



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

STAFF RECOMMENDATION
2410 9th Avenue South
May 20, 2020

Application: New Construction—Addition and DADU; Partial Demolition.
District: Waverly-Belmont Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay
Council District: 07
Base Zoning: R8
Map and Parcel Number: 11801038400
Applicant: Lauren Williams
Project Lead: Melissa Baldock, melissa.baldock@nashville.gov

Description of Project: Applicant proposes a rear addition to an historic house, a new front porch, and a detached accessory dwelling unit (DADU). The applicant plans to remove the existing, non-contributing front porch and the non-historic stone on the front façade, which is considered partial demolition.

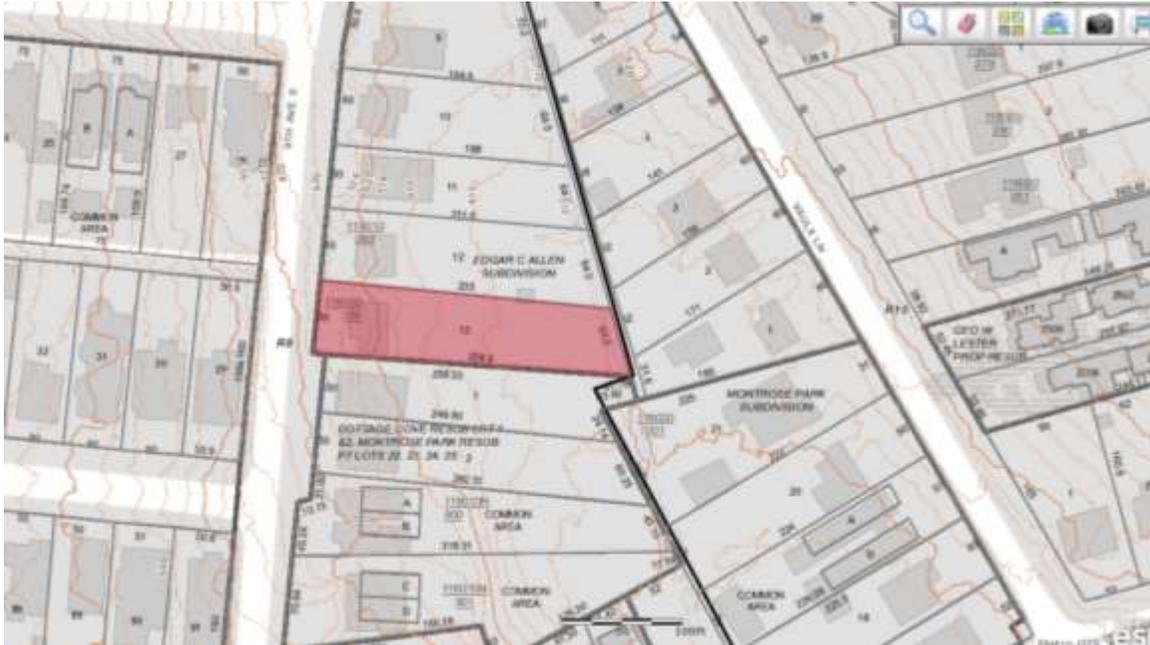
Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends approval of the project with the following conditions:

1. There be a minimum of twenty feet (20') between the back of the house/addition and the outbuilding/DADU;
2. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of windows and doors prior to purchase and installation;
3. Staff approve the roof color, dimensions and texture;
4. Staff approve the front porch floor material; and
5. The HVAC shall be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house.

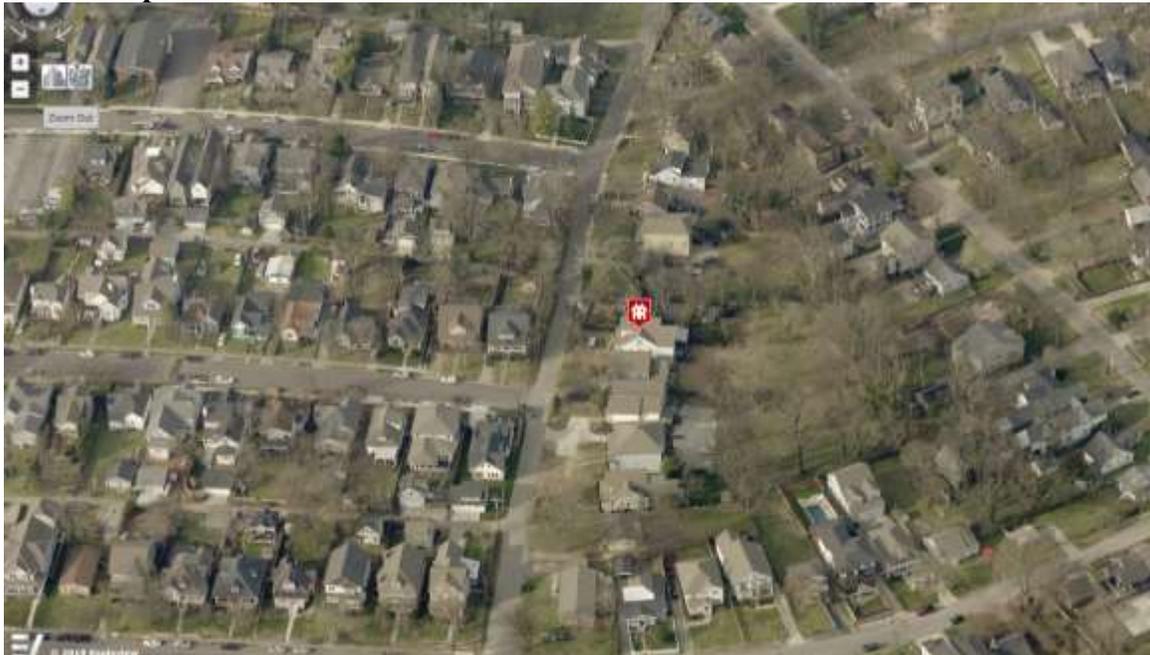
With these conditions, staff finds that the addition and DADU to meet Sections III., IV., and V. of the Waverly-Belmont Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay.

Attachments
A: Site Plan
B: Elevations

Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



Applicable Design Guidelines:

III. New Construction

A. Height

1. 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. Where there is little historic context, existing construction may be used for context. Generally, a building should not exceed one and one-half stories.

B. Scale

1. 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.

C. Setback and Rhythm of Spacing

1. 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.
2. The Commission has the ability to determine appropriate building setbacks 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

3. In most cases, an infill duplex for property that is zoned for duplexes 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 depth 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

1. 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.
 - a. Inappropriate materials include vinyl and aluminum, T-1-11- type building panels, "permastone", and E.F.I.S. Stud wall lumber and embossed wood grain are prohibited.
 - b. Appropriate materials include: pre-cast stone for foundations, composite materials for trim and decking, cement fiberboard shingle, lap or panel siding.
 - Lap siding, should be smooth and not stamped or embossed and have a maximum of a 5" reveal.
 - 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.
 - Stone or brick foundations should be of a compatible color and texture to historic foundations.
 - When different materials are used, it is most appropriate to have the change happen at floor lines.
 - Foundation lines should be visually distinct from the predominant exterior wall material. This is typically accomplished with a change in material.
 - Clapboard sided chimneys are generally not appropriate. Masonry or stucco is appropriate for chimneys.
 - Texture and tooling of mortar on new construction should be similar to historic examples.
 - Generally front doors should be 1/2 to full-light. Faux leaded glass is inappropriate.
2. Asphalt shingle and metal are appropriate roof materials for most buildings.

Generally, roofing should NOT have: strong simulated shadows in the granule colors which results in a rough, pitted appearance; 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; or uneven or sculpted bottom edges that emphasize tab width or edges, unless matching the original roof or a dominant historic example.

