

Staff Report

Infill Housing Design Review Committee

File Number: 2-F-25-IH

Meeting: 2/19/2025

Applicant: Josh Josh Braden - Braden Family Properties LLC Braden Family Properties LLC **Owner:** Josh Josh Braden - Braden Family Properties LLC Braden Family Properties LLC

Property Information

Location: 2136 Apricot Ave. Parcel ID 81 P S 010

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

District: Lonsdale Infill Housing Overlay District

Description of Work

Level III New Primary Structure

New primary structure (duplex) fronting Apricot Avenue. Two-story building features a side-gable roof (6/12 pitch), an exterior of lap siding with corner boards and cedar-texture accent boards at the top of each story, and a block foundation clad in stucco. The duplex is 34' wide by 50' deep (two adjacent units of 17' wide by 50' deep) and will be set 20' from the front lot line. Each unit features a 6'-9" wide by 4'-5" deep front porch at the edge of the façade, and the porches are recessed under a front-gable roof supported two square posts. The site plan does not feature any parking.

The façade (south) features four bays, and the two central bays contain a two-story, paired front-gable massing that projects 4'-5" from the façade, with two windows on each story. The left and right bays each feature a porch with a paneled door and a window on the second story. All windows on the duplex are 1/1 and double-hung. The left and right elevations each feature three windows on the first story, one of which is a box bay window that projects 1'-6" from the main massing with a half-hipped roof, and there are two windows on the second story. Side elevations feature large swaths of "cedar texture architectural ascent board" as trim between the first and second stories. The rear elevation features two windows and a secondary entrance for each unit on the first story, and the second story features four windows.

Applicable Design Guidelines

Heart of Knoxville Infill Housing Design Guidelines

10. Multi-Unit Housing

- Multi-unit housing (where permitted by zoning) should have similar front yard space to that of the traditional single-family houses along the street.
- In zoning districts where multi-unit housing is permitted, the height of the new housing should be similar to the original houses along the street.
- Multi-unit housing should be designed to continue the architectural rhythm of the block. In addition to the same build-to line, porches, bays and breaks in the front façade should be created to mimic the look of older homes when looking down the block. This should be done by dividing

the building into separate sections that are proportionally similar to original houses on the block.

- Parking should be provided behind apartments with access from the alley.

- Landscaping, including shade trees, should be planted in both front and back yards.

1. 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 applicant intends to use Section 4.6 of the zoning code, the Middle Housing standards, which are "intended to promote the development of neighborhood-scale housing forms which are compatible with existing housing in the surrounding area," and "may allow more flexible development of land than is possible under the base district zoning regulations," subject to additional dimensional, design, and parking standards. Middle Housing review occurs separately through Planning staff; the DRB review focuses on how the project meets the Infill Housing design guidelines. However, some elements of Middle Housing review may trigger site plan and building elevation revisions, which would require additional review by the DRB.
- 2. There are no other houses on the blockface to receive new construction. The building is proposed to be set 20' from the front property line, which is appropriate for a block with no other structures. The site plan contains a concrete walkway to the street.
- 3. The guidelines for multi-unit housing recommend that "new multi-family buildings be designed in scale and context with the early architectural features of the neighborhood." The block to receive new construction has no other structures; the buildings across the block are the rears of buildings fronting Ohio Avenue. The two-story duplex will lack context in the area. The duplex is proportionate to the dimensions of the large (83' wide) lot and features consistent side setbacks. It does not incorporate many details which align with the architectural context. Additional design elements are also required by the Middle Housing standards.
- 4. There is no parking provided on the site plan (as the site is within a quarter-mile of a transit route, off-street parking is not required by the MH standards). The duplex is proposed for a dead-end street with no turn-around, with an approximately 10' pavement width, which may not permit two-way traffic. The pavement does not extend in front of the full property width. Revisions may be necessary to the site plan or road conditions to meet City Engineering standards. Major revisions which affect the site plan may require further DRB review.

