

DAVID BRILEY
MAYOR



METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

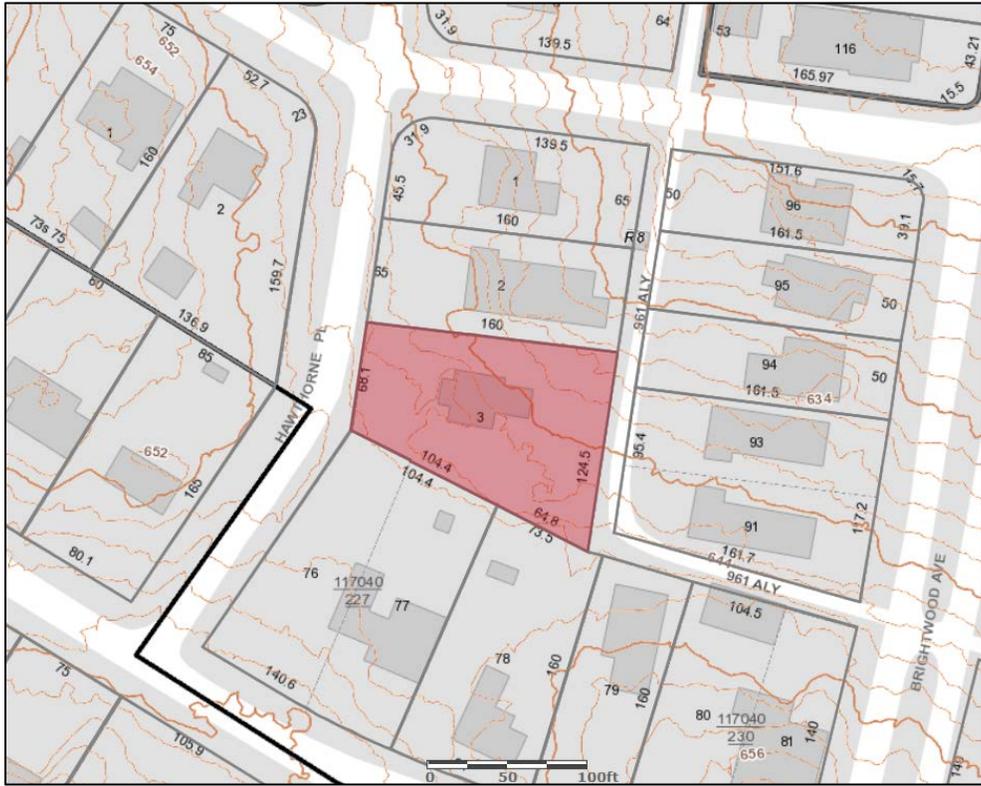
Metropolitan Historic Zoning Commission
Sunnyside in Sevier Park
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tennessee 37204
Telephone: (615) 862-7970
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STAFF RECOMMENDATION
2804 Hawthorne Place
April 18, 2018

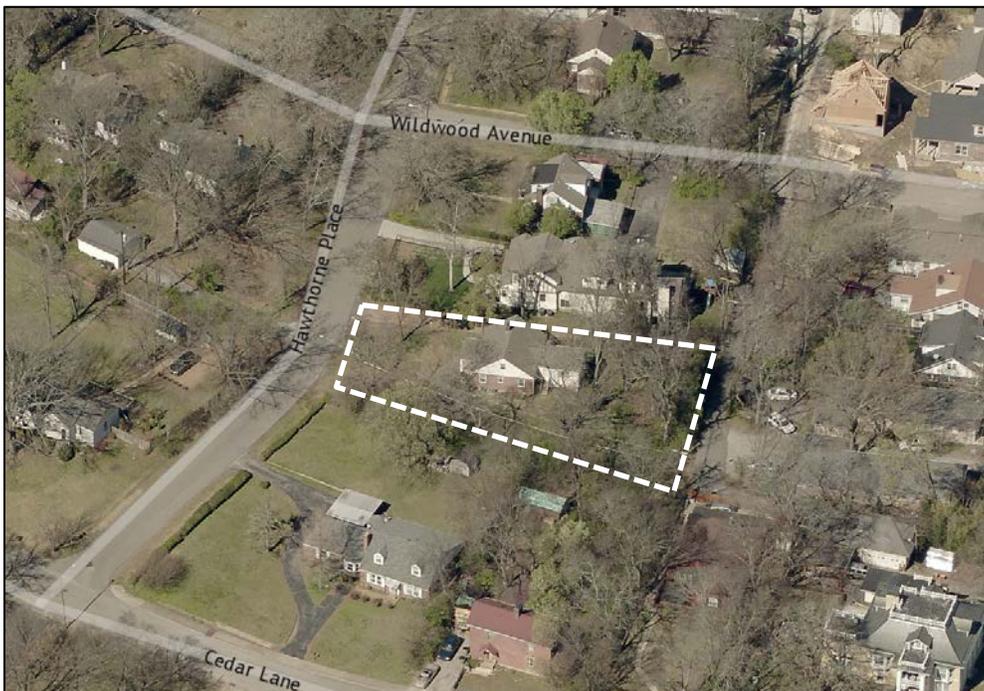
Application: New construction - addition
District: Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay
Council District: 18
Map and Parcel Number: 11704022500
Applicant: Josh and Susan Tyler, Owners
Project Lead: Sean Alexander, sean.alexander@nashville.gov

