

File Number: 8-B-25-IH

Meeting: 2/18/2026
Applicant: Jesse Alarcon Onyx Excavation LLC
Owner: Jesse Alarcon Onyx Excavation LLC
District: Oakwood/Lincoln Park Infill Housing Overlay District

Property Information

Location: 205 Chickamauga Ave. **Parcel ID:** 81 B G 039
Zoning: RN-2 (Single-Family Residential Neighborhood)
Description:
New primary structure.

Staff Recommendation

The Board should discuss the foundation height, visual scale, and methods to differentiate the two buildings.

Staff recommends postponement of Certificate 8-B-25-IH to allow the applicant to differentiate between the two identical duplexes and reduce the foundation height as possible.

Description of Work

Level III

New Primary Structure

New primary structure (duplex) fronting Chickamauga Avenue. Two-story duplex measures 34' wide (two adjacent 17' wide units) by 50' deep, featuring a 6/12 pitch side-gable roof with lower 6/12 pitch front-gable roof massings projecting from the primary roofline on the façade. The building features an asphalt shingle roof with 1' eave overhangs and trim, an exterior of fiber cement lap siding with board-and-batten on the second-story of the front-gable massings on the façade, and a concrete block foundation (5' tall at façade). Each unit features a raised 4'-4" deep front porch recessed under a front-gable roof and supported by one column. It is proposed to be set 20.28' from the front lot line. Parking is a large deep gravel pad at the rear of the lot that is accessed via a driveway from Chickamauga Avenue.

The façade (southeast) features two units with a mirrored design, each featuring two windows on the second story, one window on the first story, and a paneled door. The right and left elevations each feature three windows on the first story and two windows on the second story. The rear elevation also features a mirror design for each unit, with four windows on the second story, two windows on the first story, and two secondary entrances. The windows feature trim and are single light, of unspecified operation.

Comments

The applicant intends to use the Middle Housing standards. The DRB focuses on how the project meets the Infill

Housing design guidelines, but some revisions to meet Middle Housing standards could require additional review by the Board.

Front Yards: The front setback should be increased to between 24.4' and 34.4' to meet Middle Housing standards. The walkway should be revised to connect with the street.

House Orientation and Side Yards: The 50' deep building is deeper than most buildings on the block, and the side elevations are large in scale. A recessed or projecting feature will need to be added to both side elevations to meet Middle Housing standards.

Alleys, Parking, and Services: The final site plan should include the dimensions of the rear parking pad, which is large in scale.

Scale, Mass, and Foundation Height: The block is characterized by one-story Minimal Traditionals, modified Queen Anne cottages, with one two-story townhouse building. The visual scale of the two-story building is increased by the 5' tall foundation height. The foundation height should be reduced, if at all possible, and the foundation should be parge-coated, clad in stucco, or clad in brick veneer.

Porches and Stoops: The porches are small in scale but are similar to others than have been approved on multifamily buildings within the overlay. The porch posts should be at least 6" by 6".

Windows and Doors: The operation type of the windows should be clarified, which should be single-hung, double-hung, or casement.

Roof Shapes and Materials: Appropriate.

Siding Materials: Appropriate.

Multi-Unit Housing: The design does not incorporate contextual architecture features, as recommended by the design guidelines. The applicant is proposing an identical duplex on the adjacent eastern property. Methods should be taken to differentiate the two buildings, which should include revisions to the roofline on the façade among other interventions.

Landscape: The final site plan should include at least one native or naturalized shade tree in the front and rear yards.

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. 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).

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.

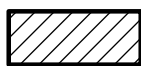
11. Landscape and Other Considerations

- 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.



**DESIGN
REVIEW
BOARD**

8-B-25-IH
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

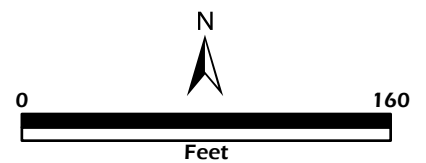


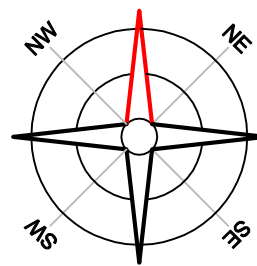
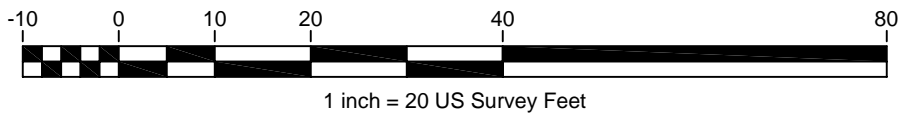
205 Chickamauga Ave.
Oakwood/Lincoln Park Infill Housing Overlay
District

Original Print Date: 8/6/2025
Knoxville - Knox County Planning - Design Review Board

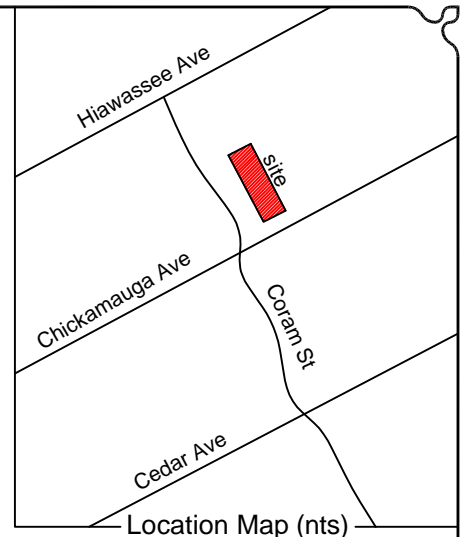
Revised:

