spotlighting of awnings from above is appropriate.
6. Opaque canvas, cotton duck, or similar natural materials are appropriate for awnings. Plastic or vinyl awnings should not be used.

S. Canopies

1. Canopies should not obscure windows or architectural details.
2. Canopies should be constructed of materials compatible with the storefront of the building, such as metal and wood.
3. Lighting and signage on canopies shall be consistent with guidelines for signage and awnings.

T. Lighting

1. If lighting is installed, it should be concealed or simple and unobtrusive in design, materials, and relationship to other façade or elevation elements.
2. Light should be directed toward the façade instead of outward. Building facades may be illuminated through uplights mounted above the storefront cornice.
3. Dark metals are appropriate materials for light fixtures.
4. Concealed, indirect, or spot lighting is appropriate for exterior signage. Visible fluorescent or incandescent bulbs are not appropriate.

III. New Construction

A. Height

1. Infill buildings which directly front on Broadway shall not exceed a height greater than 65 feet or 5 stories. Infill buildings which directly front on Broadway may rise an additional 15 feet (80 feet total or 6 stories), at a distance of 30 feet from the main façade of the building.
2. Infill buildings which are constructed on corner lots facing Broadway may rise an additional 15 feet (80 feet total or 6 stories), at a distance of 30 feet from the main façade of the building and 20 feet from the secondary street.
3. Infill buildings which directly front on First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Avenues and are a minimum of 150 feet from the right-of-way of Broadway shall not exceed a height greater than 80 feet total or 6 stories.
4. Infill buildings which directly front on First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Avenues and are a minimum of 200 feet from the right-of-way of Broadway shall not exceed a height greater than 90 feet or 7 stories.
5. Infill buildings shall be a minimum of 40 feet or 3 stories in height.
6. Infill buildings which are constructed within 150 feet of a registered National Historic Landmark shall be subordinate in height to the National Historic Landmark property.

B. Scale

1. The size of a new building, its mass in relation to open spaces, and its windows, doors, openings, and appurtenances should be visually compatible with the surrounding buildings.
2. In the event that multiple lots or parcels are assembled within the historic district, buildings shall be designed to be compatible with the adjacent structures. Existing traditional and historic buildings are 20 to 50 feet wide and 100 to 150 feet deep. New structures should employ design techniques to break the facades along the right-of-way into multiple vertical elevations as previously described.
3. All new buildings should have a base, middle, and cap. Traditionally, buildings were composed of these three basic elements. Adhering to this form will help reinforce the visual continuity of the area.
4. The first floor height shall be a minimum of 16 feet from finished floor to finished floor. Upper floor heights should appear to be similar to historic structures in the district.

C. Setback and Rhythm of Spacing

1. The setback from the street and side property lines established by adjacent or contiguous buildings shall be maintained. When a definite rhythm along a street is established by uniform lot, building width, or bay patterns within a building façade, infill buildings should maintain the rhythm.
2. New buildings should be constructed in line with adjacent historic structures. Corner buildings should avoid setbacks or open corner plazas that disrupt the continuity of the street wall.
3. New buildings shall front 100% of the primary street and, where applicable, a minimum of 85% of the secondary street.
4. The roofs of new buildings shall be visually compatible with the roof shape and orientation of surrounding buildings.
5. The roof forms of buildings within the district are typically flat or have a gentle slope behind a parapet wall.

D. Roof Shape

1. The roofs of new buildings shall be visually compatible with the roof shape and orientation of surrounding buildings.
2. The roof forms of buildings within the district are typically flat or have a gentle slope behind a parapet wall.

E. Proportion and Rhythm of Openings

1. The relationship of width to height of windows and doors and the rhythm of solids to voids in new buildings shall be visually compatible with the surrounding buildings.
2. The design of the street level of new buildings is crucial in establishing the commercial vitality. At least 60% of the street level façade of a new building shall be transparent (i.e., doors and windows) to provide visual interest and access for the pedestrian. This guideline is most important on Broadway where most of the buildings have commercial ground floor storefronts.
3. Define a clear primary entry. Doorways on primary facades shall appear similar to those used historically. The primary entrance should be defined with a canopy or other architectural feature.
4. Upper floor windows should be at least twice as tall as they are wide.
5. Door and window openings should be recessed on masonry buildings, as they are traditionally, rather than flush with the rest of the wall.
6. On corner buildings, glazing shall turn the corner facing the secondary street a minimum of one structural bay or 16 feet, whichever is the greater.

