

DAVID BRILEY  
MAYOR



**METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY**

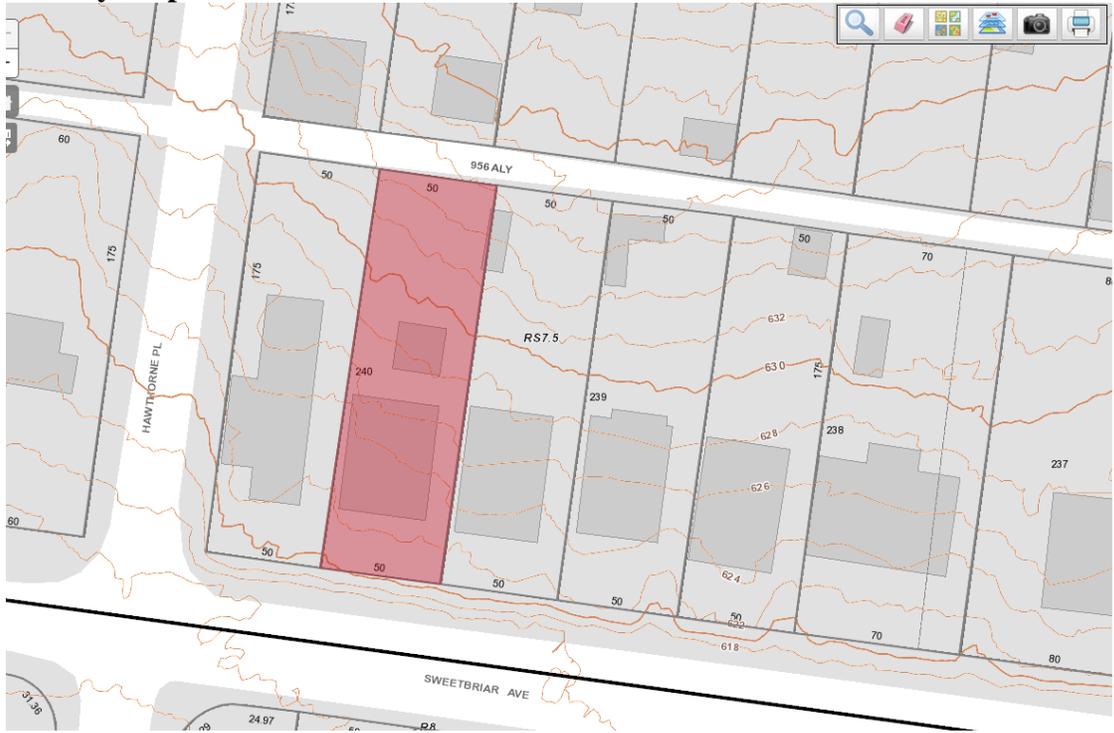
Metropolitan Historic Zoning Commission  
Sunnyside in Sevier Park  
3000 Granny White Pike  
Nashville, Tennessee 37204  
Telephone: (615) 862-7970  
Fax: (615) 862-7974

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**  
**1720 Sweetbriar Avenue**  
**May 15, 2019**

**Application:** New Construction—Addition and Outbuilding  
**District:** Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay  
**Council District:** 18  
**Zoning:** RS7.5  
**Map and Parcel Number:** 11704000500  
**Applicant:** Anna Teeples  
**Project Lead:** Melissa Baldock, melissa.baldock@nashville.gov

<p><b>Description of Project:</b> The application is to construct a rear addition and a detached carport. The two structures will be less than twenty feet (20') apart.</p> <p><b>Recommendation Summary:</b> Staff recommends approval of the proposed addition and carport with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The siding have a maximum reveal of five inches (5");</li><li>2. Staff approve all window and door selections prior to purchase and installation;</li><li>3. Staff approve the material and color of the carport's roof;</li><li>4. The HVAC and utility connections be located on the rear or behind the midpoint of a non-street facing elevation.</li></ol> <p>With these conditions, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B.1. and II.B.2. of the Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay design guidelines.</p>	<p><b>Attachments</b> <b>A:</b> Existing Conditions Survey <b>B:</b> Site Plan <b>C:</b> Floorplans <b>D:</b> Elevations</p>
--	--

**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.

### **i. Outbuildings**

*(Although the MHZC does not review use itself there are additional ordinance requirements for buildings*

*that have are 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.

#### *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 DADU's 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.*
- *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) cornerboards and casings around doors, windows, and vents within clapboard walls is required. 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.

Generally, attached garages are not appropriate; however, instances where they may be are:

- Where they are a typical feature of the neighborhood; or
- When the location of the attached garage is in the general location of an historic accessory building, the new garage is located in the basement level, and the vehicular access is on the rear elevation.

*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 configurations 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 for 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 be 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.

***Additional Requirements for DADUs from Ordinance 17.16.030. See requirements for outbuildings for additional requirements.***

· The lot area on which a DADU is placed shall comply with Table 17.12.020A.

· The DADU may not exceed the maximums outlined previously for outbuildings.

· No additional accessory structure shall exceed two hundred square feet when there is a DADU on the lot. Density.

· A DADU is not allowed if the maximum number of dwelling units permitted for the lot has been met.

*Ownership.*

a. No more than one DADU shall be permitted on a single lot in conjunction with the principal structure.

b. The DADU cannot be divided from the property ownership of the principal dwelling.

