

Staff Report

Infill Housing Design Review Committee

File Number: 9-A-24-IH

Meeting: 9/18/2024

Applicant: R. Jason Barnes Barnes Capital Management LLC

Owner: R. Jason Barnes Barnes Capital Management LLC

Property Information

Location: 1205 Adcock Ave. Parcel ID 81 | A 041

Zoning: RN-2 (Single-Family Residential Neighborhood)

District: Lonsdale Infill Housing Overlay District

Description of Work

Level III New Primary Structure

New primary structure fronting Adcock Avenue. One-story residence features a hipped roof (8/12 and 6/12 pitch). The house is square in shape, with a small hipped-roof entry stoop centered over the door. The house is proposed to be clad in vinyl siding with a concrete block foundation. Parking is proposed for the front of the lot, via an 18' by 18' parking pad in front of the house.

The façade (east) is three bays wide and features two multi-light picture windows flanking a central door. There are no windows proposed for the right elevation, and one for the left, with two windows and a secondary door accessing a deck on the rear elevation.

Applicable Design Guidelines

Heart of Knoxville Infill Housing Design Guidelines

- . Front Yards
- Consistent front yard space should be created along the street with the setback of a new house matching the older houses on the block.
- A walkway should be provided from the sidewalk or street to the front door. Along grid streets, the walk should be perpendicular to the street.
- Healthy trees that are outside the building footprint should be preserved. The root area should be marked and protected during construction.
- 2. Housing Orientation
- New housing should be proportional to the dimensions of the lot and other houses on the block.
- On corner lots, side yard setbacks should be handled traditionally (that is, closer to the side street). The zoning requirement to treat corner lots as having two frontages should not apply in Heart of Knoxville neighborhoods.
- Side yard setbacks should be similar to older houses on the block, keeping the rhythm of spacing between houses consistent.
- 3. Alleys, Parking, and Services
- Parking should not be in front yards.

- Alley access should be used for garage or parking pad locations. On level ground, pea gravel or similar material may be used as a parking pad off alleys.
- On streets without alleys, garages or parking pads should be at least 20 feet behind the front façade of the infill house with access limited to one lane between the street and the front façade.
- Garages which are perpendicular to the alley should be about 18 feet from the center line of the alley pavement, allowing a comfortable turning radius for a driver to enter a garage.
- Alley-oriented parking pads, garbage collection points, and utility boxes should be screened with a combination of landscaping and fencing.
- On those streets which have alleys, driveways should not be permitted from the front of the house.
- On corner lots, a driveway to the garage may be provided off the side street.

4. Scale, Mass, and Foundation Height

- The front elevation should be designed to be similar in scale to other houses along the street.
- The front façade of new houses should be about the same width as original houses on the block.
- New foundations should be about the same height as the original houses in the neighborhood.
- If greater height is to be created (with new construction or an addition), that portion of the house should be located toward the side or rear of the property.

5. Porches and Stoops

- Porches should be part of the housing design in those neighborhoods where porches were commonplace.
- Porches should be proportional to original porches on the block, extending about 8-12 feet toward the street from the habitable portion of the house.
- Porches should extend into the front yard setback, if necessary, to maintain consistency with similarly sited porches along the street.
- Porch posts and railings should be like those used in the historic era of the neighborhood's development. Wrought iron columns and other materials that were not used in the early 1900's should not be used.
- Small stoops centered on entry and no more than 5 feet deep are appropriate on blocks where porches were not traditional.

6. Windows and Doors

- When constructing new houses, the window and door styles should be similar to the original or historic houses on the block
- To respect the privacy of adjacent properties, consider the placement of side windows and doors.
- The windows and doors on the front facade of an infill house should be located in similar proportion and position as the original houses on the block.
- Attention should be paid to window placement and the ratio of solid (the wall) to void (the window and door openings).
- Contemporary windows such as "picture windows" should not be used in pre-World War II neighborhoods.

7. Roof Shapes and Materials

- New roofs should be designed to have a similar pitch to original housing on the block
- More complex roofs, such as hipped roofs and dormers, should be part of new housing designs when such forms were historically used on the block.
- Darker shades of shingle were often used and should be chosen in roofing houses in Heart of Knoxville neighborhoods.

8. Siding Material

- Clapboard-like materials (such as cement fiberboard) should be used in constructing new housing where painted wood siding was traditionally used.
- Brick, wood shingle, and other less common material may be appropriate in some older neighborhoods, particularly those with a mix of architectural styles.

