



Agenda Item # 6

Application 2026-53-CA

DETAILS

Location:

152 Chatham Street

Summary of Request:

Construct a new single-family residence

Applicant:

Lucy Barr

Property Owner:

Annie Sawyer Allen

Historic District:

Oakleigh Garden

Classification:

Vacant lot

Summary of Analysis:

- While the *Guidelines* discourage new construction that replicates historic buildings or styles, reconstruction of a known historic structure is listed as an acceptable treatment (p. 21)
- The overall size, massing, materials, and site plan are compliant with the *Guidelines*.

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PROPERTY AND APPLICATION HISTORY

Oakleigh Garden Historic District was initially listed in the National Register in 1972 under Criteria A (historic significance) and C (architectural significance) for its local significance in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, and planning and development. The district is significant for its high concentration of 19th- and 20th-century architectural types and styles and significant in the area of landscape architecture for its canopies of live oaks planted from 1850 to 1910. The district is significant in the area of planning and development as the location of Washington Square, one of only two antebellum public parks remaining in Mobile. The district was expanded in 1984, and an updated nomination was approved in 2016.

The property proposed for development is vacant. The 1878 City Atlas shows this lot as vacant. The 1925 Sanborn Map – the first to depict Chatham Street – shows two-story frame dwelling house with a two-story wraparound porch. By the time the Sanborn Maps were updated in 1956, the house had been converted into multiple apartments, and the two-story porch had been enclosed. Aerial photographs suggest that this dwelling house was destroyed or demolished sometime before 1974. Survey photographs taken in 1979 show a vacant lot.

According to Historic Development files, this property has never previously appeared before the Architectural Review Board.

SCOPE OF WORK

Construct one-story wood-frame residence.

1. Construct a one-story wood-frame residence. The proposed structure will consist of a reconstructed c. 1830 dwelling house with a rear addition that is new construction.
 - a. Setbacks
 - 1) Front (East): 20'-0" (from Chatham Street ROW)
 - 2) North side: 12'-1"
 - 3) South side: 5'-0"
 - 4) Rear (West): 53'-2"
 - b. Overall dimensions: approximately 57'-6" wide by 76'-6" deep.
 - c. Foundation: 5'-10" brick piers with wood lattice infill.
 - d. Wall cladding
 - a. Wood lap siding: reconstructed front wing
 - b. Fiber cement lap siding: new construction rear wing
 - c. Color: To be determined
 - e. First-floor height above grade: 6'-10"
 - f. Ceiling heights
 - 1) Reconstructed front wing: 13'-0"
 - 2) New construction rear wing: 10'-1 1/8"
 - g. Windows:
 - 1) Material: Wood (salvaged)
 - 2) Type: Double-hung sash and fixed
 - 3) Light Configurations: Mix of 6-over-6 double-hung sash and multi-light fixed
 - h. Front door:
 - 1) Material: Wood (salvaged)
 - 2) Finish: Painted

- 3) Configuration: Six-panel
- i. All other exterior doors:
 - 1) Material: Wood
 - 2) Finish: Painted or stained
 - 3) Configuration: Salvaged (to be determined)
- j. Roof:
 - 1) Form: Side-gable-on-hip and hip
 - 2) Material: Architectural shingle and standing-seam or 5-V Crimp metal.
 - 3) Pitch: 12/8
 - 4) The roof system on the reconstructed front wing will be a side-gable-on-hip with a hip extension off the rear. The new construction rear wing will be cross-gable that intersects with the rear wall of the reconstructed front wing without interfering with the front roof system. The roofs of both wings will be clad in architectural shingles. The roof over the hyphen will be clad in standing seam metal.
- k. East Façade
 - 1) The east façade of the reconstructed dwelling will feature a 3-sided wrap around porch with simple square columns in the Vernacular Greek Revival style. A flight of 11 wood steps will lead up to the two central bays of the six-bay-wide porch. Two six-over-six double-hung windows will be centered on the façade and flanked by two six-panel wood doors. The left (south) door will be operable and the right (north) door will be fixed.
- l. North Elevation
 - 1) The north elevation will feature the reconstructed dwelling on the left (east) and the new construction rear wing on the right (west). A hyphen connecting the two will feature a single-leaf full-light door with flanking full-light windows under a five-light transom. A side porch will run the full width of the hyphen. A flight of 10 steps will access the side porch at the west end. Windows on this elevation to be a mix of six-over-six double hung and 12-light fixed.
- m. West (Rear) Elevation
 - 1) The rear elevation of the new construction rear wing is seven bays wide under a hipped roof with a pyramidal cross hip extending outward from the three middle bays. A rear porch will be recessed under the northwest corner of the cross hip projection. A flight of 11 steps will access the rear porch. Windows on this elevation to be four-over-four double-hung and 12-light fixed.
- n. South Elevation
 - a. The south elevation will feature the new construction rear wing on the left (west) and the reconstructed dwelling on the right (east). A hyphen connecting the two will feature a single-leaf full-light door with flanking full-light windows under a five-light transom. A side porch will run the full width of the hyphen. A flight of 10 steps will access the side porch at the west end. Windows on this elevation to be a mix of six-over-six double hung and 12-light fixed.
1. Construct a paved driveway along the north property line
 - a. Driveway will extend from the existing curb cut along the north property line to a rear parking pad. The driveway will be held 1'-0" off the north property line.
 - 1) Driveway: approximately 10'-0" wide by 141'-0" deep.
 - 2) Rear parking pad: 37'-7" wide by 24'-0" deep.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS (*Design Review Guidelines for Mobile's Historic Districts*)

