

Meeting: 4/15/2026
Applicant: Ben Hudgins Brock Hudgins Architects
Owner: Knoxville Community Development Corporation
District: Oakwood/Lincoln Park Infill Housing Overlay District

Property Information

Location: 1914 Huron St. **Parcel ID:** 81 E H 006
Zoning: RN-4 (General Residential Neighborhood)
Description: New primary structures (townhouses)

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of Certificate 4-B-26-IH, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) receiving special use approval for 4-C-26-SU and meeting any applicable conditions of approval;
 - 2) meeting City Engineering standards and any applicable Zoning standards, including Article 9.3.I and Article 12, with minor revisions to be approved by staff;
 - 3) the trees in the front yard to be native or naturalized shade trees;
 - 4) any exposed sections of foundation and the retaining walls on the side elevations to be parge-coated, clad in stucco, or clad in brick veneer; and
 - 5) the porch columns to be at least 6" by 6" and the brick veneer cladding on the porch foundations to be retained.
-

Description of Work

Level III

New Primary Structure

Twenty-one new townhouses fronting E Churchwell Avenue.

Site Plan: The front setbacks vary from appx. 13'-15' due to the staggered units, with the porches set at appx. 5' and 7'. The buildings are spaced appx. 28' apart from each other, and appx. 30' from the side streets. The site is accessed via a driveway that extends between the side streets, Huron Street and Saint May Street, that leads to a large, shared parking lot behind the buildings. There are new sidewalks along Saint Mary Street and Huron Street, along the edge of the parking lot behind the buildings, and from each porch to E Churchwell Avenue. Landscaping will be planted around the parking lot and in the front yards on either side of the buildings. A dog park and playground are available to residents within the broader development.

Building Design: Each seven-unit, three-story townhouse grouping features alternating patterns of three different unit styles. These feature a 5/12 side gable roof that is staggered upwards along grade with a 10/12 pitch front gable roof for the mixed-siding style units. The foundation heights vary with the finished grade, and the foundation will be minimally visible from the front elevation. The porch foundations will be clad in brick veneer, and the building will be clad in fiber cement siding.

The façade of each unit features two sets of paired windows on the second and third stories and a quarter-lite paneled door with paired windows on the right on the first story. The two-story rear elevations feature one window and a pair on the second story and two windows and a secondary entrance on the first story. The west side elevations of each building feature tripled windows on the third story, tripled windows and one window on the second story, and paired windows on the first story. The east side elevations of each building feature tripled windows on the third story and two sets of tripled windows on the second story.

Lap siding style: All stories are clad in lap siding with trim dividing the second and third stories. It features a half-length, 7.9' deep front porch with a front-gabled roof supported by two round columns.

Board-and-batten style: All stories are clad in board-and-batten, and the second and third story windows feature projecting bay windows with siding panels dividing the stories. It features a half-length, 7.9'-deep front porch with a shed roof supported by two round columns.

Mixed siding style: It features a front-gabled roof with board-and-batten on the third story, and lap siding on the first and second story, with trim dividing the second and third stories. It features a full-length front porch with a shed roof supported by four round columns.

Comments

Background: A special use case for a 21-unit townhouse development in the RN-4 (General Residential Neighborhood) district will be heard at the April 9 Planning Commission meeting (4-C-26-SU).

Front Yards: Appropriate. The lot occupies the entire block face and establishes a new setback pattern, with pedestrian connections to all abutting streets and to community amenities in the broader development.

House Orientation and Side Yards: Appropriate.

Alleys, Parking, and Services: Appropriate. The parking is large in scale but shared with buildings in the broader development.

Landscape: The landscaping placement is appropriate. The trees in the front yard should be native or naturalized shade trees, as opposed to the ornamental trees currently proposed.