Petitioner: Jesse Alarcon Onyx
Excavation LLC





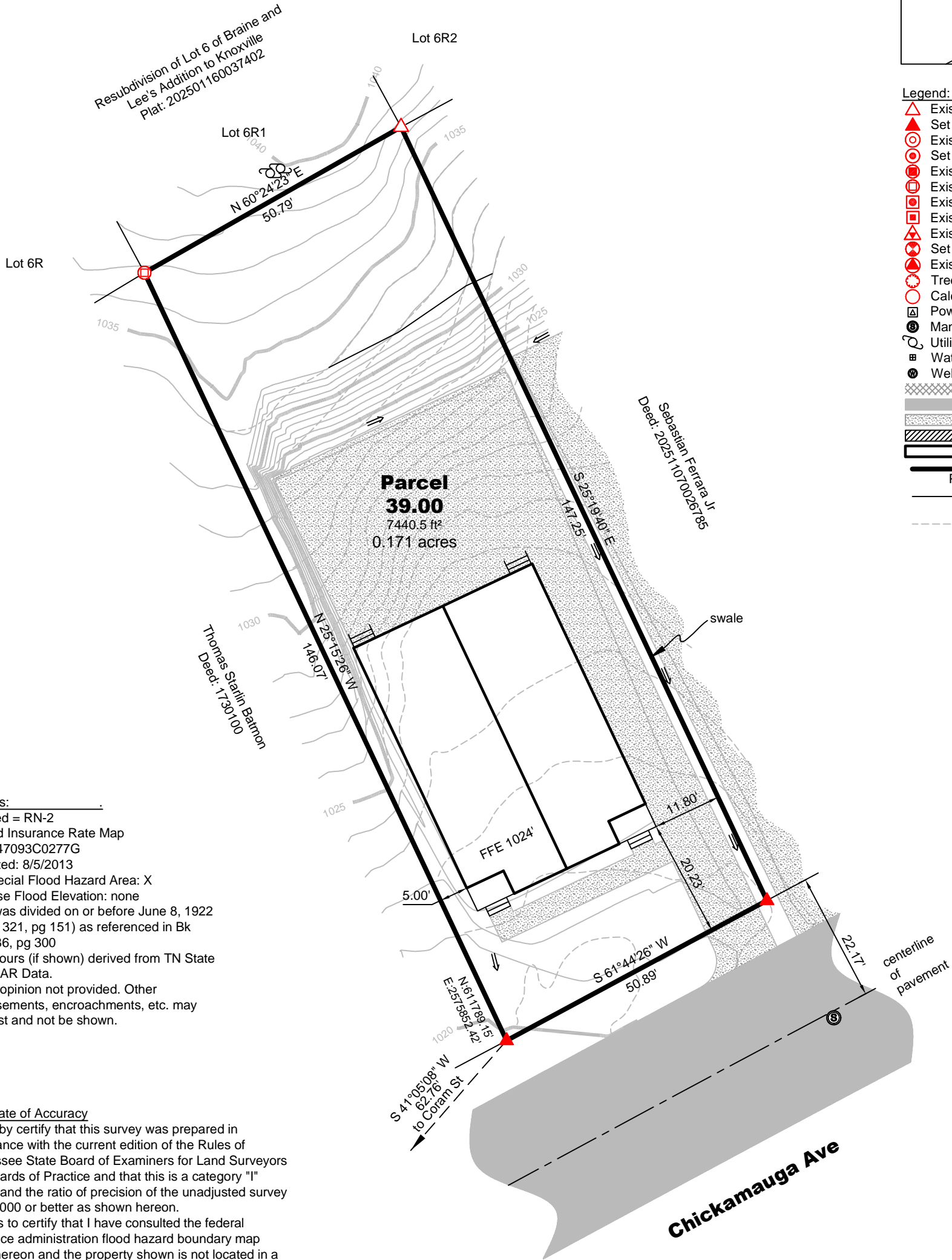
State Plane
NAD 83 (2011)



Location Map (nts)

Legend:

- Existing 1/2" Iron Pin
- Set 1/2" Iron Pin
- Existing Mag Nail®
- Set 1/4" Mag Nail®
- Existing Wood Post
- Existing Metal Post
- Existing Pipe
- Existing Set Stone
- Existing Angle Iron
- Set Railroad Spike
- Existing Axle
- Tree
- Calculated Point
- Power Transformer
- Manhole
- Utility Pole
- Water Meter
- Well
- Gravel
- Pavement
- Concrete
- Decking
- Structure
- Property Boundary
- Centerline
- existing contours



Notes:
 Zoned = RN-2
 Flood Insurance Rate Map
 #: 47093C0277G
 Dated: 8/5/2013
 Special Flood Hazard Area: X
 Base Flood Elevation: none
 Lot was divided on or before June 8, 1922
 (bk 321, pg 151) as referenced in Bk
 1486, pg 300
 Contours (if shown) derived from TN State
 LiDAR Data.
 Title opinion not provided. Other
 easements, encroachments, etc. may
 exist and not be shown.

Certificate of Accuracy

I hereby certify that this survey was prepared in compliance with the current edition of the Rules of Tennessee State Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors - Standards of Practice and that this is a category "I" survey and the ratio of precision of the unadjusted survey is 1:10,000 or better as shown hereon.

This is to certify that I have consulted the federal insurance administration flood hazard boundary map noted hereon and the property shown is not located in a special flood hazard area, unless otherwise noted.

