

JOHN COOPER
MAYOR



METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

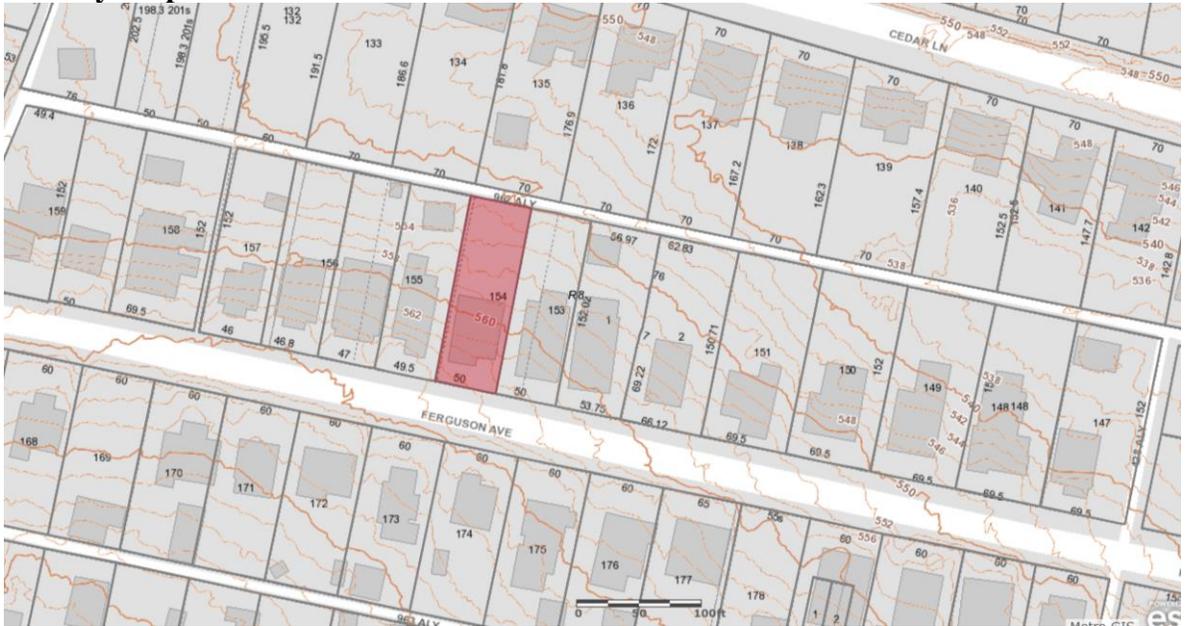
Metropolitan Historic Zoning Commission
Sunnyside in Sevier Park
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tennessee 37204
Telephone: (615) 862-7970
Fax: (615) 862-7974

