

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  
Fax: (615) 862-7974

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

**313 Wilson Blvd**

**August 15, 2018**

**Application:** New Construction – Addition with Setback Determination

**District:** Cherokee Park Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay

**Council District:** 24

**Map and Parcel Number:** 10312018700

**Applicant:** Carolyn Sadler, The Porch Company

**Project Lead:** Jenny Warren, jenny.warren@nashville.gov

**Description of Project:** Application for the construction of a rear covered screened porch.

**Recommendation Summary:** Staff recommends approval of the proposed addition with the condition that staff shall approve the final stone for use on the chimney.

With this condition, staff finds that the project meets Section II.B of the *Cherokee Park Neighborhood Conservation District: Handbook and Design Guidelines*.

**Attachments**

**A:** Photographs

**B:** Site Plan

**C:** Elevations



## **Applicable Design Guidelines:**

### **II.B. GUIDELINES**

#### **B. GUIDELINES**

##### **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. 17.40.410).*

*Appropriate setbacks will be determined based on:*

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

*Appropriate height limitations will be based on:*

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

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

- 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.*
- There is not enough square footage to legally subdivide the lot but there is enough frontage*

#### **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.

*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. Outbuildings**

*(Although the MHZC does not review use itself there are additional ordinance requirements for buildings that have or have a Detached Accessory Dwelling Unit (DADU) required by ordinance 17.16.030 that are reviewed by the MHZC. This information is provided for informational purposes only and does not replace ordinance 17.16.030.)*

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

*Historically, outbuildings were either very utilitarian in character, or (particularly with more extravagant houses) they repeated the roof forms and architectural details of the houses to which they related. Generally, either approach is appropriate for new outbuildings.*

#### *Outbuildings: Height & Scale*

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

#### *Outbuildings: Character, Materials and Details*

- *Historically, outbuildings were either very utilitarian in character, or (particularly with more extravagant houses) they repeated the roof forms and architectural details of the houses to which they related. Generally, either approach is appropriate for new outbuildings. DADUs or out buildings located on corner lots should have similar architectural characteristics, including roof form and pitch, to the existing principal structure.*
- *DADUs or outbuildings with a second story shall enclose the stairs interior to the structure and properly fire rate them per the applicable life safety standards found in the code editions adopted by the Metropolitan Government of Nashville.*

#### *Outbuildings: Roof*

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

#### *Outbuildings: Windows and Doors*

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

#### *Outbuildings: Siding and Trim*

- *Brick, weatherboard, and board-and-batten are typical siding materials. Outbuildings with weatherboard siding typically have wide cornerboards and window and door casings (trim).*
- *Exterior siding may match the existing contributing building's original siding; otherwise, siding should be wood or smooth cement-fiberboard lap siding with a maximum exposure of five inches (5"), wood or smooth cement-fiberboard board-and-batten or masonry.*

- Four inch (4" nominal) corner-boards are required at the face of each exposed corner.
  - Stud wall lumber and embossed wood grain are prohibited.
  - Four inch (4" nominal) casings are required around doors, windows, and vents within clapboard walls. Trim should be thick enough to extend beyond the clapboard. Double or triple windows should have a 4" to 6" mullion in between.
- Brick molding is required around doors, windows, and vents within masonry walls but is not appropriate on non-masonry clad buildings.

2) Outbuildings should be situated on a lot as is historically typical for surrounding historic buildings.

*Generally new garages should be placed close to the alley, at the rear of the lot, or in the original location of an historic accessory structure.*

*Lots without rear alleys may have garages located closer to the primary structure. The appropriate location is one that matches the neighborhood or can be documented by historic maps.*

*Attached garages may be appropriate when:*

- The garage doors face the rear of the lot; or
- The garage doors face the side of the lot and are setback a minimum of 10' from the existing sidewall of the building; and
- The garage does not result in an inappropriately massed addition.

*Setbacks & Site Requirements.*

· *To reflect the character of historic outbuildings, new outbuildings for duplexes should not exceed the requirements for outbuildings for the entire lot and should not be doubled. The most appropriate configuration would be two 1-bay buildings with or without parking pads for additional spaces or one 2-bay building.*

· *A DADU or outbuilding may only be located behind the principal structure in the established rear yard. The DADU or outbuilding is to be subordinate to the principal structure and therefore should be placed to the rear of the lot.*

· *There should be a minimum separation of 20' between the principal structure and the DADU or outbuilding.*

*At least one side setback a DADU or outbuilding on an interior lot, should generally be similar to the principle dwelling but no closer than 3' from each property line. The rear setback may up to 3' from the rear property line. For corner lots, the DADU or outbuilding should match the context of homes on the street. If there is no context, the street setback should be a minimum of 10'.*

*Driveway Access.*

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

*Parking accessed from any public street shall be limited to one driveway for the lot with a maximum width of twelve feet.*

#### **i. 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.*

#### **j. 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.*

## **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. Additions normally not recommended on historic structures may be appropriate for non-historic structures in Cherokee Park. Front or side alterations to non-historic buildings that increase habitable space or change exterior height should be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with the 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.*

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

- No matter their 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 width exceeds 60 feet or the standard lot width on the block, it may be appropriate to add a side addition to a historic structure. 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.*

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 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. 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.

g. Additions should follow the guidelines for new construction.

**III.B.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.

**III.B.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.



Figure 1. 313 Wilson Blvd

**Background:**

313 Wilson Boulevard is a circa 1940 cottage that contributes to the Cherokee Park Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay. It is zoned RS7.5 and has no rear alley.

**Analysis and Findings:**

The application is for the construction of a screened porch.

Height & Scale:

The one-story screen porch will be located behind the original house. All portions of the porch will be lower than the existing house. The porch will be inset approximately two feet (2') from either side wall. The house is fifty-nine feet (59') deep and the porch will add nineteen feet (19') of additional depth. The total square footage of the porch is approximately four-hundred (400) square feet. Staff finds that the proposed screen porch is modest in size, appropriate for the historic house and meets Section II.B.1.a for height and Section II.B.1.b for massing.

