

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

STAFF RECOMMENDATION 1101 McKennie Avenue December 16, 2020

Application: New Construction – Addition; Setback Determination
District: Eastwood Neighborhood Conservation Zoning Overlay
Council District: 06
Base Zoning: MUG-A
Map and Parcel Number: 072130421
Applicant: David Brawner, Pfeffer Torode
Project Lead: Jenny Warren, jenny.warren@nashville.gov

<p>Description of Project: Application for the construction of an addition, requiring a rear setback determination.</p> <p>Recommendation Summary: Staff recommends approval with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A pedestrian connection to the sidewalk at Gallatin Road shall be provided;2. Staff shall approve the windows and doors prior to purchase and installation; and,3. The HVAC shall be located on the rear façade, beyond the midpoint or on the interior side façade, <p>finding that the project meets Section II.B of the <i>Eastwood Neighborhood Conservation District: Handbook and Design Guidelines</i>.</p>	<p>Attachments A: Photographs B: Site Plan C: Elevations</p>
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Vicinity Map:



Aerial Map:



Applicable Design Guidelines:

II.B. GUIDELINES

1. NEW CONSTRUCTION

a. Height

The height of the foundation wall, porch roof(s), and main roof(s) of a new building shall be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with those of surrounding historic buildings.

b. Scale

The size of a new building and its mass in relation to open spaces shall be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with surrounding historic buildings.

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

c. Setback and Rhythm of Spacing

The setback from front and side yard property lines established by adjacent historic buildings should be maintained. Generally, a dominant rhythm along a street is established by uniform lot and building width. Infill buildings should maintain that rhythm.

The Commission has the ability to determine appropriate building setbacks and extend height limitations of the required underlying base zoning for new construction, additions and accessory structures (ordinance no. 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..

f. Orientation

The orientation of a new building's front facade shall be visually consistent with surrounding historic buildings.

Porches

New buildings should incorporate at least one front street-related porch that is accessible from the front street.

Side porches or porte cocheres may also be appropriate as a secondary entrance, but the primary entrance should address the front.

Front porches generally should be a minimum of 6' deep, have porch racks that are 1'-3' tall and have posts that include bases and capitals.

Parking areas and Driveways

Generally, curb cuts should not be added.

Where a new driveway is appropriate it should be two concrete strips with a central grassy median. Shared driveways should be a single lane, not just two driveways next to each other. Sometimes this may be accomplished with a single lane curb cut that widens to a double lane deeper into the lot.

Duplexes

Infill duplexes shall have one or two doors facing the street, as seen on historic duplexes. In the case of corner lots, an entrance facing the side street is possible as long as it is designed to look like a secondary entrance.

In the case of duplexes, vehicular access for both units should be from the alley, where an alley exists. A new shared curb cut may be added, if no alley and no driveway exists, but the driveway should be no more than 12' wide from the street to the rear of the home. Driveways should use concrete strips where they are typical of the historic context. Front yard parking or driveways which end at the front of the house are not consistent with the character of the historic neighborhoods.

Multi-unit Developments

For multi-unit developments, interior dwellings should be subordinate to those that front the street.

Subordinate generally means the width and height of the buildings are less than the primary building(s) that faces the street.

For multi-unit developments, direct pedestrian connections should be made between the street and any interior units. The entrances to those pedestrian connections generally should be wider than the typical spacing between buildings along the street.

g. Proportion and Rhythm of Openings

The relationship of width to height of windows and doors, and the rhythm of solids (walls) to voids (door and window openings) in a new building shall be compatible, by not contrasting greatly, with surrounding historic buildings.

Window openings on the primary street-related or front façade of new construction should be representative of the window patterns of similarly massed historic structures within the district.

In most cases, every 8-13 horizontal feet of flat wall surface should have an opening (window or door) of at least 4 square feet. More leniencies can be given to minimally visible side or rear walls.

Double-hung windows should exhibit a height to width ratio of at least 2:1.

Windows on upper floors should not be taller than windows on the main floor since historically first floors have higher ceilings than upper floors and so windows were typically taller on the first floor.

Single-light sashes are appropriate for new construction. If using multi-light sashes, muntins should be fully simulated and bonded to the glass, and exhibit an interior bar, exterior bar, as well as a spacer between glass panes.

Four inch (nominal) casings are required around doors, windows and vents on non-masonry buildings.

Trim should be thick enough to extend beyond the clapboard. Double or triple windows should have a 4" to 6" mullion in between.

Brick molding is required around doors, windows and vents within masonry walls but is not appropriate on non-masonry buildings.

h. Outbuildings

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

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

Outbuildings: Height & Scale

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

Outbuildings: Character, Materials and Details

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

Outbuildings: Roof

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

Outbuildings: Windows and Doors

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

Outbuildings: Siding and Trim

- *Brick, weatherboard, and board-and-batten are typical siding materials.*
- *Exterior siding may match the existing contributing building's original siding; otherwise, siding should be wood or smooth cement-fiberboard lap siding with a maximum exposure of five inches (5"), wood or smooth cement-fiberboard board-and-batten or masonry.*
- *Four inch (4" nominal) corner-boards are required at the face of each exposed corner.*
- *Stud wall lumber and embossed wood grain are prohibited.*
- *Four inch (4" nominal) casings are required around doors, windows, and vents within clapboard walls. Trim should be thick enough to extend beyond the clapboard. Double or triple windows should have a 4" to 6" mullion in between.*
- *Brick molding is required around doors, windows, and vents within masonry walls but is not appropriate on non-masonry clad buildings.*

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

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

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

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

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

Setbacks & Site Requirements.