- 6.34 Maintain the visual line created by the fronts of buildings along a street.
 - Where front yard setbacks are uniform, place a new structure in general alignment with its neighbors.
 - Where front yard setbacks vary, place a new structure within the established range of front yard setbacks on a block.
- 6.35 Maintain the side yard spacing pattern on the block.
 - Locate a structure to preserve the side yard spacing pattern on the block as seen from the street.
 - Provide sufficient side setbacks for property maintenance.
 - Provide sufficient side setbacks to allow needed parking to occur behind the front wall of the house.
- 6.36 Design the massing of new construction to appear similar to that of historic buildings in the district.
 - Choose the massing and shape of the new structure to maintain a rhythm of massing along the street.
 - Match the proportions of the front elevations of a new structure with those in the surrounding district.
- 6.37 Design the scale of new construction to appear similar to that of historic buildings in the district.
 - Use a building height in front that is compatible with adjacent contributing properties.
 - Size foundation and floor heights to appear similar to those of nearby historic buildings
 - Match the scale of a porch to the main building and reflect the scale of porches of nearby historic buildings
- 6.38 Design exterior building walls to reflect traditional development patterns of nearby historic buildings.
 - Use a ratio of solid to void that is similar in proportion to those of nearby historic buildings.
 - Reflect the rhythm of windows and doors in a similar fashion on all exterior building walls. The ARB will consider all building walls; however, building walls facing streets may face increased scrutiny.
 - Use steps and balustrades in a similar fashion to nearby historic structures.
 - Design building elements on exterior building walls to be compatible with those on nearby historic buildings. These elements include, but are not limited to:
 - Balconies
 - Chimneys
 - Dormers
- 6.39 Use exterior materials and finishes that complement the character of the surrounding district.
 - Use material, ornamentation or a color scheme that blends with the historic district rather than making the building stand out.
 - If an alternative material is used that represents an evolution of a traditional material, suggest the finish of the original historic material from which it evolved.
 - Use a material with proven durability in the Mobile climate and that is similar in scale, character and finish to those used on nearby historic buildings.

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

- Materials that are compatible in character, scale and finish to those used on nearby historic buildings are acceptable. These often include:
 - Stucco
 - Brick
 - Stone
 - Wood (lap siding, shingles, board and batten)
 - Concrete siding
 - Cement fiber board siding
 - Skim stucco coat

UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

- Materials that are incompatible in character, scale and finish to those used on nearby historic buildings are unacceptable. These often include:
 - Metal siding
 - Vinyl siding
 - Unfinished concrete block
 - Plywood
 - Masonite
 - Vinyl coatings
 - Ceramic coatings
 - Exterior insulation and finishing system (EIFS) wall systems

- 6.40 Design a roof on new construction to be compatible with those on adjacent historic buildings.
 - Design the roof shape, height, pitch and overall complexity to be similar to those on nearby historic buildings.
 - Use materials that appear similar in character, scale, texture and color range to those on nearby historic buildings.
 - New materials that have proven durability may be used.

ACCEPTABLE ROOF MATERIALS

- Materials that are similar in character, scale, texture and color range to those used on nearby historic buildings are acceptable. These often include:
 - Asphalt dimensional or multi-tab shingles
 - Wood shake or shingle
 - Standing seam metal
 - Metal shingles
 - 5-V crimp metal
 - Clay tile
 - Imitation clay tile or slate

- 6.41 Design a new door and doorway on new construction to be compatible with the historic district.
 - Place and size a door to establish a solid-to-void ratio similar to that of nearby historic buildings.
 - Place a door in a fashion that contributes to the traditional rhythm of the district as seen in nearby historic buildings.
 - Incorporate a door casement and trim similar to those seen on nearby historic buildings.
 - Place and size a special feature, including a transom, sidelight or decorative framing element, to complement those seen in nearby historic buildings.

- Use a door material that blends well with surrounding historic buildings. Wood is preferred. Paneled doors with or without glass are generally appropriate.
- 6.42 Design a porch to be compatible with the neighborhood.
 - Include a front porch as part of new construction if it is contextual and feasible.
 - When designing a porch, consider porch location, proportion, rhythm, roof form, supports, steps, balustrades and ornamentation relative to the main building and porches in the district.
 - Design the elements of a porch to be at a scale proportional to the main building.
 - Where a rhythm of porches exists on a street or block, design a porch that continues this historic rhythm.
 - Design a rear or side porch that is visible from the public right-of-way to be subordinate in character to the front porch.
- 6.43 Design piers, a foundation and foundation infill to be compatible with those of nearby historic properties.
 - Use raised, pier foundations.
 - If raised foundations are not feasible, use a simulated raised foundation.
 - Do not use slab-on-grade construction. This is not appropriate for Mobile's historic neighborhoods. If a raised slab is required, use water tables, exaggerated bases, faux piers or other methods to simulate a raised foundation.
 - Do not use raw concrete block or exposed slabs.
 - If foundation infill must be used, ensure that it is compatible with the neighborhood.
 - If solid infill is used, recess it and screen it with landscaping.
 - If lattice is used, hang it below the floor framing and between the piers. Finish it with trim.
 - Do not secure lattice to the face of the building or foundation.
 - Do not use landscaping to disguise inappropriate foundation design.

ACCEPTABLE FOUNDATION MATERIALS

- Materials that are similar in character, texture and durability to those used on nearby historic buildings are acceptable. These often include:
 - Brick piers
 - Brick infill
 - Wood (vertical pickets)
 - Framed lattice infill

UNACCEPTABLE FOUNDATION MATERIALS

- Materials that are not similar in character, texture and durability to those used on nearby historic buildings are unacceptable. These often include:
 - Mineral board panels
 - Concrete block infill
 - Metal infill
 - Plywood panel infill
 - Plastic sheeting infill
 - Vinyl sheeting infill
- 6.45 Locate and design windows to be compatible with those in the district.
 - Locate and size a window to create a solid-to-void ratio similar to the ratios seen on nearby historic buildings.
 - Locate a window to create a traditional rhythm and a proportion of openings similar to that seen in nearby historic buildings.

- Use a traditional window casement and trim similar to those seen in nearby historic buildings.
- Place a window to match the height of the front doorway.
- Place a window so that there is proportionate space between the window and the floor level.
- Do not place a window to directly abut the fascia of a building.
- Use a window material that is compatible with other building materials.
- Do not use a reflective or tinted glass window.
- Use a 1/1 window instead of window with false muntins. A double paned window may be acceptable if the interior dividers and dimensional muntins are used on multi-light windows. A double paned 1/1 window is acceptable.
- Do not use false, interior muntins except as stated above.
- Recess window openings on masonry buildings.
- Use a window opening with a raised surround on a wood frame building.