All or part of this survey was performed using a dual frequency Sokkia GRX3 GPS base/receiver. Positional accuracy 5mm+0.5 ppm horizontal, 10mm+0.8ppm vertical. Type of GPS field procedure: Real Time Kinematic Network; Datum/Epoch: Horizontal - NAD 83, Vertical- NAVD 1988; Published/Fixed control used: TDOT GNSS Reference Network; Geoid Model: 2018; Combined grid factors: None used.

1/19/2026
 Date Timothy J. Howell RLS #2263



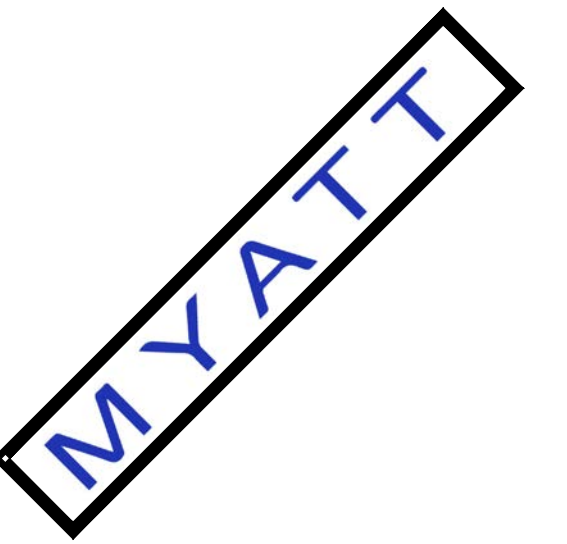
Timothy J Howell, RLS 2263
865-742-2557
 105 Long Springs Rd, Suite #9
 Sevierville, TN 37876
 tim@tnlds.com

Site plan of
 205 Chickamauga Ave
 for

**Onyx Excavation
 LLC**

Showing property of Alarcon
 Located in the 18th city ward of Knoxville, Tennessee.
 Tax Map 081B Grp G Pcl 39.00 Map Bk. 5, Pg. 250
 Deed: 202507240004703
 January 19, 2026

Project: OHW	Drawing: Chickamauga 205R sp
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JESSE ALARCON

DUPLEX PLANS

205 CHICKANAUGUA AVE

KNOXVILLE, TN 37917

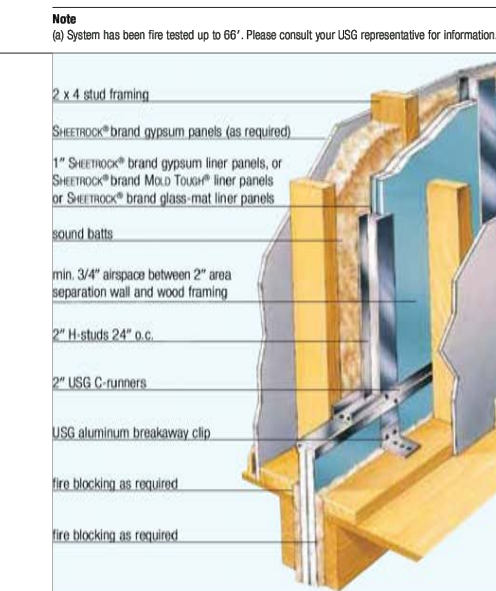
Sheet	Fire-rated Construction	Non-Fire-Rating	Amestical Performance	Reference
1	1" Gypsum board fire panels + 2" Gypsum board 2" x 4" fire panels from adjacent construction	UL One 1000	ASTM E 119	SAES 1
2	Separation wall (per local building code) + 1" Gypsum board fire panels + 2" Gypsum board 2" x 4" fire panels from adjacent construction	UL One 1000	ASTM E 119	SAES 2
3	1" Gypsum board fire panels + 2" Gypsum board 2" x 4" fire panels from adjacent construction	UL One 1000	ASTM E 119	SAES 1
4	1" Gypsum board fire panels + 2" Gypsum board 2" x 4" fire panels from adjacent construction	UL One 1000	ASTM E 119	SAES 1
5	1" Gypsum board fire panels + 2" Gypsum board 2" x 4" fire panels from adjacent construction	UL One 1000	ASTM E 119	SAES 1

Overview

Effective fire resistance and sound attenuation are important considerations in townhouse design.