E. Roof Shape

1. 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. Common roof forms in the neighborhood include side, front and cross gabled, hipped and pyramidal. Typically roof pitches are between 6/12 and 12/12. Roof pitches for porch roofs are typically less steep, approximately in the 3-4/12 range.
2. Small roof dormers are typical throughout the district. Wall dormers are only appropriate on the rear, as no examples are found historically in the neighborhood.

F. Orientation

1. The orientation of a new building's front facade shall be visually consistent with surrounding historic buildings.
2. Primary entrances are an important component of most of the historic buildings in the neighborhood and include partial- or full-width porches attached to the main body of the house. 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.
3. Porches should be a minimum of 6' deep, have porch racks that are 1'-3' tall and have posts that include bases and capitals. Front, side, wrap-around and cutaway porches are appropriate. Porches are not always necessary and entrances may also be defined by simple hoods or recessed entrances.

4. 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. 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. Front yard parking or driveways which end at the front of the house are not consistent with the character of the historic neighborhoods.
5. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Four inch (nominal) casings are required around doors, windows and vents on non-masonry buildings. Trim should be thick enough to extend beyond the clapboard. Double or triple windows should have a 4" to 6" mullion in between. Brick molding is required around doors, windows and vents within masonry walls but is not appropriate on non-masonry buildings.

H. Outbuildings

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

- a. *On lots less than 10,000 square feet, the footprint of a DADU or outbuilding shall not exceed seven 750 feet or fifty percent of the first floor area of the principal structure, whichever is less.*
- b. *On lots 10,000 square feet or greater, the footprint of a DADU or outbuilding shall not exceed 1000*

square feet.

- c. *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.*
2. Historically, outbuildings were utilitarian in character. High-style accessory structures are generally not appropriate for Waverly-Belmont.
 3. Roof
 - a. Generally, the eaves and roof ridge of any new accessory structure should not be higher than those of the existing primary building. In Waverly-Belmont, historic accessory buildings were between 8' and 14' tall.
 - b. Roof slopes on simple, utilitarian buildings do not have to match the roof slopes of the main structure, but must maintain at least a 4/12 pitch.
 - c. The front face of any street-facing dormer should sit back at least 2' from the wall of the floor below.
 - d. *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'. (The width of the dormer shall be measured side-wall to side-wall and the roof plane from eave to eave.)*
 4. Windows and Doors
 - a. Publicly visible windows should be appropriate to the style of the house.
 - b. Publicly visible pedestrian doors must either be appropriate for the style of house to which the outbuilding relates or be flat with no panels.
 - c. Metal overhead doors are acceptable on garages when they are simple and devoid of overly decorative elements typical on high-style wooden doors.
 - d. 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.
 - e. Decorative raised panels on publicly visible garage doors are generally not appropriate.
 5. Siding and Trim
 - a. Weatherboard, and board-and-batten are typical siding materials.
 - b. Outbuildings with weatherboard siding typically have wide cornerboards and window and door casings (trim).
 - c. Four inch (4" nominal) corner-boards are required at the face of each exposed corner for non-masonry structures.
 - d. Stud wall lumber and embossed wood grain are prohibited.
 - e. Four inch (4" nominal) casings are required around doors, windows, and vents within clapboard walls. Trim should be thick enough to extend beyond the clapboard. Double or triple windows should have a 4" to 6" mullion in between. Brick molding is required around doors, windows, and vents within masonry walls but is not appropriate on non-masonry clad buildings.
 6. Outbuildings should be situated on a lot as is historically typical for surrounding historic outbuildings.
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Generally, attached garages are not appropriate.

Setbacks & Site Requirements.

- d. *There should be a minimum separation of 20' between the principal structure and the DADU or outbuilding.*
- e. *Outbuilding may be as close as 3' to the rear property line if there are no garage doors facing the*

rear property line or they may be as close as 5' if there are garage doors facing the rear property line. (Appropriate setbacks approved by Commission on 6/21/17 and notes in Rules of Order and Procedure.)

- f. 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.
- g. 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.

- h. 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.
- i. On lots with alley access, any additional access shall be from the alley and no new curb cuts shall be provided from public streets.
- J. Parking accessed from any public street shall be limited to one driveway for the lot with a maximum width of twelve feet.

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

- a. The lot area on which a DADU is placed shall comply with Table 17.12.020A.
- b. The DADU may not exceed the maximums outlined previously for outbuildings.
- c. No additional accessory structure shall exceed two hundred square feet when there is a DADU on the lot.
- d. A DADU is not allowed if the maximum number of dwelling units permitted for the lot has been met or the lot has been subdivided since August 15, 1984.

Ownership.

- e. No more than one DADU shall be permitted on a single lot in conjunction with the principal structure.
- f. The DADU cannot be divided from the property ownership of the principal dwelling.
- g. The DADU shall be owned by the same person as the principal structure and one of the two dwellings shall be owner-occupied.
- h. 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.

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

I. Utilities

- 1. Utility connections such as gas meters, electric meters, phone, cable, and HVAC condenser units should be located so as to minimize their visibility from the street.
- 2. Generally, utility connections should be placed no closer to the street than the mid-point of the structure. Power lines should be placed underground if they are carried from the street and not from the rear or an alley.

J. Public Spaces

- 1. 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.

2. Generally, mailboxes should be attached to the front wall of the house or a porch post. In most cases, street-side mailboxes are inappropriate.

IV. Additions

A. Location

1. Generally, an addition should be situated at the rear of a building in such a way that it will not disturb either front or side facades. Additions should be physically distinguished from the historic building and generally fit within the shadow line of the existing building.
 - a. Connections to additions should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove significant amounts of rear wall material.
 - b. Generally rear additions should inset one foot, for each story, from the side wall.
2. When a lot width exceeds 60 feet or the standard lot width on the block, it may be appropriate to add a side addition to a historic structure.
 - a. The addition should sit 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. To deemphasize a side addition, the roofing form should generally be a hip or side-gable roof form.

B. Massing

1. In order to assure that an addition has achieved proper scale, the addition 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 or an 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 higher and extend wider.
 - a. *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 ridge 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.
 - b. *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.
A rear addition that is wider should not wrap the rear corner. It should only extend from the addition itself and not the historic building.
2. 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.
3. 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.

4. When an addition ties into the existing roof, it should be at least 6" below the existing ridge.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The height of the addition's roof and eaves must be less than or equal to the existing structure.
8. Visually evident roof slopes should match the roof slopes of the existing structure, and roof planes should set in accordingly for rear additions.

C. Roof Additions: Dormers, Skylights & Solar Panels

1. 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.
 - a. Rear dormers should be inset from the side walls of the building by a minimum of 2'. The top of a rear dormer may attach just below the ridge of the main roof or lower.
 - b. 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.
 - If there are no existing dormers, 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 the width of roof dormers 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.
2. 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).
3. Solar panels should be located at the rear of the building, unless this location does not provide enough sunlight. Solar panels should generally not be located towards the front of a historic building unless this is the only workable location.

- D. The creation of an addition through enclosure of a front porch is not appropriate. The creation of an addition through the enclosure of a side porch may be appropriate if the addition is constructed in such a way that original form and openings on the porch remain visible and undisturbed.
- E. 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.
- F. A new addition should be constructed in such a manner that if the addition were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original structure would be unimpaired. Connections should, as much as possible, use existing window and door openings rather than remove significant amounts of rear wall material.
- G. Additions should follow the guidelines for new construction.

V. Demolition

B. GUIDELINES

1. Demolition is not appropriate

- a. if a building, or major portion of a building, is of such architectural or historical interest and value that its removal would be detrimental to the public interest; or
- b. if a building, or major portion of a building, is of such old or unusual or uncommon design and materials that it could not be reproduced or be reproduced without great difficulty and expense.