ACCEPTABLE WINDOW MATERIALS

- Materials that are similar in character, profile, finish and durability to those used on nearby historic buildings are acceptable. These often include:
 - Wood
 - Vinyl-clad wood
 - Aluminum-clad customized wood
 - Extruded Aluminum

UNACCEPTABLE WINDOW MATERIALS

- Materials that are not similar in character, profile, finish and durability to those used on nearby historic buildings are unacceptable. These often include:
 - Mill finish metal windows
 - Snap-in or artificial muntins
 - Vinyl

- 9.2 Locate a new accessory structure in line with other visible accessory structures in the district.

- These are traditionally located at the rear of a lot.

ACCEPTABLE ACCESSORY STRUCTURE MATERIALS

- Materials that are compatible with the historic district in scale and character are acceptable. These often include:
 - Wood frame
 - Masonry
 - Cement-based fiber siding
 - Installations (Pre-made store-bought sheds, provided they are minimally visible from public areas)

UNACCEPTABLE ACCESSORY STRUCTURE MATERIALS

- Materials that are not compatible with the historic district in scale and character are unacceptable. These often include:
 - Metal (except for a greenhouse)
 - Plastic (except for a greenhouse)
 - Fiberglass (except for a greenhouse)

- 10.7 Minimize the visual impact of parking.
 - Locate a parking area at the rear or to the side of a site whenever possible.
 - Use landscaping to screen a parking area.
 - Minimize the widths of a paved area or a curb cut.

- If a curb cut is no longer in use, repair the curb. In some areas, granite curbs may be required.
- Do not use paving in the front yard for a parking area. Paving stones might be acceptable in certain instances.
- Do not create a new driveway or garage that opens onto a primary street.

ACCEPTABLE WALK AND PAVING MATERIALS

- Materials that have a similar character, durability and level of detail to walks and paved areas associated with historic properties in the district are acceptable. These often include:
 - Gravel or crushed stone
 - Shell
 - Brick
 - Cobblestone
 - Grasspave or grasscrete (mix of grass and hard surface paving material that provides a solid surface)

STAFF ANALYSIS

The property under review is a vacant lot parcel located in the Oakleigh Garden Historic District. The application proposes approval to construct a new single-family residence at 152 Chatham Street. The proposed design is broadly compliant with the *Guidelines* in terms of its placement, size, mass, and materials. The front wing of the dwelling would be a reconstruction of a c. 1835 house once located at the 137 Tuscaloosa Street. This reconstruction will reuse as much of the original material that was salvaged when the house was deconstructed in 2018. The rear wing of the single-family dwelling will be new construction. A hyphen will connect the reconstructed wing to the new, and a shift in materials will distinguish new from old.

The *Guidelines* direct that new construction should be compatible with adjacent contributing properties and the district without trying to copy a single historic building or architectural style. To achieve this, the *Guidelines* focus primarily on building placement, orientation, scale, massing, and materials. The overall style and detailing of a building are of the least concern, though these too should be compatible with adjacent contributing properties and the district.

Placement and Orientation

The spatial relationship of the property to its nearest neighbors is the most crucial aspect of the design, with an emphasis placed on front and side setbacks and orientation to the public right-of-way. New buildings should have front and side setbacks that fall within the range already established by adjacent contributing structures. A deviation from this established pattern may be appropriate if it mitigates another undesirable site condition, such as a wider side setback that allows parking to be placed at the rear rather than the front of a property (6.35).

The proposed front and side setbacks are in keeping with the established pattern for contributing dwellings on adjacent side streets. The proposed setback of 20 feet is well within the range for

contributing properties on Chatham Street and adjacent side streets. Setbacks for contributing properties on 100 and 200 blocks of Charles, Chatham, and George Streets range from 8 feet to 32 feet with an average setback of 20 feet. The proposed side setbacks of 5'0" and 12'0" also fall within established ranges. For the same comparison properties, the side setbacks range from 0'0" to 14'0" for the smaller side yard and between 3'0" and 71'0" for larger side yards. The average side yard setbacks overall are 6'0" and 18'0". The proposed site plan shows a setback of 5'0" for the south side yard and 12'1" for the north side yard. While the north side setback is slightly below average, it is well within the established range on Chatham Street and adjacent side streets.

Size and Massing

After placement and orientation, it is most important to consider the overall size and massing of a new building. This includes the overall building footprint and height as well as the complexity of the building shape, relative proportions of building elements, and the pattern and placement of window and door openings. New buildings should be of a comparable size and mass to their neighbors (6.36, 6.37). For buildings that are larger than their neighbors, the Board may consider design strategies that mitigate any disparity when viewed from the public right-of-way (p. 70). In addition to overall size, the Board should also consider the overall massing of the structure – that is, how simple or complex the geometry of the structure is, and the relative volumes of major building component, such as wall planes, roofs, and porches. In general, these aspects of building massing should be comparable to what is seen on nearby adjacent contributing properties. The solid-to-void ratio – that is, the ratio of solid wall space to window and door openings – should also be comparable to that of adjacent contributing properties and the district (6.36, 6.38, 6.40, 6.42).

The overall size of the proposed dwelling is in keeping with the district. While the property is slightly wider than comparison properties on Chatham, Charles, and George Streets, it is comparable to adjacent properties on Church and Palmetto Streets. Comparison properties on Chatham and adjacent side streets range in width from 34'-0" to 55'-0". The reconstructed historic dwelling would be approximately 57'-0" wide. While slightly higher than the range of façade widths on side street, it is comparable to façade widths of the three nearest contributing properties (1013 Church and 1012 and 1050 Palmetto), which range from 57'-0" to 61'-0" wide. The overall footprint of the proposed new dwelling is also within established ranges. The proposed footprint will cover approximately 30% of the subject lot. Comparison properties on Charles, Chatham, and George Streets cover on average 37% of their lot.

While the proposed foundation height of 6'0" is not typical of the subject property's immediate neighbors, it is not without precedent in the surrounding blocks and the district. The nearest contributing properties – 1013 Church and 1012 and 1050 Palmetto Streets – all sit on raised pier foundation that are approximately 3 feet in height. However, raised cottages at 210 George Street and 1008 Palmetto Street sit on raised piers that are approximately 6'-0" in height. Photographs of the c. 1835 dwelling in situ at 137 Tuscaloosa Street demonstrate that the house originally sat on piers between 5'0" and 6'0" in height. Placing the reconstructed dwelling on 3'0" piers would therefore create a version of the reconstructed dwelling that never existed historically.