<p>Description of Project: The applicant proposes to enlarge an historic house with a rear addition. The addition will have a two story component that is wider and taller than the original building, and will more than double the building's depth.</p> <p>Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends disapproval of the proposed rear addition to 2804 Hawthorne Place, finding that the design does not meet the following sections of the Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">II.B.1.a & II.B.1.b (Height, Scale)II.B.1.c (Setback and Rhythm of Spacing)II.B.1.d (Materials)II.B.1.e (Roof Form)II.B.1.h (Appurtenances)II.B.2.a & II.B.2.e (Location, Removability, Design Character)	<p>Attachments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A: PhotographsB: Site PlanD: Elevations
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Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



Applicable Design Guidelines:

II.B GUIDELINES

1. NEW CONSTRUCTION

a. Height

The height of the foundation wall, porch roof(s), and main roof(s) of a new building shall be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with those of surrounding historic buildings.

b. Scale

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

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

c. Setback and Rhythm of Spacing

The setback from front and side yard property lines established by adjacent historic buildings should be maintained. Generally, a dominant rhythm along a street is established by uniform lot and building width. Infill buildings should maintain that rhythm.

The Commission has the ability to determine appropriate building setbacks and extend height limitations of the required underlying base zoning for new construction, additions and accessory structures (ordinance no. BL2007-45).

Appropriate setbacks will be determined based on:

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

Appropriate height limitations will be based on:

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

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

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

d. Materials, Texture, Details, and Material Color

The materials, texture, details, and material color of a new building's public facades shall be visually compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with surrounding historic buildings. Vinyl and aluminum siding are not appropriate.

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.

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

e. Roof Shape

The roof(s) of a new building shall be visually compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with the roof shape, orientation, and pitch of surrounding historic buildings. With the exception of chimneys, roof-top equipment and roof penetrations shall be located so as to minimize their visibility from the street.

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.

f. Orientation

The orientation of a new building's front facade shall be visually consistent with surrounding historic buildings.

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.

Multi-unit Developments

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

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

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

g. Proportion and Rhythm of Openings

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.

h. 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.

2. 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. To distinguish between the historic structure and an addition, it is desirable to set the addition in from the building side wall or for the addition to have a different cladding. Additions not normally recommended on historic structures may be appropriate for non-historic structures. Front or side alterations to non-historic structures that increase space or change exterior height should be compatible by not contrasting greatly with adjacent historic buildings.

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 should be a minimum of 6" below the existing ridge.

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

No matter its use, 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.

· 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.

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.*

Side Additions

b. When a lot exceeds 60 feet 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 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. The creation of an addition through enclosure of a front porch is not appropriate. The creation of an addition through the enclosure of a side porch may be appropriate if the addition is constructed in such a way that the original form and openings on the porch remain visible and undisturbed.

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

d. 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.

e. 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.

f. Additions should follow the guidelines for new construction.

Background: The structure at 2804 Hawthorne Place is a one story Minimal Traditional house, constructed between 1939 and 1944. The building is a one-story brick veneered house with a side-gabled roof, shallow eaves and a gabled projecting front porch that was likely added after 1957. The house is considered to be contributing to the historic character of the surrounding area.



Analysis and Findings: The applicant proposes to enlarge the house with a rear addition.