Scale, Mass, and Foundation Height: Any exposed sections of the foundation and the retaining walls on the side elevations should be parge-coated, clad in stucco, or clad in brick veneer. While the three-story buildings are taller and at a higher grade than the single family houses on the other side of E Churchwell Avenue, they will provide a transition from the neighboring five-story multifamily buildings in the broader development that are not within the Infill Housing overlay, the existing retaining wall is being removed, and the site graded to bring the buildings lower to the street.

Porches and Stoops: Appropriate. The three porch designs introduce architectural variety to the buildings that align with the context. The columns should be at least 6" by 6," and the brick veneer on the porch foundations should be retained.

Windows and Doors: Appropriate.

Roof Shapes and Materials: While the 5/12 side-gable roof does not meet the 6/12 minimum that is typically approved, the lower pitch reduces the height, and the 10/12 front-gable units align with the context.

Siding Materials: The guidelines discourage board-and-batten siding, which is typically approved as accent material only. Approximately half of the façades are clad in board-and-batten, while the other half are clad in lap siding that is recommended by the guidelines. The variety of siding styles and colors helps break up the large buildings into smaller sections, but the board-and-batten siding emphasizes their height. The Board should discuss whether the use of board-and-batten siding is appropriate.

Multi-Unit Housing: The buildings are differentiated by their pattern of the three unit styles, and the recessed units and siding variety help break up the massing into smaller sections. However, additional architectural features could be added to differentiate the buildings and reflect the historic context, which primarily features Minimal Traditionals and Tudor cottages.

Applicable Design Guidelines

Heart of Knoxville Infill Housing Design Guidelines

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. House Orientation and Side Yards

- 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.
- On lots greater than 50' in width, consider re-creating the original lot size

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.

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.

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.
- If extensions or bays were typically part of the neighborhood's historic house design, such elements should be

incorporated into infill housing.

- 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).
- Sheds, garages, and other outbuildings can be constructed of vertical siding or other more economical materials.

10. Multi-Unit Housing

In places where multi-unit housing is permitted by zoning, it is essential to neighborhood stability that new apartment buildings be designed in scale and context with the early architectural features of the neighborhood.

- 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.



**DESIGN
REVIEW
BOARD**

4-B-26-IH
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

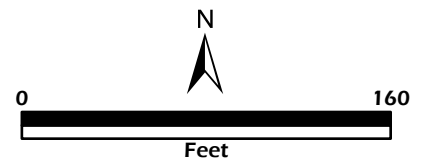


1914 Huron St.
Oakwood/Lincoln Park Infill Housing Overlay
District

Original Print Date: 3/25/2026
Knoxville - Knox County Planning - Design Review Board

Revised:

Petitioner: Ben Hudgins Brock Hudgins
Architects



SITE DATA (RN-4 PROPERTY)

TAX MAP: 081
 PARCEL ID.: 081EH006
 SITE ADDRESS: 0 ST. MARY'S STREET
 KNOXVILLE, TN 37917
 SITE ACREAGE: 1.45 AC. (63,186 FT²)

EXISTING ZONING: RN-4
 PROPOSED USE: TOWNHOMES

PROPOSED UNITS:
 TOWNHOMES: 21
 TOTAL UNITS: 21

BULK REGULATIONS:
 MINIMUM LOT AREA REQUIRED: 63,000 SF (3,000 SF/DU)
 MINIMUM LOT AREA PROVIDED: 63,186 SF

MINIMUM LOT WIDTH REQUIRED: 20'DU
 MINIMUM LOT WIDTH PROVIDED: 28.6'DU

MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT ALLOWED: 35'*
 MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT PROVIDED: 35'*
 *MEASURED TO THE MIDPOINT OF THE ROOF

MAXIMUM BUILDING COVERAGE ALLOWED: 50%
 MAXIMUM BUILDING COVERAGE PROVIDED: 32.2%

SETBACKS
 MINIMUM FRONT SETBACK (E CHURCHWELL AVE): 10'
 MINIMUM CORNER SIDE SETBACK (HURON & ST. MARY'S): 12'
 MINIMUM REAR SETBACK: 25'