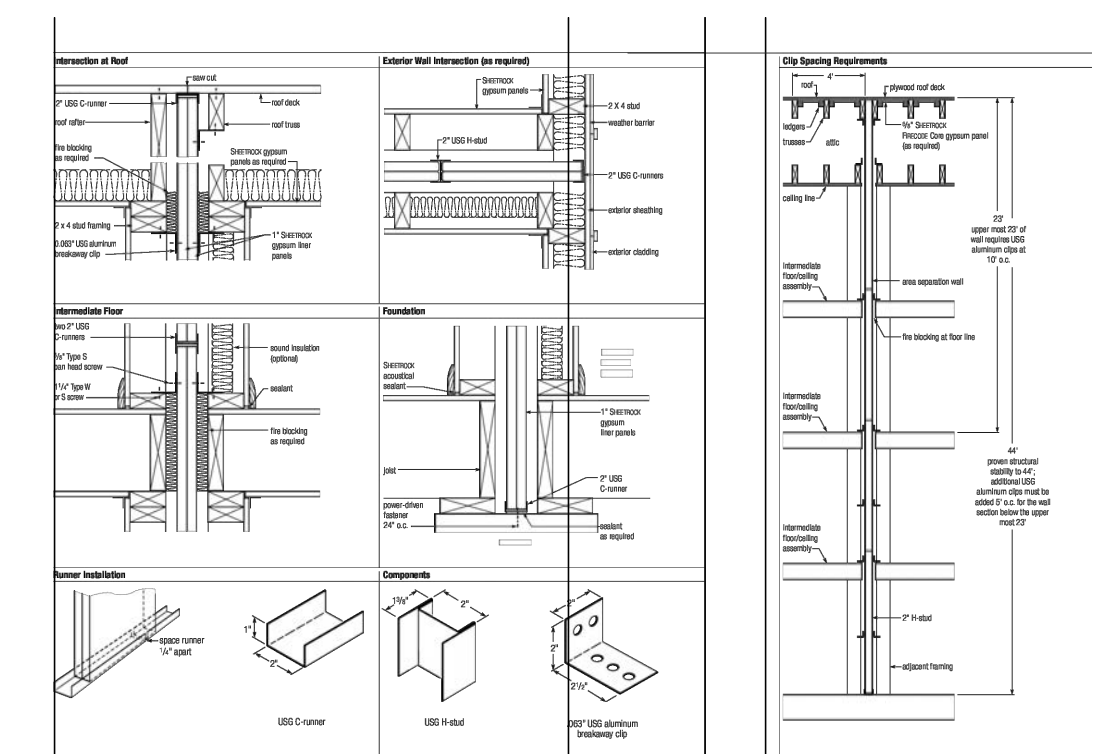
An area separation wall can be used in townhouses up to four stories (44') tall and with all common floor-ceiling heights*. It must either be continuous from the foundation to the underside of the protected roof sheathing, or continue through the roof to form a parapet.

The area separation wall is designed to allow for collapse of the construction on the fire-exposed side, without collapse of the entire wall. To do this, aluminum breakaway clips attach the separation wall to the adjacent framing. When one side of the separation wall is exposed to fire, the clips are designed to soften and break away. This allows the structure on the fire side of the separation wall to collapse, while the clips on the unexposed side of the separation wall continue to support the separation wall. The area separation wall remains intact, protecting the adjacent townhouse.

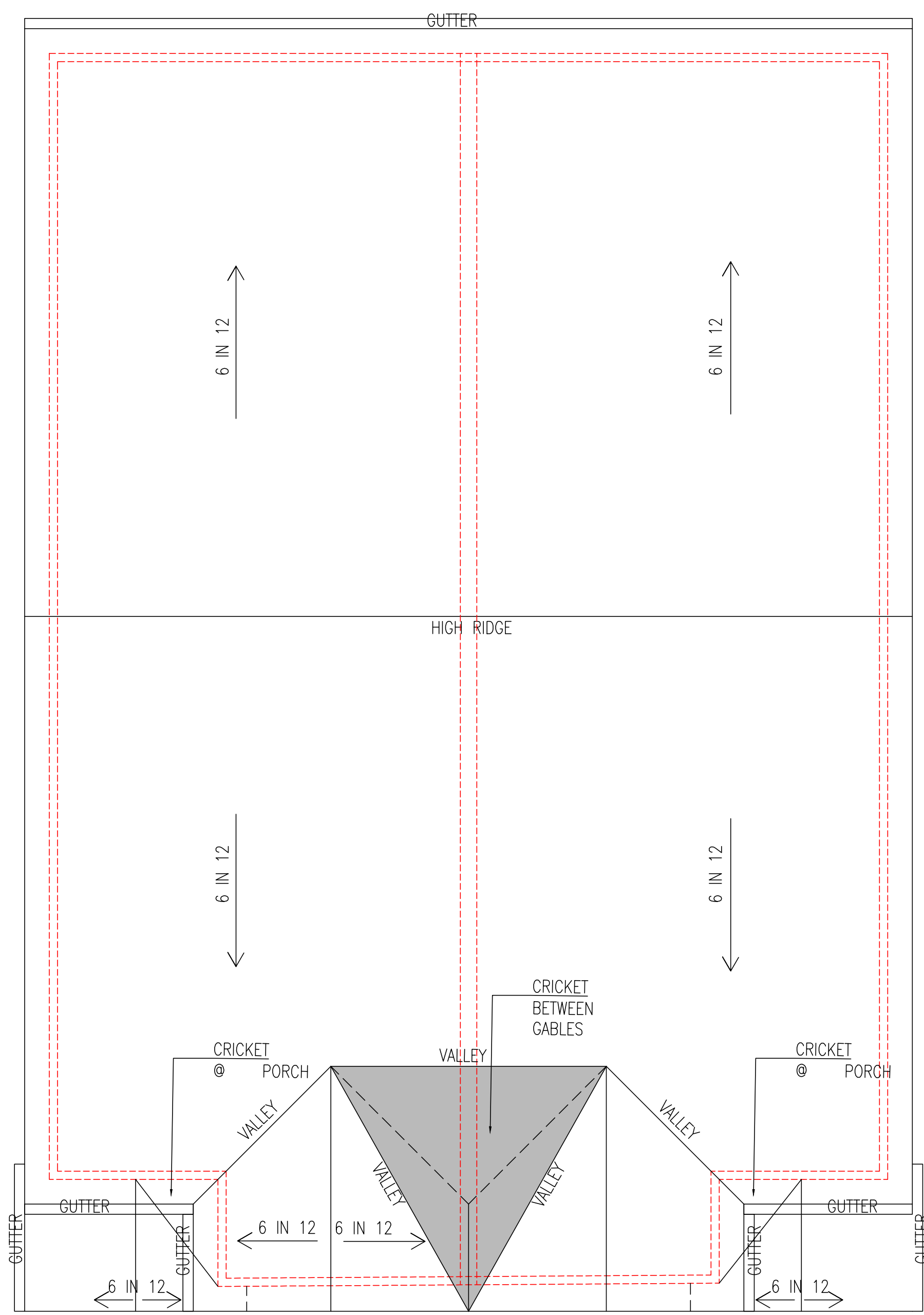


SHEET INDEX	
	COVER SHEET
A1.1	PLOT PLAN & FOUNDATION PLANS
A2.1	FLOOR PLANS AND ROOF PLAN
A3.1	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS, STAIR SECTION

