

JOHN COOPER
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 1404 North 14th Street February 19, 2020

Application: Violation/Show Cause; New Construction-Addition
District: Eastwood Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay
Council District: 06
Map and Parcel Number: 07214017500
Applicant: Daniel Reeder
Project Lead: paul.hoffman@nashville.gov

Description of Project: Staff has ordered a Show Cause hearing for a rear addition that was built differently than permitted. The roof form is different than permitted, the windows are not of an approved design and were not submitted to MHZC staff for prior review, and a siding with a heavily embossed grain was installed contrary to permit specifications.

The violations were discovered by MHZC staff on July 28, 2019, and the applicant was notified of the issues on July 29, 2019. The applicant has been in conversation with staff since that time to rectify the violations. The applicant is required to appear before the Commission and show cause as to why the work should be allowed to remain as-is rather than corrected as per the original Preservation Permit.

Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends approval of a revision to the permit to accommodate the roof as constructed. Staff recommends disapproval of the unpermitted siding and windows, and that the siding and windows be replaced with staff-approved materials within thirty days (30 days) of the Commission's decision.

With these conditions, Staff finds that the project will meet Section II.B.2 (Additions) of the design guidelines for the Eastwood Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay.

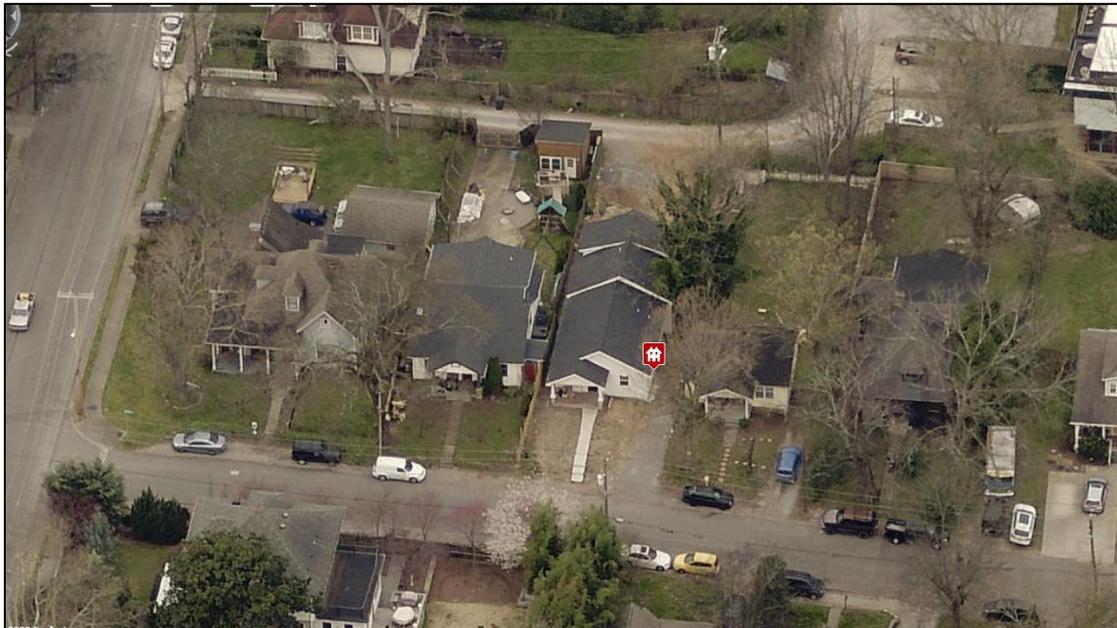
Attachments

- A:** Photographs
- B:** Preservation Permit 2017077941
- C:** Revised drawings

Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



Applicable Design Guidelines:

II.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:

- *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.

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..

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.

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.

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.

Placement

Additions should be located at the rear of an existing structure.

Connections to additions should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove significant amounts of rear wall material.

Generally, one-story rear additions should inset one foot, for each story, from the side wall.

Additions should be physically distinguished from the historic building and generally fit within the shadow line of the existing building.

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

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

- No matter its use, an addition should not be larger than the existing house, not including non-historic additions, in order to achieve compatibility in scale. This will allow for the retention of small and medium size homes in the neighborhood. The diversity of housing type and size is a character defining feature of the historic districts.*
- Additions which are essentially a house-behind-a-house with a long narrow connector are not appropriate, as the form does not exist historically. Short or minimal connections that do not require the removal of the entire back wall of a historic building are preferred.*
- Additions should generally be shorter and thinner than the existing building. Exceptions may be made when unusual constraints make these parameters unreasonable, such as:*
 - An extreme grade change*
 - Atypical lot parcel shape or size*

In these cases, an addition may rise above or extend wider than the existing building; however, generally the addition should not be taller and extend wider.

When an addition needs to be 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).

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

When a lot width exceeds 60' or the standard lot width on the block, it may be appropriate to add a side addition to a historic structure. The addition should set back from the face of the historic structure (at or beyond the midpoint of the building) and should be subservient in height, width and massing to the historic structure.

Side additions should be narrower than half of the historic building width and exhibit a height of at least 2' shorter than the historic building.

To deemphasize a side addition, the roofing form should generally be a hip or side-gable roof form.

Commercial buildings that desire a covered open-air side additions generally should not enclose the area with plastic sides. Such applications may be appropriate if: the addition is located on the ground level off a secondary facade, is not located on a street facing side of a building, has a permanent glass wall on the portion of the addition which faces the street, and the front sits back a minimum of three (3') from the front or side wall, depending on placement of the addition.

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

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

c. Contemporary designs for additions to existing properties are not discouraged when such additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural, or cultural material; and when such design is compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.

d. A new addition should be constructed in such a manner that if the addition were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original structure would be unimpaired.

Connections should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove significant amounts of rear wall material.

e. Additions should follow the guidelines for new construction.

Background: Staff has ordered a Show Cause hearing for an addition to 1404 North Fourteenth Street. MHZC approved the addition in December 2017, and staff issued Preservation Permit 2017-077941 for the project. In November 2018 the applicant applied to the Commission for the addition to go taller than originally permitted, at a total of two feet (2') taller than the ridge of the house. The current violation is that the addition was built with a different roof form than originally drawn, has vinyl windows that were not approved by staff, and has embossed siding instead of smooth-faced.



Figure 1. 1404 North 14th Street

Staff observed the violations on July 28, 2019 and informed the designer and applicant the following day. Staff has been in conversation with the applicant since that time to try to bring the project into compliance.

Analysis and Findings: The addition was built with a different roof form and materials than permitted.