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA
 BUILDINGS: 0.47 AC. (20,392 FT²)
 DRIVES/SIDEWALKS: 0.13 AC. (5,601 FT²)
 PERVIOUS PAVEMENT: 0.25 AC. (10,774 FT²)*
 TOTAL PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA: 0.65 AC. (28,767 FT²)
 *INCLUDES 50% REDUCTION FOR PERVIOUS PAVEMENT AREA

PROPOSED ISR: 58.6%
 ALLOWED ISR: 60%

PARKING SUMMARY
 MIN PARKING REQUIRED: 2.25 SP/DU (2 STANDARD SPACES & 0.25 GUEST SPACES)
 TH (2.25 SP/UNIT) 48 SPACES

48 SPACES REQUIRED
 32 SPACES REQUIRED WITH 30% REDUCTION ACCOUNTING FOR AVAILABLE TRANSIT

PARKING PROVIDED:
 STANDARD SPACES PROVIDED 46
 ADA (VAN ACCESSIBLE) SPACES PROVIDED 2
 TOTAL SPACES PROVIDED 48

BIKE PARKING REQUIRED: 0.25 SP/DU
 TH (0.25 SP/UNIT X 21 UNITS): 5

BIKE PARKING PROVIDED: 6

SITE DATA (RN-6 PROPERTY)

TAX MAP: 081
 PARCEL ID.: 081EH01604
 SITE ADDRESS: 0 ST. MARY'S STREET
 KNOXVILLE, TN 37917
 SITE ACREAGE: 4.07 AC. (177,134 FT²)

EXISTING ZONING: RN-6
 PROPOSED USE: MULTIFAMILY

PROPOSED UNITS:
 1-BEDROOM: 45
 2-BEDROOM: 49
 3-BEDROOM: 55
 TOTAL UNITS: 149

BULK REGULATIONS:
 MINIMUM LOT AREA REQUIRED: 146,550 SF (5,000 SF + 950 SF/DU)
 MINIMUM LOT AREA PROVIDED: 177,134 SF

MINIMUM LOT WIDTH REQUIRED: 60'
 MINIMUM LOT WIDTH PROVIDED: 140'

MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT ALLOWED: 65'*
 MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT PROVIDED: 53.58'*
 *MEASURED TO THE MIDPOINT OF THE ROOF

MAXIMUM BUILDING COVERAGE ALLOWED: 50%
 MAXIMUM BUILDING COVERAGE PROVIDED: 26.1%

SETBACKS
 MINIMUM FRONT SETBACK (HURON & ST. MARY'S): 12'
 MINIMUM SIDE SETBACK: 5'

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA
 BUILDINGS: 1.06 AC. (46,154 FT²)
 DRIVES/SIDEWALKS: 1.27 AC. (55,233 FT²)
 PERVIOUS PAVEMENT: 0.09 AC. (4,047 FT²)*
 TOTAL PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA: 2.42 AC. (105,434 FT²)
 *INCLUDES 50% REDUCTION FOR PERVIOUS PAVEMENT AREA

PROPOSED ISR: 59.5%
 ALLOWED ISR: 70%

PARKING SUMMARY
 MIN PARKING REQUIRED:
 1-BEDROOM (1.2 SP/UNIT * 45 UNITS) 54 SPACES
 2-BEDROOM (1.45 SP/UNIT * 49 UNITS) 72 SPACES
 3-BEDROOM (1.7 SP/UNIT * 55 UNITS) 94 SPACES

220 SPACES REQUIRED
 154 SPACES REQUIRED WITH 30% REDUCTION ACCOUNTING FOR AVAILABLE TRANSIT

MAX PARKING REQUIRED:
 1-BEDROOM (1.25 SP/UNIT * 45 UNITS) 56 SPACES
 2-BEDROOM (1.75 SP/UNIT * 49 UNITS) 86 SPACES
 3-BEDROOM (2.25 SP/UNIT * 55 UNITS) 124 SPACES