2. Demolition is appropriate

- a. if a building, or major portion of a building, has irretrievably lost its architectural and historical integrity and significance and its removal will result in a more historically appropriate visual effect on the district;
- b. if a building, or major portion of a building, does not contribute to the historical and architectural character and significance of the district and its removal will result in a more historically appropriate visual effect on the district; or
- c. if the denial of the demolition will result in an economic hardship on the applicant as determined by the MHZC in accordance with section 17.40.420 (Historic Zoning Regulations), Metropolitan Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

Background: 2410 10th Avenue South was constructed c. 1940 and contributes to the historic character of the Waverly-Belmont Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay (Figures 1, 2, 3). The stone veneer on the front and the front porch are not original to the house. They were added in the 1950s.



Figures 1, 2, and 3 show 2410 9th Avenue South.

Analysis and Findings: Applicant proposes a rear addition to an historic house, a new front porch, and a detached accessory dwelling unit (DADU). The applicant plans to remove the existing, non-contributing front porch and the non-historic stone on the front façade.

Partial Demolition: The applicant intends to remove the existing front porch and the existing stone on the front façade, which is considered partial demolition (See Figures 1,2,3). Neither of these is original, and they were both added in the 1950s. The 1957 Sanborn map does not show the front porch and also does not indicate a stone veneer; typically, there would be a “ven’d” notation for a stone or brick veneered building (Figure 4). In addition, a newspaper article from 1943 refers to the house as a clapboard house, but an advertisement from 1957 describes it as “stone and clapboard” (Figures 5 & 6).

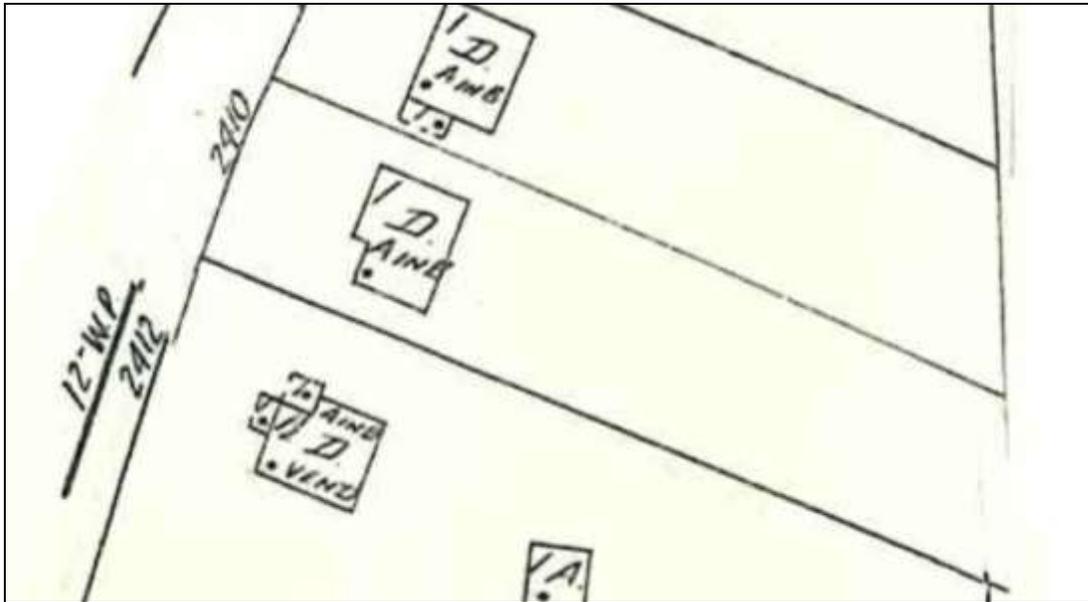


Figure 4. The 1957 Sanborn map does not show the front porch or the stone veneer on the front façade.

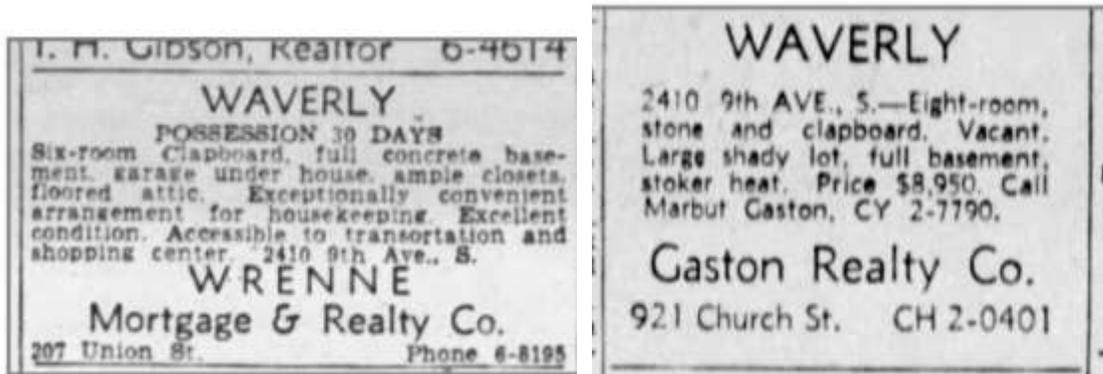


Figure 5 (left) is a 1943 advertisements referring to the house as “clapboard.” Figure 6 (right) is a 1957 advertisement that refers the house as “stone and clapboard.”

Because the front porch and the stone veneer are not original to the house, staff finds that their proposed removal meets Section V.B.2 for appropriate demolition and does not meet section V.B.1 for inappropriate demolition.

Height & Scale: The rear addition includes a two foot (2') ridge raise, which is inset two feet (2') appropriately. At the back corners, the addition is inset two feet (2') for a depth of six feet, four inches (6'4"), after which the addition steps back out on the ground floor to match the width of the house. The second story of the addition is inset two feet (2') for its entire depth. The eave and foundation heights of the addition match those of the historic house. Because of the steep slope of the lot, the house gains a basement level.

The rear addition has a footprint of approximately one thousand, six hundred and eighty square feet (1,680 sq. ft.). The historic house has a footprint of approximately one thousand, one hundred and thirty square feet (1,130 sq. ft.). The addition therefore has a footprint that is approximately five hundred and fifty square feet (550 sq. ft.) larger than that of the house. Although the Commission typically recommends that an addition's footprint no more than double the footprint of the historic house, in this case, staff finds the proposed footprint to be appropriate because the lot is exceptionally large at fourteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty-three square feet (14,723 sq. ft.). With such a large lot, the addition's footprint has less impact on the historic character of the house and surrounding neighborhood.

Staff finds that the front porch addition/alteration to also be appropriate. The porch's footprint approximates the existing porch's footprint, but its roof form and materials are more appropriate to the historic character of the house and surrounding historic neighborhood.

Staff finds that the addition's height and scale to meet Sections III.A., III.B., and IV.B. of the design guidelines.

Location & Removability: The main portion of the addition is located behind the historic house, as per the design guidelines. Its insets help to ensure that it could be removed in the future without altering the historic integrity of the historic house. The front porch addition replaces a non-historic front porch and is located in the same location as the non-historic porch. It too could be removed in the future without altering the historic form or integrity of the house.

Staff finds that the addition meets Sections IV.A and IV.F. of the design guidelines.

Design: The addition's insets 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 rear 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.

Although the Commission does not typically allow new front porches when there was not a front porch originally, staff finds the new front porch to be appropriate because it is replacing a front porch that was not historic and did not fit the historic nature of the historic house. The simpler design of the porch better fits with the character of the historic house.

Staff finds that the addition's design meets Sections IV.B, IV.B, IV.C, IV.E, and IV.G of the design guidelines.

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing: The addition meets all base zoning setbacks. It will be five feet (5') from the right side property line, fourteen feet eight inches (14'8") from the left side property line, and over one hundred feet (100') from the rear property line. The applicant is proposing only fifteen feet (15') between the back of the addition and the DADU/outbuilding. The design guidelines state that there should be a minimum of twenty feet (20') between the back of the house and the garage/DADU. Staff therefore recommends that there be a minimum of twenty feet (20') between the back of the house and the addition.