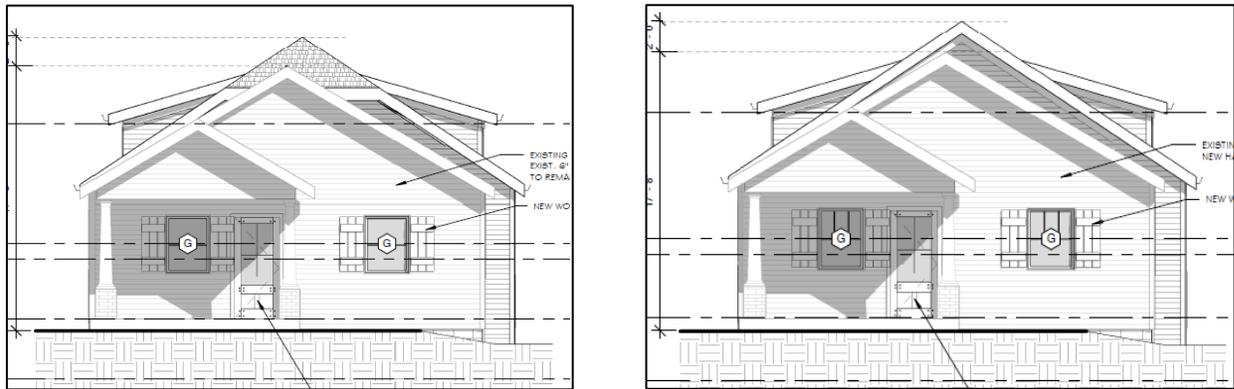
Materials: The windows and siding installed do not meet Section II.B.1.d for Materials. The applicant informed staff that he ordered smooth siding, but was delivered the wrong materials. Subsequently the supplying company has gone out of business. Staff has worked with the applicant on options to replace the siding, or apply a coat of body filler, but the cost of these measures is too great for them to undertake. To date, the Commission has not allowed for embossed siding on any project; finding that it is creates a “false sense of history.” Historically, lap siding had a smooth finish with a slight grain that was no longer visible once painted. Staff recommends that the siding be removed from the front & side facades and replaced with smooth-faced siding as permitted. Staff has suggested the embossed siding could remain on the rear wall, to lessen the expense of full replacement.

Likewise, the windows installed are a vinyl model that was not approved by staff. The installed windows are single-hung, shallow vinyl windows with internal grids.

Incorporated brick molding is not appropriate on non-masonry buildings. The notes page and notes added to drawings on Preservation Permit 2017-077941 state that windows must be approved by MHZC.

Staff recommends replacement of the unpermitted siding and windows, in order for the project to comply with Section II.B.1.d for materials. Staff recommends the applicant receive final approval of the replacement siding and windows prior to their purchase and installation.

Roof form: The rear addition was approved with a clipped gable at the front, masking the two feet (2') additional height. As built, the addition has a gabled form without the clip.



Figures 2-3: Addition's roof as approved with a clipped gable, and the revised version as built, with front-facing gable.

Although the addition's roof was not built as permitted, the gabled roof form is a traditional one on historic buildings. The increased height above the existing ridge is minimal. At thirty-eight feet (38') back from the front of the house, its visibility is minimal from the street. In addition, the gable of the addition is offset from the historic gable, making a clipped roof awkward. For these reasons, staff recommends approval of the gabled roof as built.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends approval of a revision to the permit to accommodate the roof as constructed. Staff recommends disapproval of the unpermitted siding and windows, and that the siding and windows be replaced with staff-approved materials within thirty days (30 days) of the Commission's decision.

With these conditions, Staff finds that the project will meet Section II.B.2 (Additions) of the design guidelines for the Eastwood Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay.

PHOTOGRAPHS













3429790
3429790

METRO HISTORIC ZONING COMMISSION

Sunnyside at Sevier Park
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville TN 37204
(615) 862-7970
histlap1@nashville.gov

HISTORICAL COMMISSION PERMIT - 2017077941

Entered on: 06-Dec-2017

Site Address

1404 14TH ST
NASHVILLE TN, 37206

Historic District: Eastwood NCZO

Parcel Owner

O'MALLEY, ROBERT A. REVOCABLE TRUST
P O BOX 4

Revised with new drawings 11/20/18
MB

KINGSTON SPRINGS, TN 37082

Purpose: DESCRIPTION – REAR ADDITION (SEE ATTACHED DRAWINGS)

ROOFING

- Roofing material shall be asphalt composite shingles. Color shall match existing or if not, it shall be approved by the MHZC prior to purchase.
- Gutters shall be simple metal gutters.

WINDOWS & DOORS

- Windows shall have single-light or fully-simulated, divided-light sashes. Muntins are to be factory installed with an exterior muntin, interior muntin, and a spacer within the double-paned glass. Window manufacturer and type must be approved by MHZC staff prior to installation. Double and triple windows shall have a 4" to 6" mullion between.
- Door manufacturer and type must be approved by MHZC staff prior to installation.
- Four (4) inch (nominal) wood casings are required around doors, windows, and vents within clapboard walls.
- Windows on clapboard structures shall not have brick-mold.

SIDING & TRIM

- Siding and trim shall be wood or smooth-faced, cement-fiberboard (e.g.: Hardiplank). If siding exposure is not matched to that of the existing house, then it shall have a maximum reveal of five (5) inches.
- 4 inches (nominal) wood corner-boards are required at the face of each exposed corner.

HVAC

- HVAC/Mechanical/Utility vents, pipes, lines, and all associated components, condensers or boxes shall be located behind the midpoint of the structure on a non-street facade.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Alterations to be constructed in accordance with attached elevations. Any deviation from the approved plans could result in changes being reversed to reflect the approved drawings. Please note:MHZC staff may have added notes to the submitted drawings.
- All measurements and relationships of existing conditions and new construction shall be field checked for accuracy with approved plans at the responsibility of the applicant. Inaccuracies or differences should be reported to MHZC staff prior to continuing with the project.
- Any substitutions or deviation from the approved work requires further review and approval by the MHZC PRIOR to work being undertaken.
- The work items listed are approved in accordance with the adopted design guidelines and are NOT applicable beyond the unique facts and circumstances of this particular application.
- This permit becomes invalid TWELVE months after issue date. Expired permits must be reissued prior to work being undertaken.
- Removal of cladding, windows and roofing on the existing building all-together is "partial-demolition" and must be reviewed by

the MHZC prior to work taking place.

Approval of design should not be considered approval of a particular use. - THIS IS NOT A BUILDING PERMIT. No work can begin without the appropriate review and approval by the Metropolitan Department of Codes Administration: Howard School Building Campus (615) 862-6500.