Demolition: The project involves demolishing portions of the rear wall and rear roof slope of the building to accommodate the new addition. These areas are not visible from the right of way and do not contribute to the historic character of the house. Staff finds that this partial demolition at the rear meets Section V.B.2 of the design guidelines for appropriate demolition.

The proposal also involves altering a pair of windows on the front façade of the building. These windows are currently above a frame and panel half-wall, a condition that may be original. The half wall and windows would be removed and larger windows installed in their places. Staff finds that altering the proportions of the original front façade window openings constitutes partial demolition, which is not appropriate under Section V.B.1 of the design guidelines for inappropriate demolition.

Location & Removability: The proposed addition will be at the rear of the building. On the right side the addition will be stepped in nineteen feet (19') from the side of the house. The left side will tie into the rear-left corner and extend out thirteen feet (13') to the left of the existing house's silhouette. Additions should typically be stepped in from the sides of a house on both sides. Even when an addition is going to be wider than the historic house, and inset or alcove that goes back before going wider would help to preserve the original form and minimize its impact.

Although the addition does not alter the front or sides of the house, Staff finds that an inset on the left side would be necessary to meet Sections II.B.2.a and II.B.2.e of the design guidelines.

Height & Scale: The addition is intended to look like a one and one-half story gable with a kneewall, shed dormer, and a material change between floors, but because the dormer runs the entire length of the façade and does not step in from the wall below it is effectively a full second story. The primary roof of the addition will be a gable, perpendicular to the original roof ridge and eight inches (8") higher. The knee-wall eave would be three feet (3') higher than the eaves of the house and the wall-dormer's eaves would be eight feet (8') higher. Staff finds that the heights and two story form of the proposed addition will be highly visible and contrast greatly with the one story historic house.

The addition will add fifty one feet (51') of depth, to a house that is only twenty-nine feet (29') deep. Staff finds that an addition that more than doubles the depth of the historic house is not appropriate.

The addition will be thirteen feet (13') wider than the existing house to the left side. Because the lot is nearly seventy feet (70') wide at the front expanding to one hundred, twenty-five feet (125') wide at the back, staff finds that a wider addition may be appropriate. However, the lot widens to the right whereas the addition extends to the left.

Staff finds that the scale of the proposed two story addition that would be taller, wider, and deeper is not compatible with the historic building, and that the project does not meet Sections II.B.1a and II.B.1.b of the design guidelines.

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing: This area of the Belmont-Hillsboro neighborhood is composed of mostly one story mid-century Minimal Traditional houses. The introduction of a two story massing between this house and the adjacent one to the left would significantly disrupt the pattern of rhythm of spacing on the street. Staff finds that the addition would not meet Section II.B.1.c of the design guidelines.

Materials:

	Proposed	Color/Texture/Make/Manufacturer	Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood	Requires Additional Review
Foundation	Ironspot brick	Unknown	No	X
Cladding	Ironspot brick	Unknown	Yes	X
Secondary Cladding	Vertical wood shiplap	Light Color	No	
Roofing	Standing Seam Metal	Color Unknown	No	X
Trim	Wood	Smooth faced	Yes	
Windows	Assorted, Unknown	Needs final approval	Unknown	X
Doors	Full light with transom	Needs final approval	Yes	X
Fence/wall	Ironspot brick	Unknown	No	X

Vertical wood siding and standing seam metal roof are not typical of historic houses of this age and style. While contemporary materials can help to differentiate an addition from an historic house, Staff finds that with the scale of the addition being so great they would be highly visible, and would contrast with the materials of existing building. The plans depict brick foundation on the existing building and the addition, however the existing building has a stone foundation. Brick may be an appropriate material for the wall, but replacing the foundation stone with brick would not be appropriate. Overall, Staff found that the materials for the proposed addition are not appropriate and do not meet Section II.B.1.d of the design guidelines.

Roof form: The roof of the addition would have a section of eave with a 6:12 pitch facing the front, but the pitch over the second story portion of the addition will be 2:12.

As described in the Height section above, this wall dormer runs the entire length of the façade and is not set back from the first story, effectively becoming a full story. The interior sections of roof will match the 8:12 pitch of the original roof. Staff finds that the low slope of the second story is not compatible with the historic house and that the project does not meet Section II.B.1.e of the design guidelines.

Proportion and Rhythm of Openings: The windows on the proposed addition are all generally twice as tall as they are wide, which is typical of 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 Section II.B.1.g of the design guidelines.