266 SPACES REQUIRED

PARKING PROVIDED:
 STANDARD SPACES PROVIDED 143
 ADA (VAN ACCESSIBLE) SPACES PROVIDED 12
 TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED 155

BIKE PARKING REQUIRED: 0.25 SP/DU
 TH (0.25 SP/UNIT X 149 UNITS): 37

BIKE PARKING PROVIDED: 38

DEVELOPER: DOMINION
 ADDRESS: 6305 KINGSTON PIKE
 KNOXVILLE, TN 37919

PHONE NO.: 865.225.6506
 CONTACT NAME: ROB TALBOT
 CONTACT E-MAIL ADDRESS: robt@dominion.us

PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE: CATALYST DESIGN GROUP
 ADDRESS: 5100 TENNESSEE AVE
 NASHVILLE, TN 37209
 PHONE NO.: 615.622.7200
 CONTACT NAME: CARSON GRIBBLE
 CONTACT E-MAIL ADDRESS: cgribble@catalyst-dg.com

FEMA PANEL:
 THE SUBJECT PROPERTY DOES NOT LIE WITHIN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD ZONE ACCORDING TO COMMUNITY PANEL NO. 47093C0281G,
 08/05/2013, COMMUNITY NAME: CITY OF KNOXVILLE.

ARCHITECT
BROCK HUDGINS ARCHITECTS
 530 MEANS ST. NW
 ATLANTA, GA 30318
 404.213.5271

PREPARED FOR
DOMINION
 6305 KINGSTON PIKE
 KNOXVILLE, TN 37919
 865.225.6506



CIVIL ENGINEER/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
Catalyst
 DESIGN GROUP
 5100 TENNESSEE AVENUE, NASHVILLE, TN 37209
 (615) 622-7200 | WWW.CATALYST-DG.COM