With the condition that there be a minimum of twenty feet (20') between the back of the house and the addition, staff finds the addition's setbacks to meet Sections III.C. and IV. 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	Unknown	Yes
Trim	Cement Fiberboard	Smooth faced	Yes	Yes
Front Porch floor/steps	Not indicated	Unknown	Unknown	yes
Front 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	Not indicated	Needs final	Unknown	Yes

		approval		
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Staff recommends approval of all windows and doors, the front porch floor material, and the roof shingle color.

With staff’s approval of all final material choices, staff finds that the project meets Sections III.D. and IV. of the design guidelines.

Roof form: As mentioned earlier, the addition includes a two foot (2’) ridge raise on the main roof form, which is inset appropriately. The main roof of the addition is a 6/12 gable. The front porch will have a 7/12 gable form which matches the main roof form of the historic house.

Staff finds that the addition’s roof forms meet Sections III.E. and IV. 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. 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 Sections III.G. and IV. 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 recommends that the HVAC be located on the rear façade, or on a side façade beyond the midpoint of the house.

Outbuildings: The applicant plans a detached accessory dwelling unit above a garage.

Massing Planning:

The lot is larger than 10,000 square feet, at approximately 14,723 square feet.

	50% of first floor area of principle structure	Lot larger than 10,000 square feet	Proposed
Maximum Square Footage	1,405 sq. ft.	1000 sq. ft.	1,000 sq. ft.

	Potential maximums under Ordinance	Existing House	Proposed DADU
Ridge Height	25’ unless existing building is less	20’6”	20’6”

Eave Height	10'	10'	10'
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Staff finds that the proposed DADU meets Section III.H.1.c of the design guidelines and Section 17.16.030.G.7 of the DADU Ordinance for height and scale.

Roof Form:

Proposed Element	Proposed Form	Typical of district?
Primary form	Gable	Yes
Primary roof slope	8/12	Yes
Dormers	Shed	Yes
Dormer slope	3/12	Yes

Staff finds that the outbuilding/DADU's roof forms meet Section III.H.3 of the design guidelines for roof shape and Section 17.16.030.G.8 for design standards of the DADU Ordinance.

Design Standards:

Staff finds that the DADU's height, scale, materials, and roof form are all appropriate to the historic house and meet the design guidelines. Staff finds the proposed design meets Section III.H.2 of the design guidelines and Section 17.16.030.G.8 of the Ordinance.

Materials:

	Proposed	Color/Texture	Needs final approval?
Foundation	Concrete block	Split face	No
Cladding	Hardie lap siding, 5" reveal	Smooth	No
Roofing	Architectural asphalt shingles	Unknown	Yes
Trim	Cement Fiberboard	Smooth	No
Windows	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Yes
Doors	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Yes
Garage doors	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Yes

The known materials meet the design guidelines. With staff approval of the final selections of the roof color and details, windows, and doors, staff finds the materials to meet Section III.H.4 and 5. of the design guidelines.

General requirements for Outbuildings/DADUs:

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

Site Planning & Setbacks:

	MINIMUM	PROPOSED
Building located towards rear of lot	-	Yes
Space between principal building and garage	20'	15'
Rear setback	5'	Approx. 90'
Left side setback	5'	5'
Right side setback	5'	Approx. 17'
How is the building accessed?	-	Front driveway
Two different doors rather than one large door (if street facing)?	-	Yes

The applicant is proposing just fifteen feet (15') between the back of the house/addition and the outbuilding/DADU. The design guidelines require a minimum of twenty feet (20'). Staff therefore recommends that the garage be pushed back so that it be located no closer than twenty feet (20') from the back of the addition.

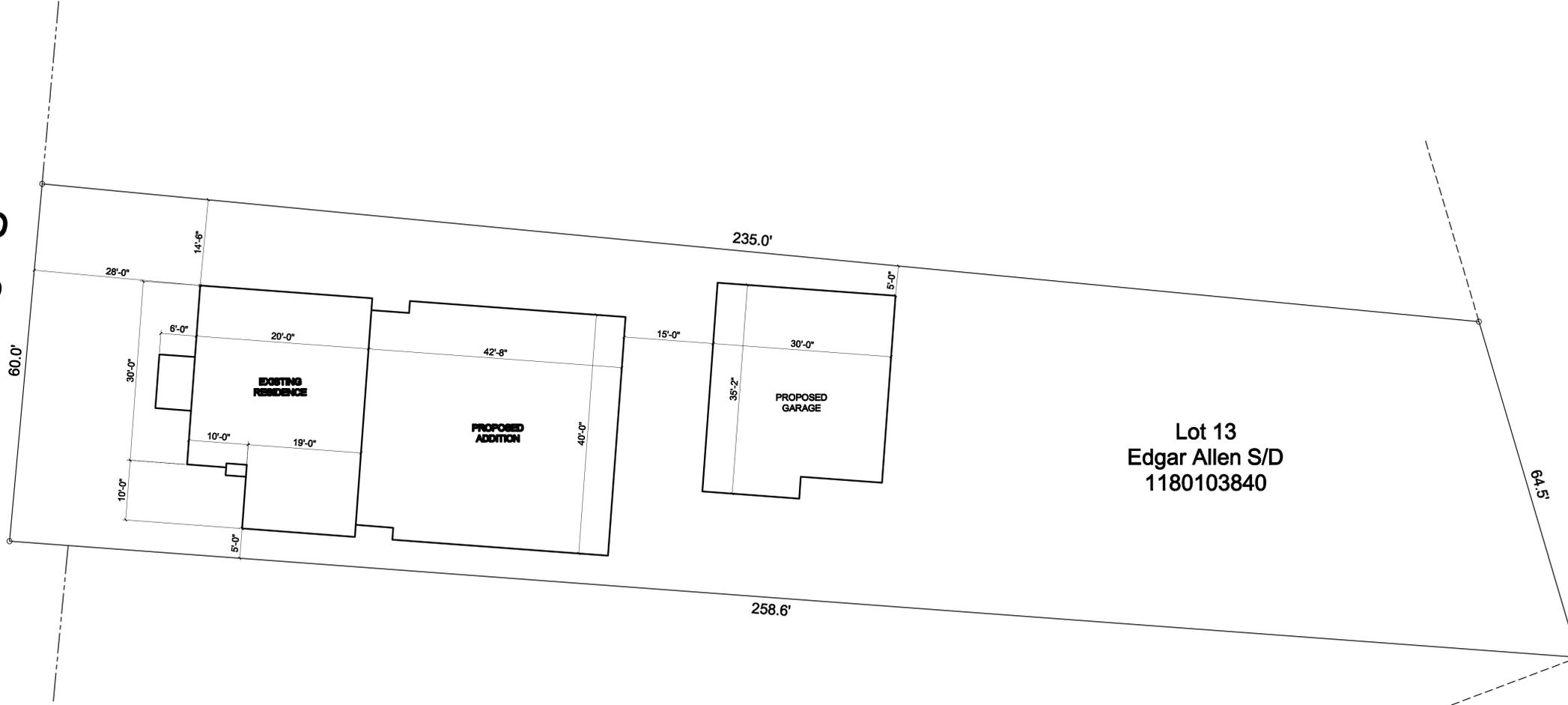
With the condition that there be a minimum of twenty feet (20') between the back of the house/addition and the DADU, staff finds that the DADU meets Section III.H.6.d of the design guidelines and Section 17.16.030.G.4 of the DADU Ordinance for setbacks.

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

1. There be a minimum of twenty feet (20') between the back of the house/addition and the outbuilding/DADU;
2. Staff approve the final details, dimensions and materials of windows and doors prior to purchase and installation;
3. Staff approve the roof color, dimensions and texture;
4. Staff approve the front porch floor material; and
5. The HVAC shall be located behind the house or on either side, beyond the mid-point of the house.