Appurtenances & Utilities: The proposal indicates that the existing driveway on the left side of the house will be removed, with a new driveway installed on the right side of the house terminating inside a walled motorcourt. The plans also depict a “walled dog yard” will to be built on the left side of the house. There are no similar walled yard areas or side-yard parking areas associated with any historic houses in the neighborhood. The HVAC units are currently to the left side of the house where the walled dog yard would be constructed, but their new location is not indicated. Staff finds that the walls associated with the project are not compatible with the historic building and that the project does not meet Section II.B.1.h of the design guidelines.

Design: Overall, Staff find that the setbacks, scale, roof form, materials, and appurtenances for the proposed addition are not appropriate and that they do not meet Sections II.B.2.a and II.B.2.f of the design guidelines.

Recommendation: Staff recommends disapproval of the proposed rear addition to 2804 Hawthorne Place, finding that the design does not meet the following sections of the Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay:

- II.B.1.a & II.B.1.b (Height, Scale)
- II.B.1.c (Setback and Rhythm of Spacing)
- II.B.1.d (Materials)
- II.B.1.e (Roof Form)
- II.B.1.h (Appurtenances)
- II.B.2.a & II.B.2.e (Location, Removability, Design Character)

PHOTOGRAPHS



2804 Hawthorne Place, front.



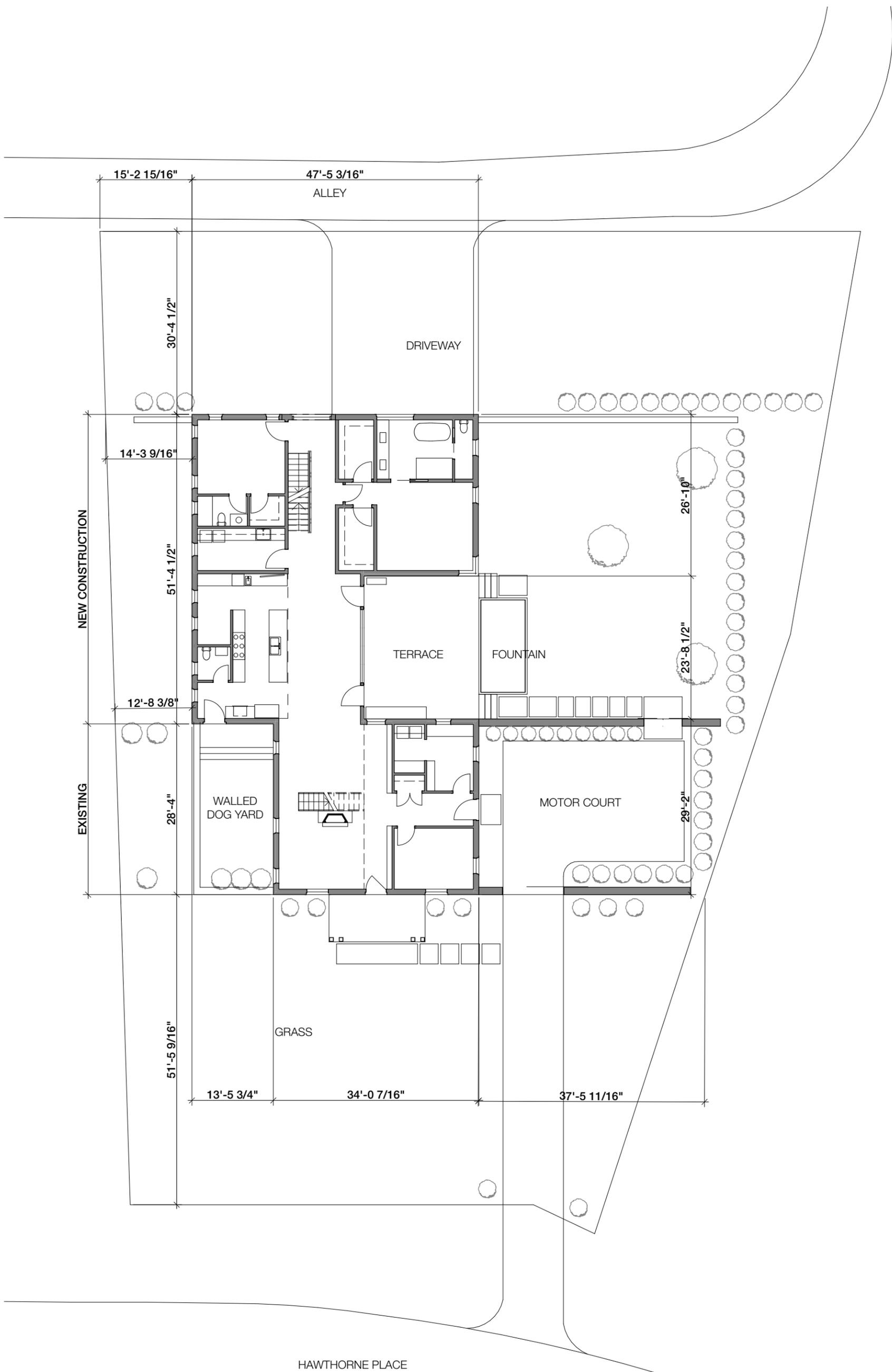
2804 Hawthorne Place, left.