APPLICANT: Daniel Reeder

Activities to be Completed - Call: (615) 862-7970

REVIEWS REQUIRED:

ROOFING COLOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALL - HZ

WINDOWS APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALL - HZ

DOOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALL - HZ

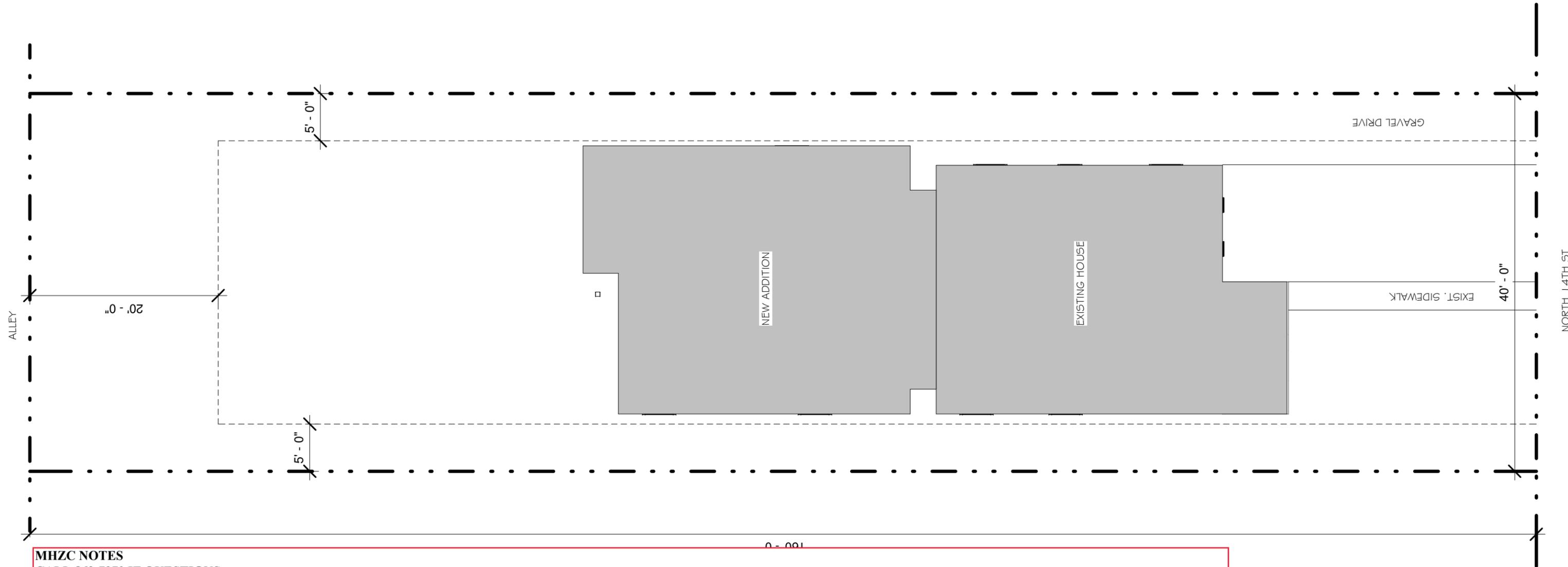
HVAC LOCATION - HZ

INSPECTIONS REQUIRED:

FIELD STAKING INSPECTION - HZ

ROUGH FRAMING INSPECTION - HZ

Issued Date: 09-Jan-2018 **Issued By:** Paul Hoffman



MHZC NOTES

CALL 862-7970 IF QUESTIONS

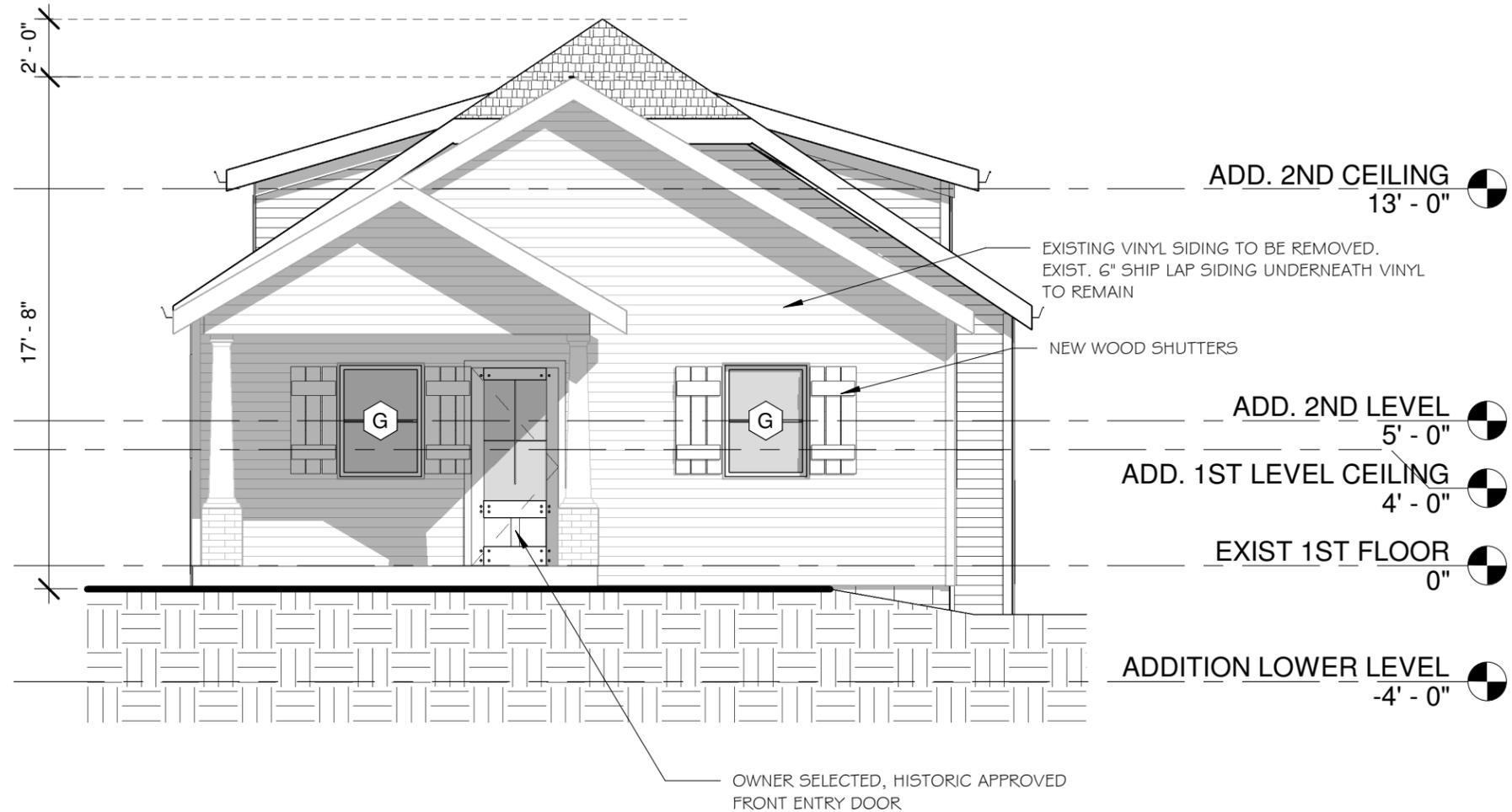
1. Structure to be constructed in accordance with attached scaled site plan and elevations. Any deviation from the approved plans could result in **changes being reversed** to reflect the approved drawings.
2. All measurements and relationships of existing conditions and new construction shall be field checked for accuracy with approved plans at the responsibility of the applicant. Inaccuracies or differences should be reported to MHZC staff prior to continuing with the project.
3. Exterior finish materials shall be trim grade (smooth and square). Stud wall lumber or embossed wood grain is not appropriate.
4. Windows shall be single-light or fully simulated, divided light sashes. Muntins are to be factory installed with an exterior muntin, interior muntin and a spacer bar within the double paned-glass. Snap-in or between the glass muntins are never appropriate. Double and triple windows shall have 4" to 6" mullions between.
5. Four (4) inch (nominal) wood casings are required around doors, windows and vents within clapboard walls. Windows on clapboard structures shall not have brick-mold.
6. Removal all of the cladding, windows, doors and roofing on a contributing house is considered partial demolition and must be reviewed by the MHZC. Removal of one of these items alone, in a neighborhood conservation zoning overlay, is not reviewed.
7. Retention of original casings and replacement of just window sashes is encouraged where window replacement is necessary.
8. Alteration of original windows sizes is considered partial demolition and must be reviewed by the MHZC.
9. HVAC/Mechanical/Utility vents, pipes, lines, and all associated components, condensers or boxes shall be located behind the midpoint of the structure on a non-street facade.
10. For non-masonry buildings, siding and trim shall be wood or smooth-faced, cement-fiberboard (e.g.: Hardiplank). If siding exposure is not matched to that of the existing house, then it shall have a maximum reveal of five (5) inches.
11. For non-masonry buildings, 4 inches (nominal) wood corner-boards are required at the face of each exposed corner.