STAFF RECOMMENDATION
1514 Ferguson Avenue
February 19, 2020

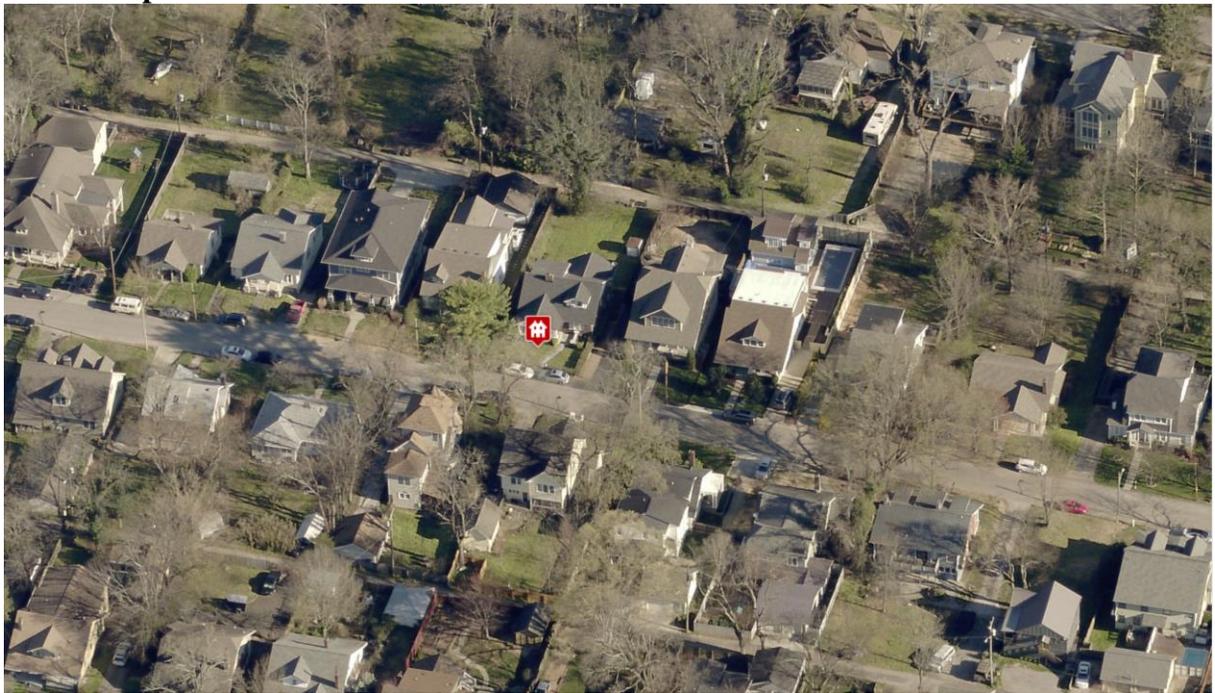
Application: New Construction-Addition
District: Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay
Council District: 18
Base Zoning: R8
Map and Parcel Number: 11708012500
Applicant: Lauren Williams
Project Lead: Melissa Baldock, Melissa.baldock@nashville.gov

<p>Description of Project: The applicant proposes a rear addition with a ridge raise and an attached garage at the basement level.</p> <p>Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends approval of the addition with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of windows and doors prior to purchase and installation;2. The HVAC be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house; and3. Staff approve the roof color and masonry color, dimensions and texture. <p>With these conditions, staff finds that the proposed addition meets Sections II.B. of the Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay design guidelines.</p>	<p>Attachments A: Site Plan C: Elevations</p>
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Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



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

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.*

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

Placement

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

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

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

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

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

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

No matter its use, not be larger than the existing house, not including non-historic additions, in order to achieve compatibility in scale. This will allow for the retention of small and medium size homes in the neighborhood. The diversity of housing type and size is a character defining feature of the historic districts.

- Additions which are essentially a house-behind-a-house with a long narrow connector are not appropriate, as the form does not exist historically. Short or minimal connections that do not require the removal of the entire back wall of a historic building are preferred.*
- Generally be shorter and thinner than the existing building. Exceptions may be made when unusual constraints make these parameters unreasonable, such as:*

- An extreme grade change
- Atypical lot parcel shape or size

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

When an addition needs to be taller:

Whenever possible, additions should not be taller than the historic building; however, when a taller addition is the only option, additions to single story structures may rise as high as 4' above the shadow line of the existing building at a distance of 40' from the front edge of the existing building. In this instance, the side walls and roof of the addition must set in as is typical for all additions. The portion of the roof that can be seen should have a hipped, side gable or clipped gable roof to help decrease the visual mass of the addition.

When an addition needs to be wider:

Rear additions that are wider than an existing historic building may be appropriate when the building is narrower than 30' or shifted to one side of the lot. In these instances, a structural alcove or channel must separate the existing building from the new addition. The structural alcove should sit in a minimum of 1' and be at least twice as long as it is deep.

In addition, a rear addition that is wider should not wrap the rear corner.

Ridge raises

Ridge raises are most appropriate for one-story, side-gable buildings, (without clipped gables) and that require more finished height in the attic. The purpose of a ridge raise is to allow for conditioned space in the attic and to discourage large rear or side additions. The raised portion must sit in a minimum of 2' from each side wall and can be raised no more than 2' of total vertical height within the same plane as the front roof slope.

Sunrooms

Metal framed sunrooms, as a modern interpretation of early green houses, are appropriate if they are mostly glass or use appropriate cladding material for the district, are located at the rear in a minimally visible location, are minimally attached to the existing structure, and follow all other design guidelines for additions.

Foundation

Foundation walls should set in from the existing foundation at the back edge of the existing structure by one foot for each story or half story. Exception: When an addition is a small one-room deep (12' deep or less) addition that spans the width of the structure, and the existing structure is masonry with the addition to be wood (or appropriate substitute siding). The change in material from masonry to wood allows for a minimum of a four inch (4") inset.