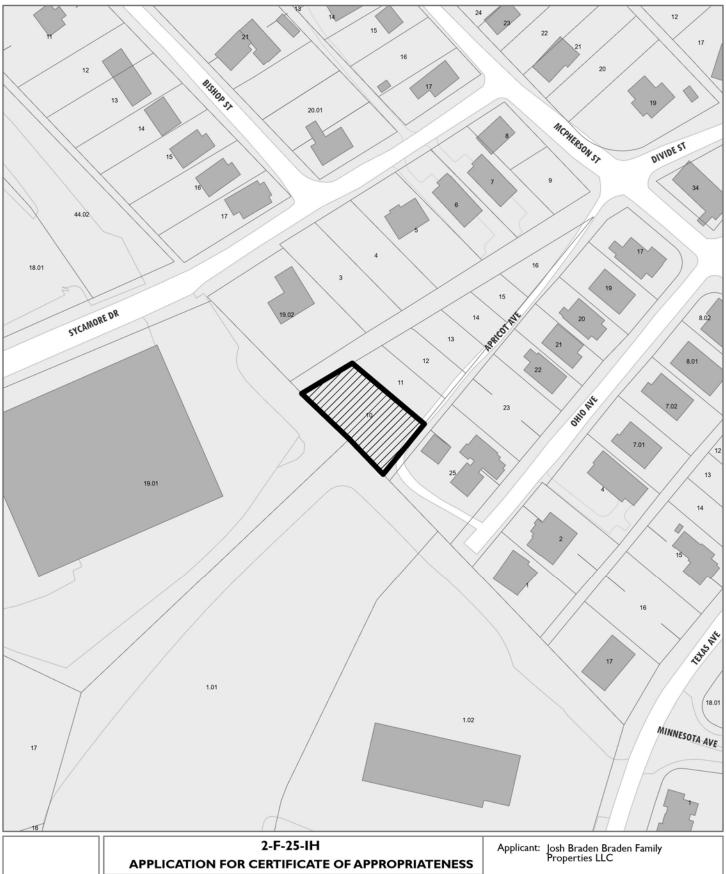
Page 3 of 4 Planner in Charge: Lindsay Lanois 2-F-25-IH 2/11/2025 10:33:55 AM

- 5. The 35'-4" wide duplex is compatible in façade width with original houses in the neighborhood and meets the maximum building width requirements in Article 4.6, Middle Housing standards, for a side-by-side duplex. Guidelines also recommend that multi-unit housing be similar in height to original houses on the street. The two-story building is taller than the surrounding context, as the block across the street is characterized by one-story houses. The side elevations are large in scale but attempt to break up the massing with a bay window on each side and trim separating each story. The building is within the maximum depth for a side-by-side duplex in the Middle Housing Standards.
- 6. While the proposed entry stoops are not 8' deep per the guidelines, similarly-designed entry stoops have been approved for multi-unit buildings in the Infill Housing overlay. The entry stoops are relatively small in scale.
- 7. At least a 6/12 roof pitch is required in the Middle Housing standards to fill the "steep" category of roofline; 6/12 is also the minimum pitch approved by the Infill Housing guidelines. The large building may also benefit from additional variations in roofline, particularly on the larger side elevations.
- 8. Guidelines recommend window and door styles be similar to historic houses on the block, with similar placement and ratio of solid to void. While all four elevations feature sufficient transparency for the historic context, some revisions may be necessary to better align the buildings with the historic context (including the irregular placement of windows on the side elevations).
- 9. The elevation drawings feature horizontal siding (no materials provided) and a stucco-clad CMU foundation. The siding should feature a horizontal overlap similar to wood siding instead of Dutch lap or flush panes.
- 10. The final site plan should incorporate native or naturalized shade trees in the front and rear yards, or retain any existing mature trees on the site.

Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of Certificate 2-F-25-IH, subject to the following conditions: 1) final site plan to meet City Engineering standards, including any modifications to the right-of-way access, with major changes to the site plan to return to the DRB; 2) incorporation of additional design elements to meet Middle Housing standards, with approval and minor revisions to be approved by staff; 5) revision to side elevation window placement; 6) meeting all relevant standards of Article 4.6.

Page 4 of 4 Planner in Charge: Lindsay Lanois 2-F-25-IH 2/11/2025 10:33:55 AM



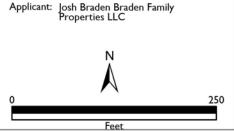
INFILL HOUSING REVIEW BOARD



2136 Apricot Ave.

Lonsdale Infill Housing Overlay District

Original Print Date: 2/10/2025 Revised: Knoxville/Knox County Planning - Infill Housing Design Review Committee