· The DADU shall be owned by the same person as the principal structure and one of the two dwellings shall be owner-occupied.

· Prior to the issuance of a permit, an instrument shall be prepared and recorded with the register's office covenanting that the DADU is being established accessory to a principal structure and may only be

*used under the conditions listed here.*

*Bulk and Massing.*

- *The living space of a DADU shall not exceed seven hundred square feet.*

## **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 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.*

*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).*

#### *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 house at 2811 Belmont Boulevard was constructed c. 1926 (Figure 1). It is constructed of stone with stucco detailing, and it contributes to the historic character of the Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay. MHZC staff issued an administrative permit to demolish a non-historic carport behind the house in May 2019 (Figure 2).



Figure 1. 2811 Belmont Boulevard



Figure 2. Carport to be demolished.

**Analysis and Findings:** The application is to construct a rear addition and a detached outbuilding. The two structures will be less than twenty feet (20') apart.

Height & Scale: The proposed addition is scaled appropriately to the historic house. It is a two-story addition behind a one-and-a-half story house. Staff finds the two-story form to be appropriate for several reasons. The second story is inset a full two feet (2') on both sides, and the depth of the addition is just fourteen feet (14'). In addition, the addition is no taller than the historic house.

On both sides, the addition is inset one foot (1') on the ground floor for a depth of four feet, two inches (4'2"). After that depth, the addition steps back out to line up with the side walls of the historic house. The entire second story is inset two feet (2'). The addition will add approximately five hundred and fifty square feet (550 sq. ft.) of footprint to the house, which has an existing footprint of approximately one thousand, five hundred and fifty square feet (1,550 sq. ft.).

Staff finds that the height and scale of the addition meets sections II.B.1.a., II.B.1.b. and II.B.2. of the design guidelines.

Location & Removability: The new addition will be on the rear of the historic house, which is an appropriate location. The addition is inset appropriately at the back corners of the historic house, distinguishing the addition from the historic house. The addition's roof ties into the historic house's roofs approximately six inches (6") below the historic house's roof. The addition's inset from the back corners and offset from the roof ensures that if it were to be removed in the future, the historic house's main form, proportion, and details would remain intact.

Staff therefore finds that the project meets sections II.B.2.a and II.B.2.e. of the design guidelines.

Design: The proposed addition's design is compatible with the historic house. Its roof form, fenestration pattern, and height and scale are all compatible with the historic structure. At the same time its separate roof form, change in materials, and insets distinguish it as a newer portion of the house.

Staff finds that the proposed design meets Sections II.B.2.a and II.B.2.f of the design guidelines.

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing: The addition meets all base zoning setbacks. The addition will not affect the rhythm of spacing of houses along Belmont Boulevard.

Staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B.1.c. and II.B.2. of the design guidelines.

Materials:

	<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Color/Texture/ Make/Manufacturer</b>	<b>Approved or Typical of Neighborhood</b>	<b>Requires Additional Review</b>
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete Block	Split Face	Yes	No
<b>Primary Cladding</b>	Cement Fiberboard Lap Siding	Smooth, 6" reveal*	Yes	No
<b>Secondary Cladding</b>	Hardi Shake	Smooth	Yes	No
<b>Trim</b>	Wood or Cement Fiberboard	Smooth	Yes	No
<b>Roof</b>	Asphalt Shingles	Match historic house; Earth Tone Brown	Yes	No
<b>Windows</b>	Not indicated	Unknown	Unknown	Yes
<b>Doors</b>	Not indicated	Unknown	Unknown	Yes

\*The drawings indicate lap siding with a six inch (6") reveal. The design guidelines limit the maximum lap siding reveal to five inches (5"). Staff therefore recommends that the siding reveal be five inches (5") or less.

With the condition that the lap siding have a maximum reveal of five inches (5"), and with staff's final approval of the all window and door selections, staff finds that known materials meet Sections II.B.1.d. and II.B.2. of the design guidelines.

Roof form: The historic house has a side gable roof form with a 9/12 pitch. The proposed addition will have a gabled roof with a 3/12 pitch. The design guidelines stated that roof forms should have at least a 6/12 pitch. However, staff finds the proposed lower pitch to be appropriate, in this instance, because the addition's upper floor is inset a full two feet (2') reducing the addition's visibility from the street. The addition also includes a second-story deck that creates a covered area below it.

Staff finds that the addition's roof form meets Sections II.B.1.e. and II.B.2. of the design guidelines.

Proportion and Rhythm of Openings: No changes to the window or door openings on the historic house were indicated on the plans. The windows on the addition are generally twice as tall as they are wide, with the exception of some horizontal windows on the second story. Since the windows will be inset two feet (2') from the historic house, they will not be highly visible and are acceptable. 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. and II.B.2. of the design guidelines.

Appurtenances & Utilities: The project includes an outbuilding, described below, with a driveway at the rear of the lot, which is an appropriate location. The location of the HVAC and other utilities was not noted.

Staff recommends that the HVAC be located on the rear façade, or on a side façade beyond the midpoint of the house. With that condition, staff finds that the project meets Sections II.B.1.h. of the design guidelines.

Outbuildings: The applicant proposes a one-story carport.

*Roof Shape:*

<b>Proposed Element</b>	<b>Proposed Form</b>	<b>Typical of district?</b>
Primary Form	Flat	Yes
Primary Roof Pitch	1:12 or less	Yes

Although the design guidelines state that an outbuilding should have a roof slope of at least 4/12, staff finds the proposed flat roof form to be appropriate for a one-story carport without walls. Historically, carports and portes cocheres did have flat roof forms.