Location & Removability:

The location of the screen porch at the rear of the existing building is in accordance with the design guidelines. The porch is being added on top of the existing rear patio. The primary façade of the house will not be impacted by the proposed work. The new construction is designed such that if the porch addition were to be removed in the future, the historic character of the house would still be intact. The project meets section II.B.2.a and e.



**Figure 2. Rear elevation. Screen porch to be constructed on top of patio.**

Design:

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. The scale, materials and roof form are all appropriate for a screen porch and compatible with the historic character of the existing house. The project meets section II.B.2.a for design.



**Figure 3. Rear elevation. Proximity of existing garage to the house.**

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing

The proposed new construction meets the side setback requirements but not the rear twenty-foot (20') rear setback as it is only eighteen feet, six inches (18'6") from the rear property line. In addition, as designed, the porch comes within approximately four feet, six inches (4'6") of the side of the existing garage. The design guidelines recommend a twenty foot (20') separation between a house and an outbuilding. In the past, the Commission has allowed shorter separations in specific cases due to individual site circumstances.

This property has a small back yard with a little less than forty feet (40') from the back wall of the house to the rear property line. The existing garage sits in the rear corner of the property, about ten feet (10') from the rear property line and about three feet (3') from the side property line. Currently, the garage is only about nine feet (9') from the corner of the house (Figure 3). Building the screen porch as proposed will bring it to about four feet, six inches (4'6") from the side of the garage. Staff finds that the four hundred (400) square foot porch is a modest addition and that given the existing location of the garage, the need to keep the porch behind the house, and the need to maintain an appropriate rear setback, the proposed location could be appropriate.

Base zoning requires that the house be twenty feet (20') from the rear property line, and the proposed porch is only eighteen feet, six inches (18'6") from the rear property line. Because of the substantial forty foot (40') front setback, and the open nature of the screen porch, Staff finds that reducing the rear setback to eighteen feet, six inches (18'6") could be appropriate in this case. In addition, the open porch will be no closer to the rear property line than the existing garage.

Staff finds that the project meets section II.B.1.c and II.B.1.h.2.

Materials:

	<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Color/Texture/Make/Manufacturer</b>	<b>Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood</b>	<b>Requires Additional Review</b>
<b>Flooring</b>	Stone	Blue stone	Yes	
<b>Roofing</b>	Rubber roofing	Pebbled	No	
<b>Trim</b>	Wood	N/A	Yes	
<b>Rear Screened Porch Posts</b>	Pressure treated laminate posts	N/A	Yes	
<b>Chimney</b>	Stone	N/A	Yes	Yes

With final staff review of the stone for the chimney, the project meets section II.B.1.d

Roof form:

The house has a cross gabled roof form. On the rear elevation, there is a two-story rear-facing gable. The screen porch will have a flat roof that is typical of similar porches, routinely approved in conservation overlays.

Staff finds that the project meets section II.B.1.e.

**Proportion and Rhythm of Openings:**

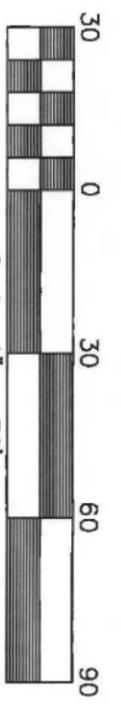
The addition of the screen porch will not impact the proportion and rhythm of openings on the historic house. Staff finds the project's proportion and rhythm of openings to meet Section II.B.1.g.

**Appurtenances & Utilities:** No changes to the site's appurtenances were indicated on the drawings. The project meets section II.B.1. i.

**Recommendation:**

Staff recommends approval of the proposed addition with the condition that staff shall approve the final stone for use on the chimney.

With this condition, staff finds that the project meets Section II.B of the *Cherokee Park Neighborhood Conservation District: Handbook and Design Guidelines*.