- To reflect the character of historic outbuildings, new outbuildings for duplexes should not exceed the requirements for outbuildings for the entire lot and should not be doubled. The most appropriate configurations would be two 1-bay buildings with or without parking pads for additional spaces or one 2-bay building.
- A DADU or outbuilding may only be located behind the principal structure in the established rear yard. The DADU or outbuilding is to be subordinate to the principal structure and therefore should be placed to the rear of the lot.
- There should be a minimum separation of 20' between the principal structure and the DADU or outbuilding.
- At least one side setback for a DADU or outbuilding on an interior lot, should generally be similar to the principle dwelling but no closer than 3' from each property line. The rear setback may be up to 3' from the rear property line. For corner lots, the DADU or outbuilding should match the context of homes on the street. If there is no context, the street setback should be a minimum of 10'.

Driveway Access.

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

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

- The lot area on which a DADU is placed shall comply with Table 17.12.020A.
- The DADU may not exceed the maximums outlined previously for outbuildings.
- No additional accessory structure shall exceed two hundred square feet when there is a DADU on the lot.

Density.

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

Ownership.

- a. No more than one DADU shall be permitted on a single lot in conjunction with the principal structure.
 - b. The DADU cannot be divided from the property ownership of the principal dwelling.
- The DADU shall be owned by the same person as the principal structure and one of the two dwellings shall be owner-occupied.
 - Prior to the issuance of a permit, an instrument shall be prepared and recorded with the register's office covenanting that the DADU is being established accessory to a principal structure and may only be used under the conditions listed here.

Bulk and Massing.

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

i. Utilities

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

j. Public Spaces

*Landscaping, sidewalks, signage, lighting, street furniture and other work undertaken in public spaces by any individual, group or agency shall be presented to the MHZC for review of compatibility with the character of the district.
Generally, mailboxes should be attached to the front wall of the house or a porch post. In most cases, street-side mailboxes are inappropriate.*

k: Multi-unit Detached Developments/ Cottage Developments

*Multi-unit detached developments or “cottage” developments are only appropriate where the Planning Commission has determined that the community plan allows for the density requested and the design guidelines for “new construction” can be met.
The buildings facing the street must follow all the design guidelines for new construction. The interior units need not meet the design guidelines for setbacks and rhythm of spacing on the street.
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 face the street.
Interior dwellings should be “tucked-in” behind the buildings facing the street.
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.
Attached garages are only appropriate for rear units along the 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.

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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.



Figure 1: Existing structure at 1101 McKennie Avenue

Background: The structure at 1101 McKennie Avenue is a non-contributing car wash. The property sits at the corner of Gallatin Road and McKennie Avenue and is accessed via McKennie.



Figure 2: Proposed structure (This image is not accurate in terms of parking.)

Analysis and Findings:

The application is for alterations to the property, including enclosing the existing bays with the addition of exterior walls and storefront systems, and the construction of small additions along the rear, which will require a setback determination. The final building will house commercial kitchens.

On November 19 2020, the Board of Zoning Appeals approved both a reduced landscape buffer between different uses and a reduced rear setback. (Case #2020-235)

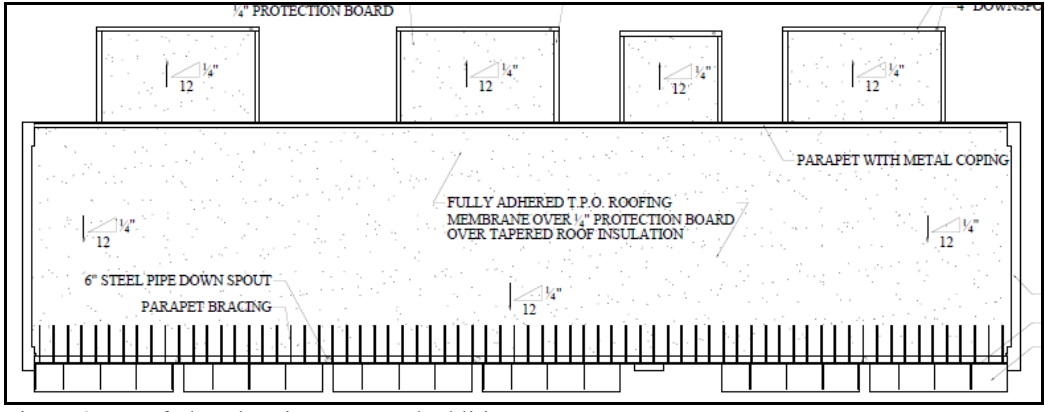


Figure 3: Roof plan showing proposed additions

Height & Scale:

The existing structure is about fourteen feet (14') tall. The height will not be increased. The additions will be about nine feet (9') in height.

The four rear additions will be inset from the side walls and will measure about ten feet (10') in depth by sixteen feet (16') in width. The second one from McKennie will be smaller at about ten feet (10') by ten feet (10'). The additions meet the section II.B.1.a. and b for height and scale.

Setback & Rhythm of Spacing:

For this corner lot, the front is considered to be Gallatin Road. The existing side and front setbacks will not change. The reduced rear setback was approved by the Board of Zoning Appeals. The project meets section II.B.1.c.