Foundation height should match or be lower than the existing structure.

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

Roof

The height of the addition's roof and eaves must be less than or equal to the existing structure.

Visually evident roof slopes should match the roof slopes of the existing structure, and roof planes should set in accordingly for rear additions.

Skylights should not be located on the front-facing slope of the roof. Skylights should be flat (no bubble lenses) with a low profile (no more than six inches tall) and only be installed behind the midpoint of the building).

Rear & Side Dormers

Dormer additions are appropriate for some historic buildings as they are a traditional way of adding ventilation and light to upper stories.

The addition of a dormer that would require the removal of historic features such as an existing dormer,

chimneys, cupolas or decorative feature is not appropriate.

Rear dormers should be inset from the side walls of the building by a minimum of two feet. The top of a rear dormer may attach just below the ridge of the main roof or lower.

Side dormers should be compatible with the scale and design of the building. Generally, this can be accomplished with the following:

- New dormers should be similar in design and scale to an existing dormer on the building.*
- New dormers should be similar in design and scale to an existing dormer on another historic building that is similar in style and massing.*
- The number of dormers and their location and size should be appropriate to the style and design of the building. Sometimes dormer locations relate to the openings below. The symmetry or lack of symmetry within a building design should be used as a guide when placing dormers.*
- Dormers should not be added to secondary roof planes.*
- Eave depth on a dormer should not exceed the eave depth on the main roof.*
- The roof form of the dormer should match the roof form of the building or be appropriate for the style.*
- The roof pitch of the dormer should generally match the roof pitch of the building.*
- The ridge of a side dormer should be at least 2' below the ridge of the existing building; the cheeks should be inset at least 2' from the wall below or adjacent valley; and the front wall of the gable should setback a minimum of 2' from the wall below. (These minimum insets will likely be greater than 2' when following the guidelines for appropriate scale.)*
- Dormers should generally be fully glazed and aprons below the window should be minimal.*
- The exterior material cladding of side dormers should match the primary or secondary material of the main building.*

Side Additions

b. When a lot exceeds 60 feet or the standard lot width on the block, it may be appropriate to add a side addition to a historic structure. The addition should set back from the face of the historic structure and should be subservient in height, width and massing to the historic structure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Connections should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove

significant amounts of rear wall material.

f. Additions should follow the guidelines for new construction.

Background: 1514 Ferguson is a c. 1930 Brick bungalow that contributes to the historic character of the Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay (Figures 1 – 2).



Figures 1 & 2 show 1514 Ferguson.

Analysis and Findings: The applicant proposes a rear addition with a ridge raise and an attached garage at the basement level.

Height & Scale: The proposed addition includes a two-foot (2') ridge raise that is inset two feet (2') on each side, which meets the design guidelines. The addition is therefore two feet (2') taller than the historic house, but its ridge and foundation heights match those of the historic house. Because of the steep slope of the lot from front to back, the addition includes a basement-level garage, facing the rear, which meets the design guidelines.

The addition is inset two feet, eight inches (2'8") at the back corners of the house on the ground floor for a depth of eight feet (8'). After the inset, on the ground floor, the addition steps back out to line up with the side walls of the historic house. The addition is inset two feet (2') for its entire depth on the second story. The addition will add approximately one thousand, three hundred and eighty-one square feet (1,381) to the house, which has a footprint of approximately one thousand, six hundred, and seventy-two square feet (1672 sq. ft.).

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

Location & Removability: The location of the addition at the rear of the existing building is in accordance with the design guidelines. The addition is inset appropriately on all levels, and the ridge raise is inset two feet (2') so that the original roof line can still be discerned. The addition is designed so that if the addition were to be removed in the future, the historic character of the house would still be intact.

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

Design: The addition is located entirely at the rear, which meets the design guidelines. The addition's change in materials, inset, and separate roof form help to distinguish it from the historic house and read as an addition to the house. At the same time, its scale, materials, roof form, and fenestration pattern are all compatible with the historic character of the existing house. The addition is designed so that if the addition were to be removed in the future, the historic character of the house would still be intact.