With these conditions, staff finds that the addition and DADU to meet Sections III., IV., and V. of the Waverly-Belmont Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay.

9th Ave S
60.0'



Lot 13
Edger Allen S/D
1180103840

Site Plan

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**2410 9th Ave South
Nashville, Tennessee**

Date: April 2020

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Cover Sheet

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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Nashville, Tennessee**

Date: April 2020

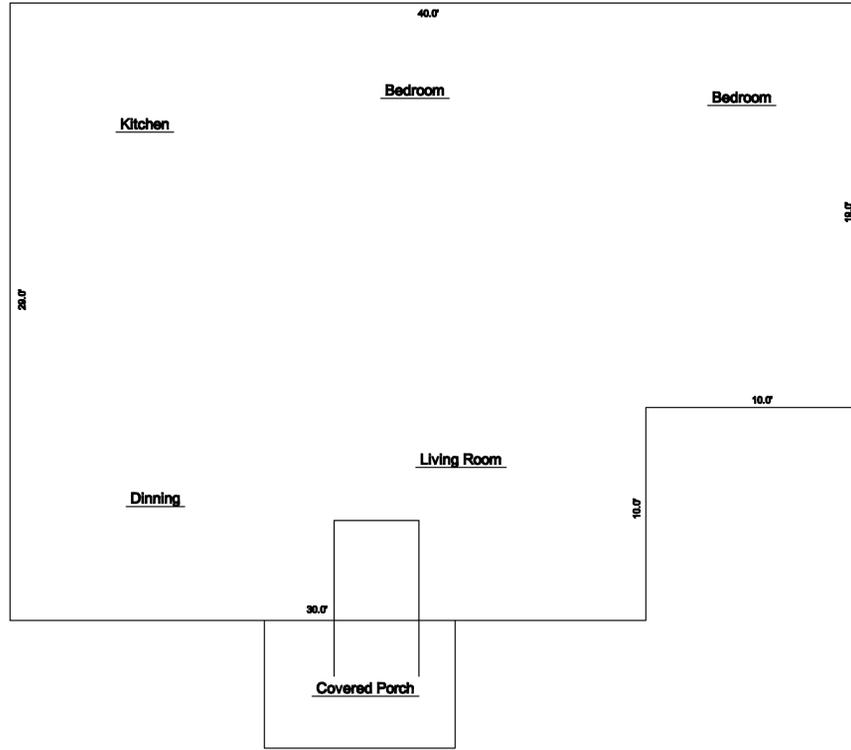
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FIRST FLOOR DIMENSIONS

Original House Dims

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**2410 9th Ave South
Nashville, Tennessee**

Date: April 2020

Sheet

1a

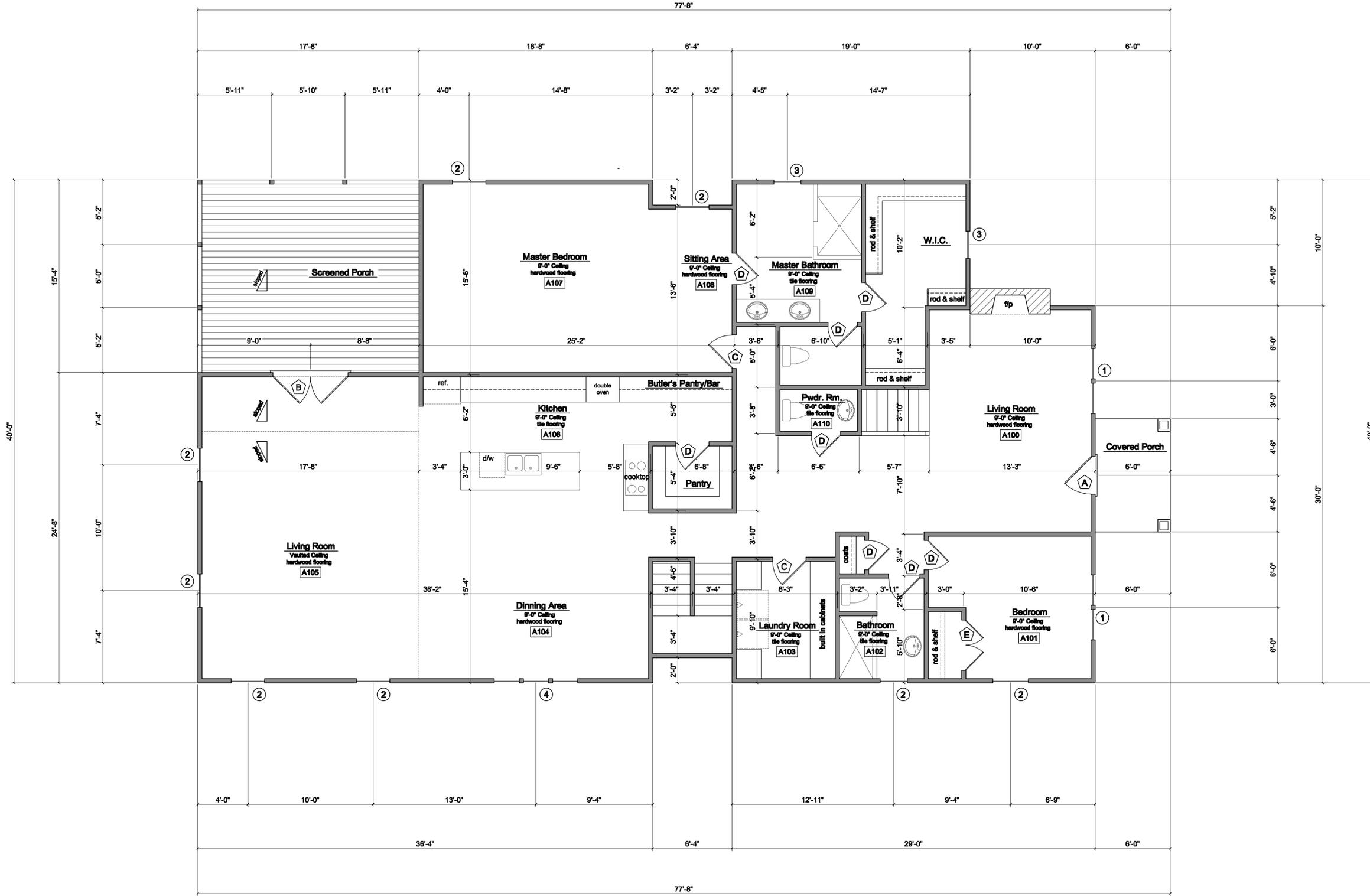
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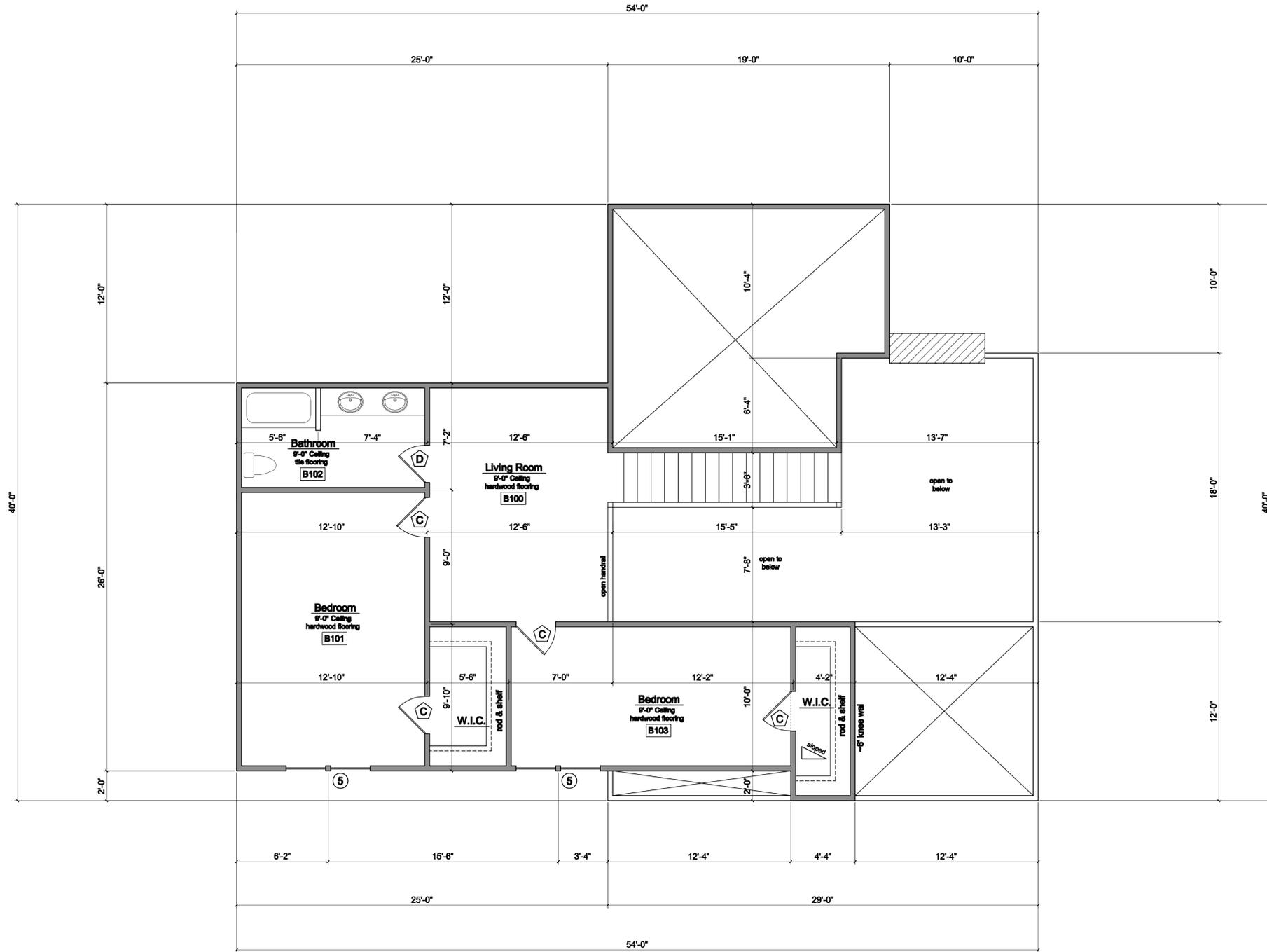
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1st Floor Plan
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2410 9th Ave South
Nashville, Tennessee