*Design Standards:* The carport has a simple and modern design that is appropriate for outbuildings. The outbuilding’s roof form, detailing, and form do not contrast greatly with the primary structure, and the building will be appropriately located at the rear of the lot.

*Materials:*

	<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Color/Texture/Make/Manufacturer</b>	<b>Approved or Typical of Neighborhood</b>	<b>Requires Additional Review</b>
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete Slab	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Posts</b>	Wood	Typical	Yes	No
<b>Trim</b>	Wood or cement fiberboard	Smooth	Yes	No
<b>Roof</b>	Not indicated	Unknown	Unknown	Yes

Staff recommends approval of the roof color and material prior to purchase and installation.

*General requirements for Outbuildings:*

**Bulk and Massing:**

	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>If there are stairs, are they enclosed?</b>	N/A	
<b>If a corner lot, are the design and materials similar to the principle building?</b>	N/A	
<b>If dormers are used, do they cover less than 50% of the roof plane where they are located as measured from side-to-side?</b>	N/A	
<b>If dormers are used, do they sit back from the wall below by at least 2'?</b>	N/A	
<b>Is the roof pitch at least 4/12?</b>		No*
<b>If the building is two-bay and the vehicular doors face the street, are there two different doors rather than one large door?</b>	N/A	
<b>Is the building located towards the rear of the lot?</b>	Yes	

\*Staff finds the proposed flat roof form to be appropriate for a one-story carport, as carports and portes cocheres often had flat roof forms and the carport has a total height of just ten feet, six inches (10'6"). The flat roof form helps to minimize its height.

*Site Planning:*

	<b>MINIMUM</b>	<b>PROPOSED</b>
<b>Space between principal building and DADU/Garage</b>	20'	15'***
<b>Rear setback</b>	5'	38'
<b>L side setback**</b>	5'	10'4"
<b>R side setback**</b>	5'	7'11"
<b>How is the building accessed?</b>	From the alley or existing curb cut	Alley

The proposed carport meets all base zoning setbacks. The design guidelines state that there should generally be a minimum of twenty feet (20') from the back of the house to any outbuilding. In this case, there is twenty feet (20') in between the back wall of the addition and the carport, but because of the second story-deck, there is just fifteen feet (15') between the back of the deck and the carport (Figure 3). Staff would typically count the back of the two-story deck as the back of the addition, and require twenty feet (20') of space between the back of the second-story deck and the carport. However, in this case, there is a substantial slope to the lot (Figure 4). From the front property line to the rear property line, there is a twenty foot (20') rise. The steep slope up makes construction at the rear of the lot more challenging. In addition, the existing carport that is to be demolished sits less than twenty feet (20') from the back of the house. Staff finds the proposed distance between the two structures to be appropriate for this lot.

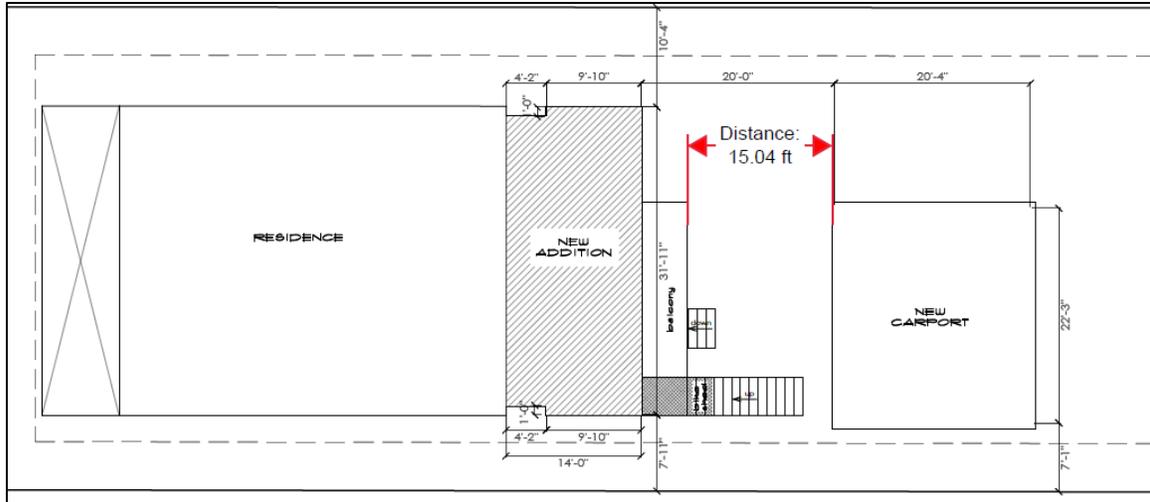


Figure 3. The site plan showing that there is just 15' between the second story deck and the carport.