2804 Hawthorne Place, right.



2804 Hawthorne Place, rear.



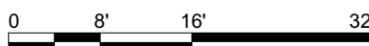
4566 TOTAL CONDITIONED SQUARE FOOTAGE

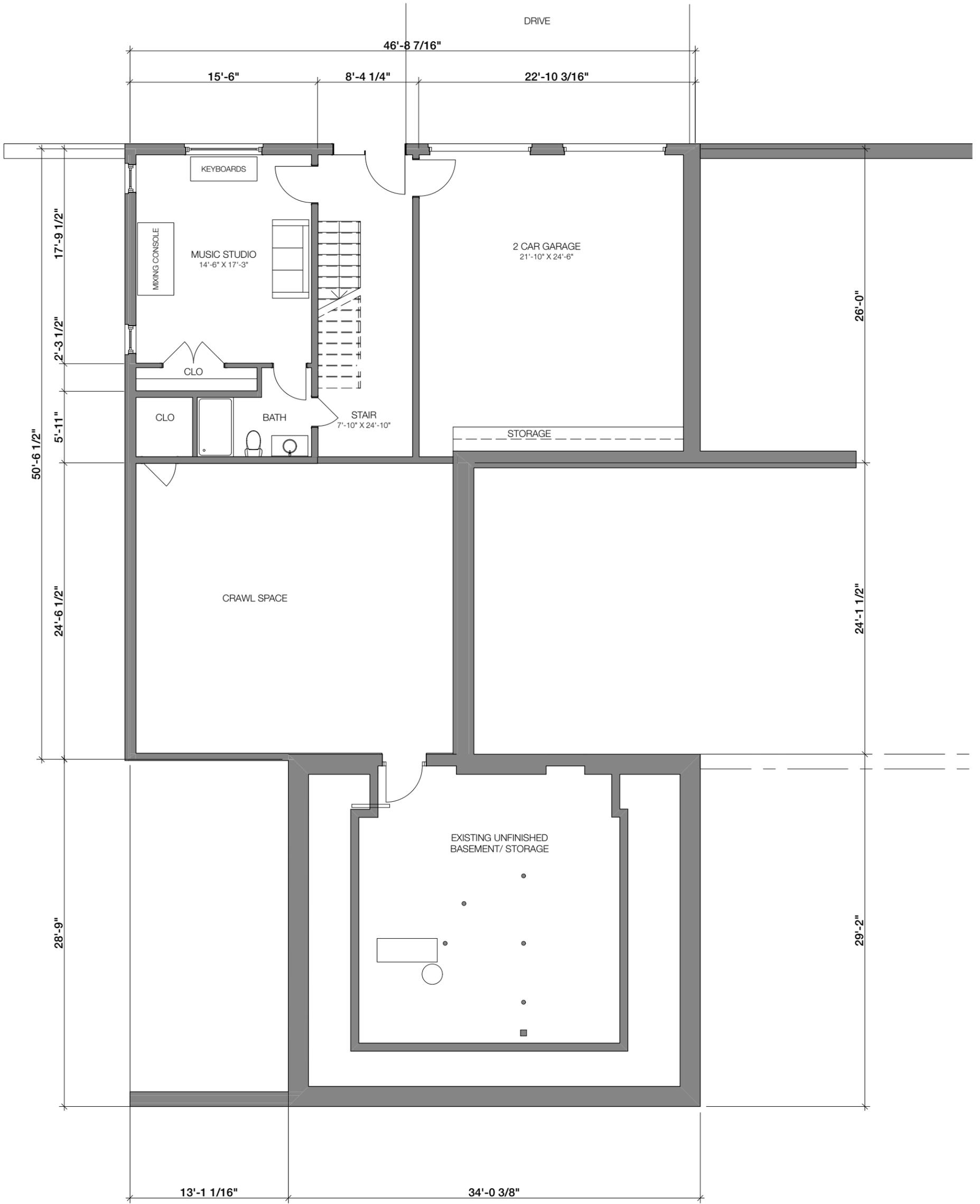
Site Plan



1

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"