Staff finds that the proposed addition 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. It will be a minimum of seven feet, three inches (7'3") from the right-side property line and seven feet, six inches (7'6") from the left side property line. It will be approximately thirty feet (30') from the rear property line. Because the addition is no wider than the historic house, it will not affect the rhythm of spacing of houses along Ferguson Avenue.

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

Materials:

	Proposed	Color/Texture/Make/Manufacturer	Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood	Requires Additional Review
Foundation	Concrete Block	Split Face	Yes	No
Cladding	5" cement fiberboard lap siding	Smooth	Yes	No
Roofing	Architectural Shingles	Unknown	Yes	Yes
Trim	Cement Fiberboard	Smooth faced	Yes	No
Rear Porch Posts	Wood	Typical	Yes	No

Windows	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Side/rear doors	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	Yes
Driveway	Concrete	Typical	Yes	No
Fence/wall	n/a	n/a	n/a	

With staff’s final approval of all material choices, including roof shingle color and texture and all windows and doors, staff finds that the 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 form. The addition includes a two-foot (‘2) ridge raise, which is inset two feet (2’) from the side walls of the. This meets the design guidelines. The addition’s primary roof form is a gable with a 6/12 pitch. The ride raise includes a shed dormer with a 2/12 pitch. Staff finds that these roof forms are appropriate.

Staff finds that the proposed roof forms meet Sections II.B.1.e. and II.B.2. of the design guidelines.

Proportion and Rhythm of Openings: No changes to the window and door openings on the existing house were indicated on the plans. The windows on the proposed addition are all generally twice as tall as they are wide, thereby meeting the historic proportions of openings.

Staff finds the project’s proportion and rhythm of openings to meet Sections II.B.1.g. and II.B.2. of the design guidelines.

Appurtenances & Utilities: No changes to the site’s appurtenances were indicated on the drawings. The location of the HVAC and other utilities was also not noted. Staff asks that the HVAC be located on the rear façade, or on a side façade beyond the midpoint of the house.

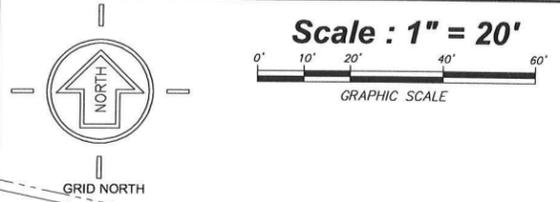
Outbuildings: The addition includes an attached garage that is located fully at the basement level. Because the garage is located at the basement level, it is located towards the back where outbuildings were typically located, and its garage doors face the alley, staff finds that the attached garage meets the design guidelines.

Staff finds that the proposed attached garage meets Section II.B.1.i of the design guidelines.

Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends approval of the addition with the following conditions:

1. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of windows and doors prior to purchase and installation;
2. The HVAC be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house; and
3. Staff approve the roof color and masonry color, dimensions and texture.