F. Guidelines: Relationship of Materials, Texture, Details, and Material Color

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

Masonry materials were primarily used in the historic district, and should continue to be predominant. Contemporary materials may be used if they possess characteristics similar in scale, design, finish, texture, durability, and detailing to historic materials and meet *The Secretary's Standards*. Exterior Insulation Finish Systems and vinyl are not appropriate exterior materials.

3. Wood, brick, stone, and metal were used for window, door and storefront surrounds and should be used for new buildings.
4. Storefront façade materials may vary in keeping with the materials of the existing buildings. Stone, glazed tile, painted wood, and brick are all appropriate materials.
5. Tinted glass, reflective glass, or colored glass may not be used for windows.
6. Large expanses of featureless materials are not appropriate.
7. The color of new building materials should be compatible with historic buildings within the district.

G. Guidelines: Orientation

1. The site orientation of new buildings shall be consistent with that of adjacent buildings and shall be visually compatible.
2. Primary building entrances shall be oriented to the primary street.
3. Entrances to buildings should be recessed.

H. Additions to Existing Buildings

1. Additions to existing buildings should be compatible in scale, materials, and texture; additions should not be visually jarring or contrasting. Additions to historic buildings should be minimal. Additions normally not recommended on historic structures may be appropriate for non-historic buildings, if the addition will result in a building that is more compatible with the district.
2. Rooftop additions should not exceed one story in height and should be set back a minimum of 30 feet from the main façade of the building and 20 feet from the secondary street if it is a corner building.
3. Additions should not obscure or contribute to the loss of historic character-defining features or materials.

Background: The building located at 406 Broadway was constructed c. 2001 as a side addition to the historic Victorian commercial building located at 408 Broadway, which previously was home to Friedman Music and Loan Co. The building at 406 Broadway does not include an entryway but rather is served by the storefront entryway at 408 Broadway. The three-story building at 406 Broadway does not contribute to the character of Lower Broadway. (Figure 1)

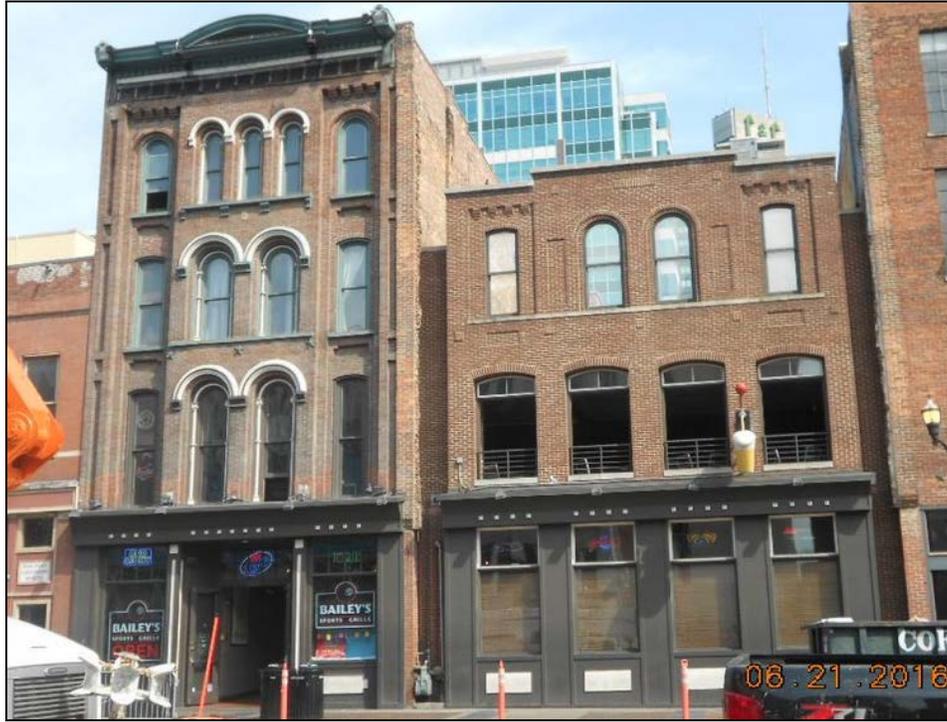


Figure 1: 406-408 Broadway (408 Broadway is on the left; 406 Broadway is on the right)

Analysis and Findings:

The request is to replace the first story windows with operable doors, to alter the height of the transoms on the storefront, and to replace the existing operable second-story doors with new operable doors at 406 Broadway. No changes are proposed to the historic building at 408 Broadway.

Windows and transoms: There are no proposed changes for the third-story of 406 Broadway. The existing brick, upper story windows, and second-story transom windows will all remain. The applicant proposes to replace the existing casement operable doors on the second level with new casement operable doors. The existing railings on the second level are to remain. No changes to the size of the second-story openings are proposed.