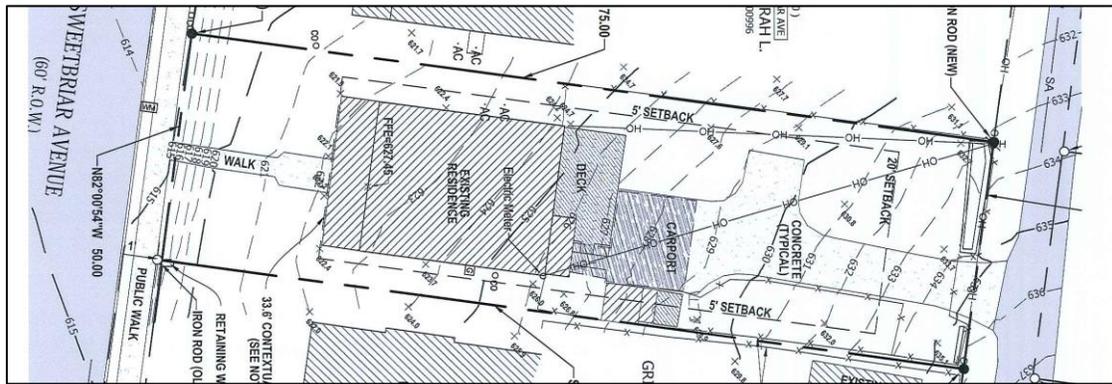


Figure 3. The survey of the existing conditions, showing the steep slope of the lot.

*Massing Planning:*

	<b>Lot is less than 10,000 square feet</b>	<b>50% of first floor area of principle structure</b>	<b>Proposed footprint</b>
<b>Maximum Square Footage</b>	750 sq. ft.	1,050 sq. ft.	452 sq. ft.

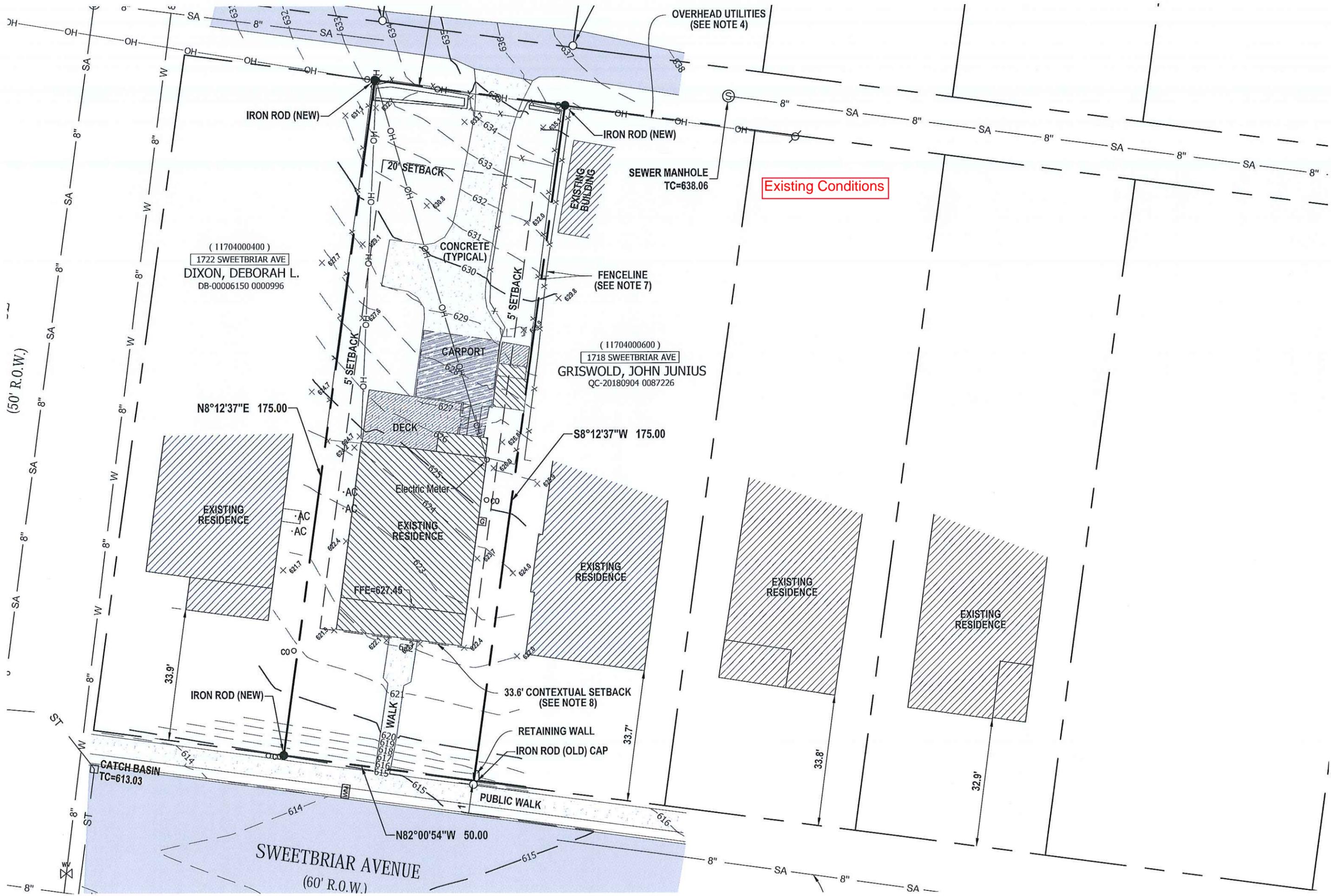
	<b>Height of historic portion of the home to be measured from finished floor</b>	<b>Potential maximums (heights to be measured from grade)</b>	<b>Proposed (should be the same or less than the lesser number to the left)</b>
<b>Ridge Height</b>	23'6"	25'	10'6"
<b>Eave Height</b>	10'	10'	9'4"

Staff finds that the carport's location, setbacks, height, scale, materials, and roof form all meet Section II.B.1.i. of the design guidelines.