Date: April 2020

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2nd Floor Plan

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**2410 9th Ave South
Nashville, Tennessee**

Date: April 2020

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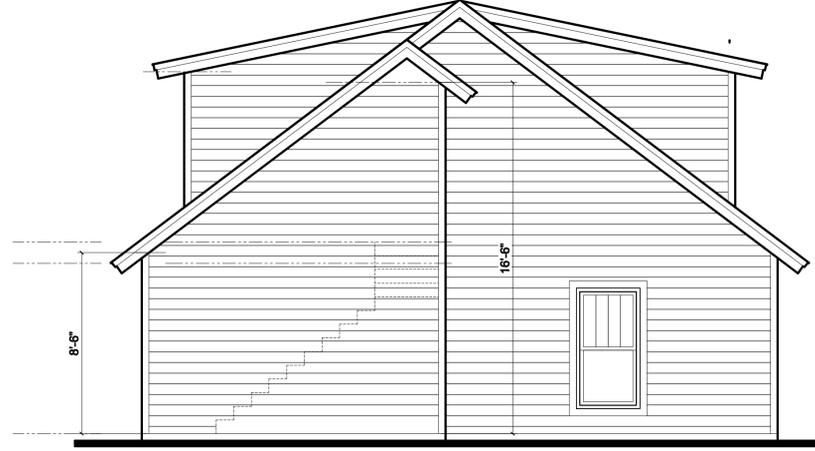
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Garage/Apartment Elev's

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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Nashville, Tennessee**

Date: April 2020

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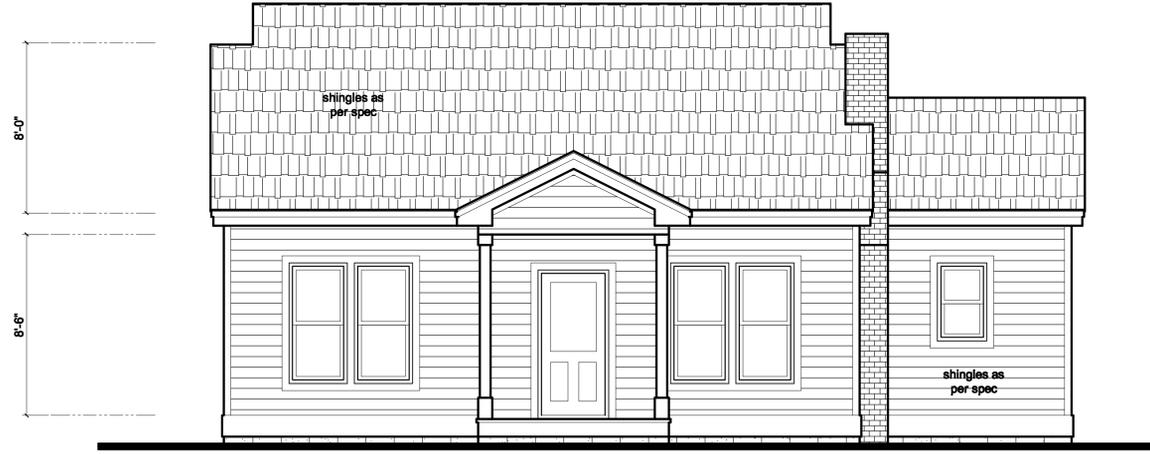
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Front/Right Side Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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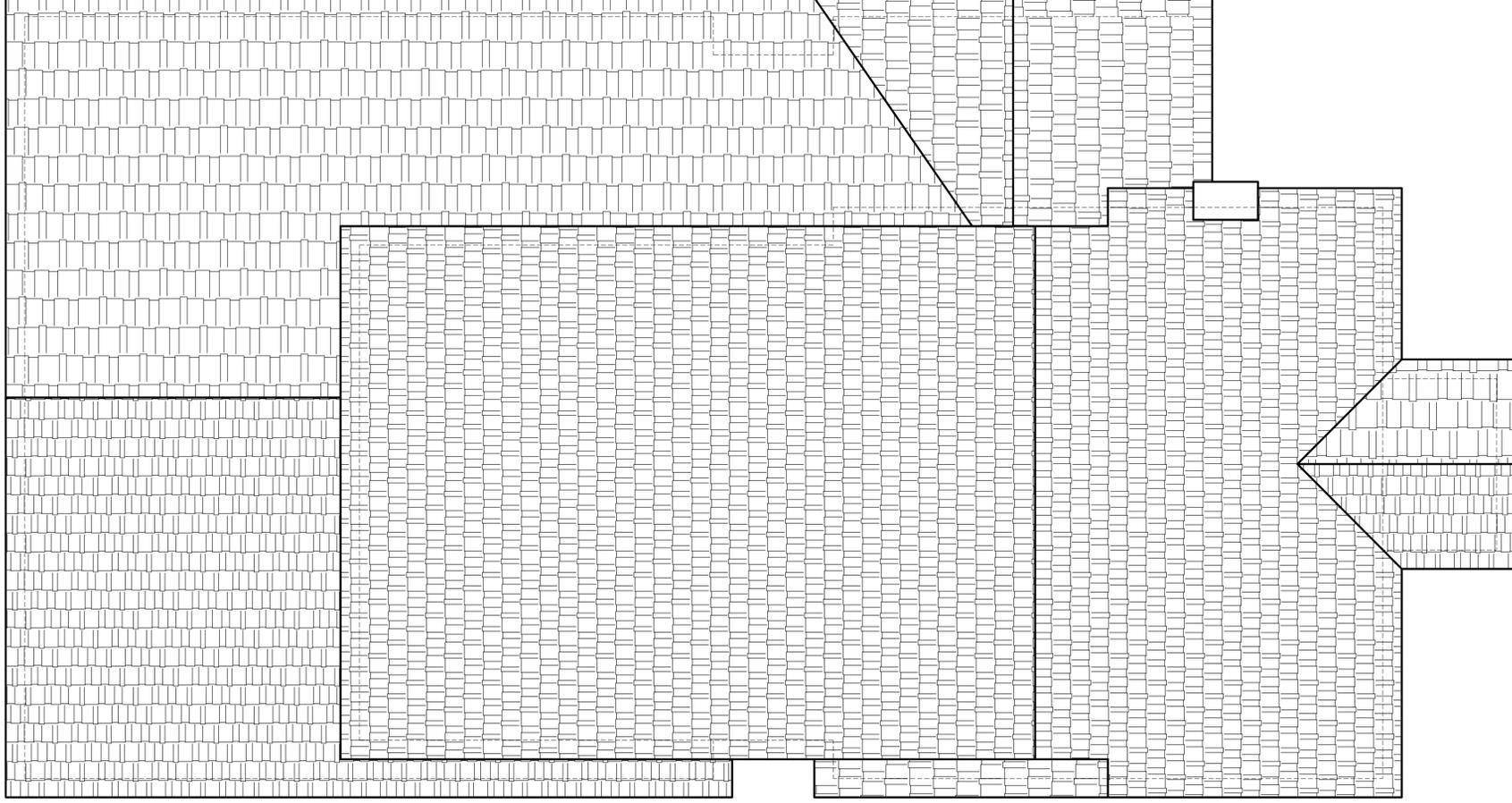
Rear/Left Side Elevation
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
2410 9th Ave South
Nashville, Tennessee