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

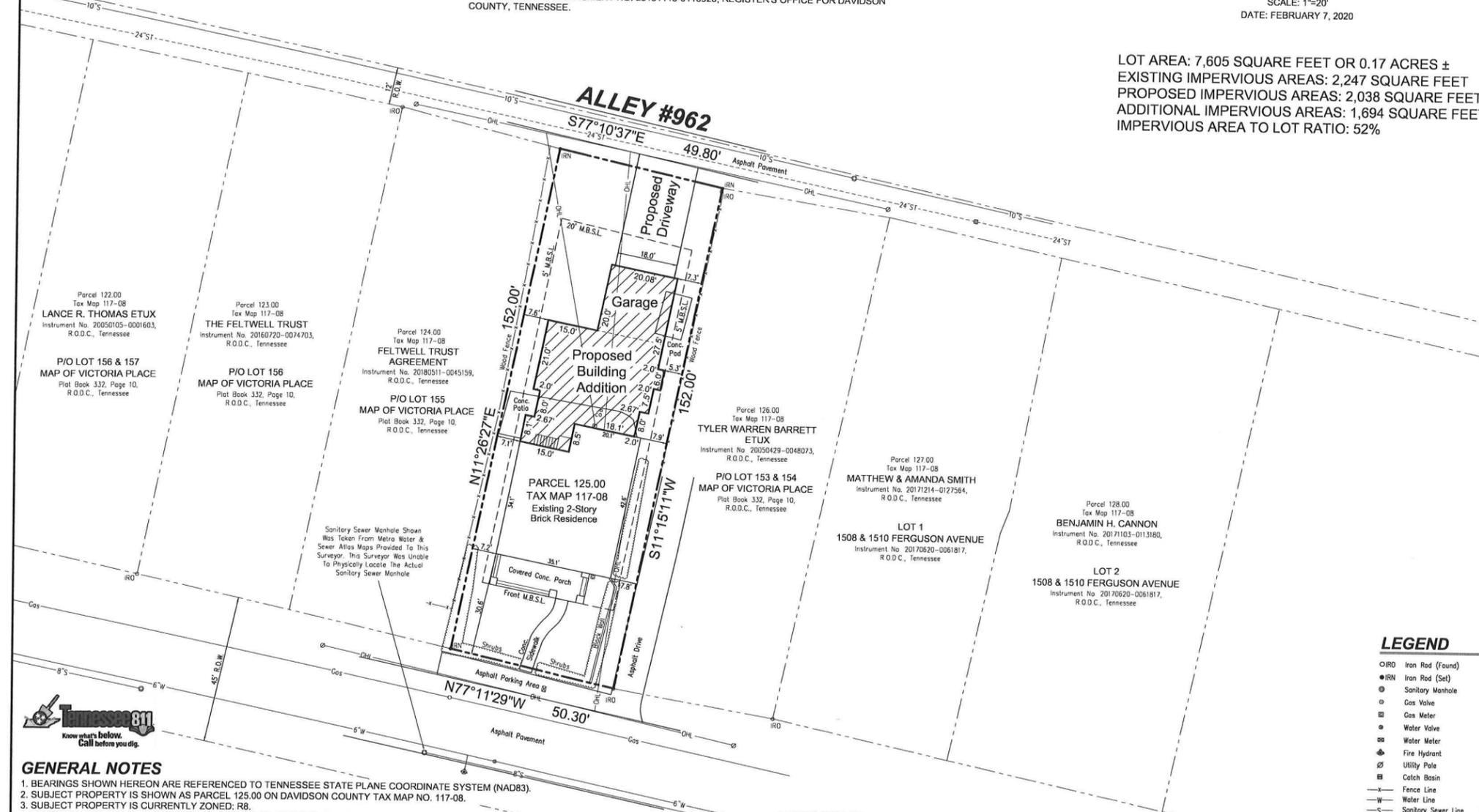


PLAT REFERENCE
 LAND IN DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, BEING THE EASTERLY 10.5 FEET OF LOT NO. 155 AND THE WESTERLY 39.8 FEET OF LOT NO. 154 ON THE MAP OF VICTORIA PLACE, OF RECORD IN BOOK 332, PAGE 10, REGISTER'S OFFICE FOR DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, TO WHICH PLAT REFERENCE IS HEREBY MADE FOR A MORE COMPLETE DESCRIPTION.

DEED REFERENCE
 BEING THE SAME PROPERTY CONVEYED TO FERGUSON AVE DEVELOPMENT, LLC, A TENNESSEE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY BY WARRANTY DEED FROM DOROTHY NELSON AND MICHAEL NELSON AND JAMES WOOD AND MILLICENT ELAINE WOOD AND WILLIE RHYNES AND CATHERINE RHYNES AS OF RECORD IN INSTRUMENT NO. 20191113-0116920, REGISTER'S OFFICE FOR DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

SITE PLAN
"PROPOSED BUILDING ADDITION"
 FERGUSON AVE DEVELOPMENT, LLC PROPERTY
 1514 FERGUSON AVENUE
 CITY OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
 DAVIDSON COUNTY
 18TH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT
 SCALE: 1"=20'
 DATE: FEBRUARY 7, 2020

LOT AREA: 7,605 SQUARE FEET OR 0.17 ACRES ±
 EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREAS: 2,247 SQUARE FEET
 PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREAS: 2,038 SQUARE FEET
 ADDITIONAL IMPERVIOUS AREAS: 1,694 SQUARE FEET
 IMPERVIOUS AREA TO LOT RATIO: 52%