SITE PLAN

12/04/17

MHZC INSPECTIONS & FINAL APPROVALS
CALL 862-7970 FOR QUESTIONS AND TO SCHEDULE
INSPECTIONS

1. Please refer to notes on page 1 of the permit.
2. Staff must approve the construction progress at the following points:
 - a. After the rough framing has been completed
3. The following must be submitted for final approval before purchase:
 - a. Windows and doors
 - b. Roof color

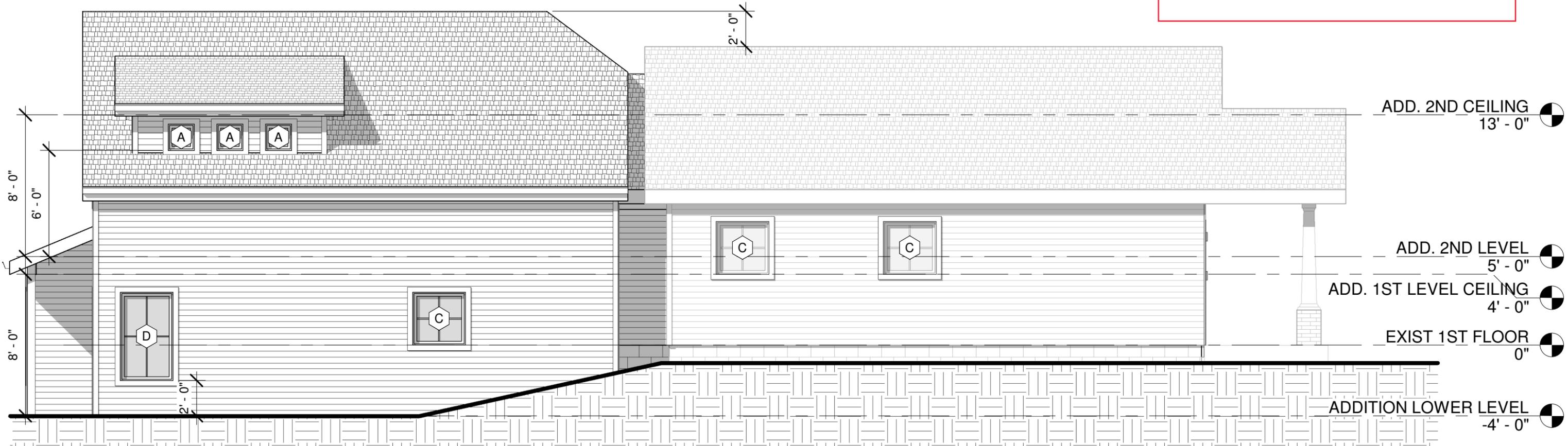


1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

FRONT ELEVATION

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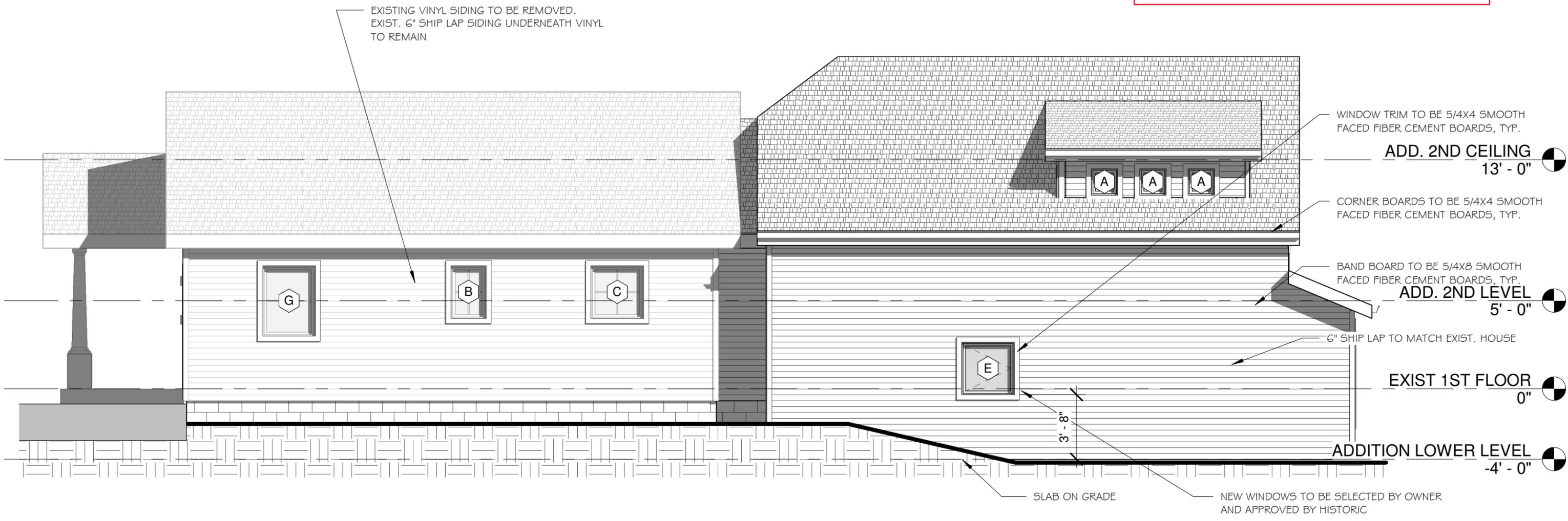