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

1. The siding have a maximum reveal of five inches (5”);
2. Staff approve all window and door selections prior to purchase and installation;
3. Staff approve the material and color of the carport’s roof; and
4. The HVAC and utility connections be located on the rear or behind the midpoint of a non-street facing elevation.

With these conditions, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B.1. and II.B.2. of the Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay design guidelines.



Existing Conditions

(11704000400)  
1722 SWEETBRIAR AVE  
DIXON, DEBORAH L.  
DB-00006150 0000996

(11704000600)  
1718 SWEETBRIAR AVE  
GRISWOLD, JOHN JUNIUS  
QC-20180904 0087226

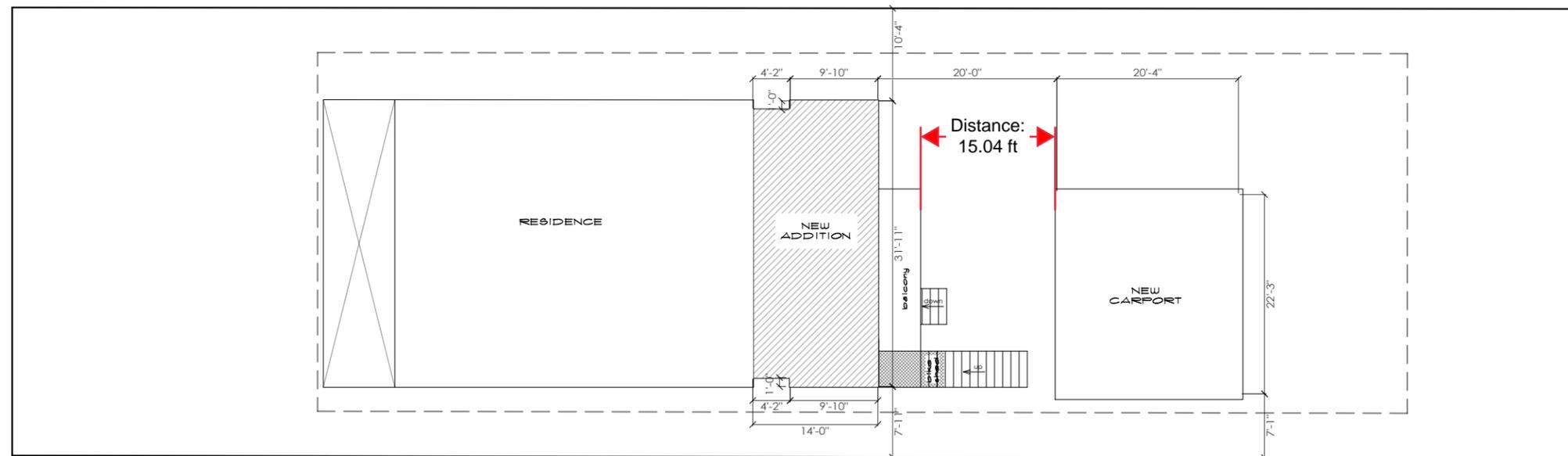
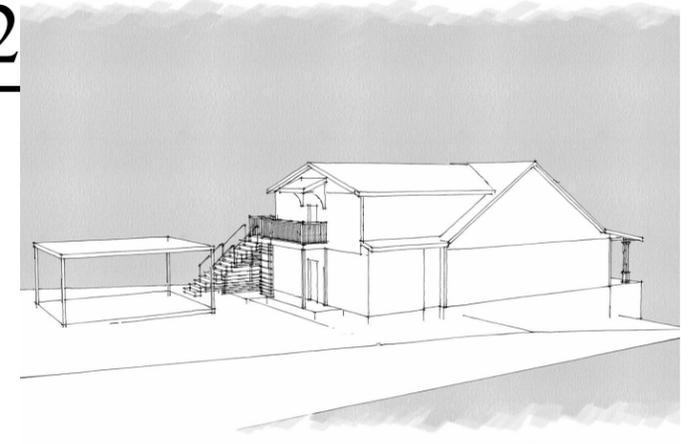
SWEETBRIAR AVENUE  
(60' R.O.W.)

# 1720 SWEETBRIAR AVE , NASHVILLE, TN 37212

## PROJECT INFORMATION

PARCEL: 11704000500  
ZONE: RS7.5 MEDIUM DENSITY SINGLE-FAMILY  
PARCEL SIZE: .20 ACRES

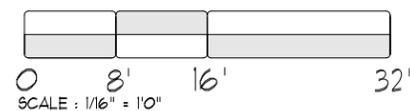
PROJECT : HISTORIC OVERLAY PROPERTY, REMOVE PREVIOUS BACK PORCH (NON-HISTORIC), ADD 828 SQ. FT. ADD EXTERIOR REAR ENTRANCE TO UPPER LEVEL. DEMO EXISTING CARPORT AND MOVE EXISTING CARPORT 20' FROM RESIDENCE. PROVIDE FOR BIKE STORAGE UNDER STAIRS AND UPPER BALCONY.