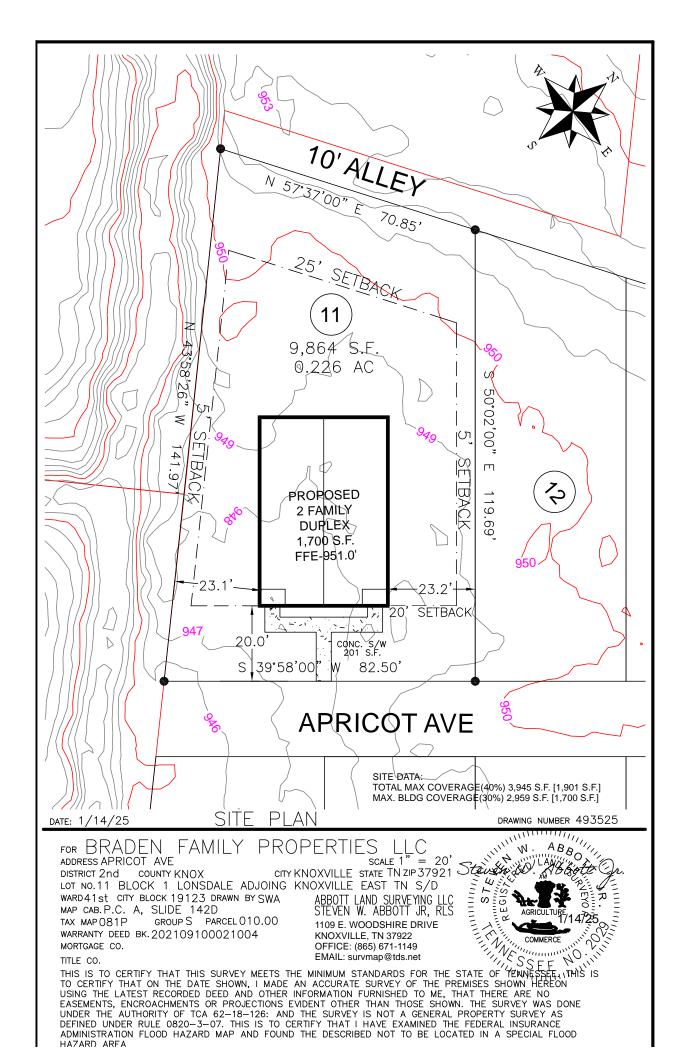
DESIGN REVIEW REQUEST

☐ DOWNTOWN DESIGN (DK)

Plannina		HISTORIC ZONING (H)			
KNOXVILLE I KNOX COUNTY		INFILL HOUSING (IH)			
Josh Braden					
Applicant					
01/20/2025			2-F-25-IH		
Date Filed		Meeting Date (if applicable)	Date (if applicable) File Number(s)		
CORRESPONDENCE All correspondence related to this	applicati	on should be directed to the approved cor	ntact listed below.		
■ Owner □ Contractor □ E	ngineer	☐ Architect/Landscape Architect			
Josh Braden		Braden Fami	Braden Family Properties, LLC.		
Name		Company			
303 Bob Smith Lane		Knoxville	TN	37924	
Address		City	State	Zip	
865.696.7343		joshuabradens4@gmail.com			
Phone		Email			
CURRENT PROPERTY	INFO	3			
Braden Family Properties, LLC.		303 Bob Smith Lane, Knoxville,	303 Bob Smith Lane, Knoxville, TN 37924 865.696.7343		
Owner Name (if different from app	licant)	Owner Address	Own	er Phone	
0 Apricot Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37	7921	081	PS010		
Property Address		Parc	Parcel ID		
Lonsdale		RN-2			
Neighborhood		Zoning			
AUTHORIZATION					
Lindsay Lanois					
Staff Signature		Please Print	Date		
10					
KP		Josh Braden	01/2	20/2025	
Applicant Signature		Please Print	Date		