Staff finds that the proposed second-story alterations are appropriate since the structure is not historic and no



Figure 2: Proposed 2nd floor windows are similar to the MDHA design previously approved and seen above.

changes are proposed to the dimensions of the existing doors and transoms.

The applicant also proposes to replace the existing storefront windows with an operable aluminum framed glass window wall system. The proposal includes reducing the height of the existing transom by half. No changes to the bulkhead are proposed. Historically, transoms lined up with the top of the door opening. While the storefront at 408 Broadway has been altered, an appropriate transom height is reflected in the reconstruction (Figure 1). Other examples of historic storefronts that also illustrate appropriate transom height include 101 Broadway (Figure 2) and 401 Broadway (Figure 3).



Figure 2: 101 Broadway



Figure 3: 401 Broadway

Staff finds that replacing the existing storefront windows with a glass wall system could be appropriate as long as the plan maintains a transom and window height that is appropriate for the context. In this case, the window and transom heights should complement the historic structure at 408 Broadway, which includes transoms that reflect an appropriate historical height.

The proposed alterations to the storefront window and transom height are inappropriate as the proposed transom height is not compatible with historic transom heights. Section III.A.1 of the design guidelines states that “the relationship of width to height of windows and doors and the rhythm of solids to voids in new buildings shall be visually compatible with the surrounding buildings.” Additions as well as changes to non-contributing additions should be compatible with surrounding buildings. As stated previously, the building at 406 Broadway is a side addition to the historic building at 408 Broadway (Figure 2). Altering the transom height at 406 will not be visually compatible with the storefront proportions on the historic building. For this reason, staff finds that the proposal does not meet Section III.A.1 of the design guidelines. Staff finds that revising the proposal so that the height of the transom windows on the first-story are similar to the existing storefront transom windows on both 406 and 408 Broadway would meet the design guidelines and recommends this as a condition of approval.

Recommendation

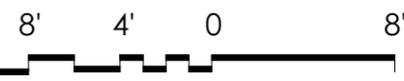
Staff recommends approval with the conditions that:

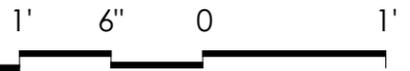
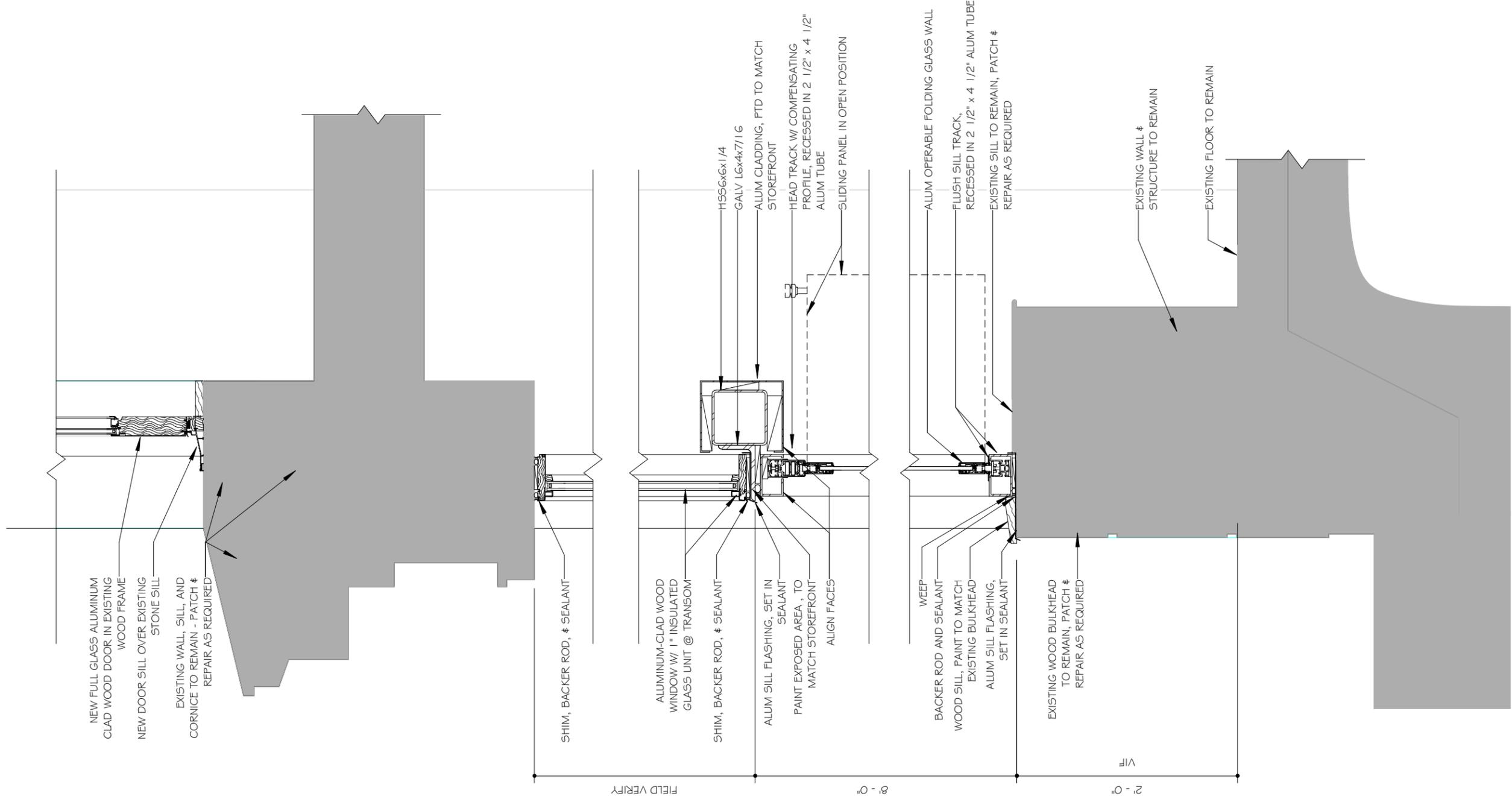
1. The height of the transom windows on the first-story be the same height as the existing transom windows and those on the storefront of 408 Broadway; and
2. Staff approve the windows and doors prior to purchase and installation.