Materials

After its spatial relationship to its neighbors, the materials used in the construction of a new building are of the utmost concern. The *Guidelines* provide lists of materials that are appropriate and inappropriate for new construction. In general, those materials listed as “inappropriate” should not be allowed in new construction. The use of alternative materials – that is, modern materials not explicitly approved by the *Guidelines* – may be appropriate, provided that the new materials are visually compatible with the district and demonstrate proven durability in Mobile’s climate (p. 24-25).

All proposed materials are listed as appropriate for new construction in the *Guidelines*. This includes the architectural shingle roof, wood siding, fiber cement siding, brick piers, and wood doors and windows. The reconstructed front wing will consist of as much salvage material from 137 Tuscaloosa Street as is available. Any missing elements or pieces of siding or trim will be replicated in wood to match the original materials. The use of more modern materials will differentiate the new construction rear wing from the front, in compliance with the *Guidelines* directive that new additions be distinguishable from the original. While siding and trim on the rear wing will visually complement the reconstructed front wing, the rear wing will be clad in fiber cement boards rather than wood. All windows on both portions will be salvaged wood windows with true divided lights.

Style and Details

Architectural style and details should only be considered after a design is shown to comply with the more pressing design characteristics discussed above. In general, the *Guidelines* are lenient on what style or degree of detailing is appropriate for new construction. The *Guidelines* state that contemporary design styles are appropriate within the local historic districts, provided the new construction does not detract from nearby contributing properties (P. 28). The *Guidelines* also allow for more traditional design styles while discouraging designs that replicate a historic building or style (p. 66-67).

The *Guidelines* directive against replica historic buildings is in reference to new construction that mimics the old. The *Guidelines* do list reconstruction as an accepted treatment. As a c. 1835 structure, the reconstructed dwelling will be architecturally sympathetic to the Oakleigh Garden District, which features several examples of antebellum homes in the Greek Revival style – most notably, the Oakleigh House Museum at 350 Oakleigh Place. The new rear wing will echo the understated and minimal classical detailing of the reconstructed front wing. However, the use of a hyphen to connect the two structures will provide a visual cue that the two wings are not contemporary to one another, as will the use of fiber cement siding on the rear wing.

Site Considerations

The *Guidelines* aim to limit the visual impact of parking on the public right-of-way and to encourage connection between buildings and the pedestrian realm. To this end, the *Guidelines* state that parking should be located at the rear or side of a site whenever possible. Landscaping may be used to screen

parking that is visible from the public right-of-way. The *Guidelines* advise against using paving in the front yard for a parking area (10.7). The *Guidelines* also direct that a walkway should connect the main building entry to the public sidewalk (10.5).

The proposed side driveway and rear parking area satisfy requirements that parking be located to the side or rear of a building whenever possible. The design will also include a walkway from the sidewalk on Chatham Street to the porch steps, in compliance with the *Guidelines* directive that new residential buildings have a visible connection with the pedestrian right-of-way.

Site Location – 257 N Jackson Street



Site Photos and Comparison Buildings – 152 Chatham Street



1. View of lot, looking NW



2. View of lot, looking SW



3. View of Chatham Street from lot, looking NE



4. View of Chatham Street from lot, looking SE



5. 1013 Church Street at SE corner of Church and Chatham, looking SE



6. 1051 Church Street at SW corner of Church and Chatham, looking SW

Comparison Buildings and Sanborn Maps – 152 Chatham Street



7. 1012 Palmetto Street at NE corner of Chatham and Palmetto, looking NE



8. 1050 Palmetto Street at NW corner of Chatham and Palmetto, looking NW



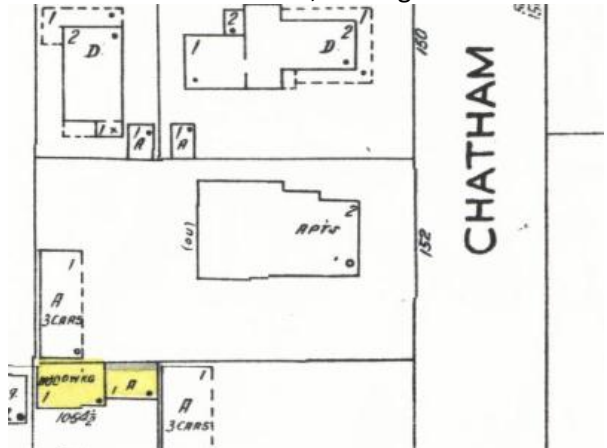
9. 210 George Street, looking W



10. 1008 Palmetto Street, looking N



11. 1925 Sanborn Map showing a frame dwelling at 152 (52) Chatham



12. 1925 Sanborn Map showing dwelling converted to apartments at 152 Chatham

HD-177713-2026



New permit

- Summary
- Details
- Location
- Additional Info
- Workflow
- Linked Records
- Holds
- Contacts (3)
- Fees (1)
- Bonds
- Activities
- Files (1)
- Print Documents
- Conditions
- Tasks
- Internal Notes
- Inspection Cases
- Communication (2)
- Review Team
- Impact Units
- History

MW	HD-177713-2026 • HD - Certificate of Appropriateness • Meredith Wilson			
Location	Project	Apply Date	Work Class	Permit Status
		08/19/2026	New Construction/Additions COA	Submitted - Not Online

\$ 15.00

Pay fees

Recent Workflow Activity

Next Action:
Historic Review (Receive Submittal)