630 SQUARE FOOTAGE

Basement Floor Plan

1

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





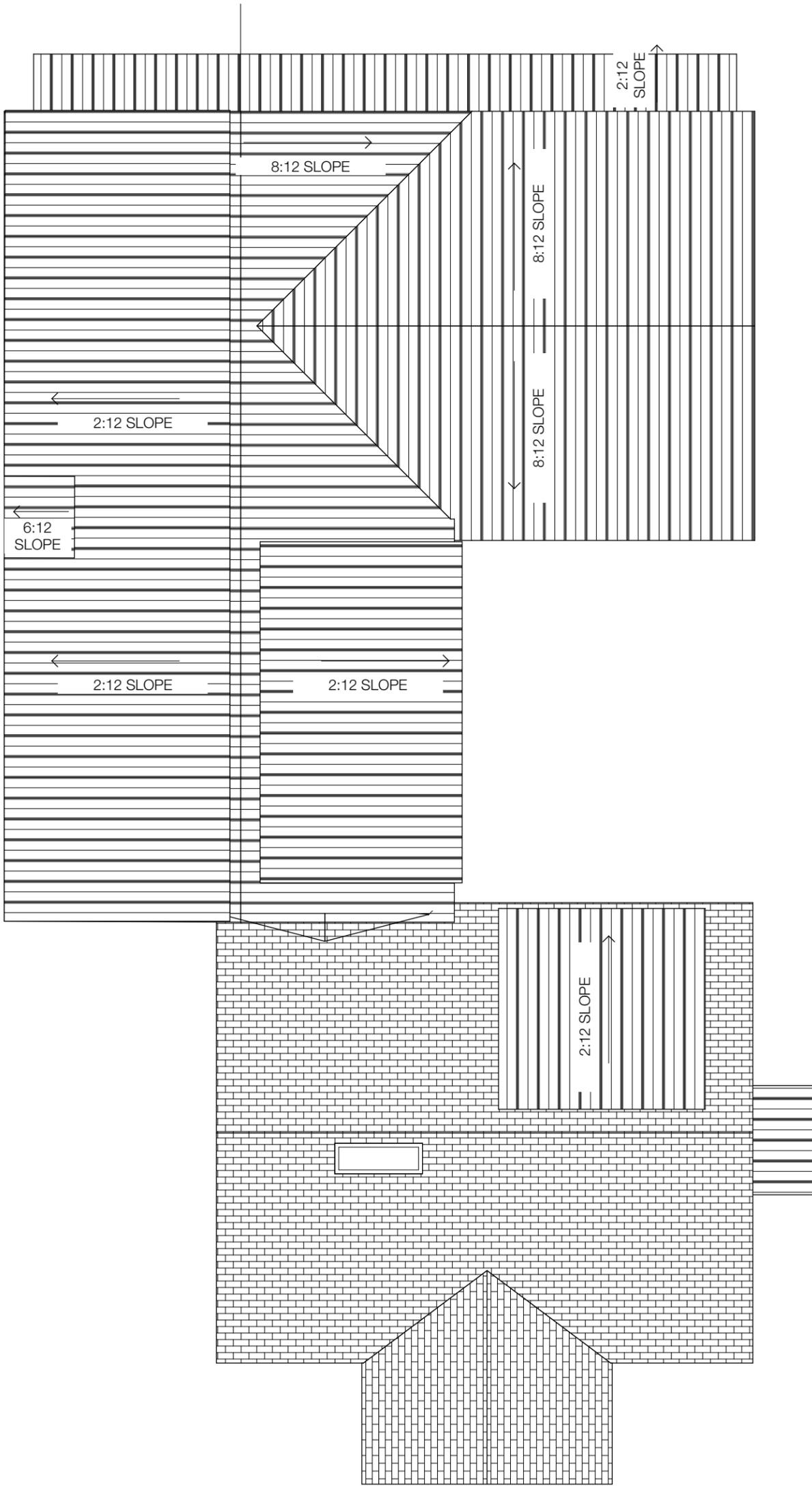
991 SQUARE FOOTAGE