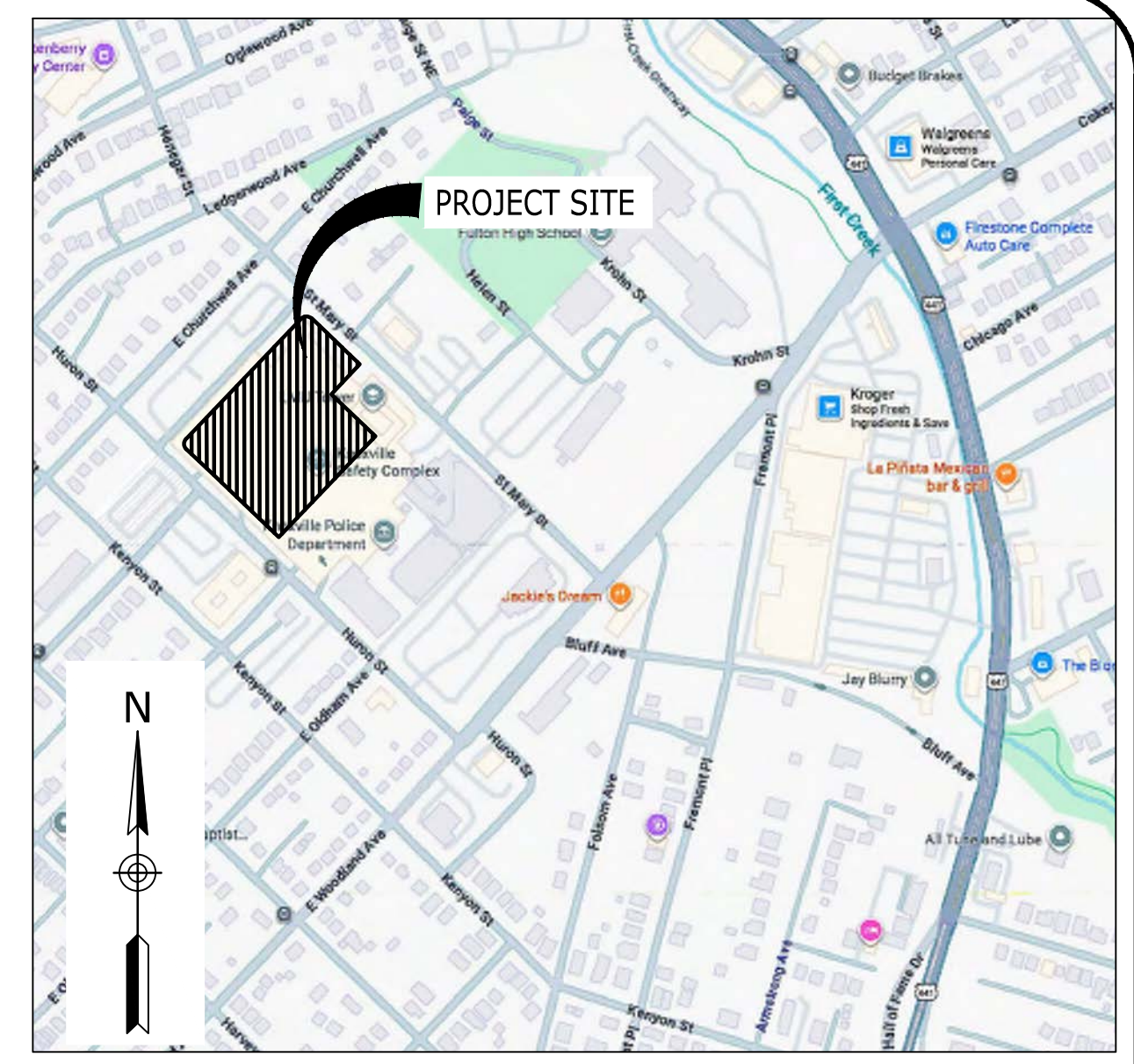


GRADING PLANS

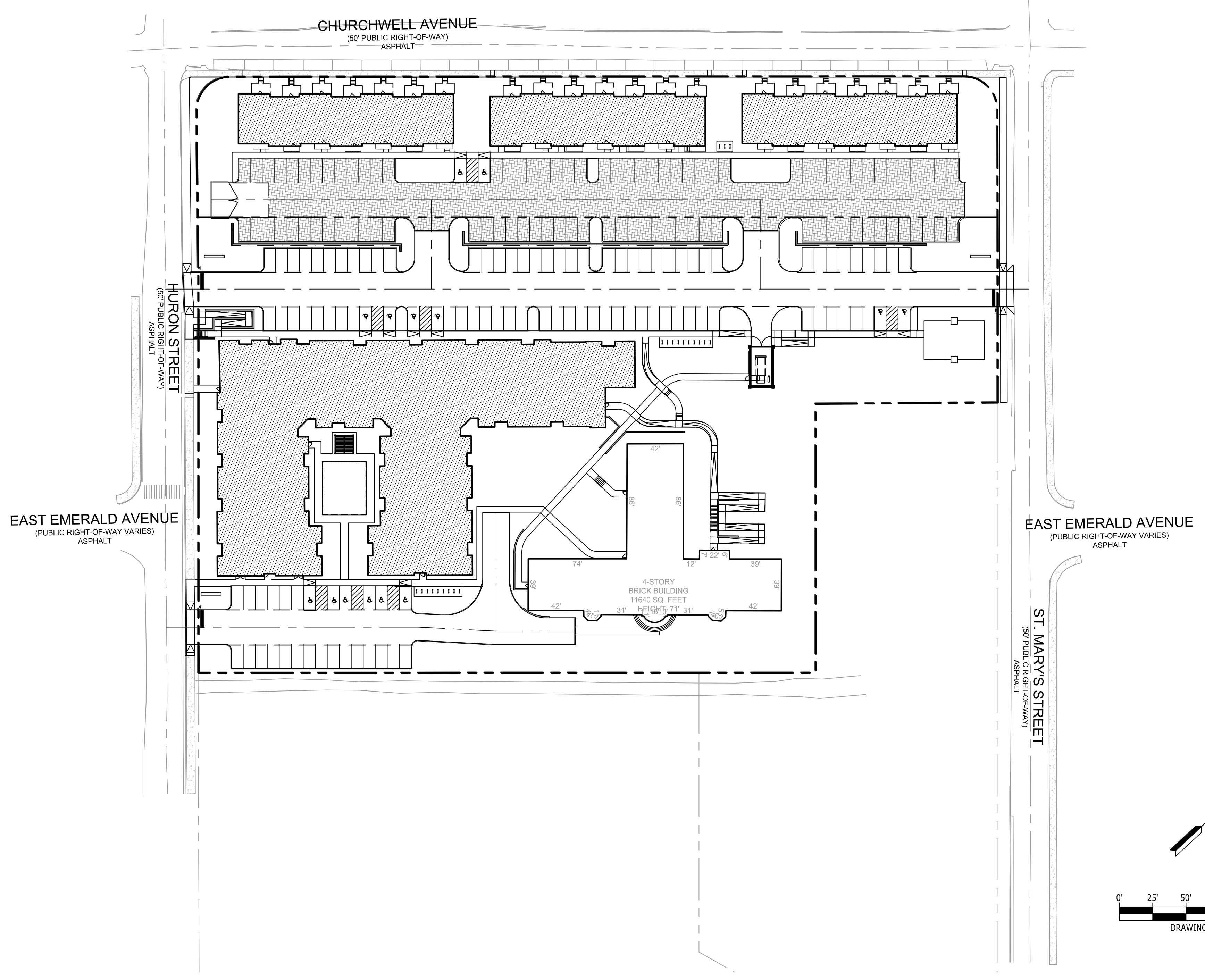
ST. MARY'S MULTIFAMILY

KNOXVILLE, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE

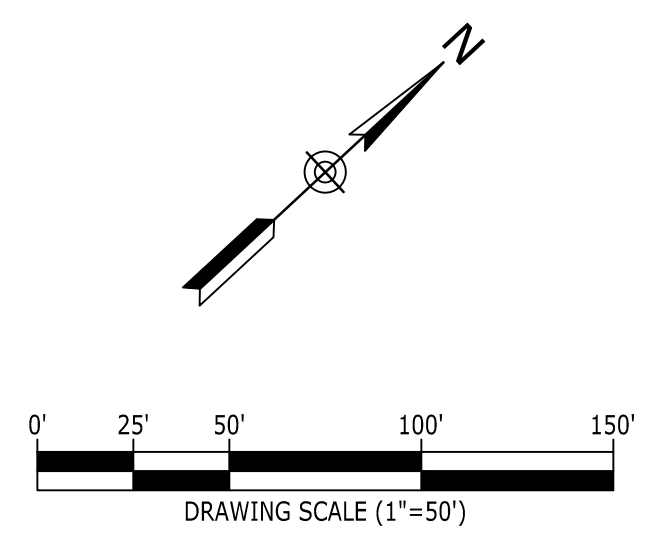
PLANNING FILE NO. 4-C-26-SU
 LAND DEVELOPMENT PERMIT #: XXXXXX
 CATALYST PROJECT NO. 20250181
 MARCH 13, 2026