ISSUE SET 12-31-2025



FIRE SEPARATION ASSEMBLY BETWEEN UNITS

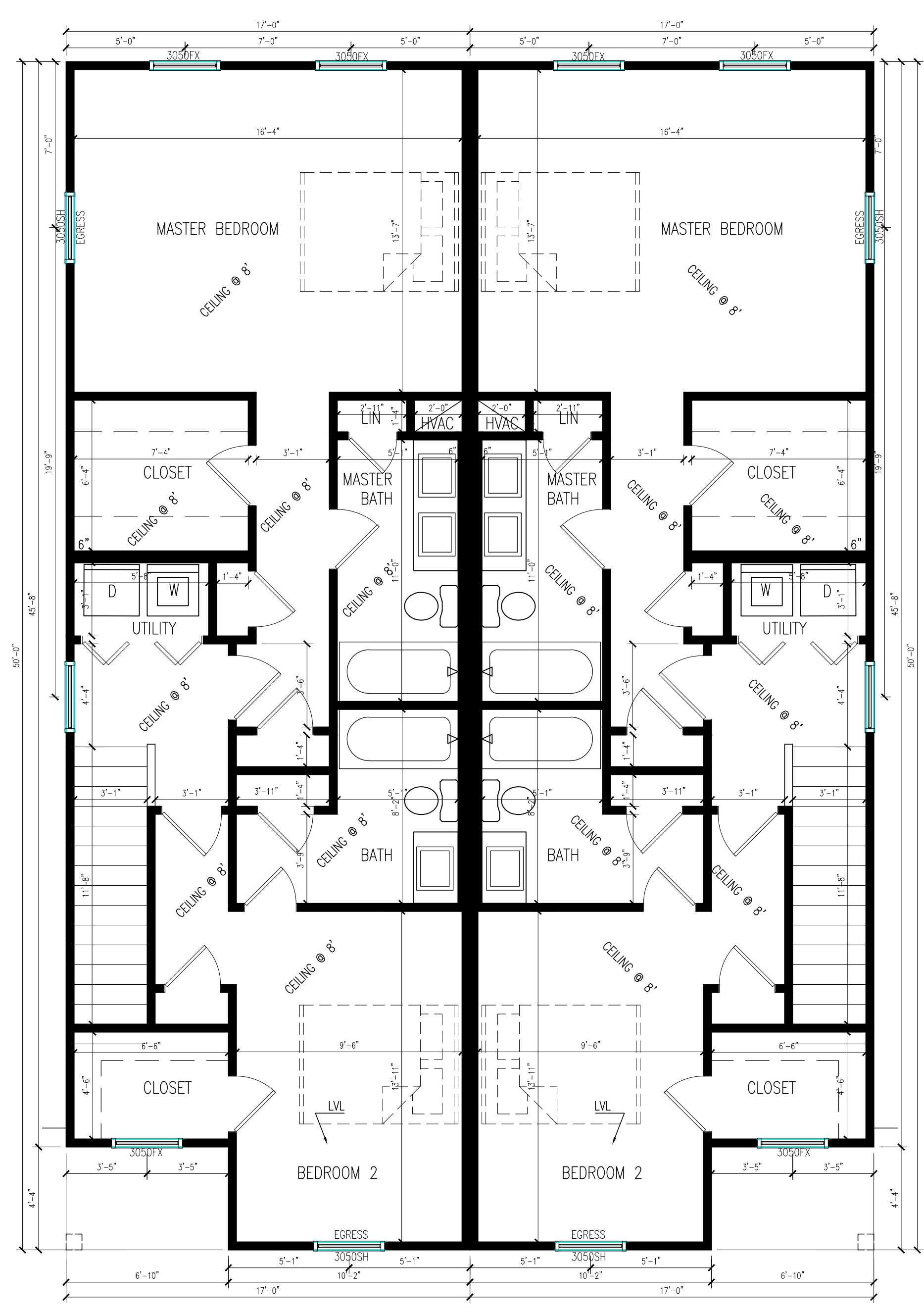


ROOF PLAN A

1/4" = 1'-0"