Second Floor Plan

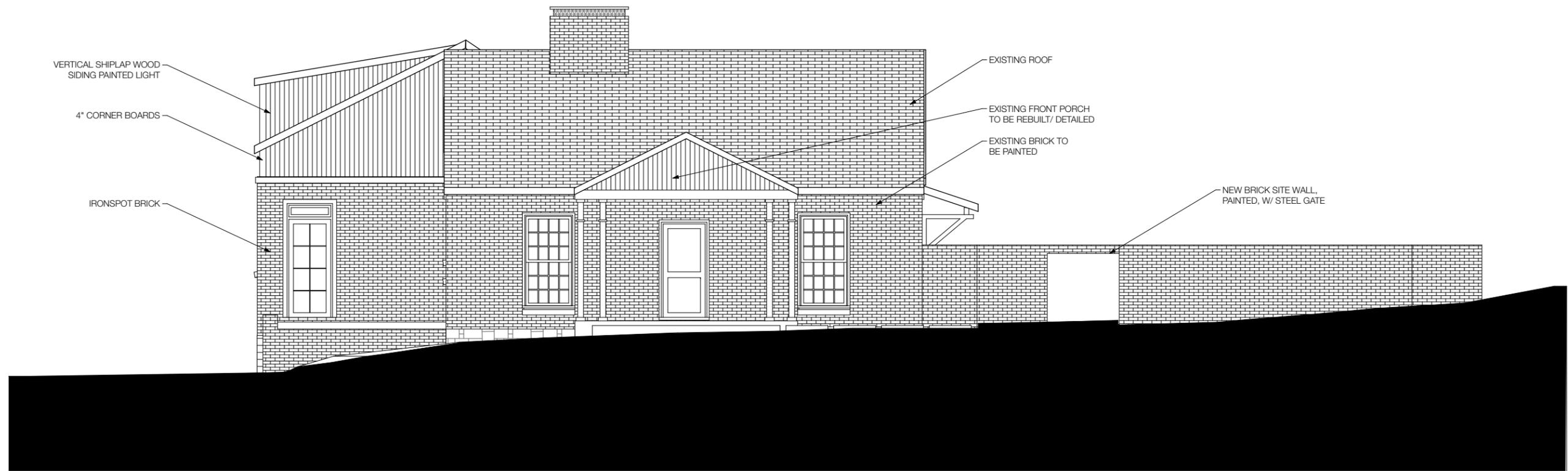
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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