Workflow Completion Summary



Permit Description

Construct a new dwelling

AA Allen, Annie
ID-000052683



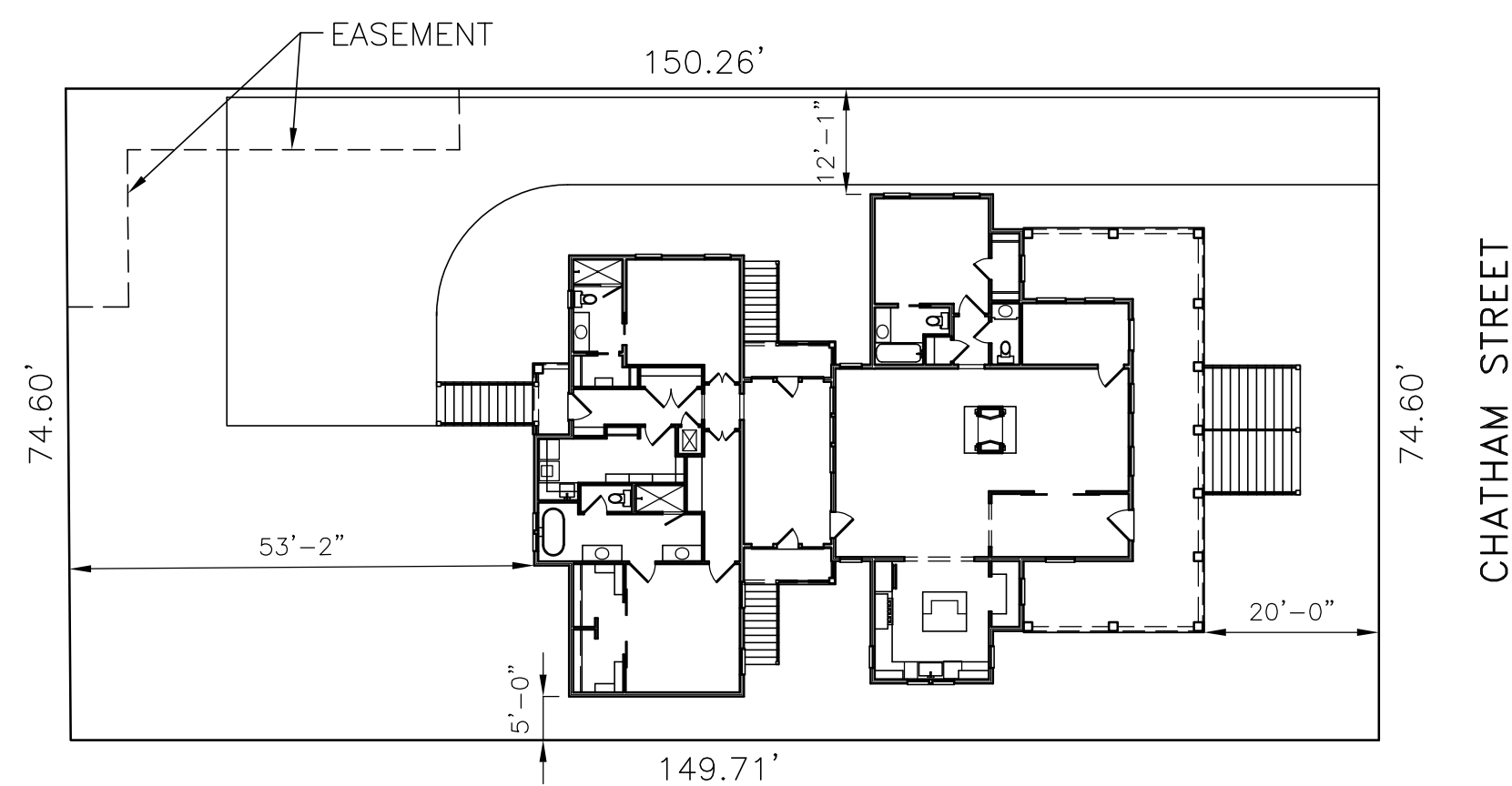
Owner

- Business Phone
(251) 208-7281
- Email
annie.sawyer.allen@gmail.com
- Main Address
450 Craftsman Ave Fairhope, AL 36532
- Title