Materials:

	Proposed	Color/Texture/Make/Manufacturer	Approved Previously or Typical of Neighborhood	Requires Additional Review
Cladding	Aluminum horizontal siding	12" reveal	No	
Secondary Cladding	Stucco	Smooth or textured	Yes	
Roofing	Membrane	Color unknown	Yes	
Trim	Metal coping	Color unknown	Yes	
Windows	Not indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	X
Doors	Not Indicated	Needs final approval	Unknown	X
Parapet	Steel	Color unknown	Yes	
Canopies	Steel	Color unknown	Yes	
Walkway	Concrete	Unknown	Yes	

Lighting	Hose Boom Light Bracket	Unknown	Yes	
Fencing/Gate	Steel & Wire, Aluminum	Unknown	Yes	

Stucco and aluminum wall cladding are the primary materials. The proposed aluminum siding is a flush panel system with thin joints. Not all of the proposed materials would be appropriate for an addition to a historic building elsewhere in the overlay, but staff finds that they are appropriate for a non-contributing commercial structure in this location facing Gallatin Road. With the condition that staff review and approve the doors and windows prior to purchase and installation, staff finds that project meets section II.B.1.d

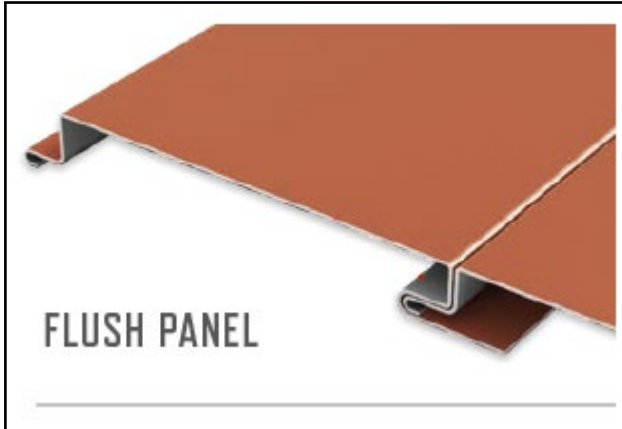


Figure 4: Proposed cladding material



Figure 5: Rendering of completed project

Roof form: The existing roof is flat. The additions will also have flat roofs and will be lower than the existing roof. This roof form is appropriate for an addition to a non-contributing one-story flat roofed structure in this location. The project meets section II.B.1.e.

Orientation: The proposed green wall will visually disconnect the front of the building from the street; which is typically not appropriate in a historic district. In this case, the site is already disconnected by a tall retaining wall, which will remain. Staff

recommends a stair from the sidewalk to the development's walkway to create a connection to the sidewalk as typically seen in historic districts; otherwise, the only pedestrian connection is through the parking area. The parking design/location will be reviewed by Public Works. With the condition that there is a pedestrian connection to the sidewalk the project meets section II.B.1.f.

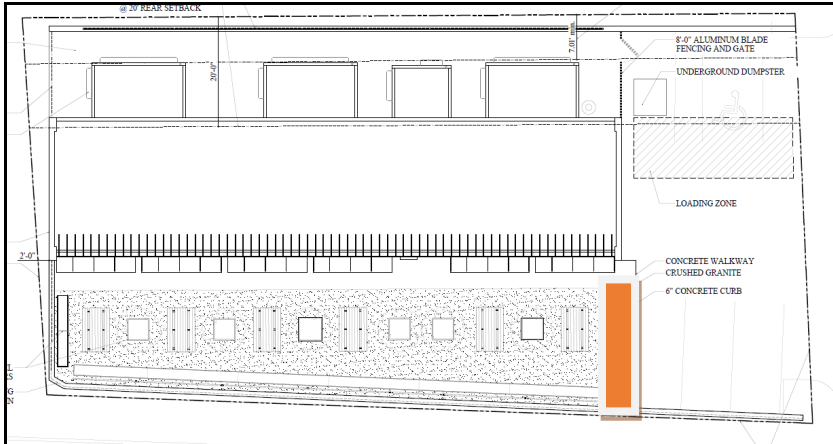


Figure 6: The highlighted area is recommended for a stair to connect to the sidewalk as it is the area of lowest grade that will not interfere with the proposed parking area or green wall.

Proportion and Rhythm of Openings: The window and door openings facing Gallatin Road are appropriate for a commercial structure in this location. (Figure 5) The side elevations will have no doors or windows added (Figure 6) and the rear elevation has service doors. Side and rear elevations of commercial structures commonly have few

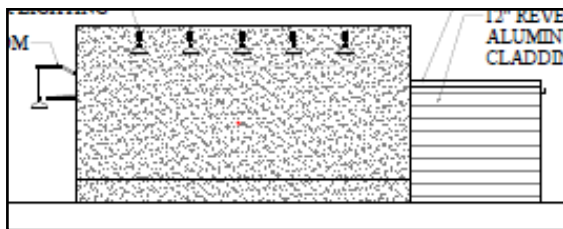


Figure 7: Side elevation, facing McKennie Avenue

doors and windows and this is an existing condition. Staff finds the project's proportion and rhythm of openings to be appropriate for this structure in this location. The proposal meets Section II.B.1.g.

Appurtenances & Utilities: An aluminum blade fence and gate and chain link fence are noted on the site plan for the rear and side. Along Gallatin, the existing retaining wall and metal railing will remain with a tall steel and wire fence on top for a green wall. MHZC does not review fencing in conservation overlays. A front patio area will incorporate a concrete walkway and curb along with crushed granite and steel planters. These features are all appropriate for this structure in this location. The location of the HVAC and other utilities was not noted. Staff asks that the HVAC be located on the rear façade, beyond the midpoint or on the interior side façade. The project meets section II.B.1. i.