1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

LEFT ELEVATION

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1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

RIGHT ELEVATION

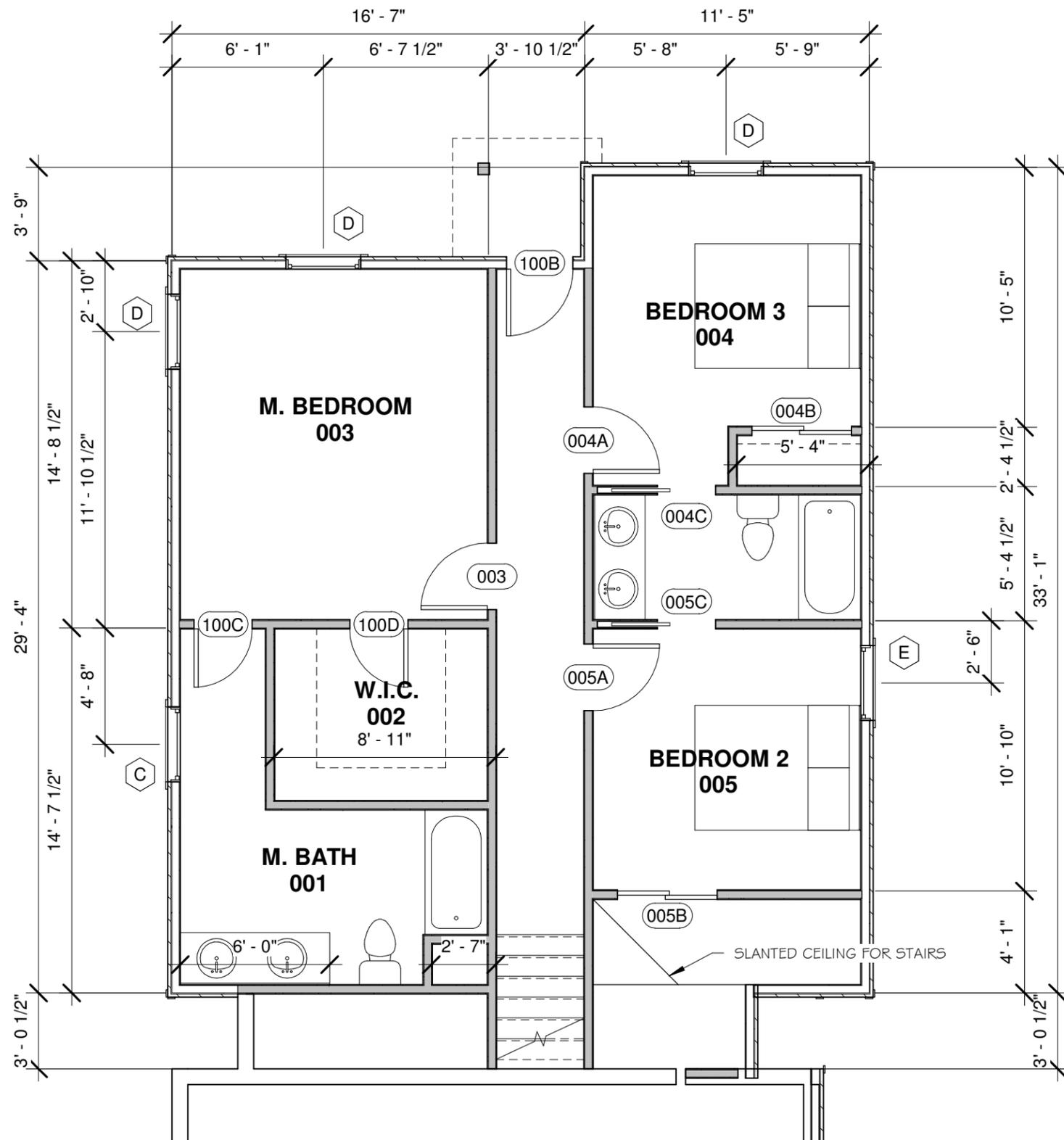
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1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