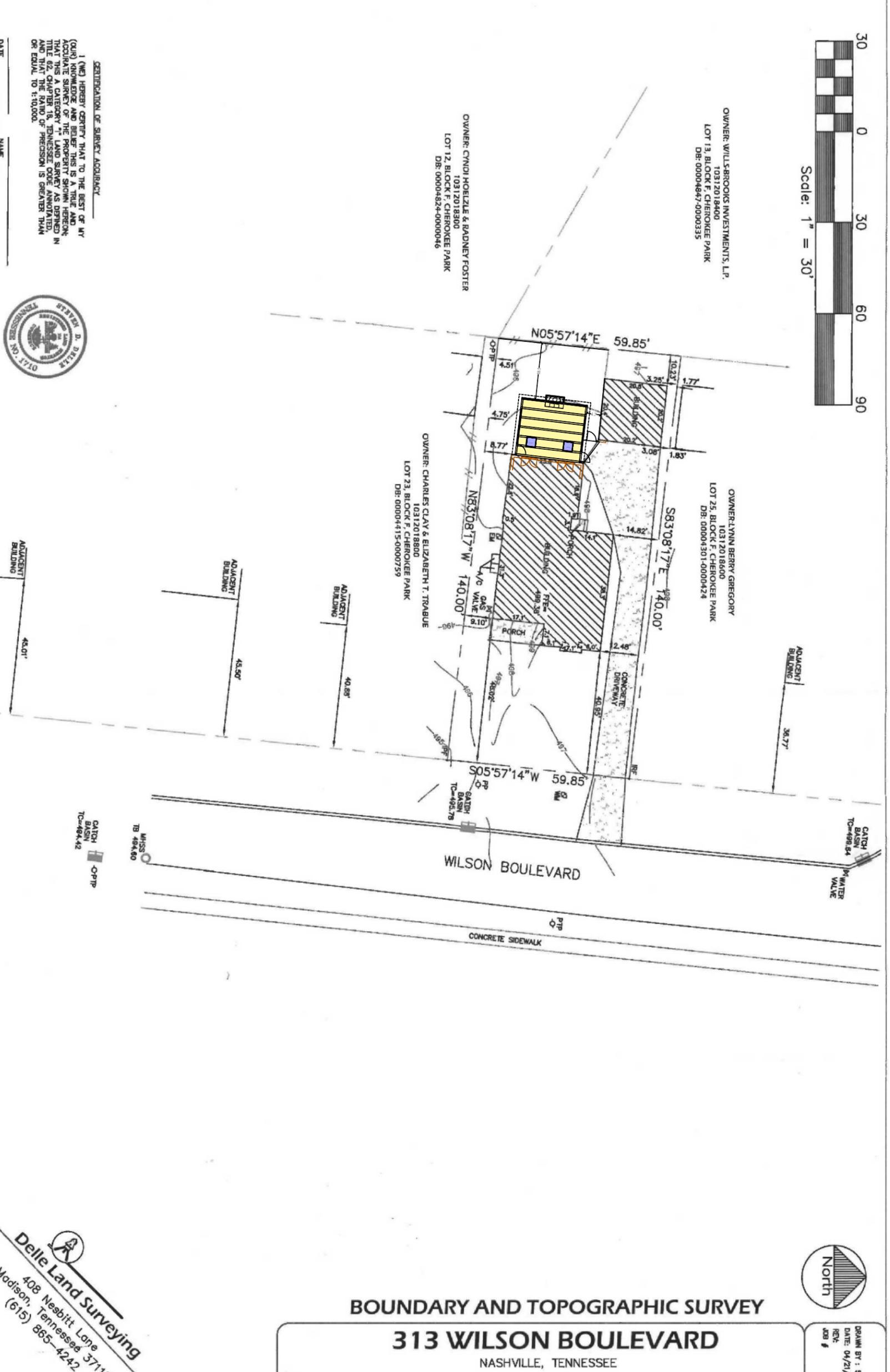


OWNER: WILLS-BROOKS INVESTMENTS, L.P.  
 10312018400  
 LOT 13, BLOCK F, CHEROKEE PARK  
 DB: 00004847-0000335

OWNER: CNIDI HOEJLLE & RADNEY FOSTER  
 10312018800  
 LOT 12, BLOCK F, CHEROKEE PARK  
 DB: 00004824-0000046

OWNER: LYNN BERRY GREGORY  
 10312018600  
 LOT 25, BLOCK F, CHEROKEE PARK  
 DB: 00004301-0000424

OWNER: CHARLES CLAY & ELIZABETH T. TRABUE  
 10312018800  
 LOT 23, BLOCK F, CHEROKEE PARK  
 DB: 00004415-0000759



CERTIFICATION OF SURVEY ACCURACY  
 I (WE) HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY (OUR) KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THIS IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON. IN TITLE OF CHAPTER 18, TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED AND THAT THE RATIO OF PRECISION IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1:10,000.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME \_\_\_\_\_



**BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

**313 WILSON BOULEVARD**

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

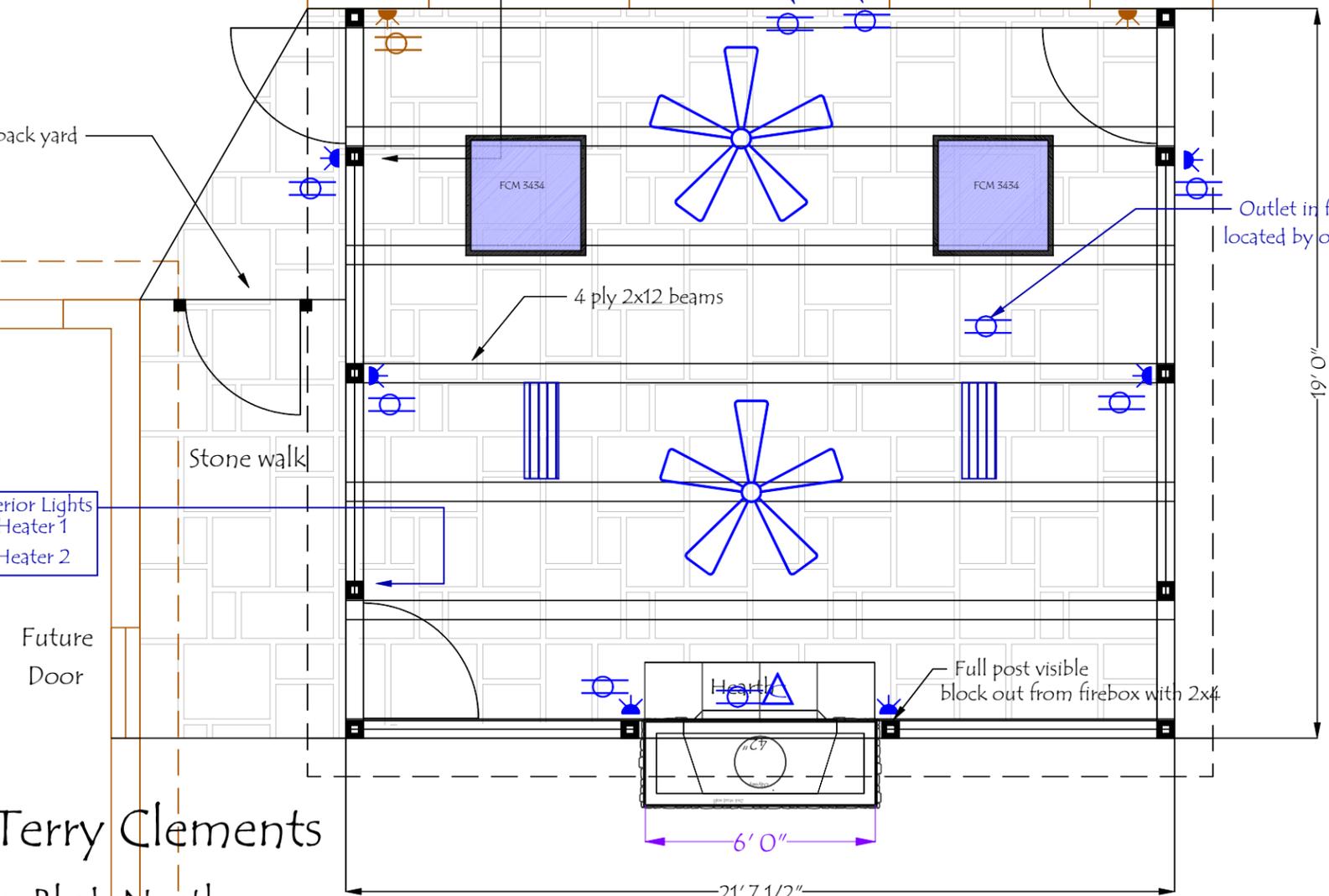
DRAWN BY : SDB  
 DATE: 04/21/15  
 REV: \_\_\_\_\_  
 JOB # \_\_\_\_\_