ROOF PLAN B

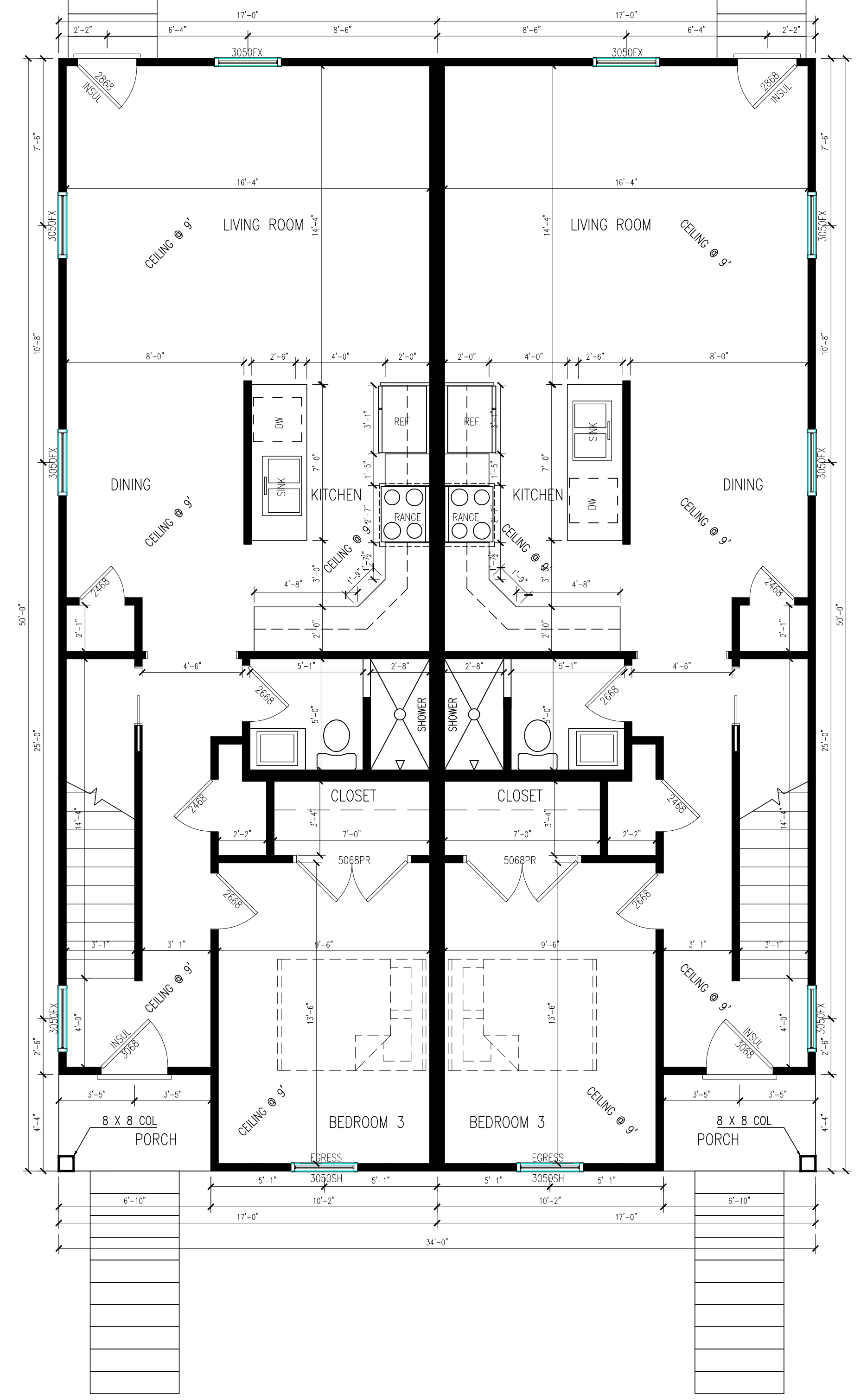
1/4" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN A SECOND FLOOR PLAN B

1/4" = 1'-0"

1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN A FIRST FLOOR PLAN B

1/4" = 1'-0"

1/4" = 1'-0"

Area Schedule A	
Level	Area
First Floor	821 SF
Second Floor	781 SF
Grand total	1,602 SF

Area Schedule B	
Level	Area
First Floor	821 SF
Second Floor	781 SF
Grand total	1,602 SF

MYATT

FOR ISSUE

JESSE ALARCON
205 CHICKAMAUGA AVE
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37917

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NO.
DATE 12/31/2025
DRAWN BY J. MYATT RA
CHECKED BY