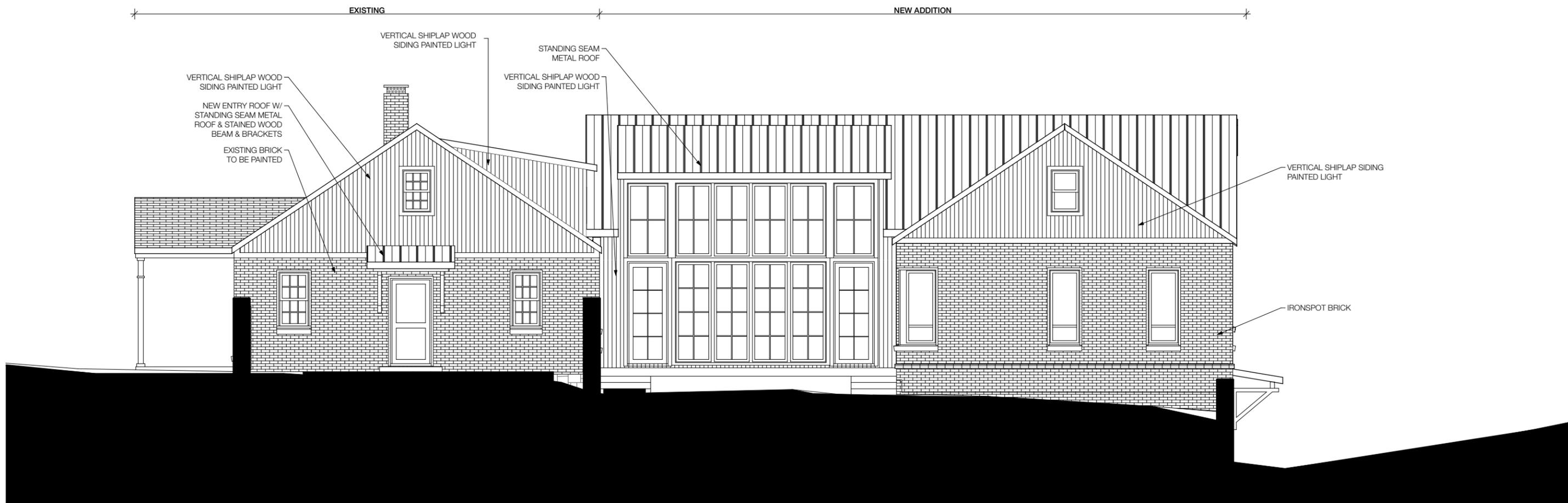




① **Roof Plan**
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 0 4' 8' 16'



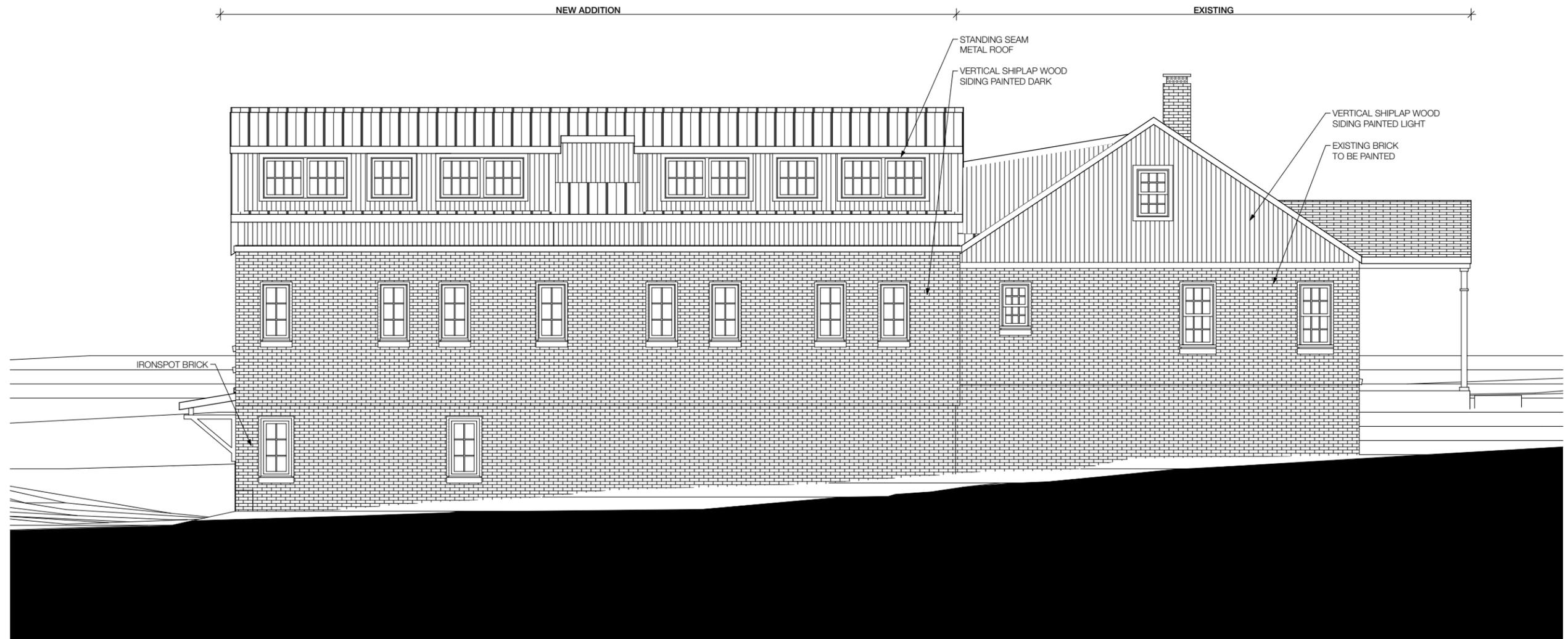
① **Front Elevation**
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 0 4' 8' 16'



① Side Elevation
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 0 4' 8' 16'



① **Back Elevation**
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 0 4' 8' 16'



① Side Elevation
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 0 4' 8' 16'