Date: April 2020

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Roof Plan

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**2410 9th Ave South
Nashville, Tennessee**

Date: April 2020

Sheet



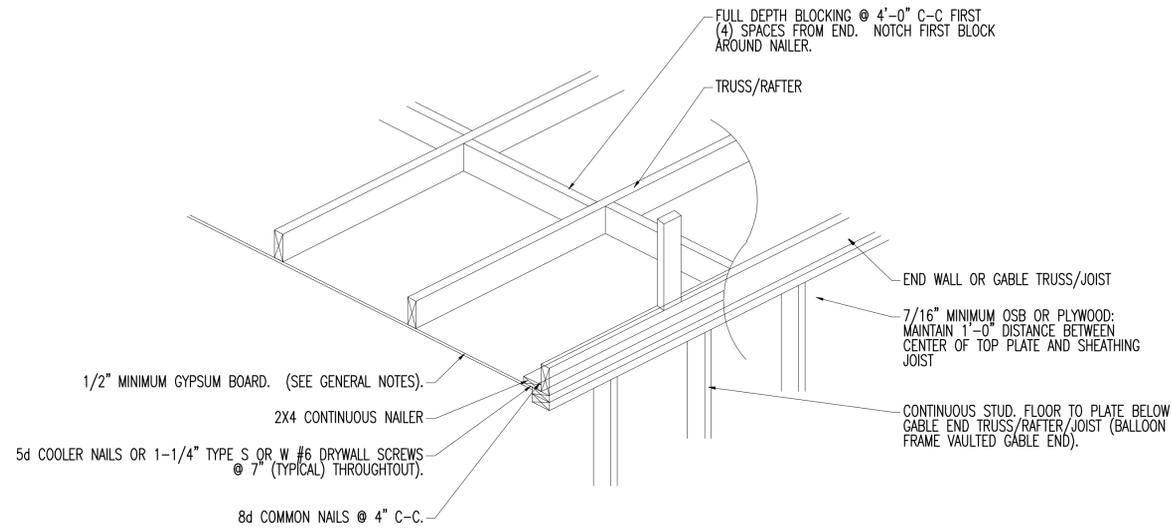
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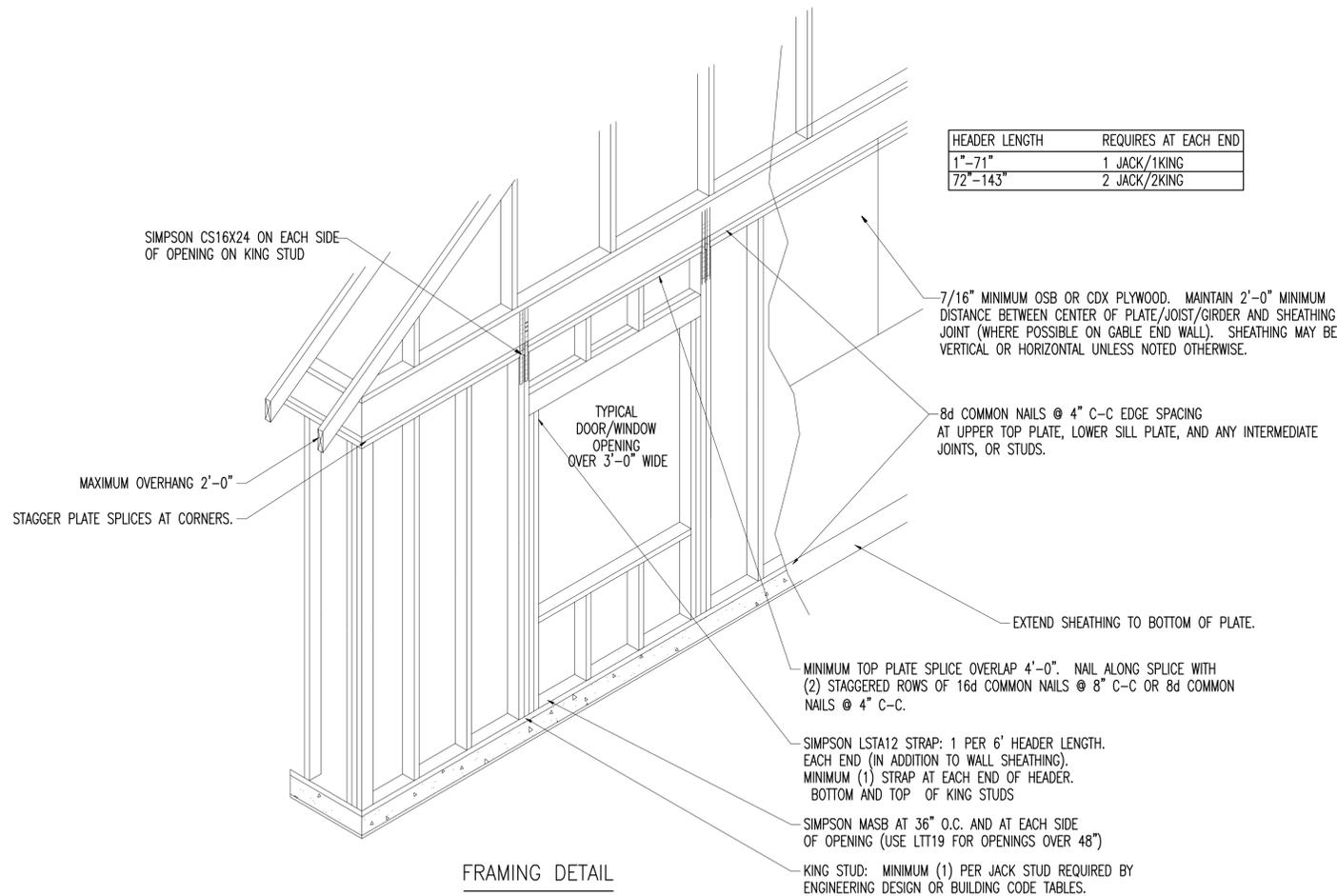
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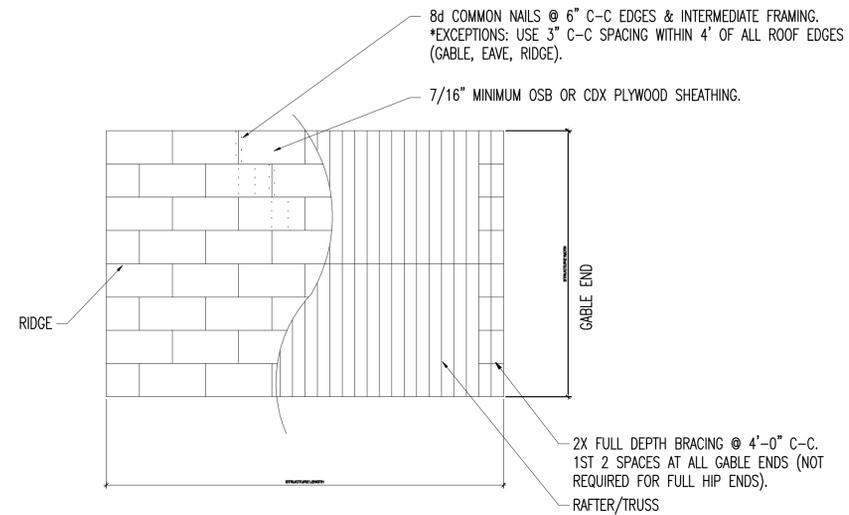
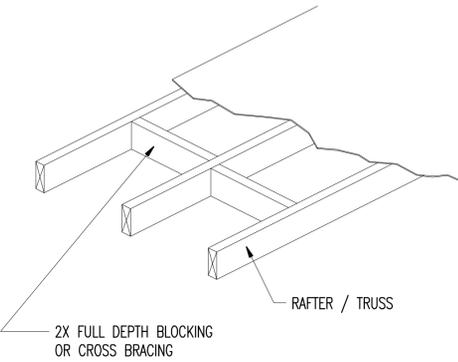