Recommendation: Staff recommends approval with the following conditions:

1. A pedestrian connection to the sidewalk at Gallatin Road shall be provided;
2. Staff shall approve the windows and doors prior to purchase and installation; and,

3. The HVAC shall be located on the rear façade, beyond the midpoint or on the interior side façade,

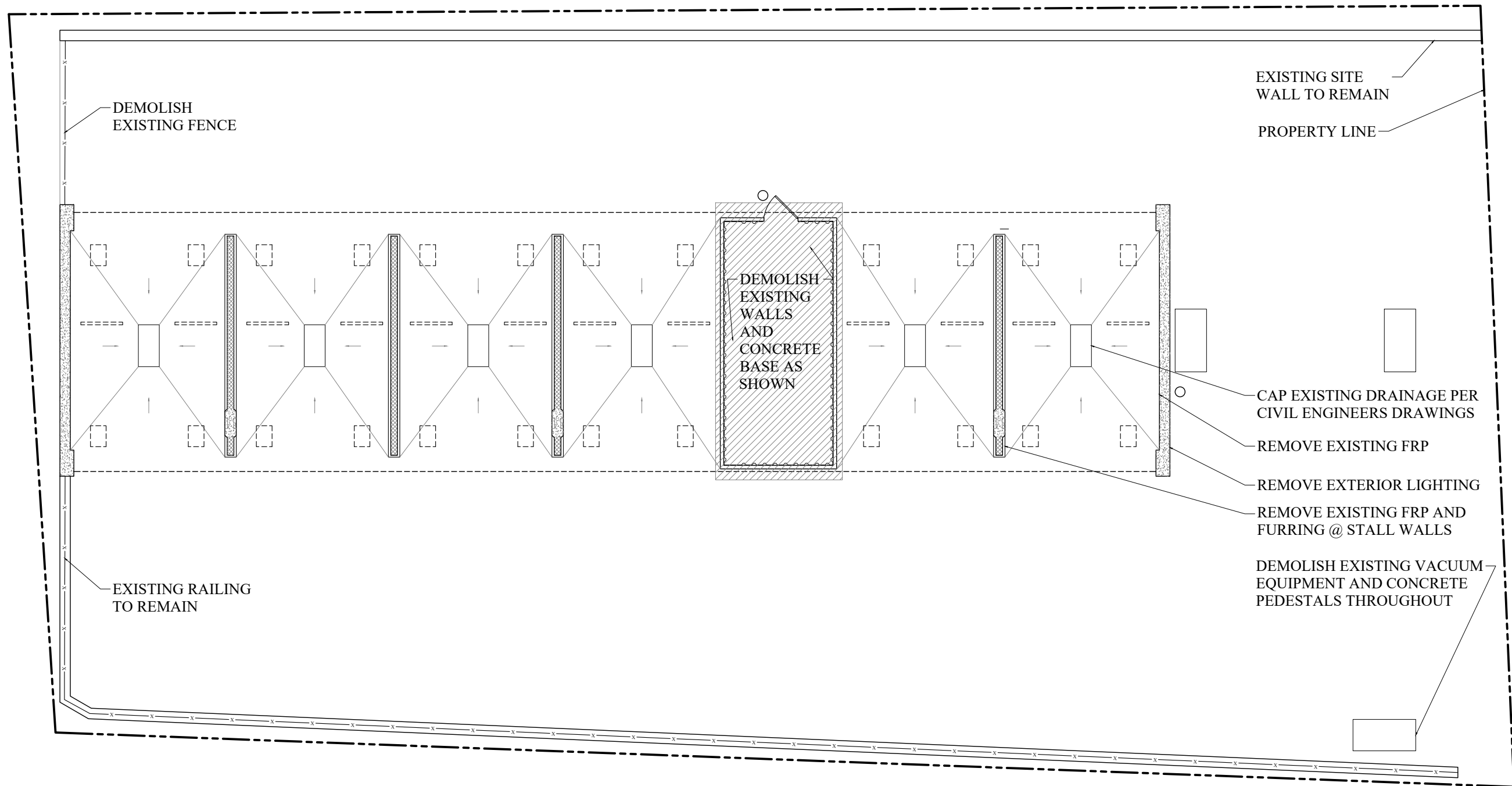
finding that the project meets Section II.B of the *Eastwood Neighborhood Conservation District: Handbook and Design Guidelines*.



1101 MCKENNIE AVE
 NASHVILLE, TN 37206
 MHZC SUBMISSION - 11/30/2020

CONTEXTUAL SITE PLAN
 SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

PFEFFER TORODE
 NASHVILLE MONTGOMERY CHATTANOOGA



1101 MCKENNIE AVE
 NASHVILLE, TN 37206
 MHZC SUBMISSION - 11/30/2020

DEMOLITION PLAN
 SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

PFEFFER TORODE

NASHVILLE MONTGOMERY CHATTANOOGA

ALTERNATIVE LANDSCAPE BUFFER TO BE
COORDINATED WITH ADJACENT NEIGHBOR AND
URBAN FORESTER PER BZA CASE NUMBER
2020-235

EXISTING ENCROACHMENT
@ 20' REAR SETBACK

7.01' MIN. REAR SETBACK REQUIRED
TO ALLOW FOR WALKWAY AND
LANDSCAPE BUFFER

CONCRETE WALKWAY

8'-0" ALUMINUM BLADE
FENCING AND GATE

20'-0"

7.01' min.