REQUEST

tin vi	Level 1:				
-	☐ Signs ☐ Alteration of an existing building/structure				
191	Level 2:				
DOWNTOWN DESIGN	Addition to an existing building/structure				
Z	Level 3:	aparticipan Arma-			
0	☐ Construction of new building/structure ☐ Site design, parking, plazas,	landscape			
Z	See required Downtown Design attachment for more details.				
Š	☐ Brief description of work:				
_					
	Level 1:				
	☐ Signs ☐ Routine repair of siding, windows, roof, or other features, in-	kind; Installation of gutters, storm w	indows/doors		
U	Level 2:				
HISTORIC ZONING	☐ Major repair, removal, or replacement of architectural elements or material Level 3:	ials Additions and accessory	structures		
ZO	☐ Construction of a new primary building				
S	Level 4:				
5	☐ Relocation of a contributing structure ☐ Demolition of a contributing	structure			
HIS	See required Historic Zoning attachment for more details.				
	☐ Brief description of work:				
	Level 1:				
	☐ Driveways, parking pads, access point, garages or similar facilities ☐ Subdivisions				
G	Level 2:				
HOUSING	☐ Additions visible from the primary street ☐ Changes to porches visible	from the primary street			
0	Level 3:				
Table 1997 Control of the last	New primary structure				
INFILL	■ Site built				
=	See required Infill Housing attachment for more details.				
AT 3	☐ Brief description of work:				
	ATTACHMENTS	FEE 1:	TOTAL:		
>	☐ Downtown Design Checklist				
NO	☐ Historic Zoning Design Checklist				
SE	☐ Infill Housing Design Checklist	FEE 2:			
T.	STORE AND A SECOND COMMENT OF THE CONTRACT OF				
STAFF USE ONLY	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS Property Owners / Option Holders	FEE 3:			
S					
	Level 1: \$50 • Level 2: \$100 • Level 3: \$250 • Level 4: \$500	Pd.	01/23/2025, SG		