REAR ELEVATION

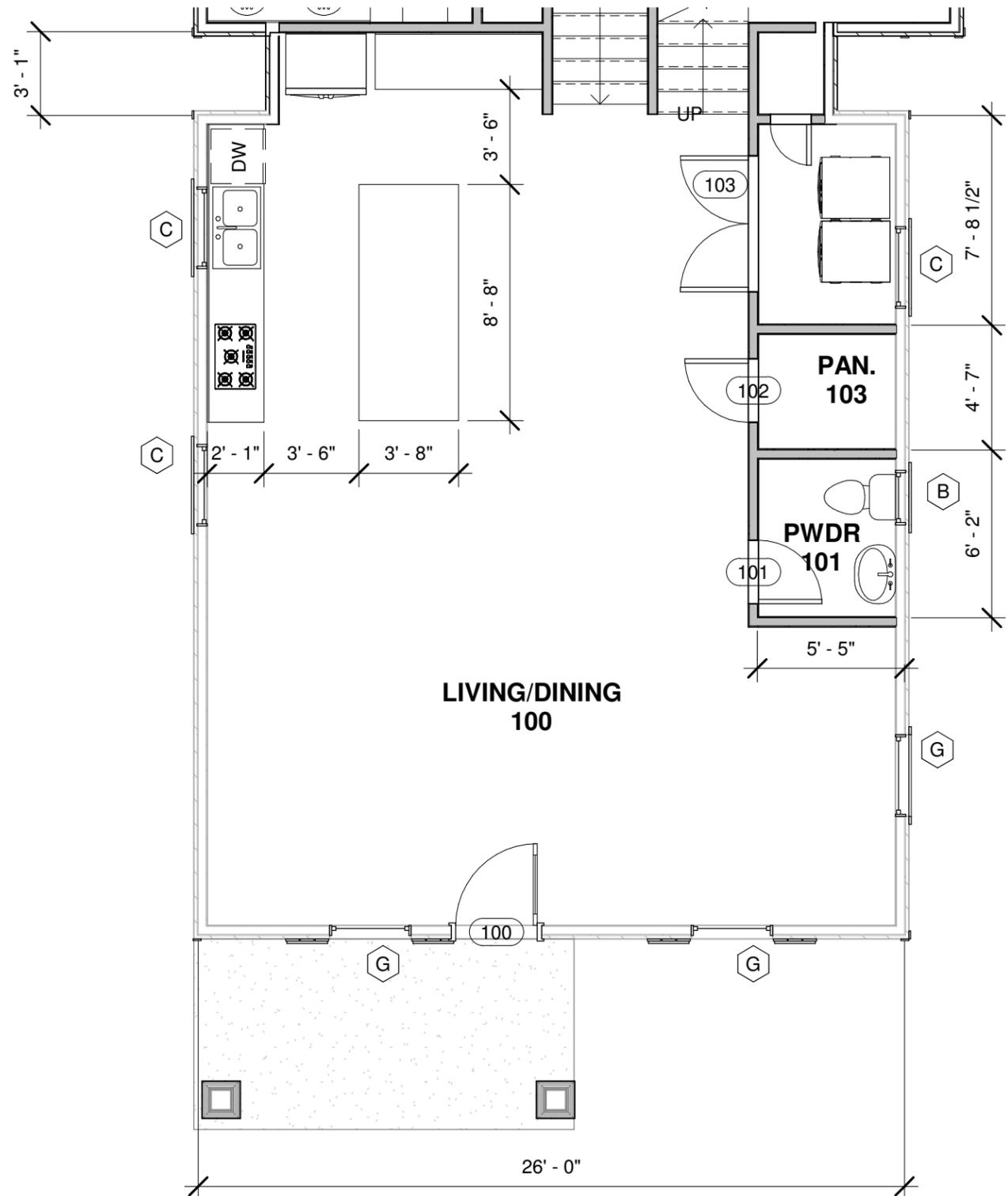


**MHZC INSPECTIONS & FINAL APPROVALS
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1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

ADD LOWER LEVEL

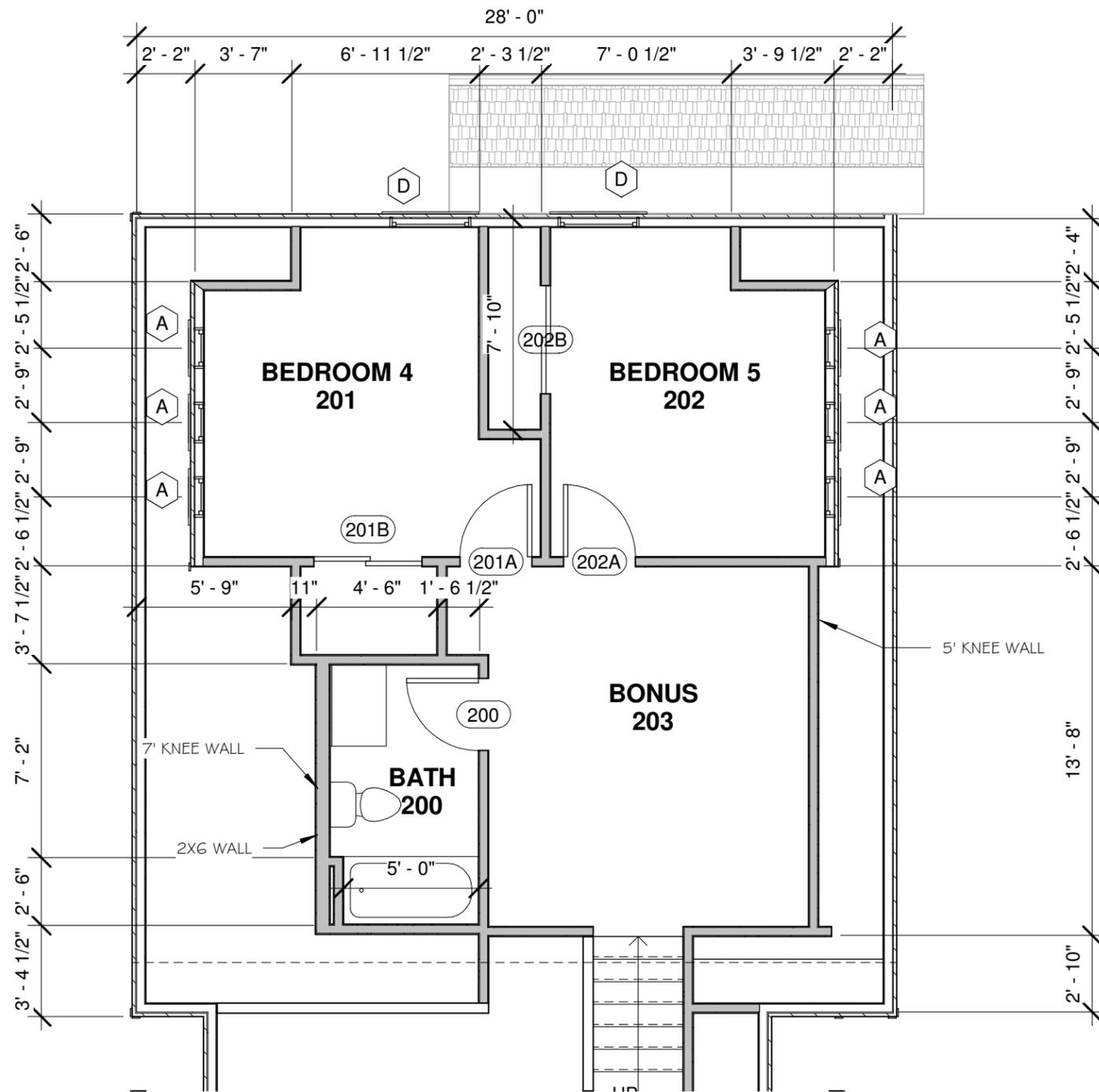


MHZC INSPECTIONS & FINAL APPROVALS
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1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