**Delle Land Surveying**  
 408 Nesbitt Lane  
 Madison, Tennessee 37115  
 (615) 865-4242

$S_{DIM}$  → Exterior post lights  
 $S_{DIM}$  → to fans  
 $S_{DIM}$  → to interior post lights  
 $S$  → To outlet on header

Note: 3 way switch to be on inside of house

$S_3$  → Interior Lights  
 $S$  → To Heater 1  
 $S$  → To Heater 2



### Electrical Legend

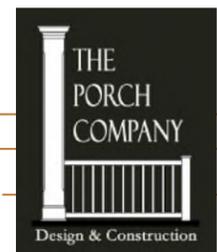
- Wall Mounted Light
- Outlet
- Dedicated Line Outlet
- $S$  Switch
- $S_{DIM}$  Switch with Dimmer
- $S_3$  3 Way Switch
- Recess Can Light
- Sloped Recessed Can Light
- Flood Light
- Ceiling Mounted Light
- Ceiling Mounted Light
- Cable TV
- 4' Track Light with 3 Spots
- Fan
- Radiant Heaters
- Low Voltage Step Lights

Nancy & Terry Clements  
 313 Wilson Blvd. North  
 Nashville, TN 37205

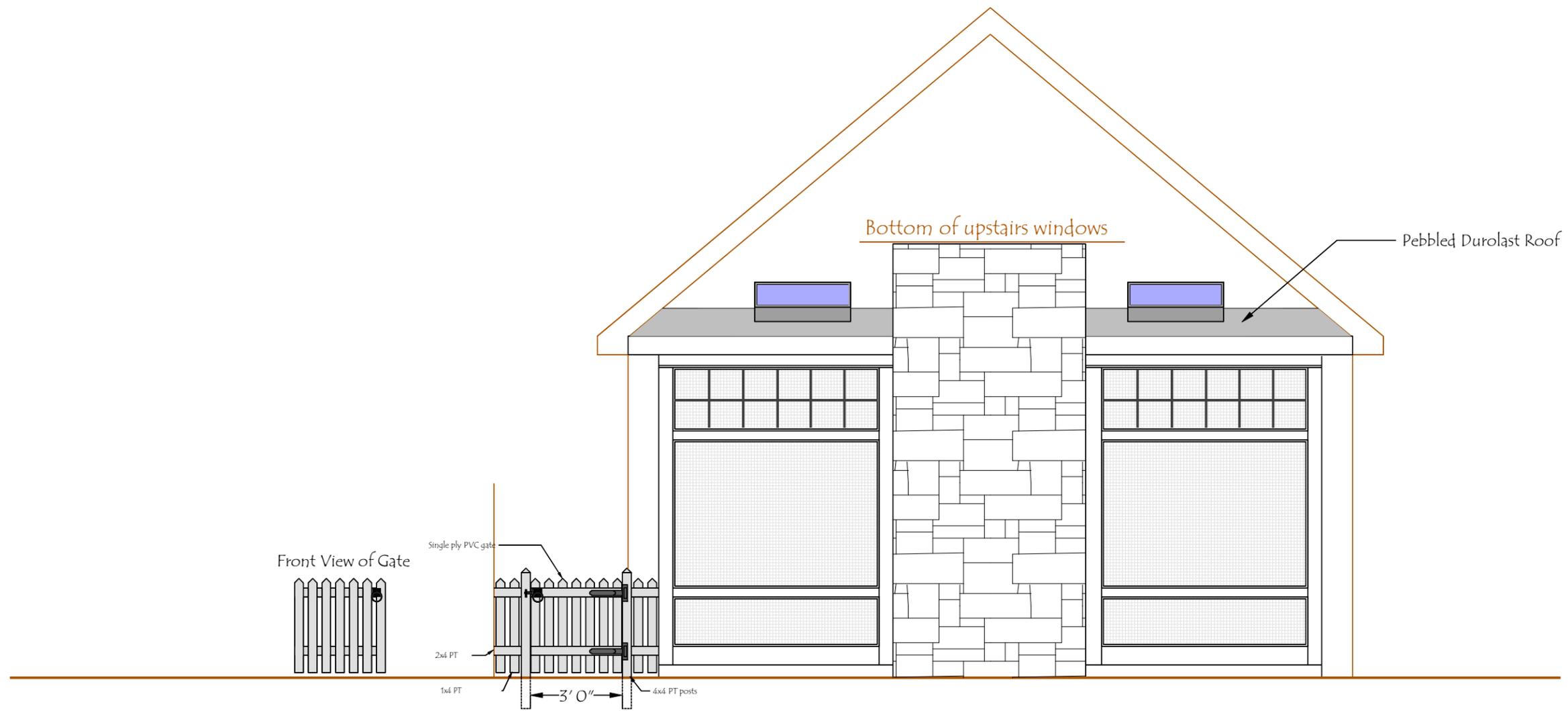
## PLAN VIEW with ELECTRICAL

New Construction  
 Existing

Scale: 1/4" = 1'