GENERAL NOTES

1. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE REFERENCED TO TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (NAD83).
2. SUBJECT PROPERTY IS SHOWN AS PARCEL 125.00 ON DAVIDSON COUNTY TAX MAP NO. 117-08.
3. SUBJECT PROPERTY IS CURRENTLY ZONED: RB.
4. THIS SURVEYOR HAS NOT PHYSICALLY LOCATED ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. ABOVE GRADE AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON WERE TAKEN FROM VISIBLE APPURTENANCES AT THE SITE, PUBLIC RECORDS AND/OR MAPS PREPARED BY OTHERS. THIS SURVEYOR MAKES NO GUARANTEE THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN, COMPRISE ALL SUCH UTILITIES IN THE AREA, EITHER IN SERVICE OR ABANDONED. THE SURVEYOR FURTHER DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE IN THE EXACT LOCATION AS INDICATED. THEREFORE, RELIANCE UPON THE TYPE, SIZE AND LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOULD BE DONE SO WITH THIS CIRCUMSTANCE CONSIDERED. DETAILED VERIFICATION OF EXISTENCE, LOCATION AND DEPTH SHOULD ALSO BE MADE PRIOR TO ANY DECISION RELATIVE THERETO IS MADE. AVAILABILITY AND COST OF SERVICE SHOULD BE CONFIRMED WITH THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY. TENNESSEE ONE CALL 1-800-351-1111 OR 1-615-366-1987.
5. BY GRAPHIC PLOTTING AND SCALED MAP LOCATION ONLY, THIS PROPERTY IS NOT WITHIN AN AREA OF FLOOD INUNDATION AS DESIGNATED BY CURRENT FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY MAPS WHICH MAKE UP A PART OF THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION REPORT AS SHOWN ON F.E.M.A. MAP NUMBER 47037C 0356 H, WHICH BEARS AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF APRIL 5, 2017.
6. THIS SURVEYOR HAS NOT BEEN FURNISHED WITH A TITLE REPORT, THEREFORE, THIS SURVEY IS SUBJECT TO THE FINDINGS OF AN ACCURATE TITLE SEARCH.

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A CATEGORY 1 SURVEY AND THE SURVEY WAS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR SURVEYORS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE AND THE UNADJUSTED ERROR OF CLOSURE IS AT LEAST 1:10,000.