MAIN LEVEL



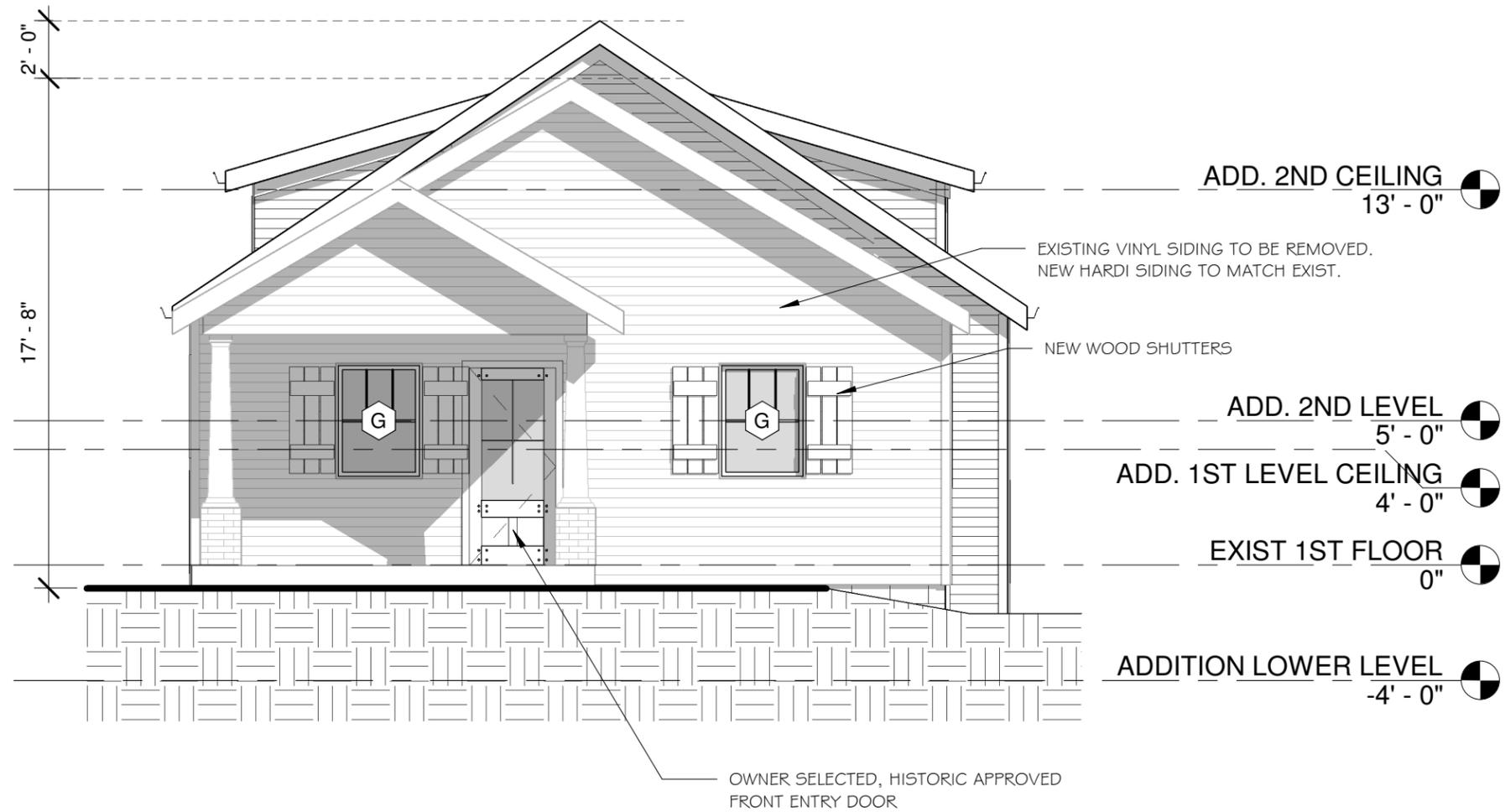
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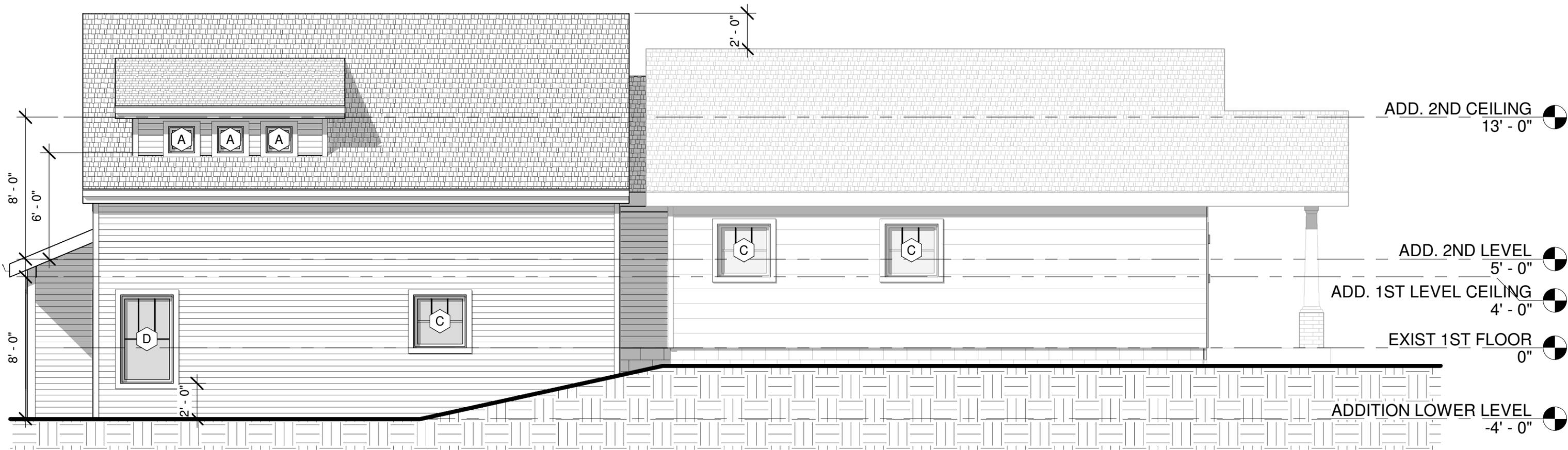
ADD UPPER LEVEL