UNDERGROUND DUMPSTER

NEW CHAIN LINK
FENCING
PLANTER

LOADING ZONE

EDGE OF
BUILDING
PROPERTY
LINE

2'-0"

CONCRETE WALKWAY
CRUSHED GRANITE
6" CONCRETE CURB

CORTEN STEEL
PLANTERS
METAL RAILING
TO REMAIN

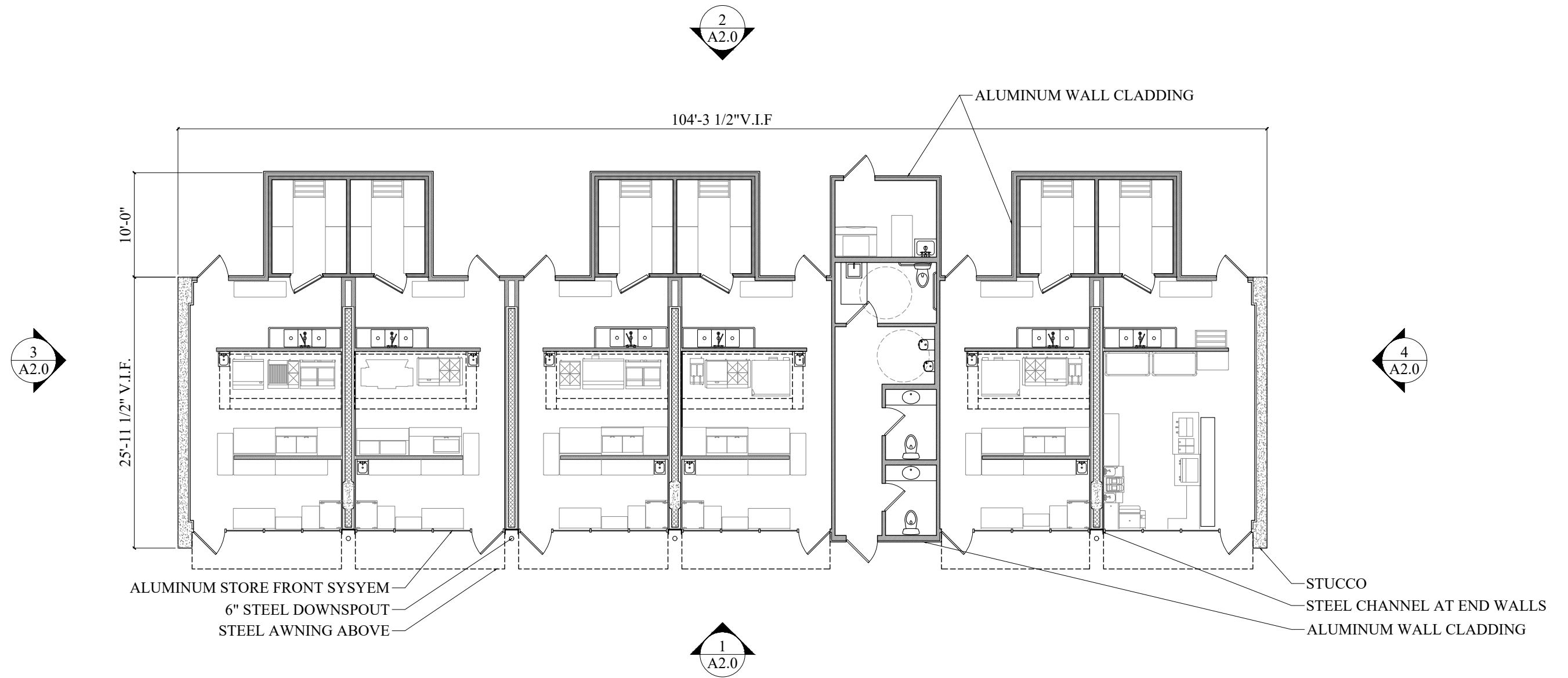
0' TO 15'-0" REQUIRED SETBACK; FRONT
AND SIDE APPROVED FOR SIDEWALK
WAIVER PER CASE # 2020-0062782