Tasks



No tasks to display

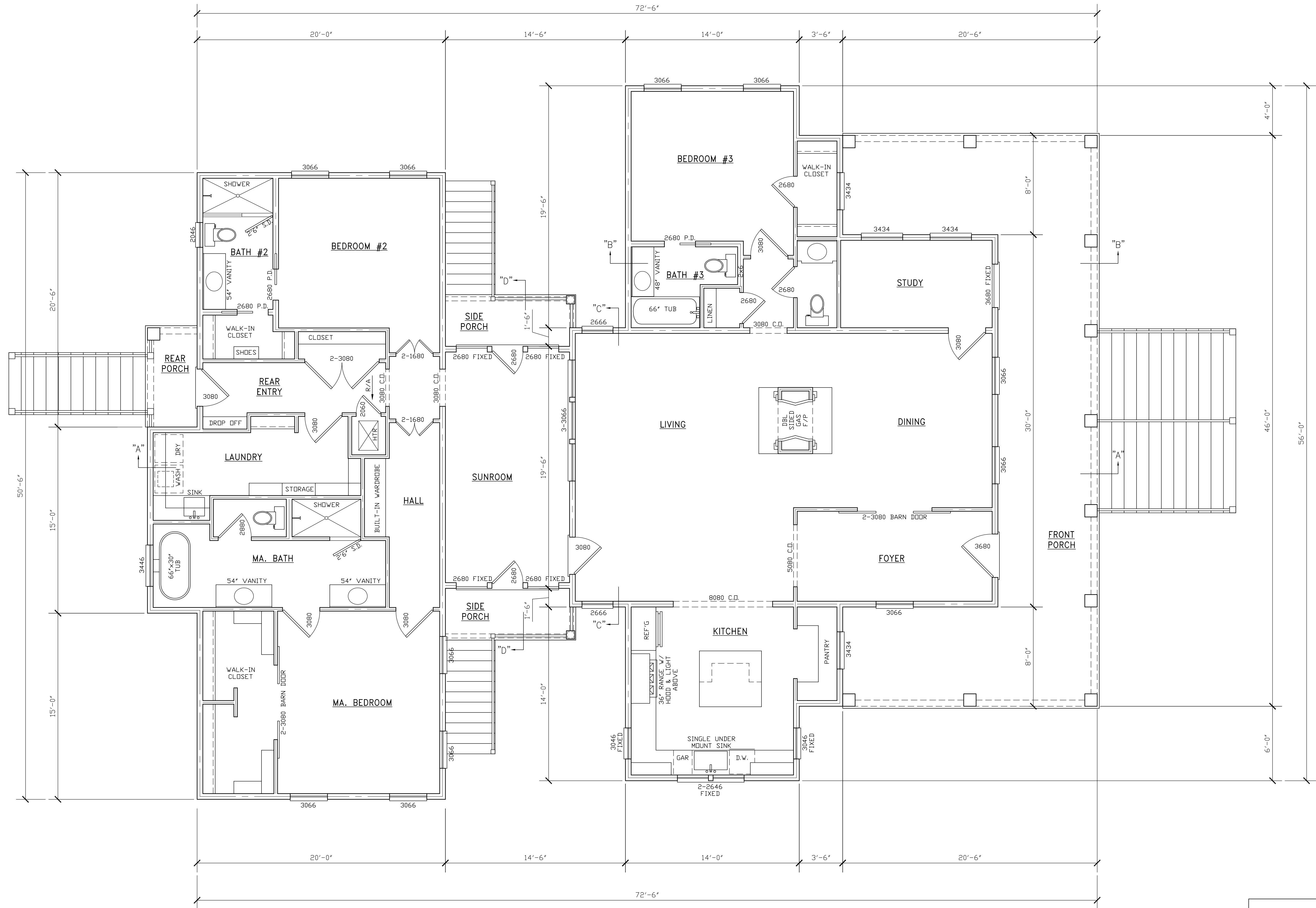


PLOT PLAN

0 10' 20' 40' 60'
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

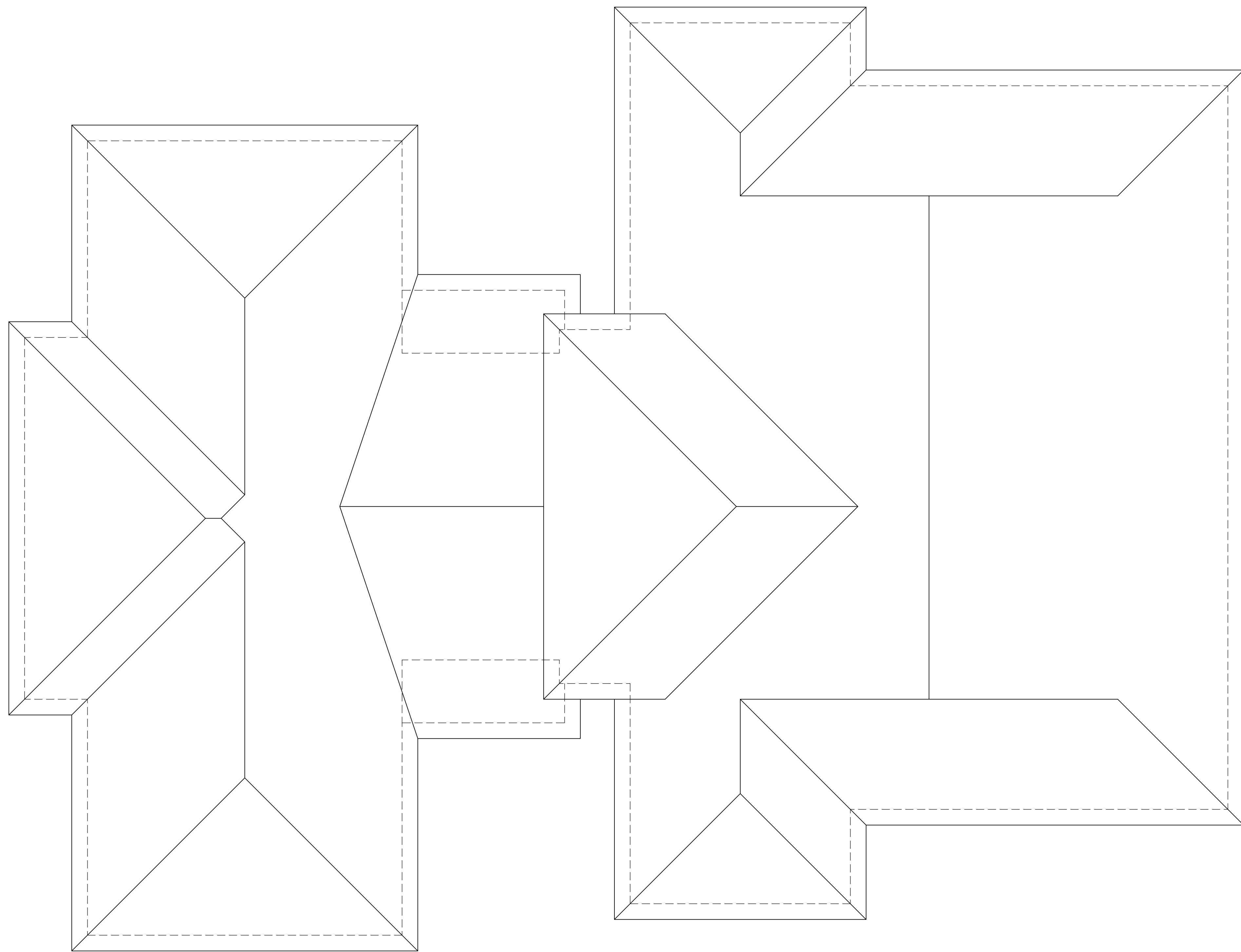
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	checked: L.B.
	date:
residential design	sheet PLT-1
RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN	
PLOT PLAN	



152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

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	sheet
residential design	A-1
RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN	
FLOOR PLAN	



ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

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RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN		sheet A-3
ROOF PLAN		