618 Vernon Avenue Nashville, TN 37209  
 P(615) 662-2886 F(615) 469-1391  
 www.PorchCo.com



Nancy & Terry Clements

313 Wilson Blvd. North

Nashville, TN 37205

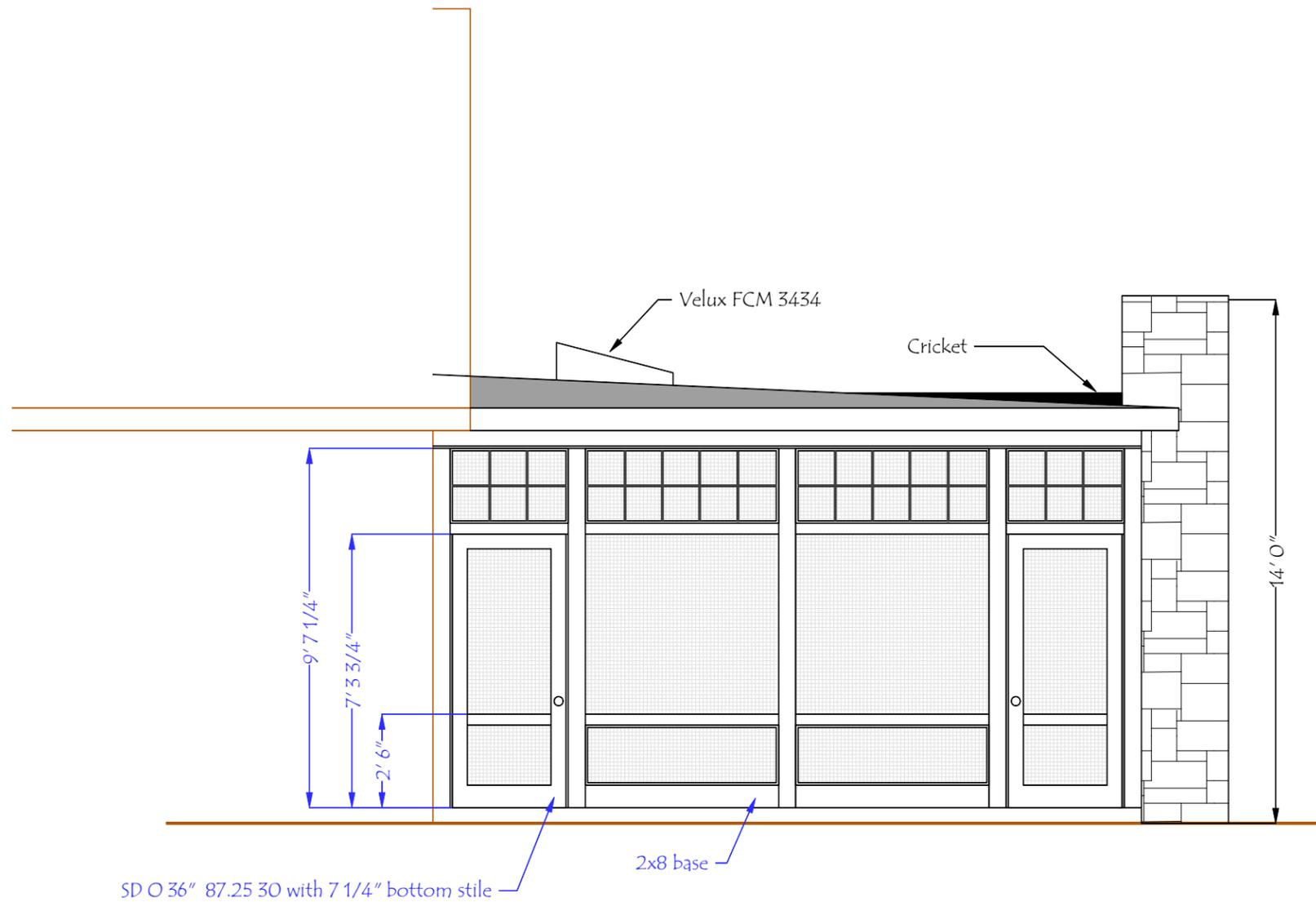


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REAR ELEVATION

Scale: 1/4" = 1'