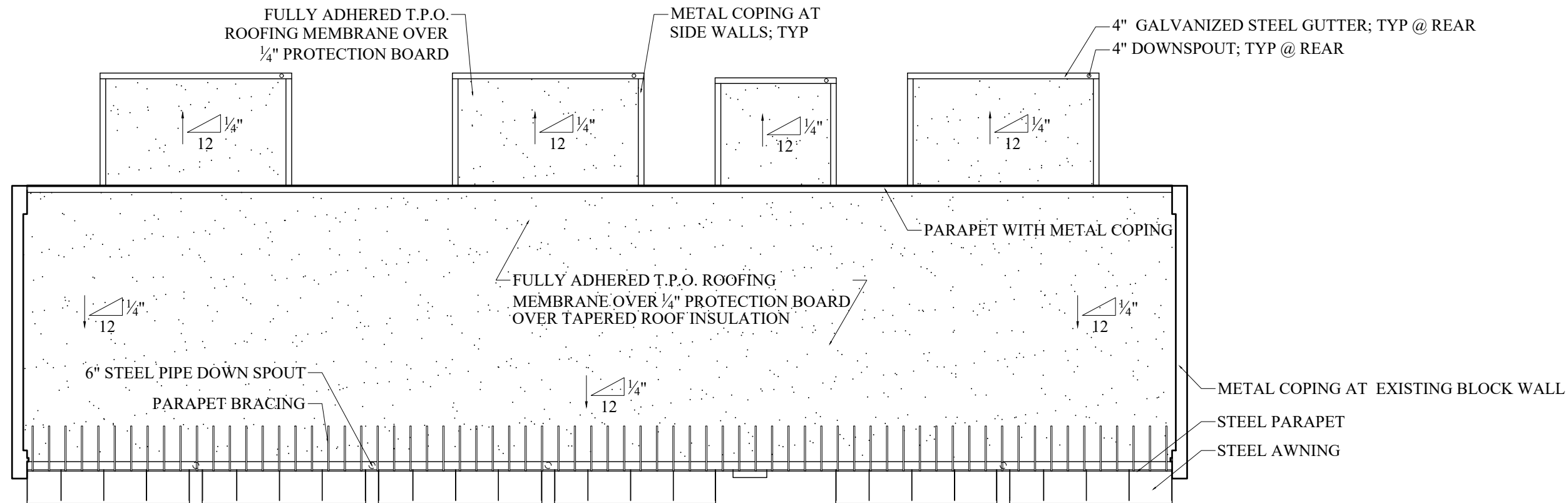
1101 MCKENNIE AVE
NASHVILLE, TN 37206
MHZC SUBMISSION - 11/30/2020

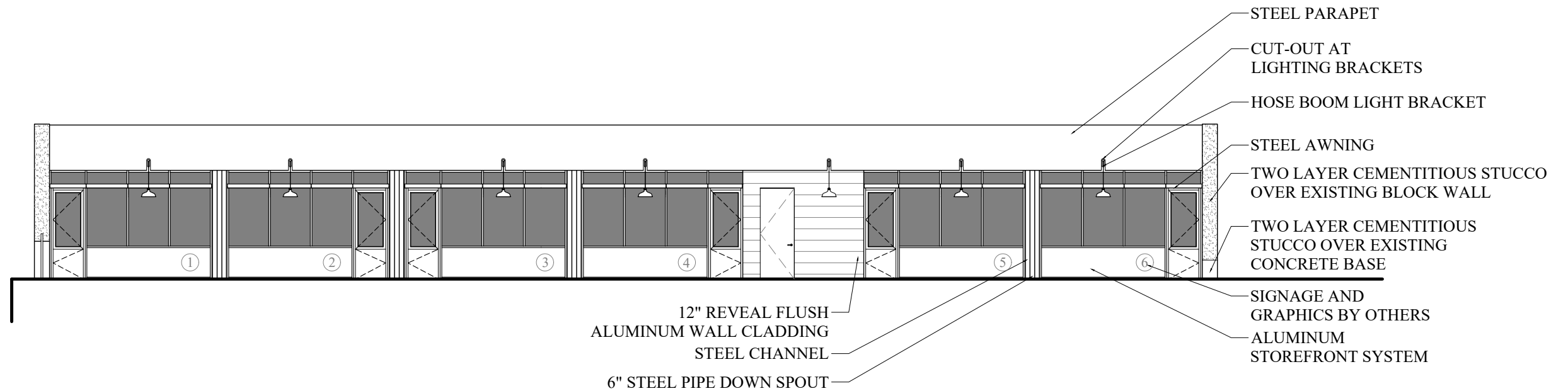
SITE PLAN
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}" = 1'-0"$