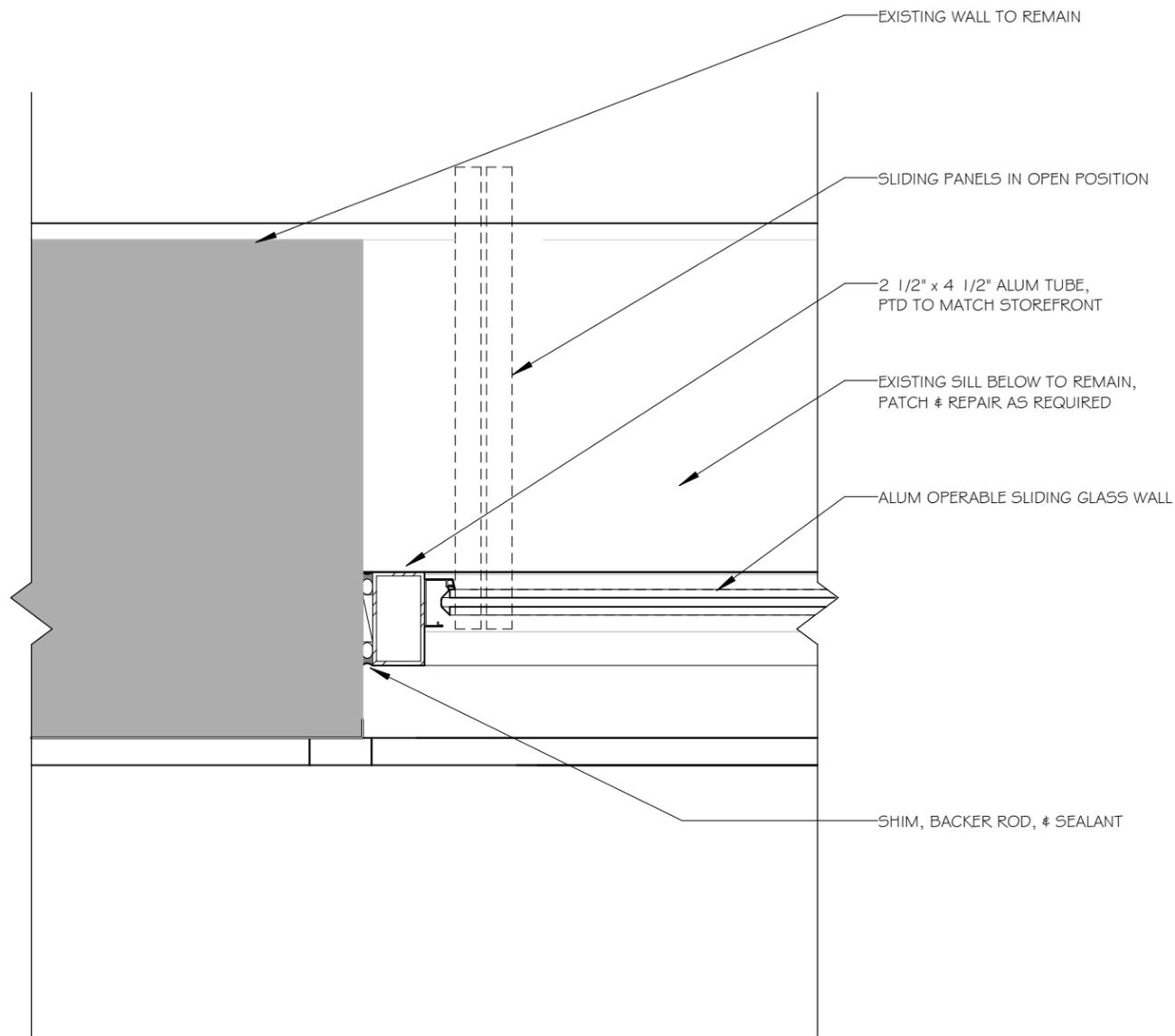
With these conditions, the project meets the design guidelines for alterations to windows and transoms.