ROOF/RAFTER TRUSS CONNECTOR
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



FRAMING DETAIL
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

HEADER LENGTH	REQUIRES AT EACH END
1'-71"	1 JACK/1KING
72"-143"	2 JACK/2KING



ROOF SHEATHING & CONSTRUCTION
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES, REGULATIONS, AND FRAVA MPS.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS AT SITE BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REPORTED TO FRANK BETZ ASSOCIATES, INC. FOR JUSTIFICATION AND/OR CORRECTION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK. CONTRACTORS SHALL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS THAT ARE NOT REPORTED.
3. ALL DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE READ OR CALCULATED AND NEVER SCALED.
4. ALL FOOTINGS TO BE BELOW FROST LINE (SEE LOCAL CODE) AND MUST REST ON UNDISTURBED SOIL CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE BUILDING.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSURE COMPATIBILITY OF THE BUILDING WITH ALL SITE REQUIREMENTS.
6. IF BACKFILL EXCEEDS 4' AGAINST ANY FOUNDATION WALL, REINFORCE AS PER CODE.
7. ALL FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHOULD BE VERIFIED AND STAMPED BY AN ENGINEER IN THE STATE WHERE CONSTRUCTION IS OCCURRING DUE TO A WIDE VARIANCE IN LOCAL CODES, SOIL BEARING CONDITIONS, FROST LINE DEPTH, GEOLOGICAL AND WEATHER CONDITIONS, ETC. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ADJUSTING AND VERIFYING ALL STRUCTURAL DETAILS AND CONDITIONS TO MEET ALL LOCAL CODES AND TO INSURE A QUALITY AND SAFE STRUCTURE.
8. ALL WOOD, CONCRETE, AND STEEL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE OF A GOOD GRADE AND QUALITY AND MEET ALL NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES WHERE APPLICABLE.
9. ALL COLUMNS OR SOLID FRAMING SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO CARRY LOADS AND SHOULD EXTEND DOWN THRU THE LEVELS BELOW AND TERMINATE AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR OR AT OTHER BEARING POINTS DESIGNED TO CARRY THE LOAD.

GENERAL FRAMING NOTES

- THE FOLLOWING NOTES ARE SUGGESTED MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS ONLY. DUE TO A VARIANCE OF CODES PER REGION, PLEASE REFER AND COMPLY WITH ALL YOUR LOCAL CODES. CONSULT WITH LOCAL ENGINEERS FOR ALL STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS.
1. PROVIDE PURLINS AT MID HEIGHT OF ALL WALLS.
 2. ALL JOISTS AND RAFTERS SHALL BE ALIGNED OVER STUDS BELOW.
 3. ALL HEADERS SHALL BE 2-2x10s WITH 1/2" PLYWOOD FLITCH PLATE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 4. FRAMER TO INSTALL DOUBLE FLOOR JOISTS UNDER PARTITION WALL PARALLEL TO JOIST DIRECTION.
 5. PROVIDE 1x4 CROSS BRIDGING AT MID POINT OF SPAN OR 8'-0" O.C. MAXIMUM IN ALL FLOORS.
 6. ALL EXTERIOR CORNERS (INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CORNERS) SHALL BE BRACED WITH 1/2" CDX PLYWOOD. NAILING SCHEDULE SHALL BE 8d COMMONS AT 8" O.C. AT ALL EDGES AND 8d COMMONS AT 12" O.C. AT ALL INTERMEDIATE STUDS. (OPTION - APPROVED DIAGONAL CORNER BRACES BOTH DIRECTIONS AT ALL CORNERS).
 7. ALL COLUMNS OR SOLID FRAMING SHALL EXTEND DOWN THRU ALL LEVELS AND TERMINATE AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR AND BE SUPPORTED BY A THICKENED SLAB, GRADE BEAM, OR FOOTING DESIGNED TO CARRY LOAD.
 8. PROVIDE DOUBLE 2x8 STRONGBACK AT MID SPAN FOR CEILING JOISTS WITH SPAN GREATER THAN 10'-0".
 9. PROVIDE COLLAR TIES AT UPPER 1/3 OF VERTICAL DISTANCE BETWEEN RIDGE BOARD AND CEILING JOISTS AT 4'-0" O.C. MAXIMUM.
 10. HIP, VALLEY RAFTERS, AND RIDGE BOARDS SHALL BE ONE "2x" SIZE LARGER THAN RAFTERS.
 11. ROOF DECKING SHALL BE 1/2" CDX PLYWOOD MINIMUM.
 12. WHERE PRE ENGINEERED FLOOR AND ROOF TRUSSES ARE USED, TRUSS MANUFACTURER MUST PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS WHICH BEAR SEAL OF REGISTERED ENGINEER IN STATE IN WHICH WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED.
 13. ALL CEILING JOISTS AND RAFTER BRACING TO BEAR ON LOAD BEARING WALLS DESIGNED TO CARRY LOAD THRU ALL LEVELS AND TERMINATE AT BASEMENT FLOOR AND BE SUPPORTED BY THICKENED SLAB GRADE BEAM OR FOOTING DESIGNED TO CARRY LOAD.
 14. ALL BASEMENT WALLS, BEAMS, AND COLUMNS TO BE DESIGNED BY LOCAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER AND MEET ALL LOCAL CODES.
 15. ALL SOLID FRAMING, COLUMNS, BEAMS, ETC., TO BE DESIGNED BY LOCAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER AND MEET ALL LOCAL CODES.
 16. ALL FRAMED WALL DIMENSIONS ARE BASED ON 2x4 STUDS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Construction Notes

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

**2410 9th Ave South
Nashville, Tennessee**

Date: April 2020

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