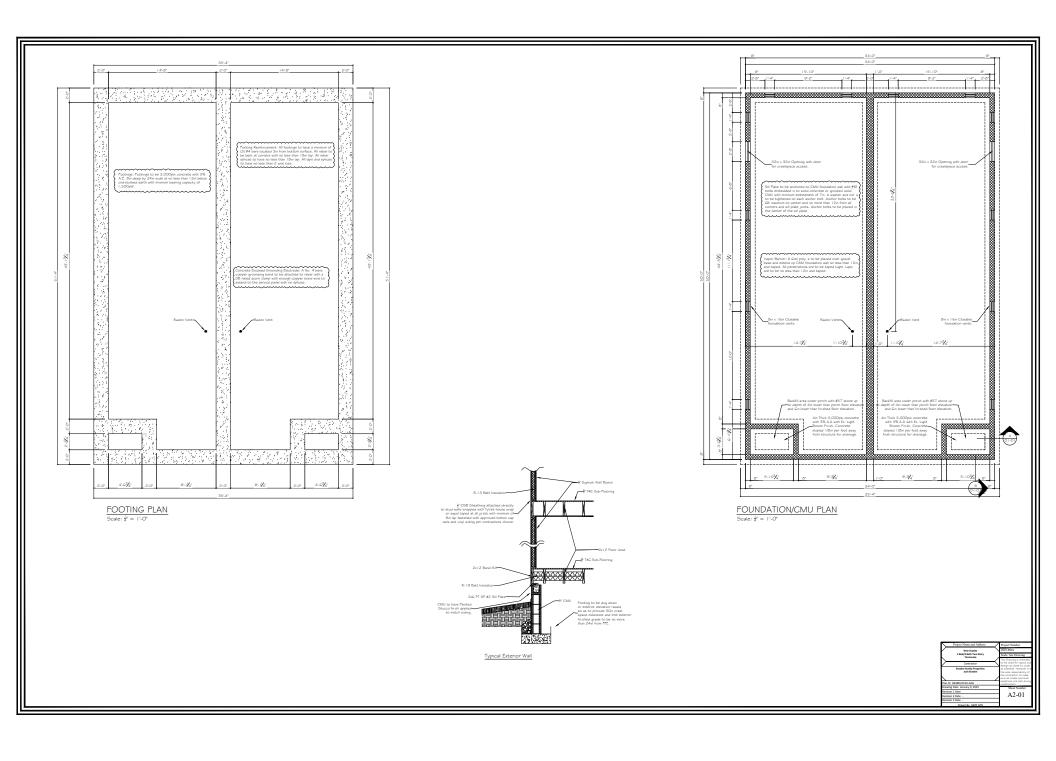


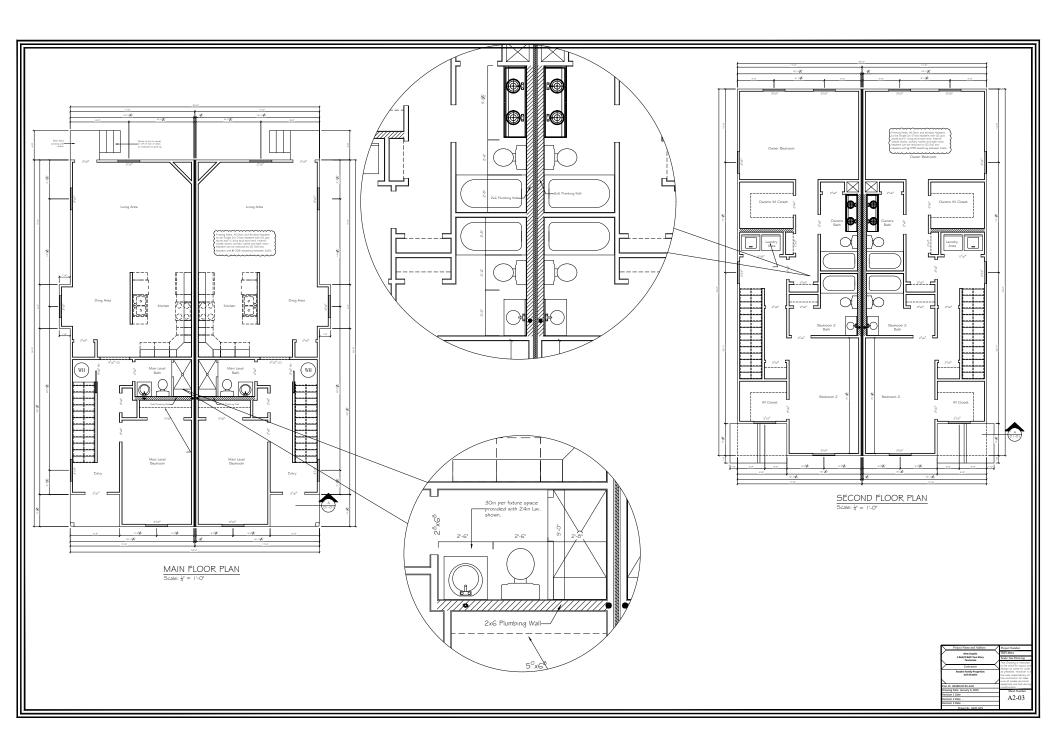
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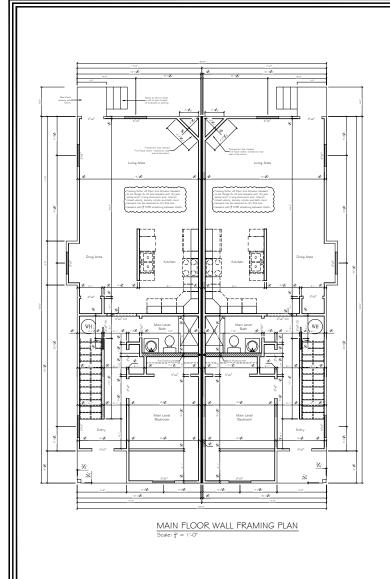


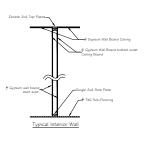
Project Name and Address	Project Number	
New Duplex	2025-P001 Scale: See Drawing	
2 Bed/2 Bath Two Story		
	This Drawing is intended	
Contractor	to be used for layout a design as close to cod	
Brades Family Properties	as possible. However it	
Josh Braden	the sole reasonability of the contractor to make	
\	eure all codes and local	
Plan ID 3838DUPLEX-AAB	adoptions are met durin construction.	
Orawing Date January 9, 2025	Sheet Number	
Revision 1 Date		
Revision 2 Date -	A1-01	
Revision 3 Date -		
Drawn By ASOF GPS		

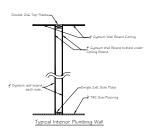


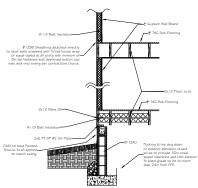




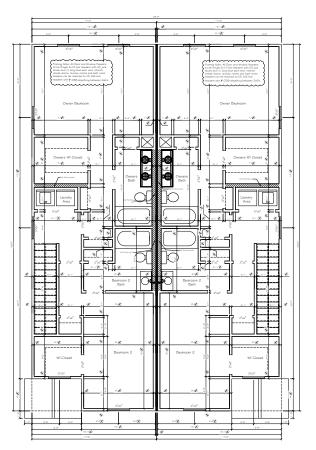








Typical Exterior Wall



 $\frac{\text{SECOND FLOOR WALL FRAMING PLAN}}{\text{Scale: }_{4}^{\text{Lin}} = \text{ 1'-O''}}$