New Construction  
 Existing



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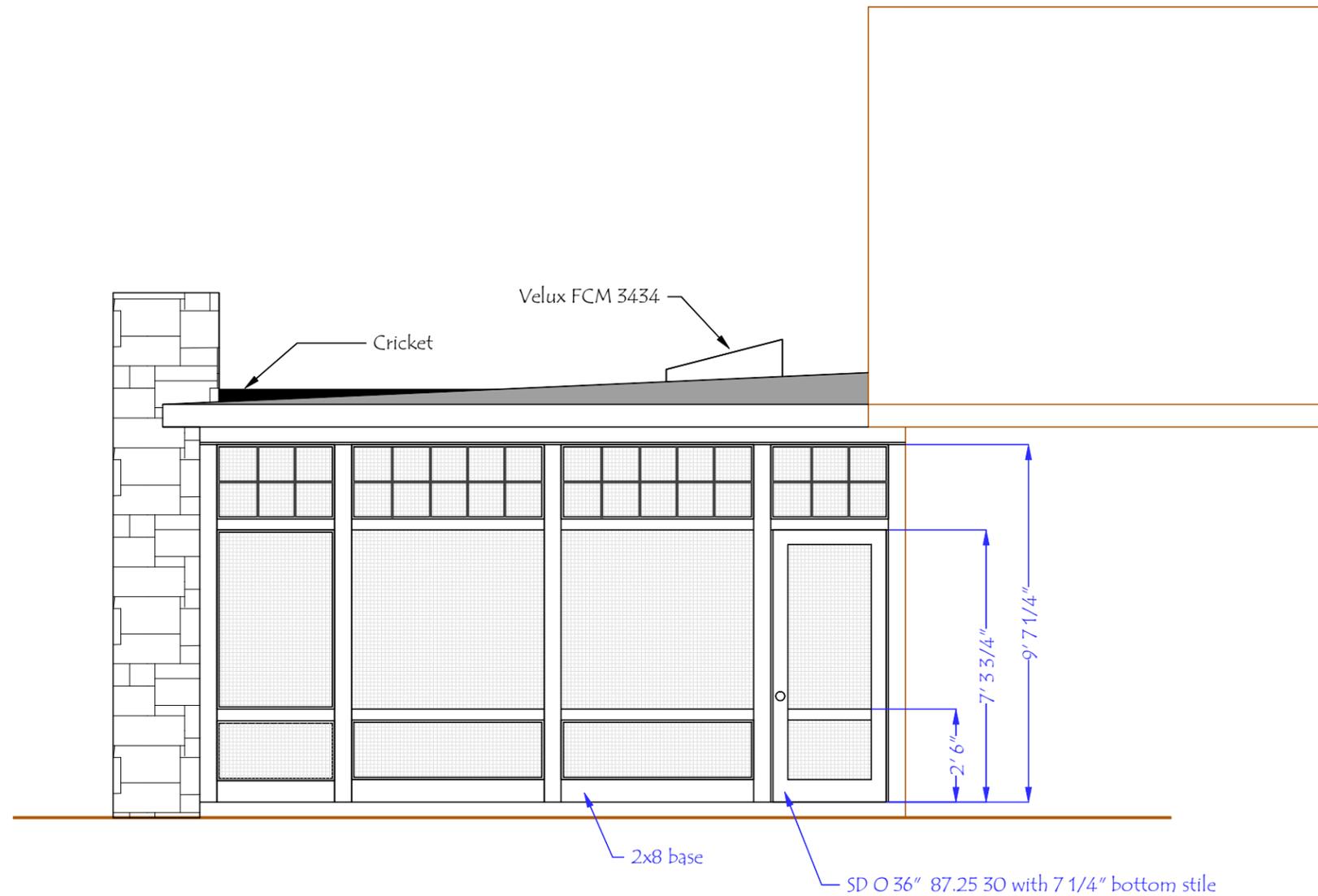


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DRIVE WAY SIDE ELEVATION

Scale: 1/4" = 1'

New Construction  
 Existing



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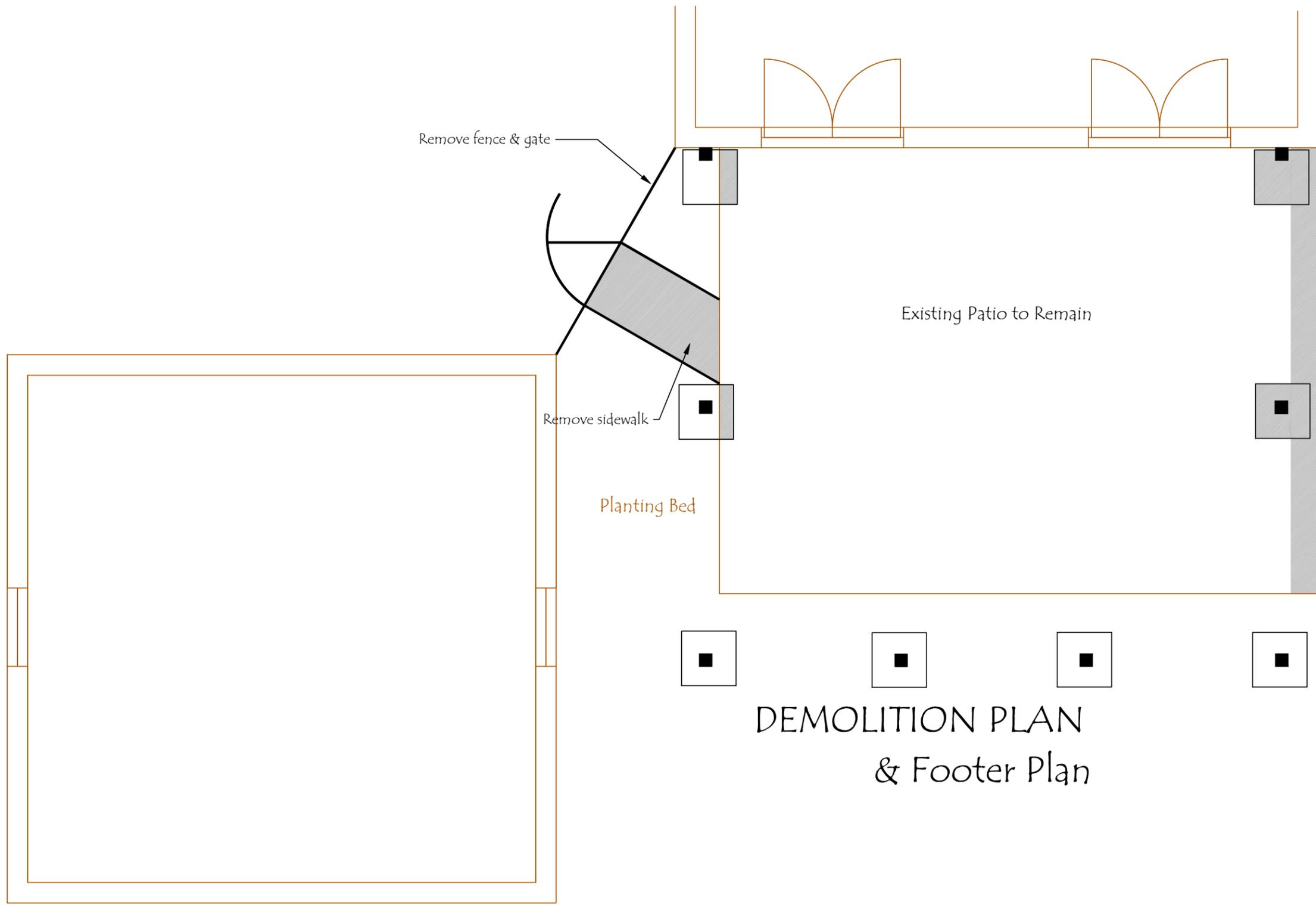
SIDE ELEVATION