REVISED DRAWINGS JAN 2020



1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

FRONT ELEVATION



1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

LEFT ELEVATION



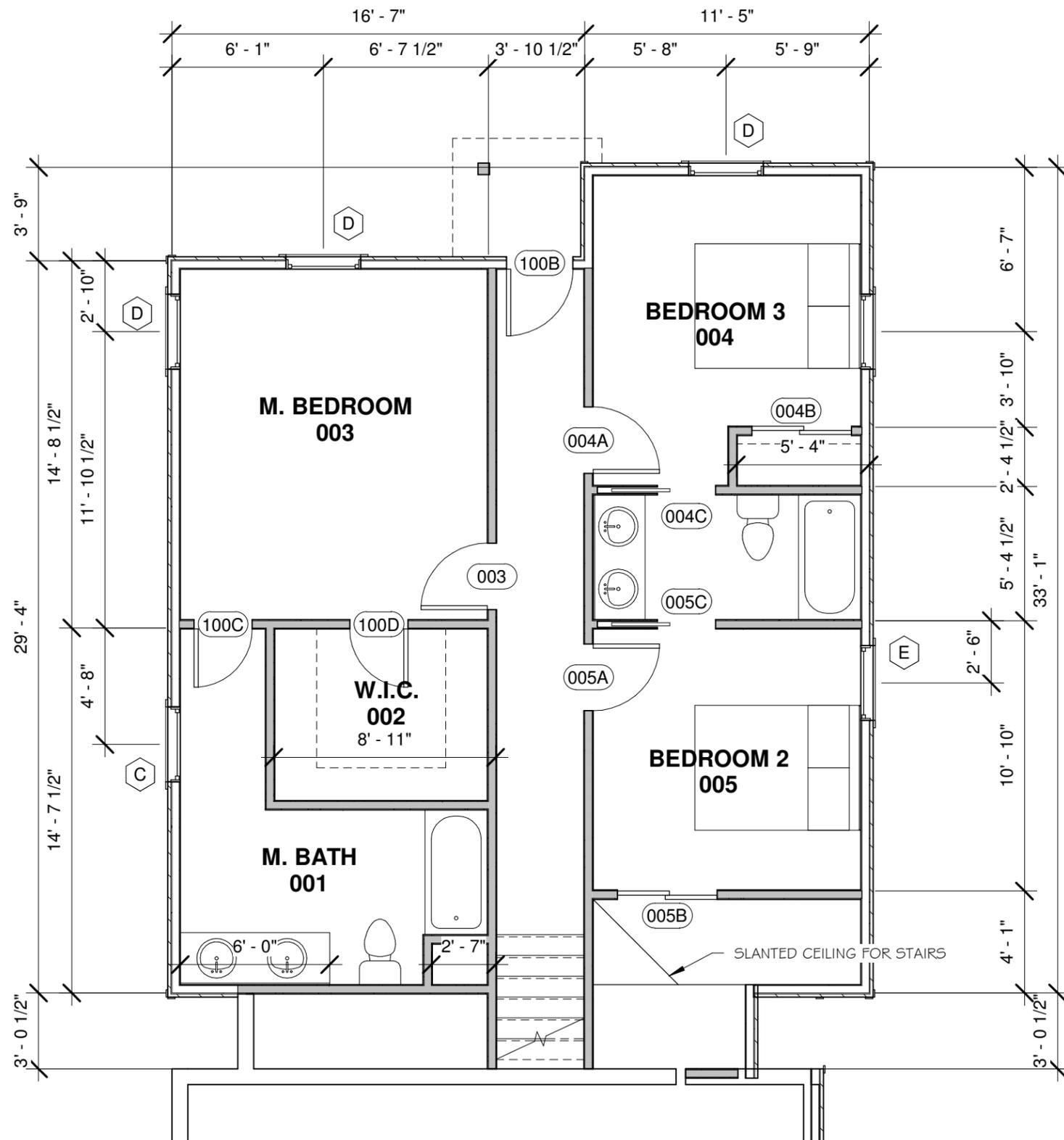
1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

RIGHT ELEVATION



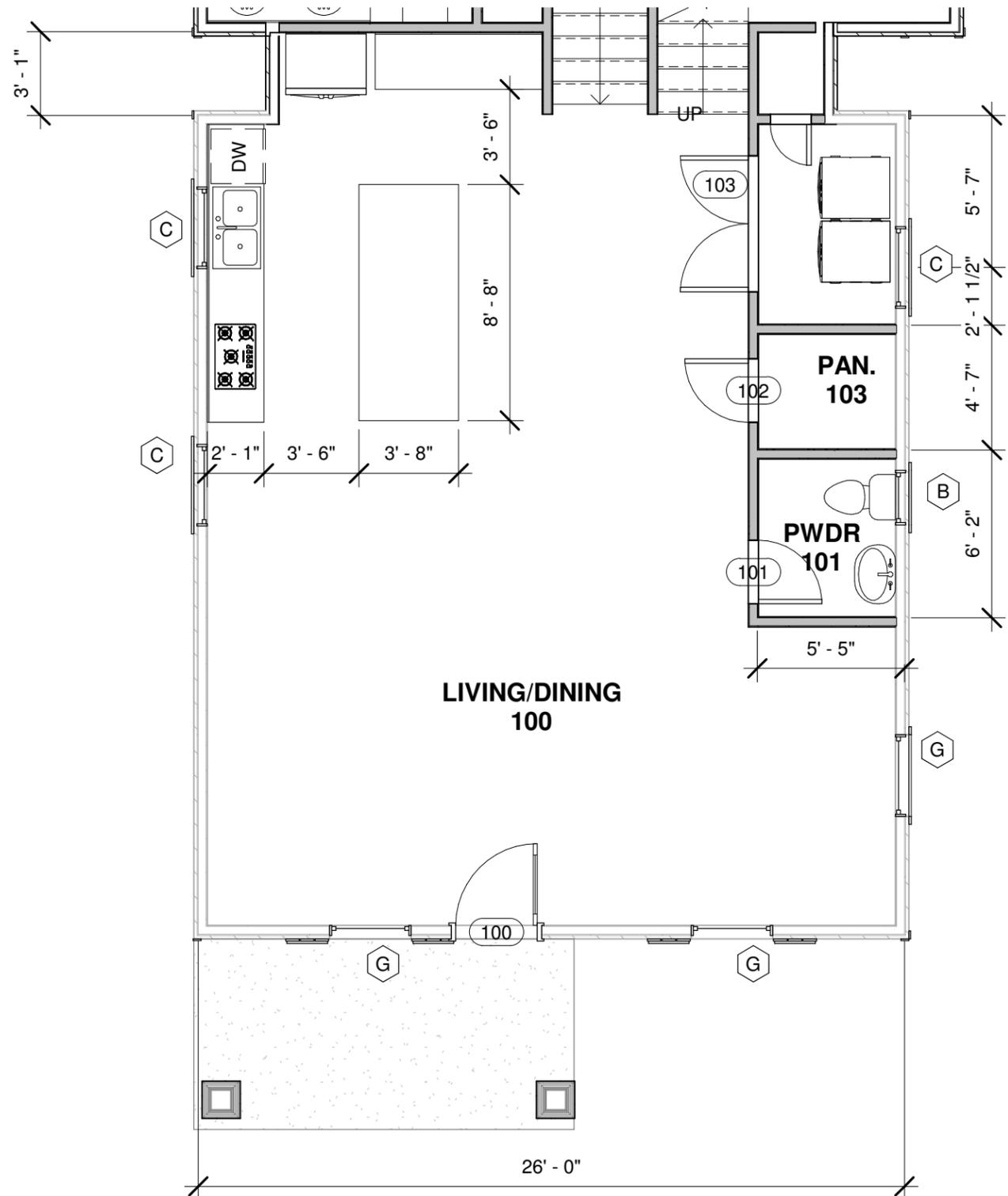
1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

REAR ELEVATION



1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

ADD LOWER LEVEL



1404 N. 14TH ST. ADDITION

MAIN LEVEL