project :  
1720 sweetbriar ave, nashville tn 37212  
04.26.19

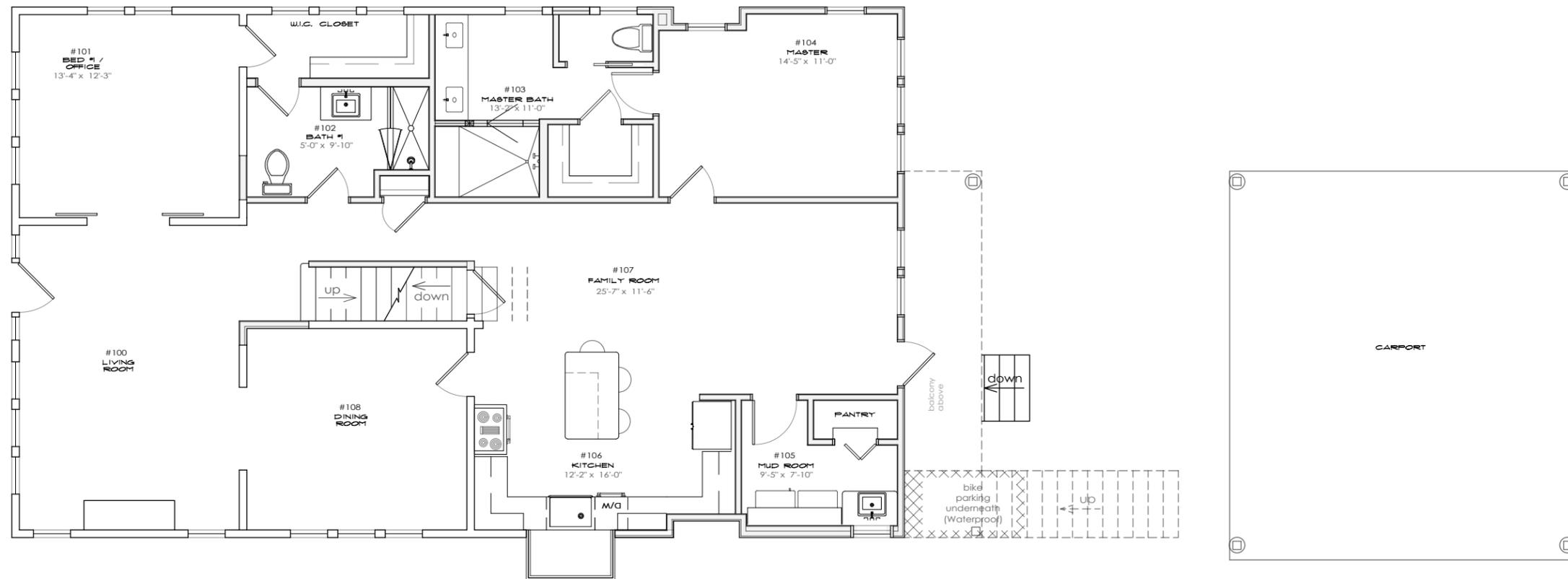
scale:  
1/16" = 1'0"

sheet title:  
**A0.0** site plan



**historic drawings : not for construction**

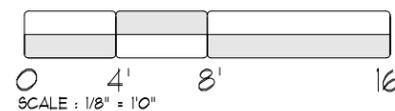
**anna teeple's designs**  
2916 snowden rd - nashville, tn 37204 615.840.4704 anna@ateeples.com  
© 2019, Anna Teeple's LLC. All rights reserved



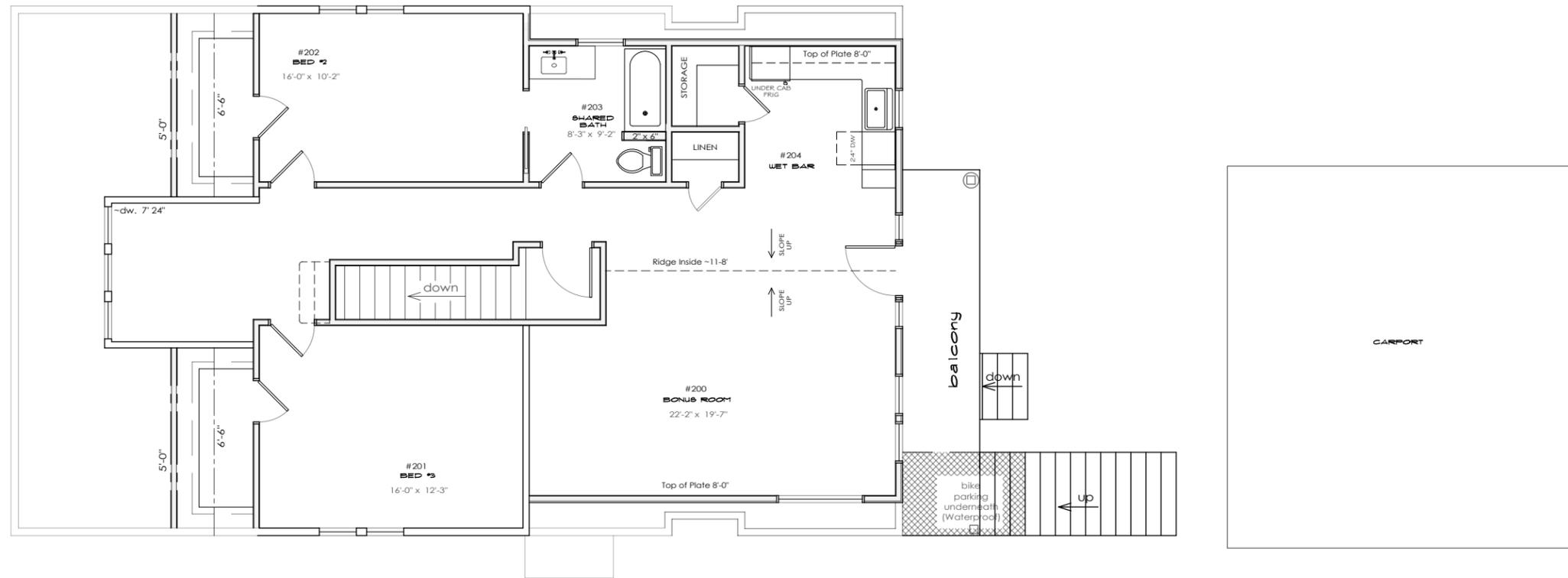
project :  
 1720 sweetbriar ave, nashville tn 37212  
 04.26.19