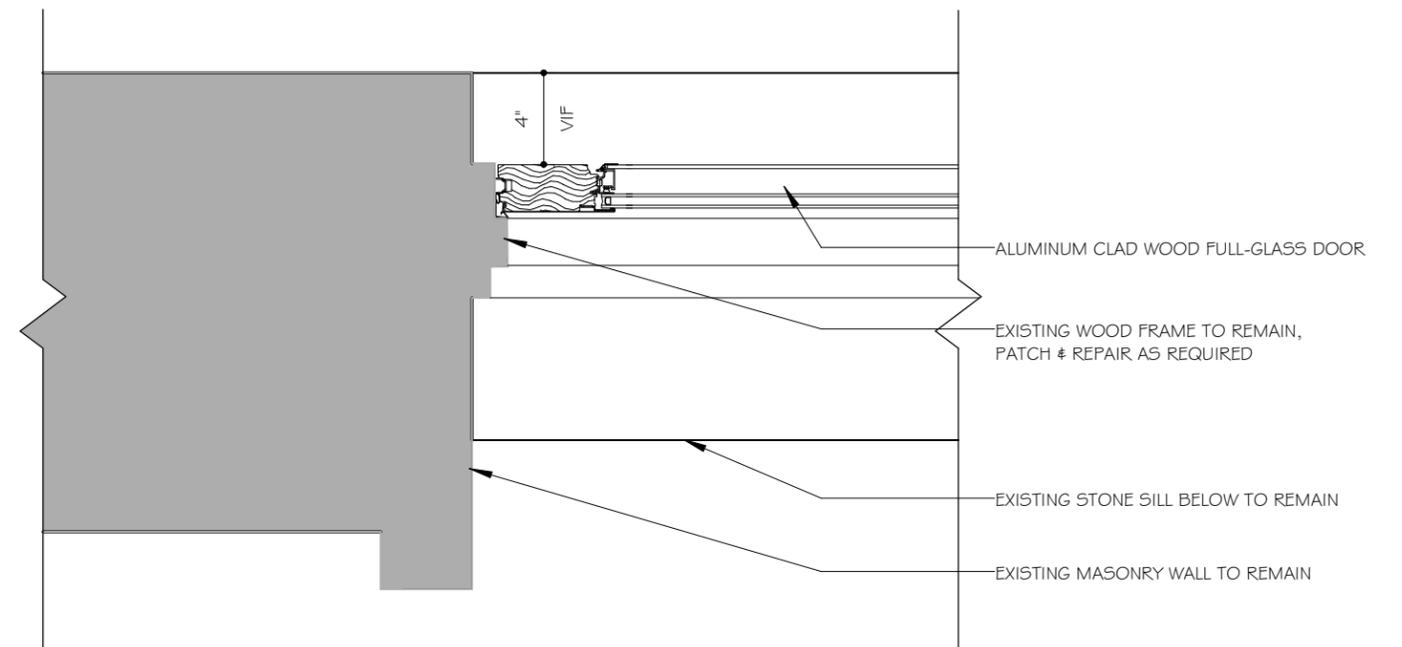
Existing railings located on the second level are to remain.







1 OPERABLE WINDOW WALL JAMB DETAIL, LVL 1



2 PLAN DETAIL @ DOOR JAMB, LVL 2