PFEFFER TORODE

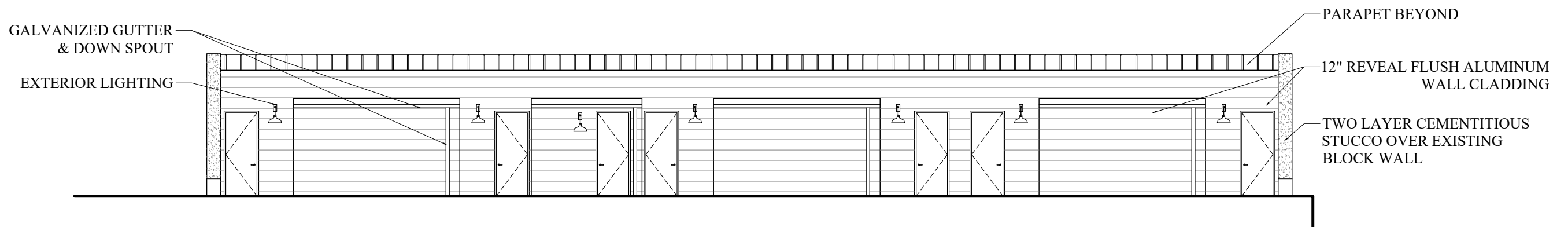
NASHVILLE MONTGOMERY CHATTANOOGA



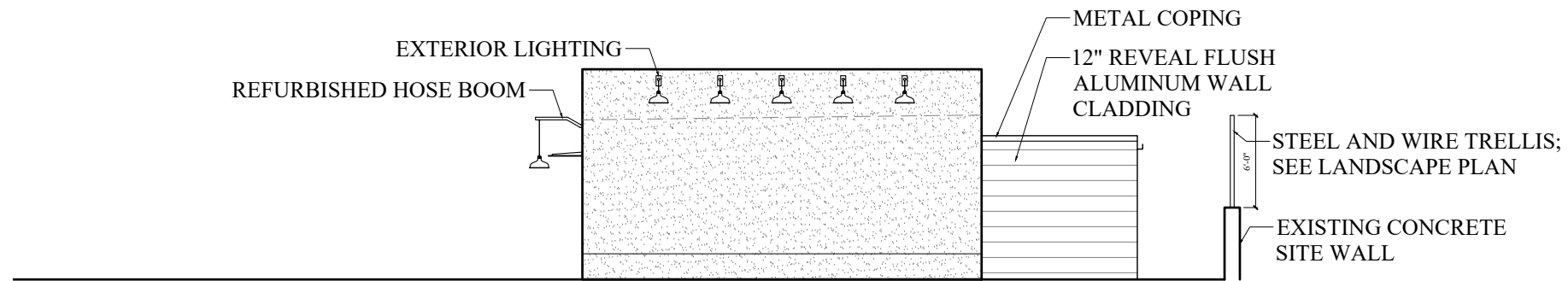




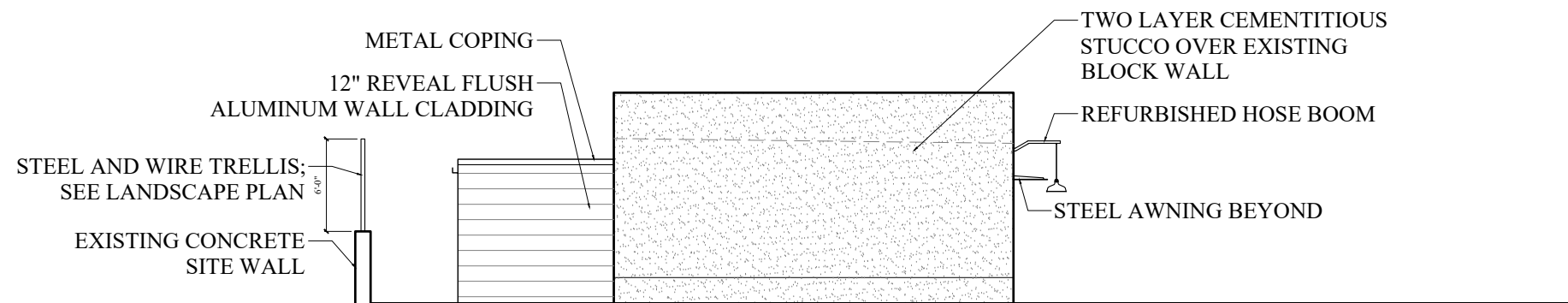
FRONT ELEVATION



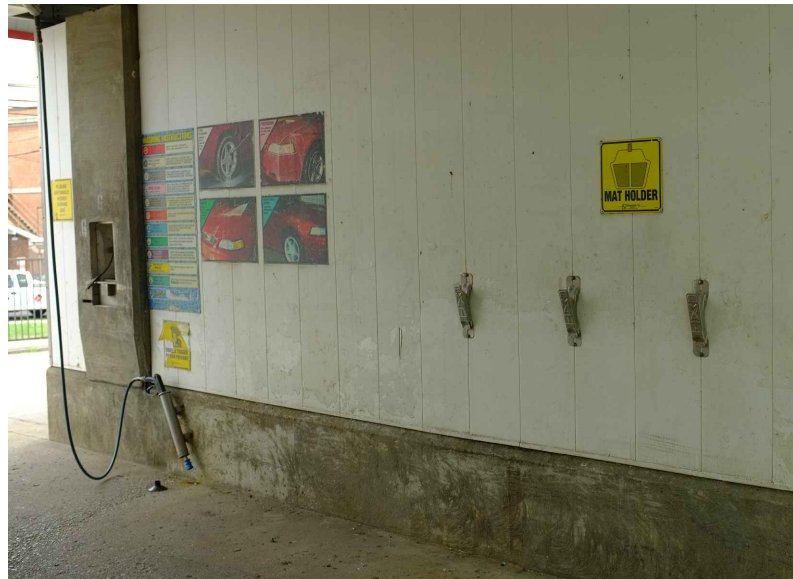
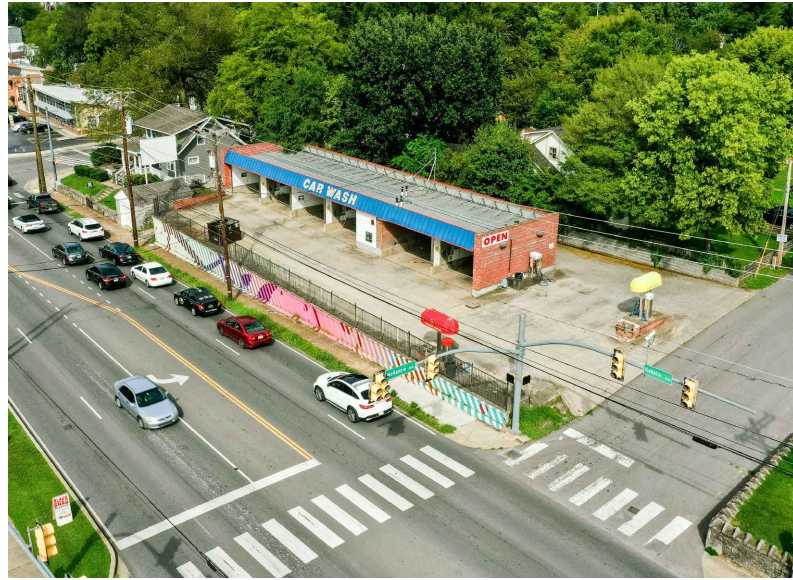
REAR ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



1101 MCKENNIE AVE
NASHVILLE, TN 37206
MHZC SUBMISSION - 11/30/2020

EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

PFEFFER TORODE

NASHVILLE MONTGOMERY CHATTANOOGA



1101 MCKENNIE AVE
NASHVILLE, TN 37206
MHZC SUBMISSION - 11/30/2020

PERSPECTIVE RENDERING
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}$ " = 1'-0"

PFEFFER TORODE

NASHVILLE MONTGOMERY CHATTANOOGA



1101 MCKENNIE AVE
NASHVILLE, TN 37206
MHZC SUBMISSION - 11/30/2020

PERSPECTIVE RENDERING
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}$ " = 1'-0"

PFEFFER TORODE

NASHVILLE MONTGOMERY CHATTANOOGA

BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS

RE: Jay Fulmer
1101 MCKENNIE AVE
Map Parcel: 07213042100
Zoning Classification: MUG-A
Council District: 6
Appeal Case 2020-235

ORDER

This matter came to be heard in public hearing on 11/19/2020, before the Metropolitan Board of Zoning Appeals, upon application for variances from landscape buffer and rear setback requirements. The appellant is constructing a restaurant.