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

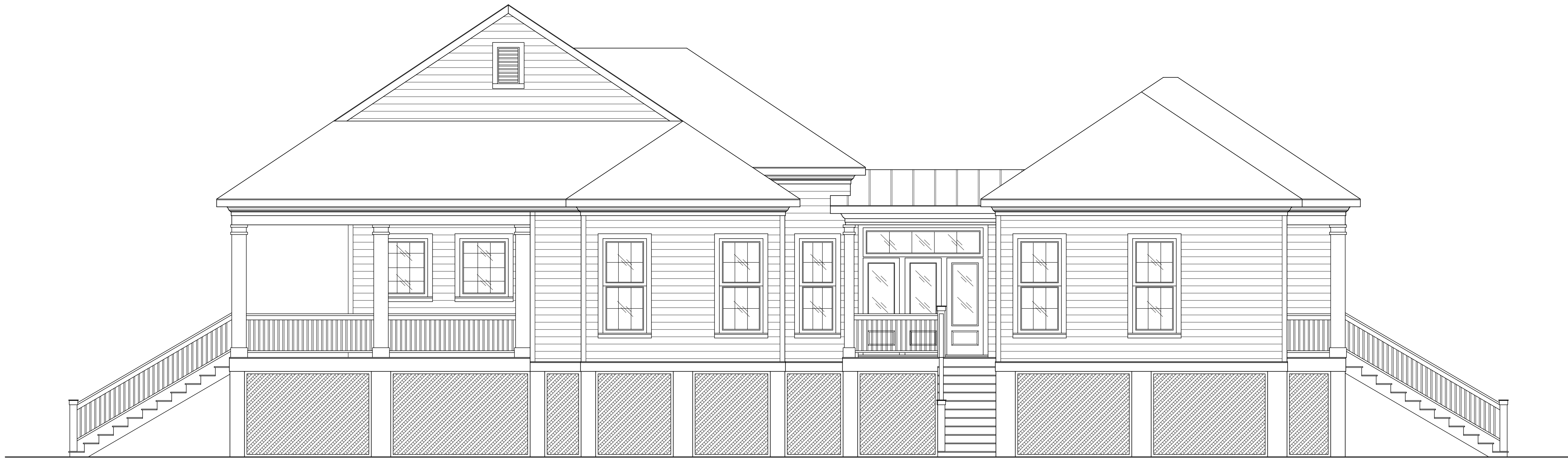


FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

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residential design		date:
RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN		sheet
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS		A-5