- Faced stone, vertical siding, and other non-historic materials should not be used in building new houses. In 1930-1950 era neighborhoods, faced stone may be appropriate (see Section 12).
- 11. Landscape and Other Considerations
- One native or naturalized shade tree should be planted in the front and rear yards of in fill lots with 25 feet or more in depth to front of house

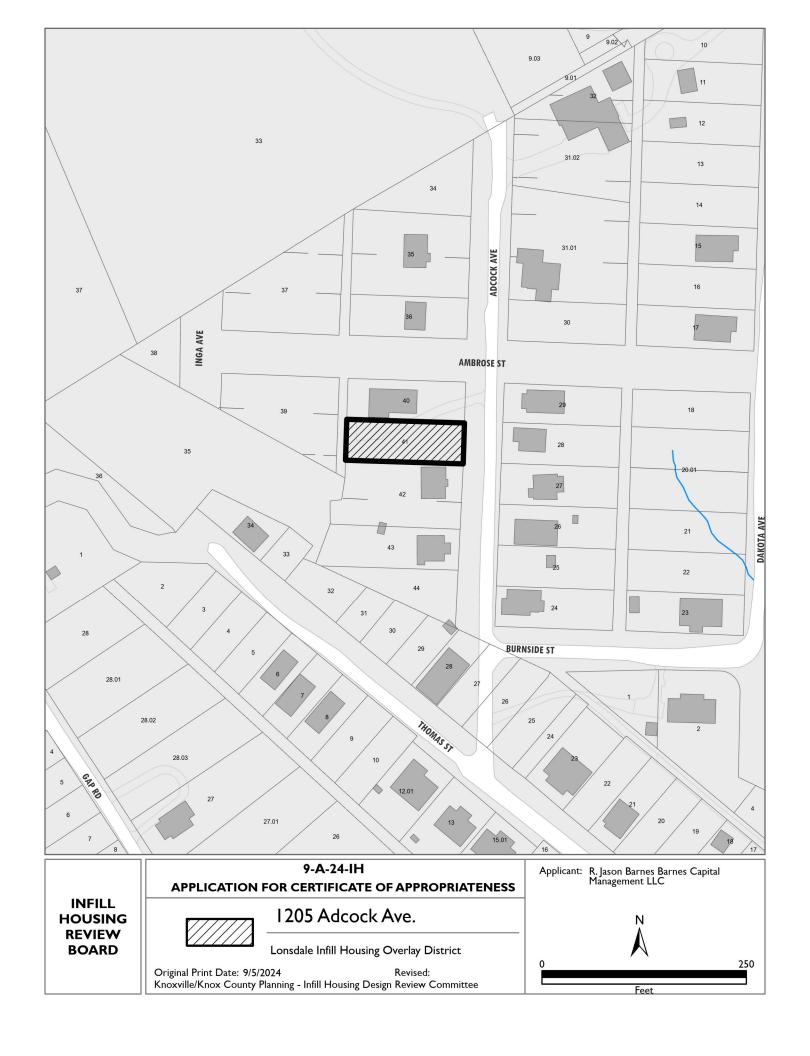
Comments

- 1. The house is proposed to be set 22' from the front property line. The average of the blockface is 18.5', with the two adjacent houses at 17' and 20'. The front setback will be generally consistent with the block. The final site plan should include a walkway from the front door to the street.
- 2. The block to receive new construction is characterized by Minimal Traditionals, modified Queen Anne cottages, and infill construction, which are largely small, rectangular plan houses. The adjacent house is a small, rectangular Minimal Traditional house; the proposed new house is proportional to the modest houses on the block. The side yard setbacks are consistent with the block.
- 3. Infill Housing design guidelines recommend that on lots without alleys, new driveways should be at least 20 feet behind the front façade of the infill house with access limited to one lane between the street and the front façade. Parking is currently proposed for the front yard and should be revised to meet guidelines. The final site plan should meet City Engineering standards.
- 4. The façade is similar in width to the context, which already features relatively small houses. The house is depicted to be on an elevated concrete block foundation, which will reflect historic houses on the block. The concrete block foundation should be clad in stucco or parge-coated to match the context.
- 5. Guidelines recommend a front porch proportionate to original houses on the block, extending about 8-12' to the street, but also note that "small stoops centered on entry and no more than 5' deep are appropriate on blocks where porches were not traditional." The two Minimal Traditional houses on the block lack front porches but the remainder of the houses, including the infill construction, have partial- or full-width porches. The Board should discuss the necessity of a full-width porch on the smaller house.
- 6. Guidelines recommend window and door styles be similar to historic houses on the block, with similar placement and ratio of solid to void, and also note that "contemporary windows such as 'picture windows' should not be used" in historic neighborhoods. The façade windows should be revised to typical sizes of double-hung windows (could be paired) to reflect the context; the right side elevation should feature at least one window to avoid a large swath of siding with no transparency.
- 7. The hipped roof has a sufficiently steep pitch for the neighborhood context.
- 8. Vinyl siding meets the Infill Housing design guidelines but the vinyl siding should be a horizontal lap siding with an overlap instead of Dutch lap or flush panel siding.
- 9. The final site plan should feature one native or naturalized tree in the front and rear yards.

Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of Certificate 9-A-24-IH, subject to the following conditions: 1) final site plan to include a walkway from the front door to the street; 2) revisions to parking to meet design guidelines and avoid the front yard; 3) final site plan should meet City Engineering standards; 4) revisions to façade and side elevation window design and placement, with approval by staff; 5) final site plan to include one tree in front and rear yards; and

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allowing for addition	al Board discussion and conditions on the fron	t porch design.	

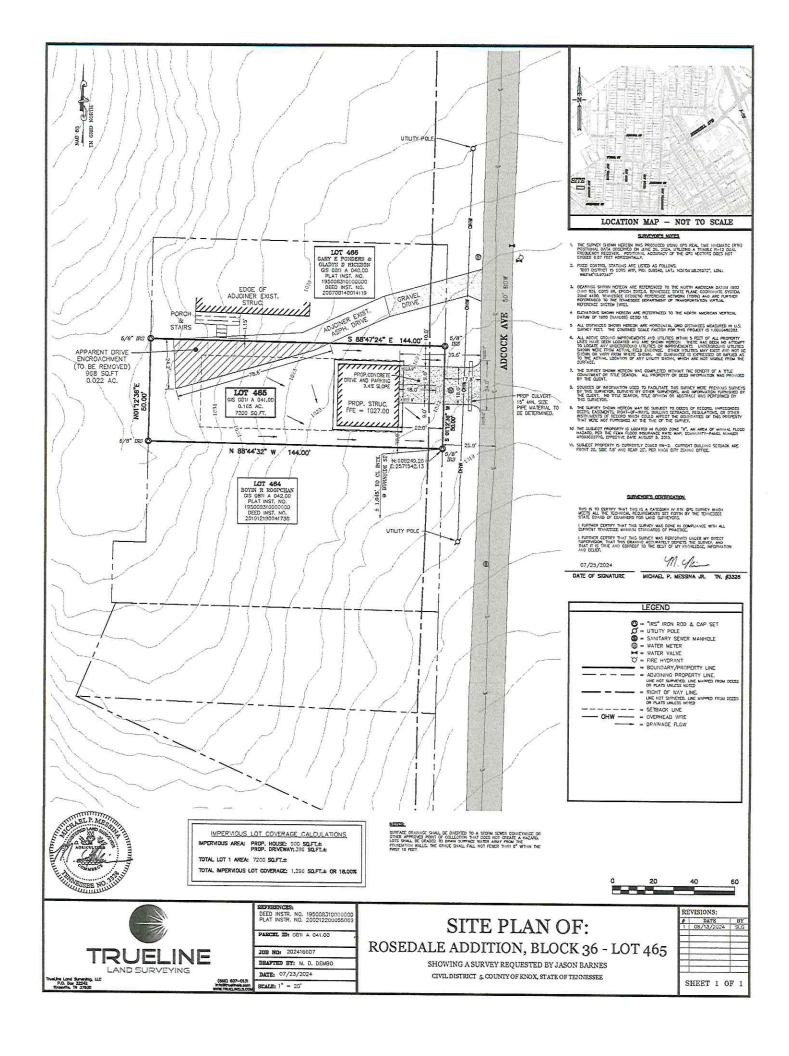


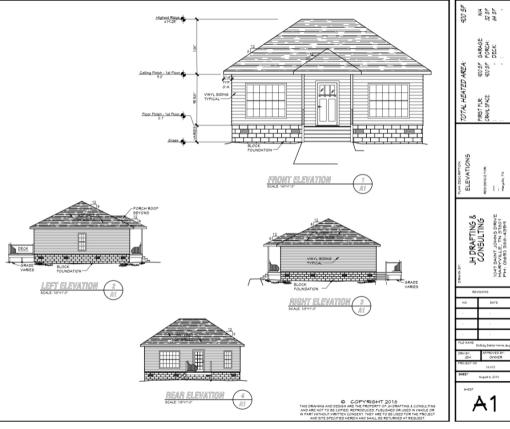


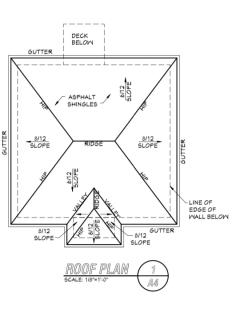
DESIGN REVIEW REQUEST

☐ DOWNTOWN DESIGN (DK)