SIGNED: 
 JAMES S. JTA
 T.N.R.S. # 2287
 TENNESSEE NO. 2287

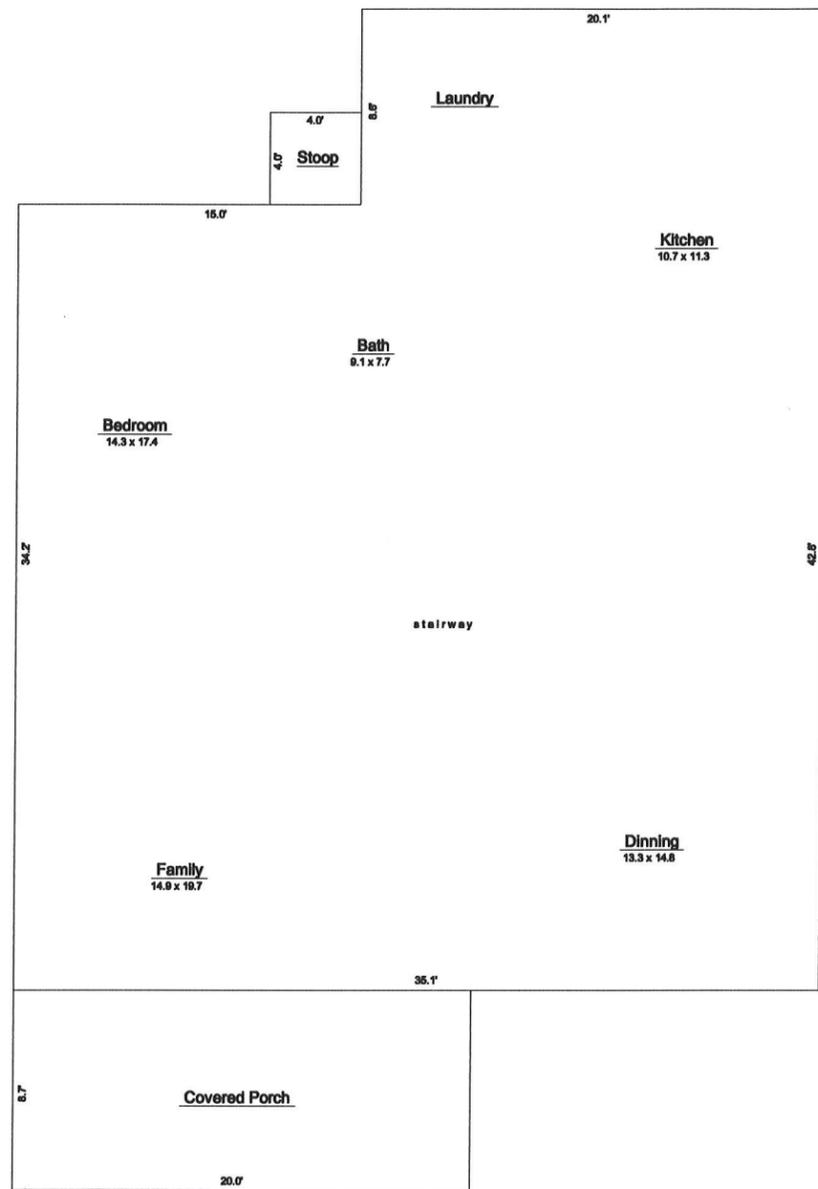
LEGEND

- IRO Iron Rod (Found)
- IRN Iron Rod (Set)
- Sanitary Manhole
- Gas Valve
- Gas Meter
- Water Valve
- Water Meter
- Fire Hydrant
- Utility Pole
- Catch Basin
- x- Fence Line
- w- Water Line
- s- Sanitary Sewer Line
- g- Gas Line
- st- Storm Line
- ohl- Overhead Utility Line

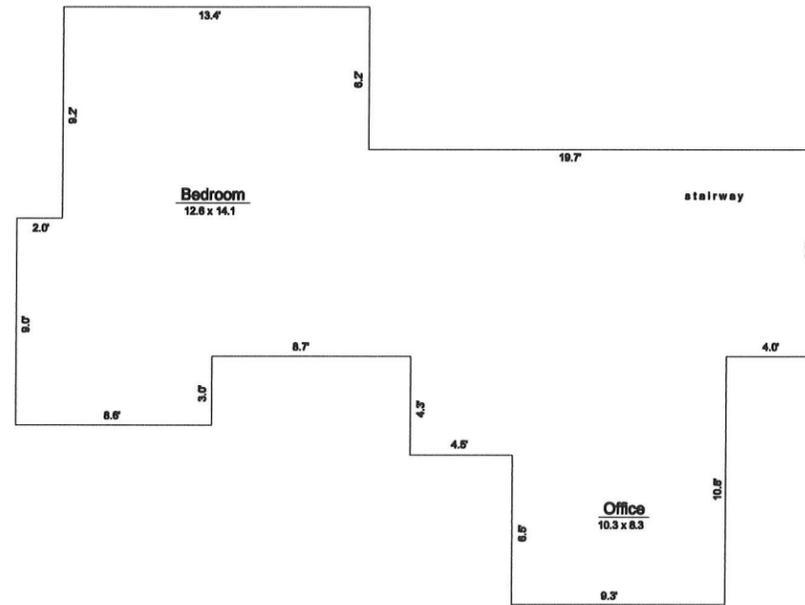
Prepared By:

JTA
 LAND SURVEYING, INC.
 2603 Elm Hill Pike, Suite K - Nashville, TN, 37214
 Phone: 615-490-6920

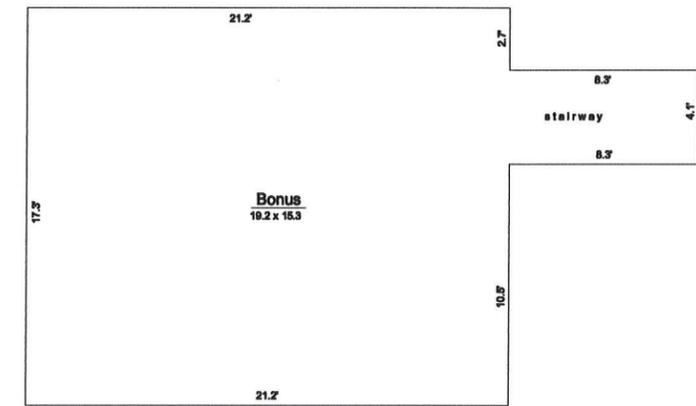
Job Number: 2019-687



FIRST FLOOR DIMENSIONS



SECOND FLOOR DIMENSIONS



FINISHED BASEMENT DIMENSION



1500 Parkview Drive, Unit 1118 - Charleston, South Carolina - 29414

Original House Dims
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
1514 Ferguson Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee

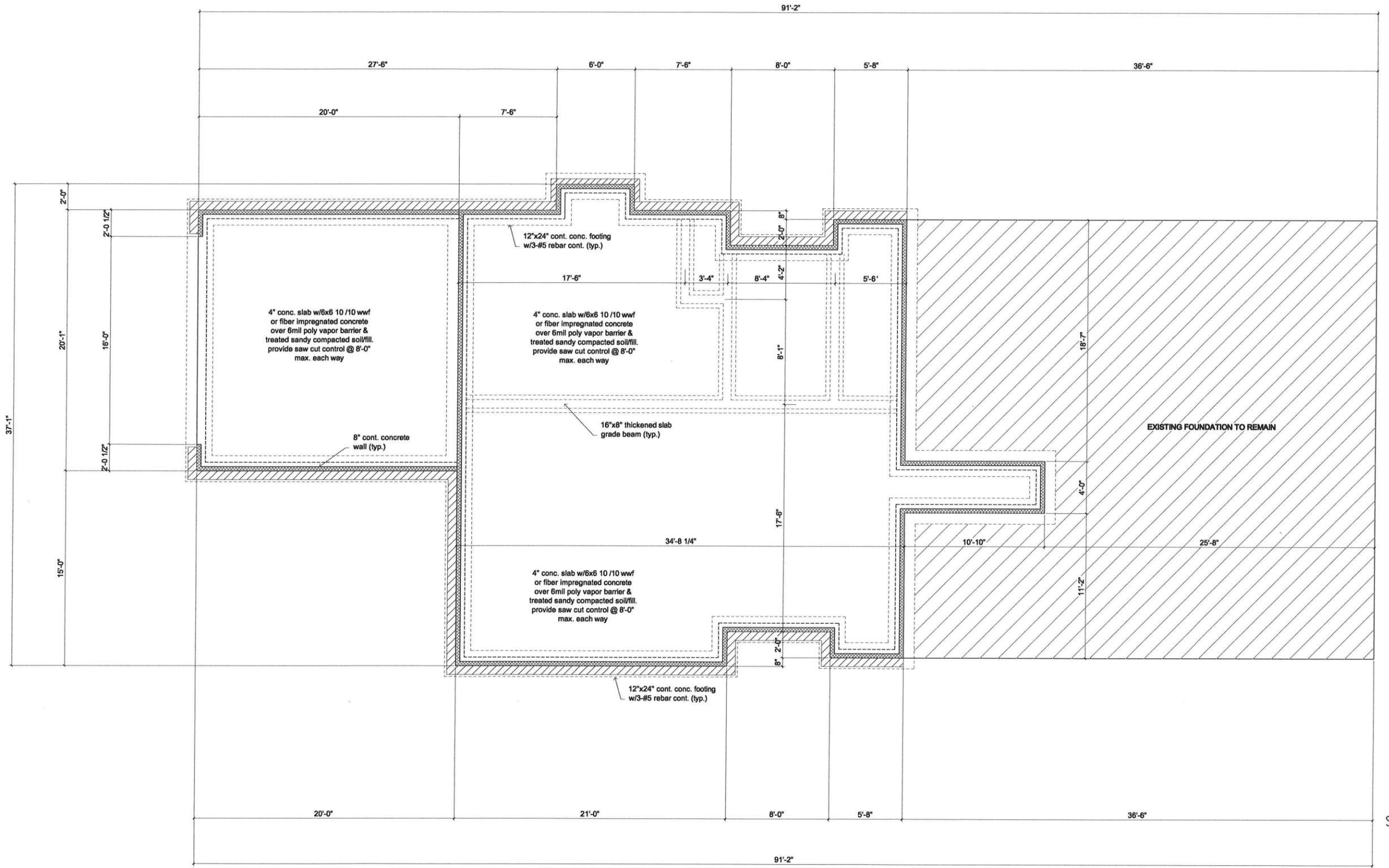
Date: January 2020

Sheet

1a

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