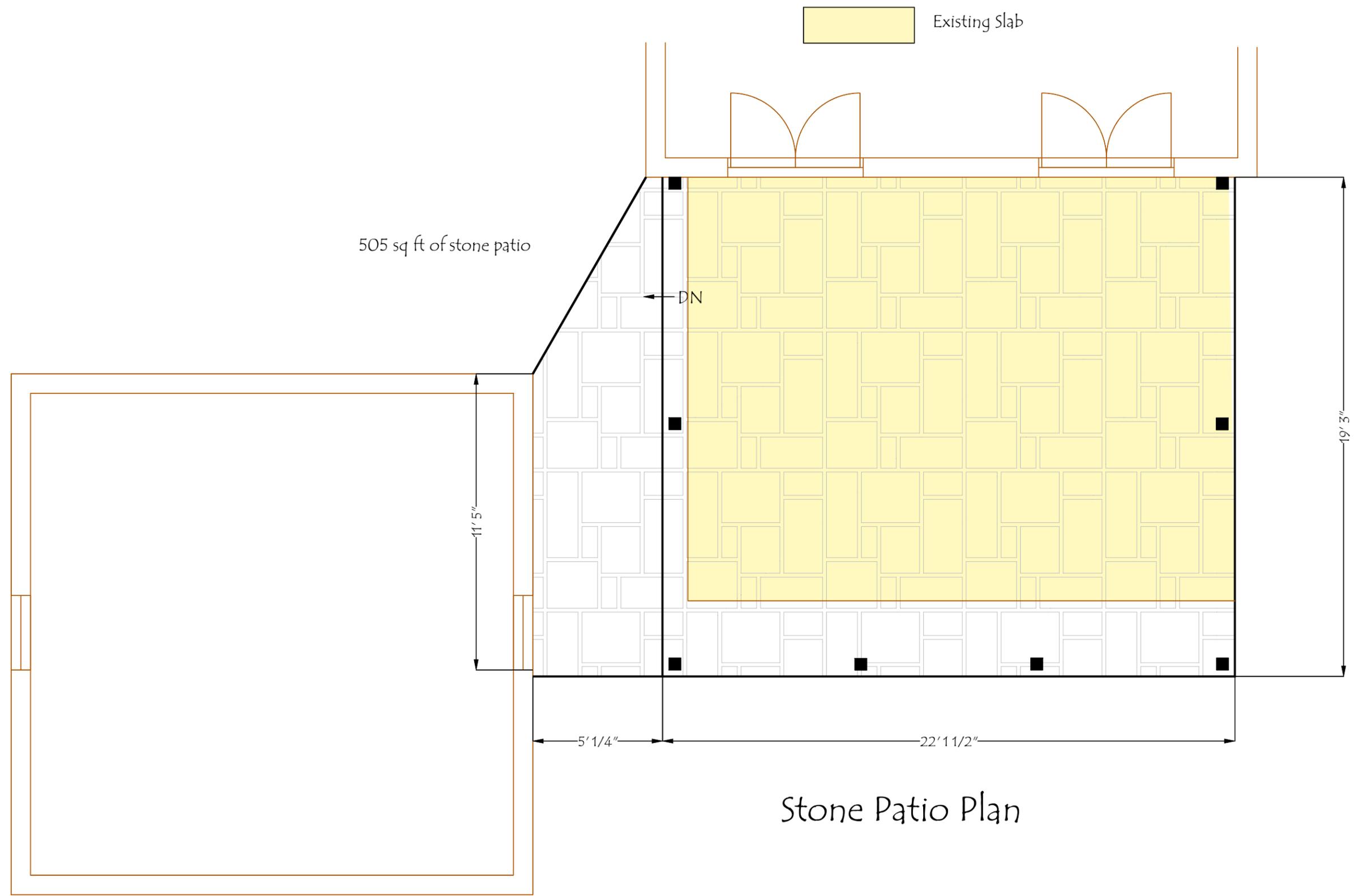
Scale: 1/4" = 1'