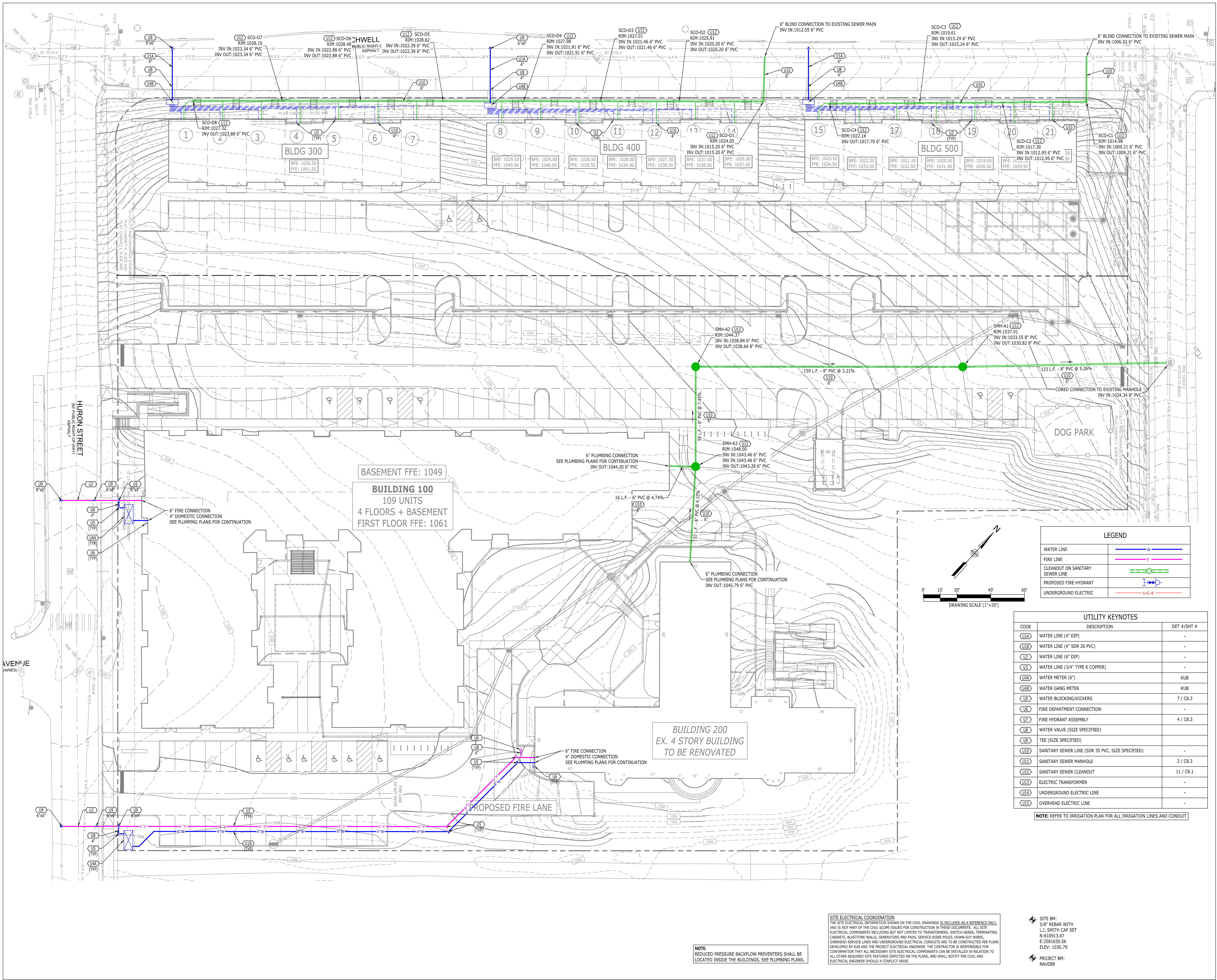


VICINITY MAP
 NOT TO SCALE



Sheet List Table	
Sheet Number	Sheet Title
C0.0	COVER SHEET
C1.0	SITE SURVEY
C1.1	SITE SURVEY
C2.0	GENERAL NOTES
C3.0	INITIAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN
C3.1	INTERIM EROSION CONTROL PLAN
C3.2	FINAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN
C3.3	SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
C4.0	DEMOLITION PLAN
C5.0	LAYOUT PLAN
C5.1	STRIPING, SIGNAGE, & COORDINATE PLAN
C6.0	GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
C6.1	DRAINAGE TABLES
C6.2	PAVER UNDERDRAIN PLAN
C7.0	UTILITY PLAN
C8.0	SITE DETAILS
C8.1	SITE DETAILS
C8.2	SITE DETAILS
C8.3	SITE DETAILS
L2.0	LANDSCAPE PLAN
L3.0	LANDSCAPE DETAILS