Based upon the entire record as recorded on the video recording and contained in the file, from all of which the Board finds that:

- (1) Proper legal and written notice of the public hearing had been complied with as set forth in Section 17.40.720 of the Metropolitan Code.
- (2) The appellant sought this permit under Section 17.40.180 B of the Metropolitan Code.
- (3) The appellant HAS satisfied all of the standards for a variance under Section 17.40.370 of the Metropolitan Code.

It is, therefore, **ORDERED** by the Metropolitan Board of Zoning Appeals that the appellant's request shall be **GRANTED**, subject to the following conditions: the appellant must work with the Urban Forester to develop an alternative landscape buffer that the adjacent homeowner agrees to; if not, the appellant may reapply to the board sooner than six months.

UPON MOTION BY: David Taylor

Seconded By: Logan Newton

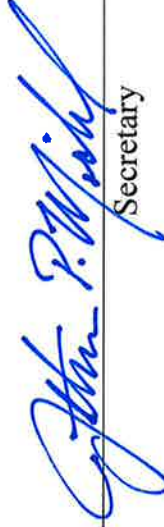
Ayes: Ross Pepper, Christina Karpynec, Ashonti Davis, Tom Lawless
Nays:
Abstaining:
Absent:

ENTERED THIS 25th DAY OF November, 2020

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS



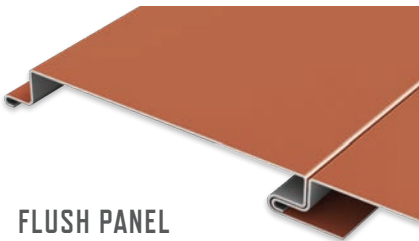
Chair



Secretary

SPECS ON PROPOSED SIDING MATERIAL

Lone Star College East Aldine Satellite Ctr, Houston, TX
 Contractor: PRC Roofing and Sheet Metal
 Architect: Texas IBI Group
 GC: Bartlett Cocke
 Photo: Alan Blakely
 Profiles: Highline S1, Flush panels
 Colors: Copper Penny, Cardinal Red



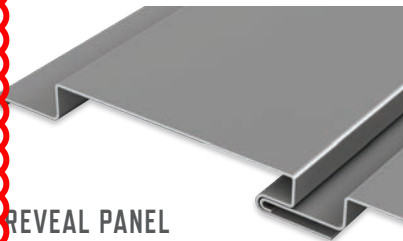
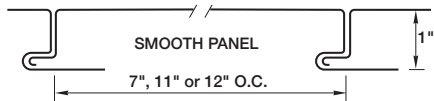
FLUSH PANEL

MATERIALS

.032 aluminum 24 gauge steel
 .040 aluminum* 22 gauge steel*

SPECS

7", 11", or 12" O.C. 1" High



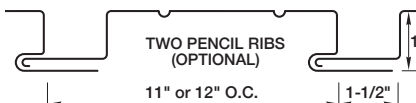
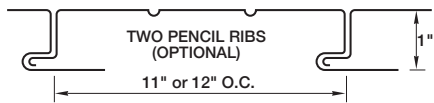
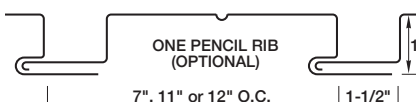
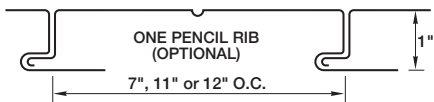
REVEAL PANEL

MATERIALS

.032 aluminum 24 gauge steel
 .040 aluminum* 22 gauge steel*

SPECS

7", 11", or 12" O.C. 1" High



PRODUCT FEATURES

- ▶ Available with up to two pencil ribs
- ▶ Rounded interlock leg provides improved flush fit
- ▶ Optional clips available for Miami-Dade wind resistance requirements
- ▶ 30-year non-prorated finish warranty
- ▶ Panel lengths from 4' to 25'

MATERIAL

- ▶ 43 stocked colors (24 gauge steel)
- ▶ 16 stocked colors (22 gauge steel)
- ▶ 36 stocked colors (.032 aluminum)
- ▶ 22 stocked colors (.040 aluminum)
- ▶ Galvalume Plus available

ASTM TESTS - FLUSH

- ▶ ASTM E330 tested - 12" only
- ▶ ASTM 1592
- ▶ ASTM E283
- ▶ ASTM E331
- ▶ AAMA 501.1-05

FLORIDA BUILDING PRODUCT APPROVALS

Please refer to pac-clad.com or your local factory for specific product approval numbers for Flush panels.

*Limited color availability.

12" O.C. has reduced fastener flange. Clip not shown in drawings above.
 A complete specification is available online at pac-clad.com.

EXAMPLE OF PROPOSED ALUMINUM CLADDING
MATERIAL-
TO BE APPLIED HORIZONTALLY, NOT VERTICALLY