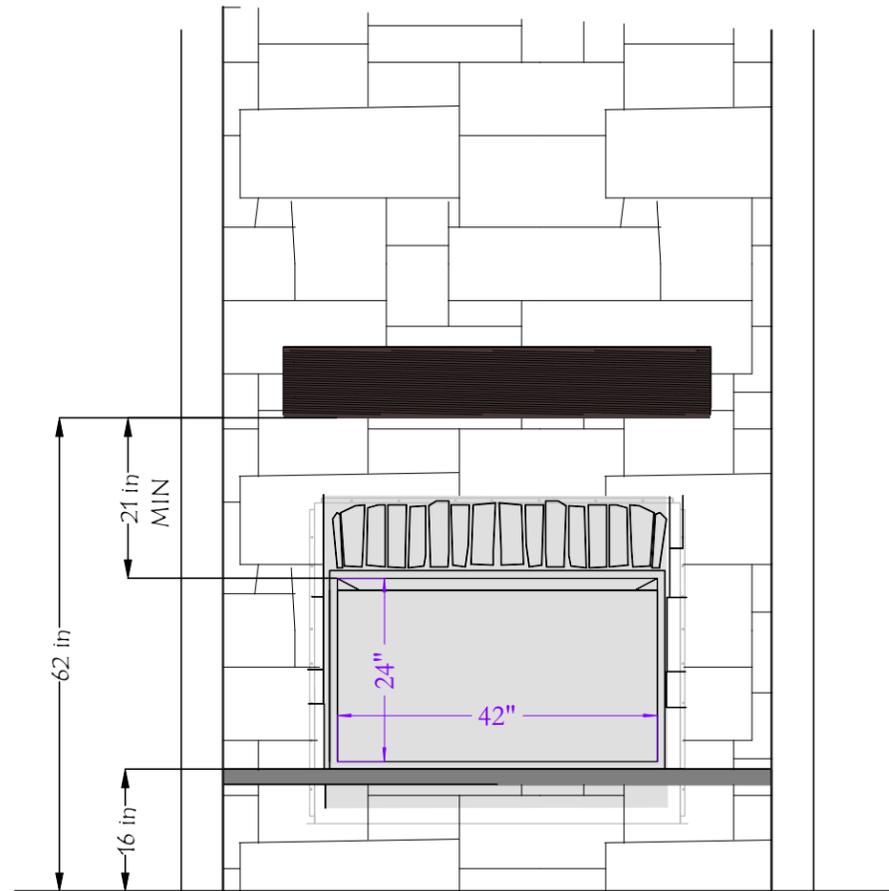
New Construction  
 Existing



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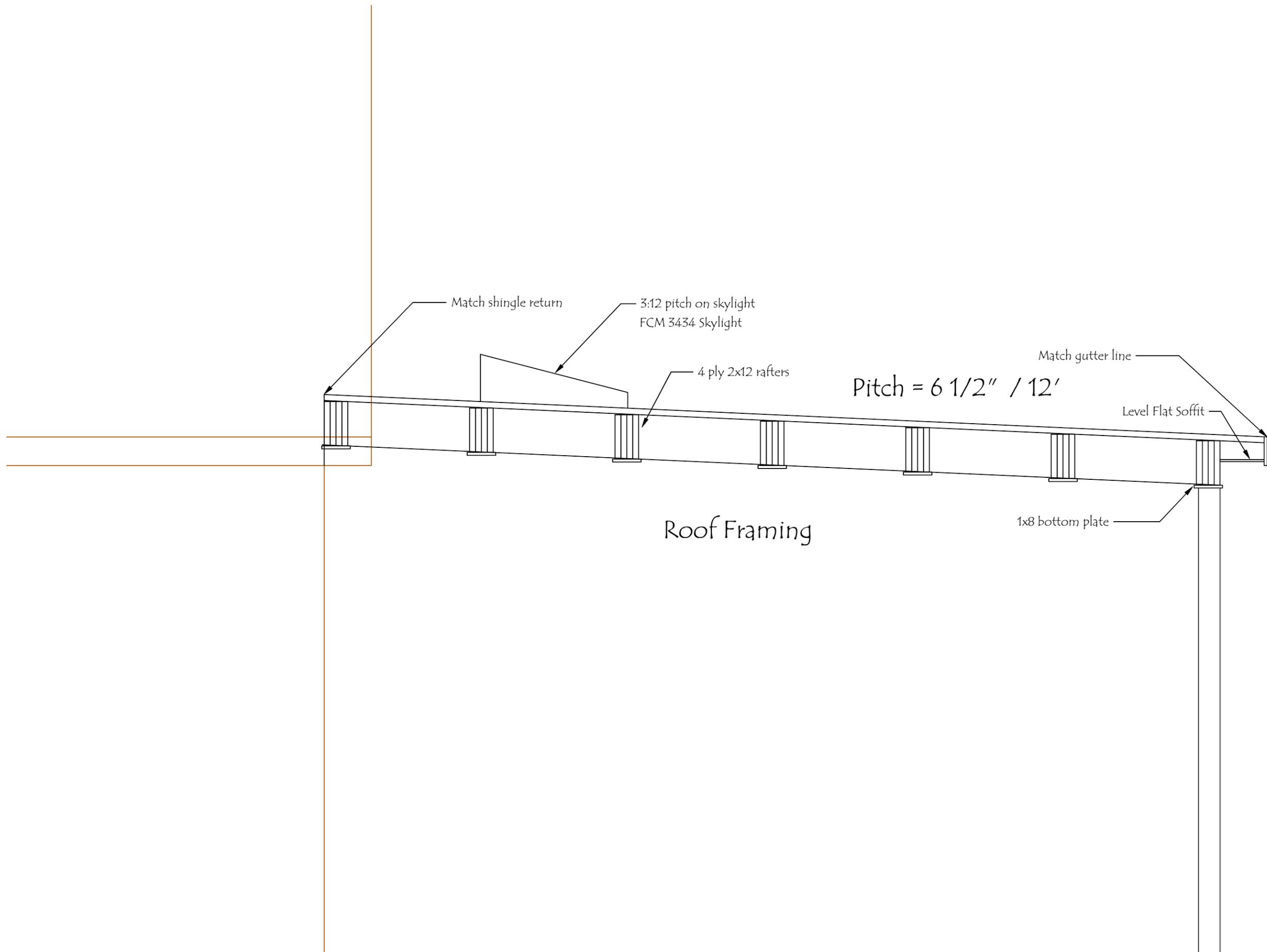






Note: Block out posts to see full 5 1/2" post

## Typical Fireplace Elevation



Match shingle return

3:12 pitch on skylight  
FCM 3434 Skylight

4 ply 2x12 rafters

Pitch =  $6 \frac{1}{2}'' / 12'$

Match gutter line

Level Flat Soffit

Roof Framing

1x8 bottom plate