scale:  
 1/8" = 1'0"

sheet title:  
**A1.0** proposed main  
 floor plan



**historic drawings : not for construction**



project :  
 1720 sweetbriar ave, nashville tn 37212  
 04.26.19

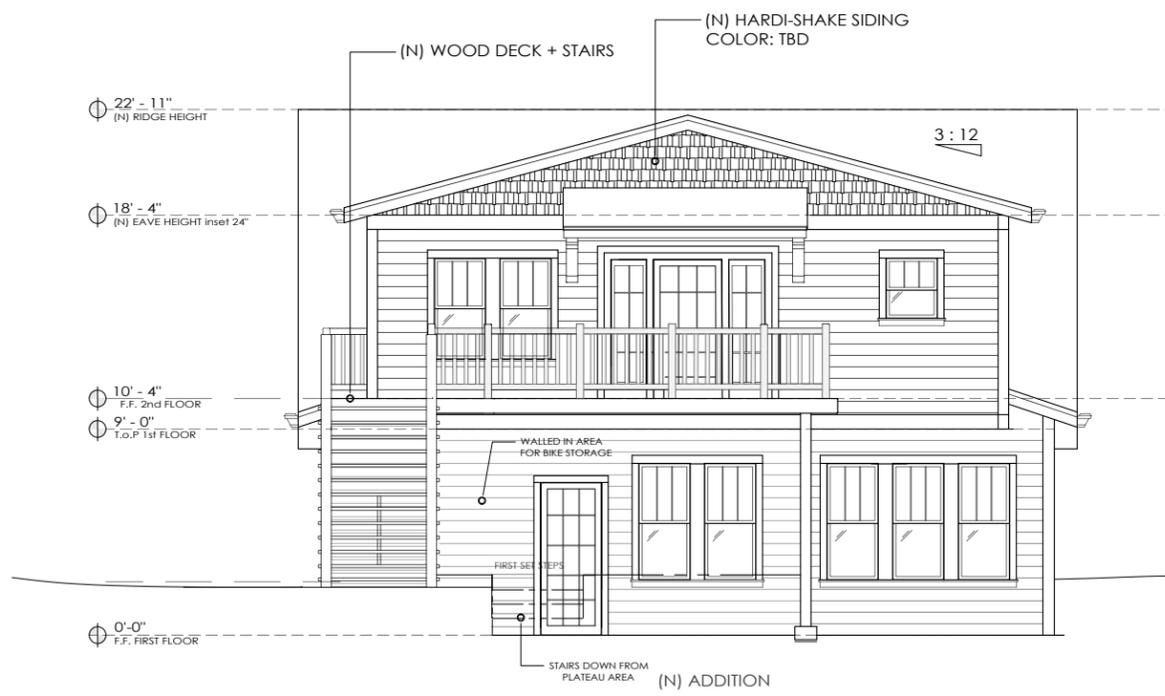
scale:  
 1/8" = 1'0"

sheet title:  
**A1.1** proposed upper  
 floor plan

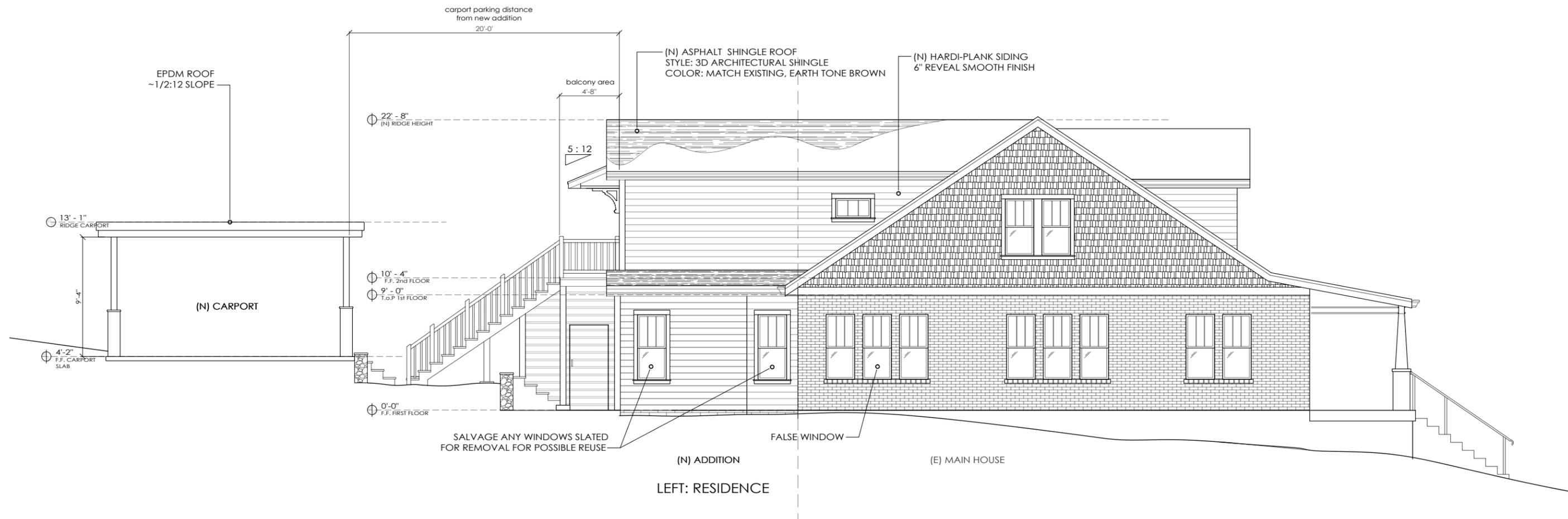
**preliminary drawings : not for construction**