A2.1

MYATT

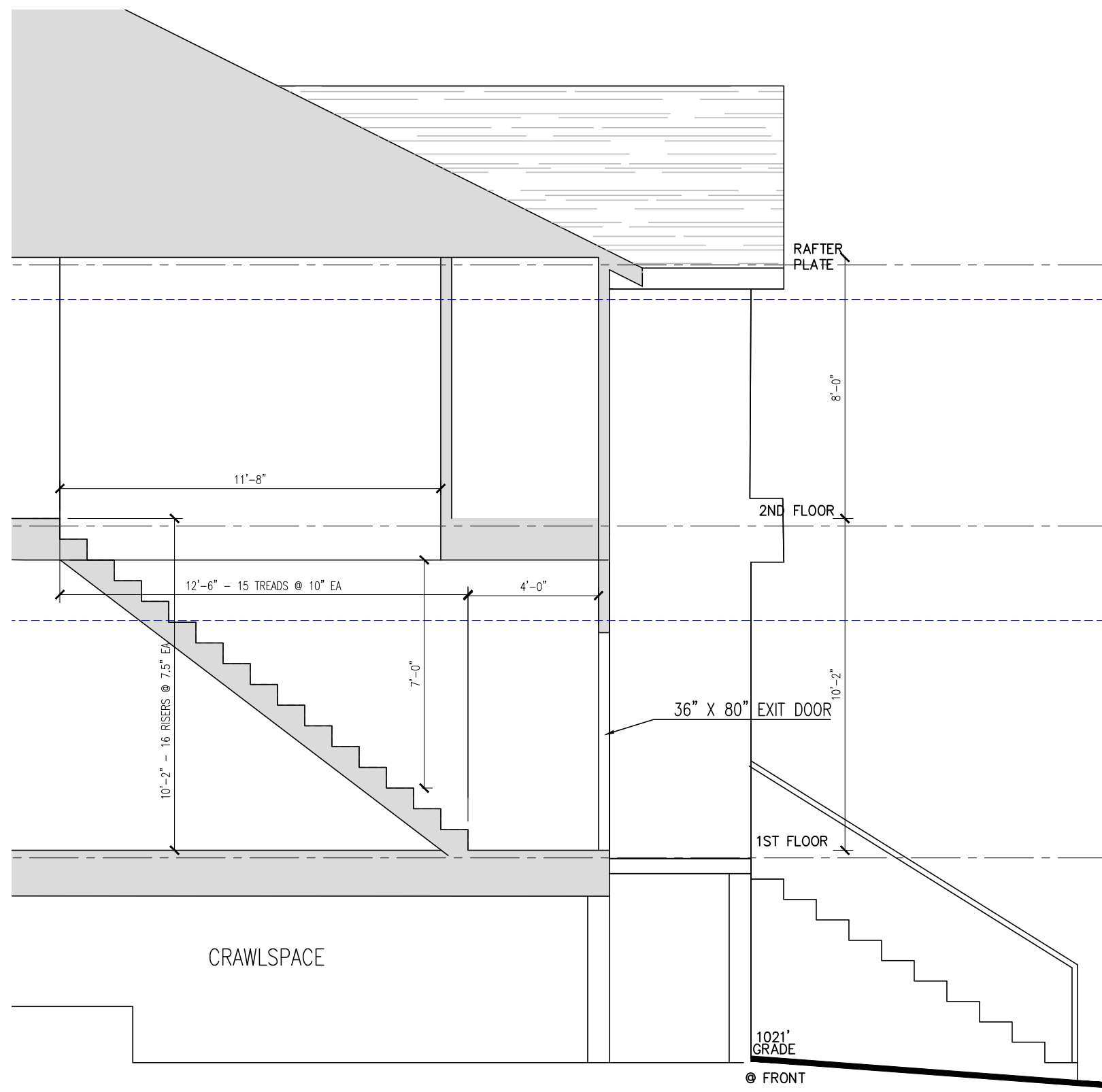
FOR ISSUE

JESSE ALARCON
205 CHICKAMAUGA AVE
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37917

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NO.
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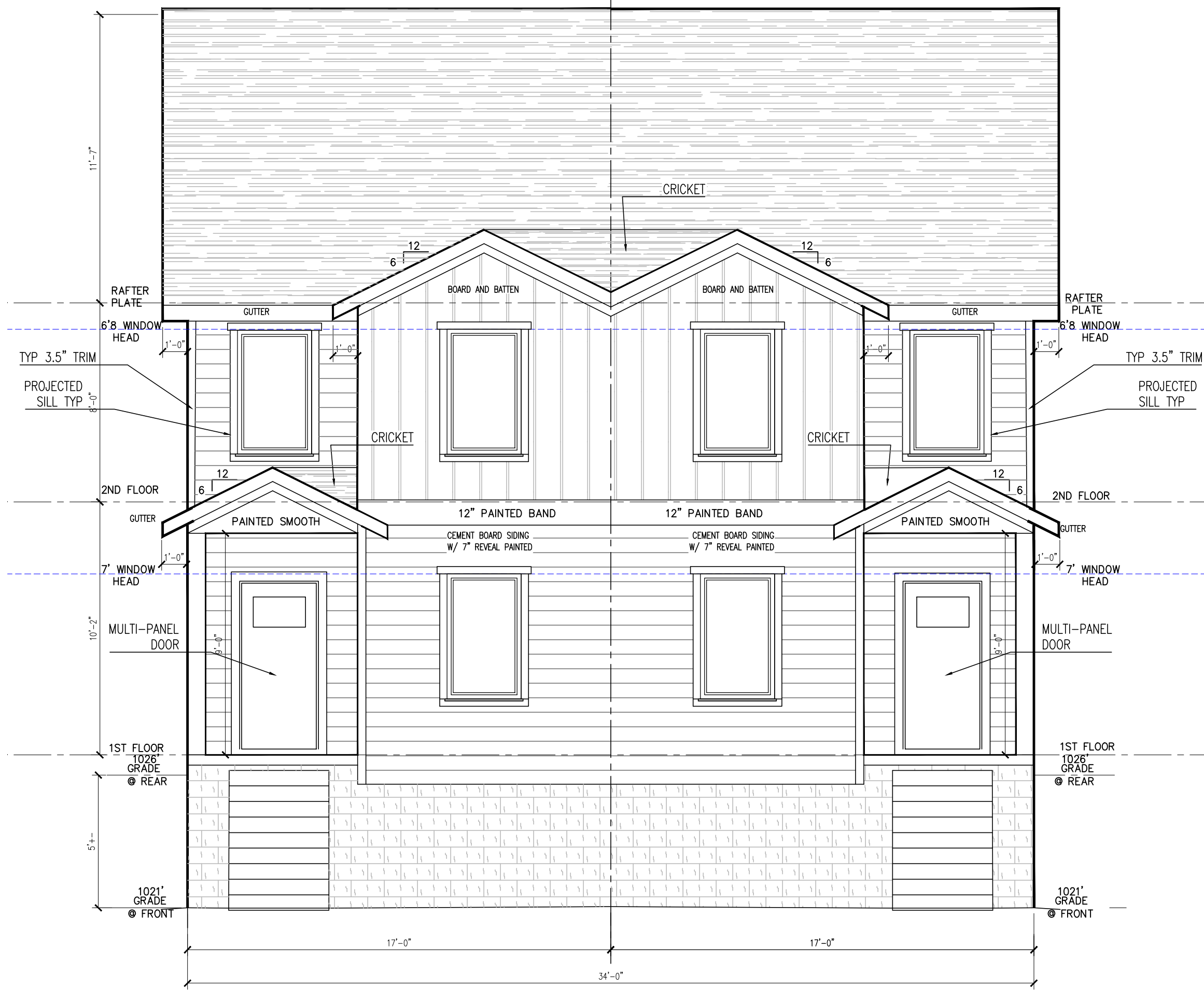
A3.1