Planning	☐ HISTORIC ZONING (H)		
KNOXVILLE I KNOX COUNTY	INFILL HOUSING (IH)		
B& B Family	Holdings LLP		
Applicant	9		
8/13/24	September 18, 2024	9-A-24-IH	
Date Filed	Meeting Date (if applicable)	File Number(s)	
CORRESPONDENCE All correspondence related to this an	plication should be directed to the approved cont	ant lintad balance	
	ineer	act listed below.	
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R. Jason Barnes	Daines Lagito	il Management LLC	
802 Lovell Road	Knoxville	IN 31932	
Address	City	State Zip	
965-599-3515	Darnes 4315 @ yahoo.	Cana	
Phone	Email Email	CON	
CURRENT PROPERTY IN	NFO		
Same	SMI LOVELL Rd Knowill	TN1 3-1927 / (6/5) -000 2015	
Owner Name (if different from applications	ant) Owner Address	2,TN, 37132/(865)599-3515 Owner Phone	
	re. Moxville, TN. 37921 /		
Property Address	Parcel		
1 masdale	RN-2		
Neighborhood	Zoning	ÿ	
AUTHORIZATION			
lindsay Crockett	Lindsay Crockett	8.14.24	
Staff Signature	Please Print	Date	
1	R. Jason Barnes	8/13/24	
Applicant Signature	Please Print	Date	







Framina Lumber Specifications Stress rated framing members shall be used which equal or exceed the following specifications. If lower grade lumber is used, excessive deflection may occur. Fiber Stress in Bending (Fb)= 875 psi (Base Value) Modulus of Elasticity (E)= 1,400,000 psi Second floor Joists First Floor Joists 40 lbs. Live Load 10 lbs. Dead Load 30 lbs. Live Load 10 lbs. Dead Load INCHES MAX. INCHES MAX SIZE SIZE 0.0 SPAN 0.0 SPAN 11'-3" 12 10'-3' 12 2×6 2×6 16 9'-4 16 10'-3" 14'-11' 12' 13'-6' 12 2 x 8 2 x 8 16' 12'-3' 16" 13'-6" 12 17'-3' 12 19'-0" 2 × 10 2 × 10 15'-5 17'-2" 16 16 24" 12'-7" 24" 14'-1" 12' 20'-7" 12" 23'-0" 2 x 12 16' 17'-10" 2 x 12 16 19'-11" 24" 24' 14'-7' 16'-3" Ceiling Joists Rafters 20 lbs. Live Load 10 lbs. Dead Load 20 lbs. Live Load 10 lbs. Dead Load INCHES MAX INCHES MAX SPAN SPAN 0.0 0.0 9'-5" 15'-10" 12 12" 2×4 16" 8'-7" 2×6 16" 13'-9" 24' 7'-2' 24 11'-3' 12 14'-9" 12 20'-2" 2×6 16' 12'-10' 2×8 16 17'-5" 24" 10'-6" 24" 14'-3" 12' 18'-9" 12 24'-6" 21'-3" 17'-4" 16 16'-3' 2 × 10 16 2×8 24 13'-3' 24 12' 22'-11' 12" 28'-6" 2 x 10 16' 19'-10" 2 x 12 16 24'-8"

24" 20'-2"

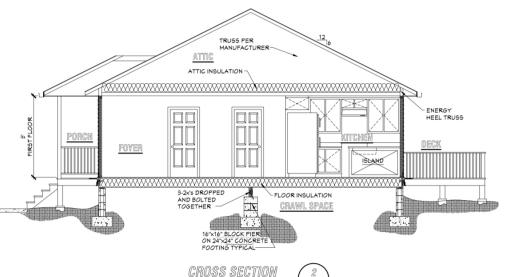
24' 16'-1"

16" 24" 18'-8"

2 x 12

26'-6' 12

23'-0"



SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0