LAND DEVELOPMENT PERMIT NUMBER: XXXXXXXX
 PLANNING CASE NUMBER: 4-C-26-SU
 PROJECT NUMBER: 20250181



PRINT RECORD DATE: 1/15/2026
 ISSUE: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

REVISION

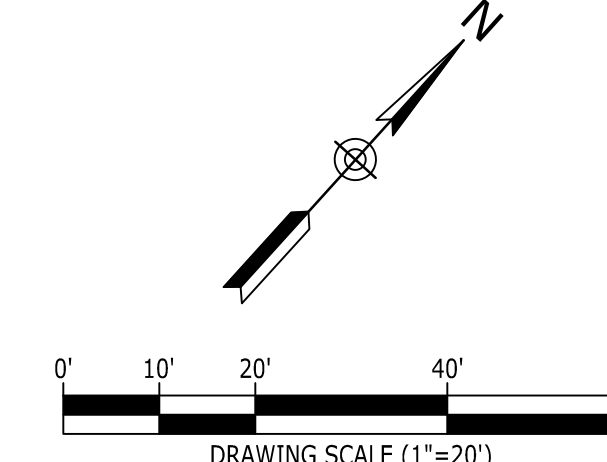
LEGEND

WATER LINE	— W —
FIRE LINE	— F —
CLEANOUT ON SANITARY SEWER LINE	— C —
PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT	— H —
UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC	— U-G-E —

UTILITY KEYNOTES

CODE	DESCRIPTION	DET #/SHT #
UIA	WATER LINE (4" DIP)	-
UIB	WATER LINE (4" SDR 26 PVC)	-
UI2	WATER LINE (6" DIP)	-
UI3	WATER LINE (3/4" TYPE K COPPER)	-
UI4A	WATER METER (6")	KUB
UI4B	WATER GANG METER	KUB
UI5	WATER BLOCKING/KICKERS	7 / C8.3
UI6	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION	-
UI7	FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY	4 / C8.3
UI8	WATER VALVE (SIZE SPECIFIED)	-
UI9	TEE (SIZE SPECIFIED)	-
UI10	SANITARY SEWER LINE (SDR 35 PVC, SIZE SPECIFIED)	-
UI11	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	2 / C8.3
UI12	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT	11 / C8.1
UI13	ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER	-
UI14	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE	-
UI15	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE	-

NOTE: REFER TO IRRIGATION PLAN FOR ALL IRRIGATION LINES AND CONDUIT



SITE ELECTRICAL COORDINATION
 THE SITE ELECTRICAL INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE CIVIL DRAWINGS IS INCLUDED AS A REFERENCE ONLY, AND IS NOT PART OF THE CIVIL SCOPE ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION IN THESE DOCUMENTS. ALL SITE ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO TRANSFORMERS, SWITCH GEARS, TERMINATING CABINETS, BLAST FIRE WALLS, GENERATORS AND PADS, SERVICE RISER POLES, DOWN-GOY WIRES, OVERHEAD SERVICE LINES AND UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CONDUITS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED PER PLANS DEVELOPED BY KUB AND THE PROJECT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION THAT ALL NECESSARY SITE ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS CAN BE INSTALLED IN RELATION TO ALL OTHER REQUIRED SITE FEATURES DEPICTED ON THE PLANS, AND SHALL NOTIFY THE CIVIL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER SHOULD A CONFLICT ARISE.

NOTE: REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTERS SHALL BE LOCATED INSIDE THE BUILDINGS. SEE PLUMBING PLANS.

• SITE BM: 5/8" REBAR WITH L.I. SMITH CAP SET N: 610913.67 E: 2581630.56 ELEV: 1030.79
 • PROJECT BM: NAVD88