STAIR SECTION 1/4" = 1'-0"



REAR ELEVATION
UNIT "B" UNIT "A" 1/4" = 1'-0"

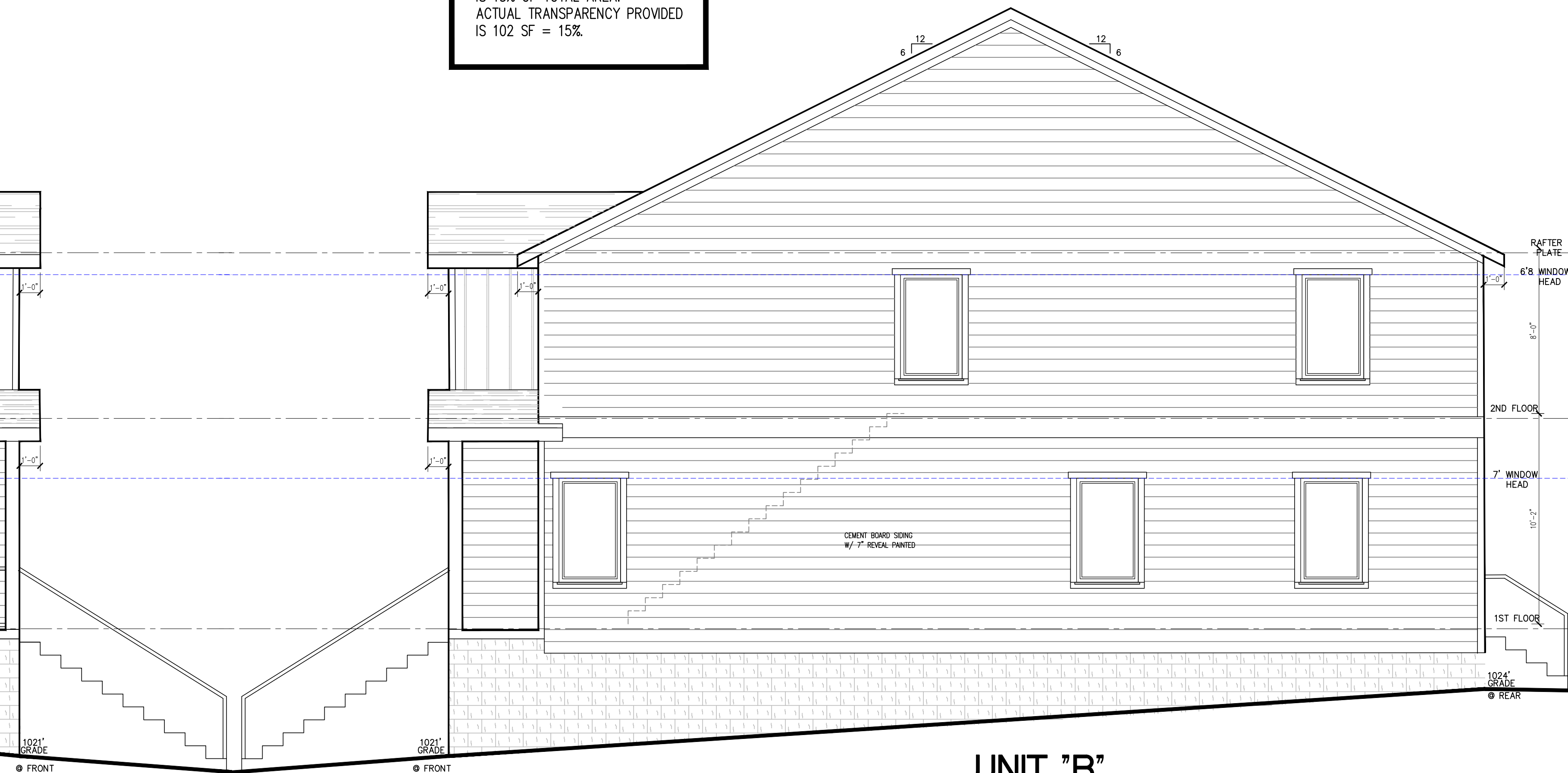


FRONT ELEVATION
UNIT "A" UNIT "B" 1/4" = 1'-0"

REQUIRED DESIGN ELEMENTS:
TYPICAL OVERHANGS IS 12 INCHES
EACH HOUSE WIDTH IS 17'-0"
REQUIRED PORCH DEPTH IS 25% OF HOUSE WIDTH IS 4'-3"
ACTUAL PORCH DEPTH IS 4'-4"
TOTAL FRONT ELEVATION AREA IS 680 SF.
TOTAL TRANSPARENCY REQUIRED IS 15% OF TOTAL AREA.
ACTUAL TRANSPARENCY PROVIDED IS 102 SF = 15%.



UNIT "A" LEFT ELEVATION 1/4" = 1'-0"



UNIT "B" RIGHT ELEVATION 1/4" = 1'-0"