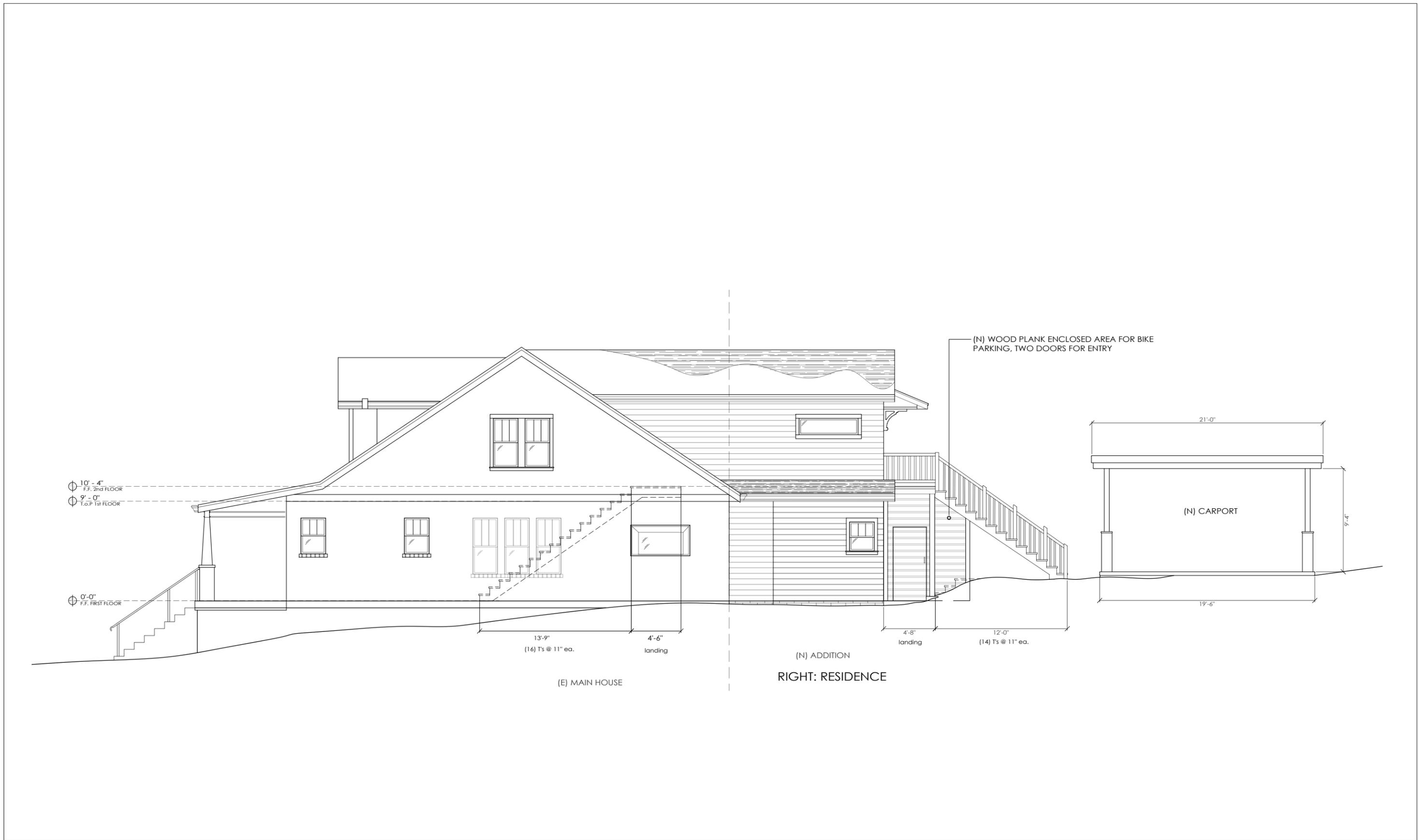


FRONT RESIDENCE



REAR RESIDENCE





project :  
1720 sweetbriar ave, nashville tn 37212  
04.26.19

scale:  
1/8" = 1'0"

sheet title:  
**A3.2** elevation

**historic drawings : not for construction**

**anna teeple's designs**  
2916 snowden rd - nashville, tn 37204 615.840.4704 anna@ateeples.com  
© 2019, Anna Teeples LLC. All rights reserved