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

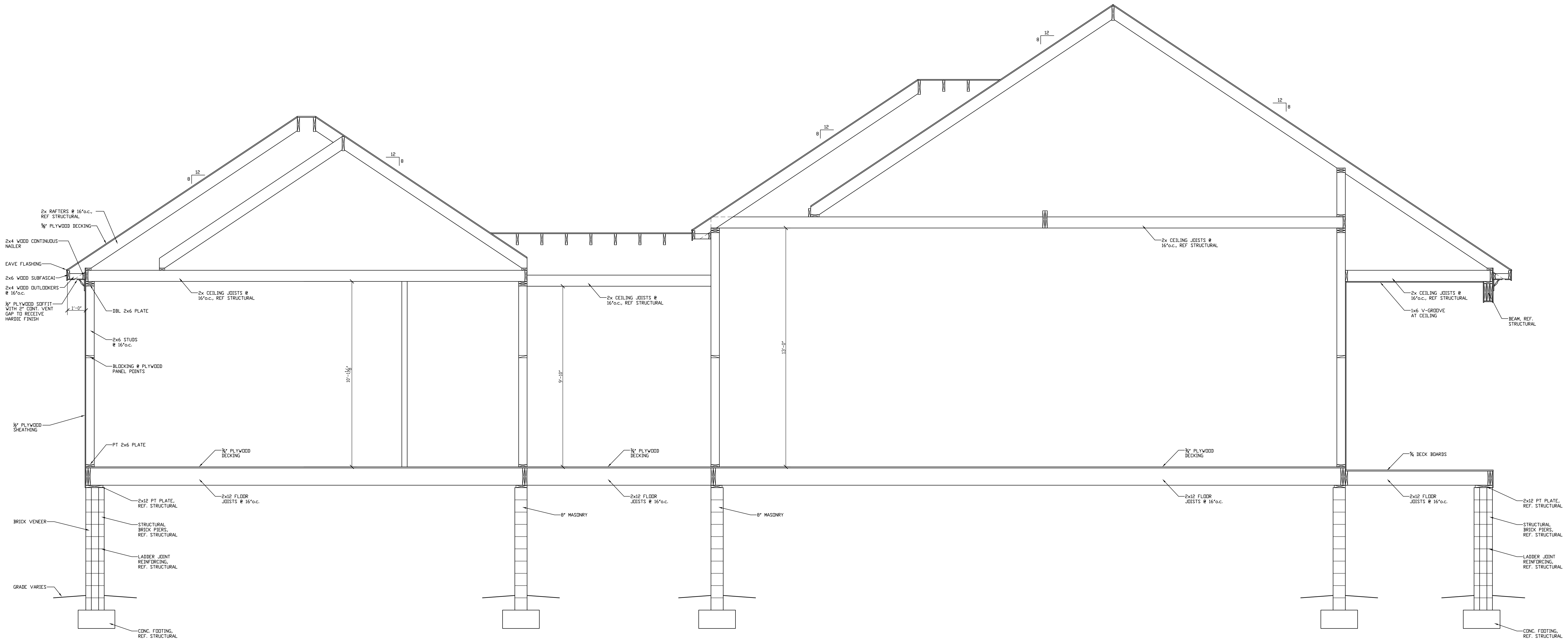


REAR ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

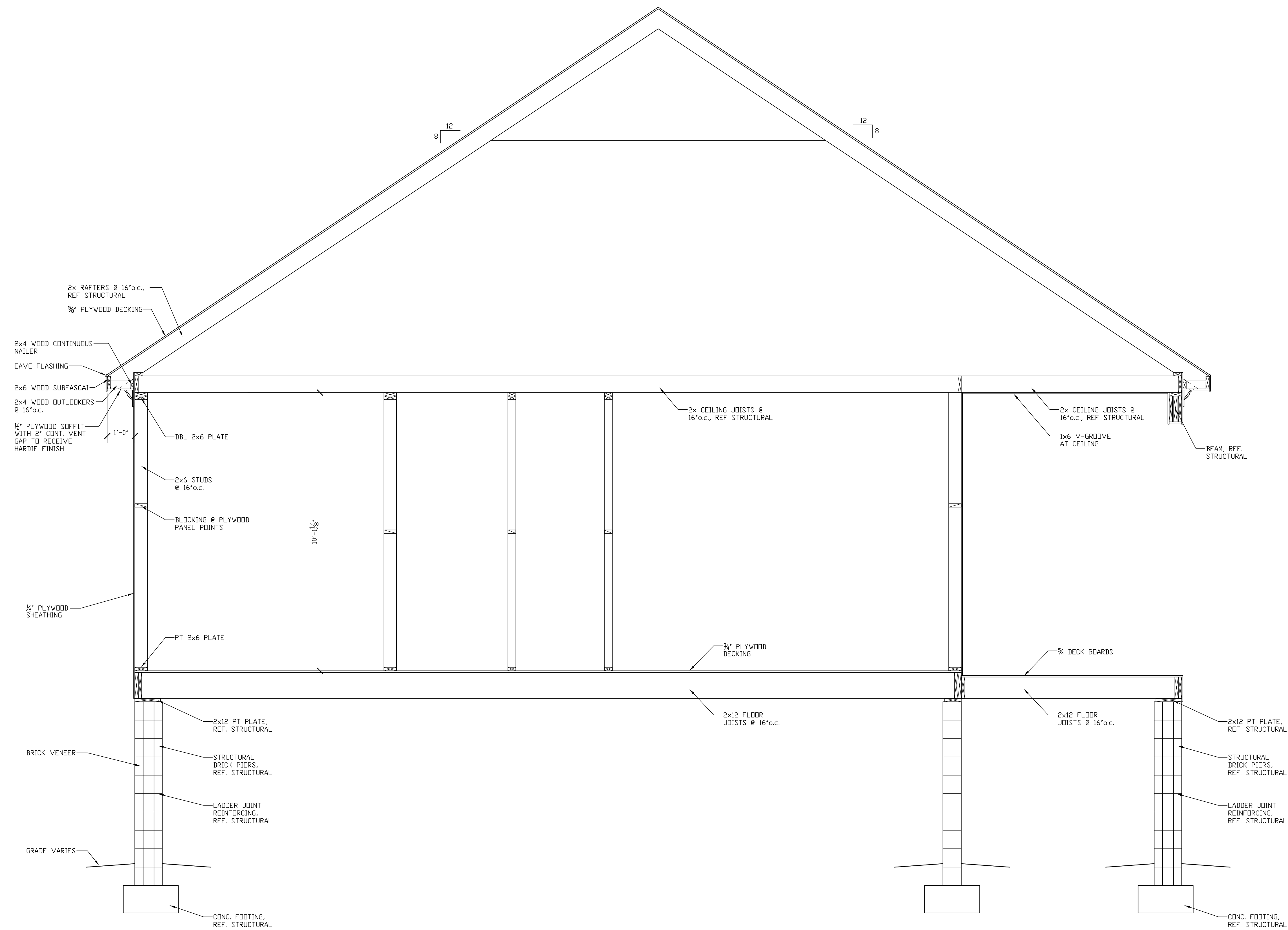
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		checked: L.B.
residential design		date:
RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN		sheet
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS		A-6



BUILDING SECTION "A"-"A"
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

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	sheet A-7
residential design	
RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN	
BUILDING SECTION	



BUILDING SECTION "B"-"B"

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

LUCY BARR DESIGNS

residential design

RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN

BUILDING SECTION

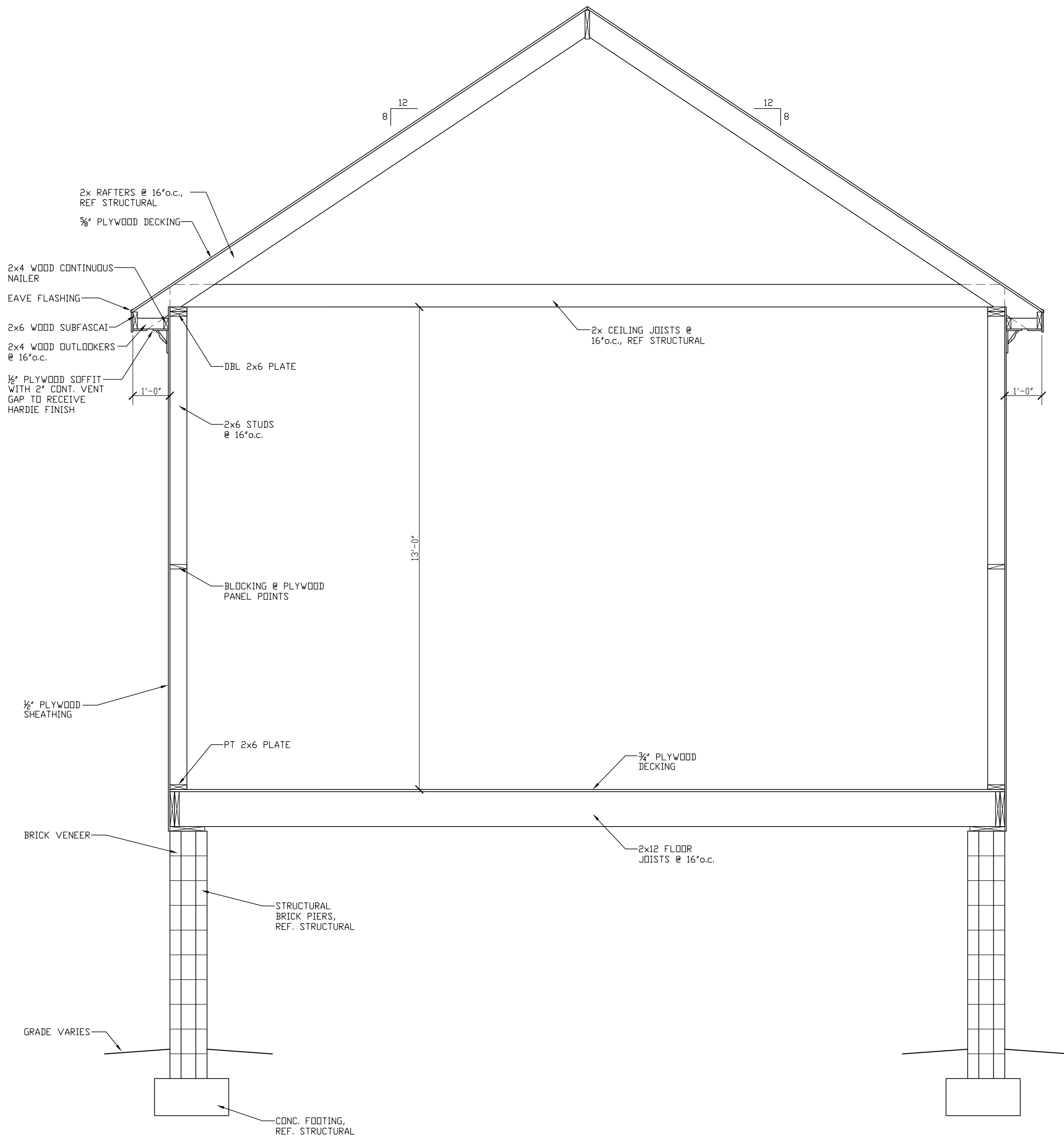
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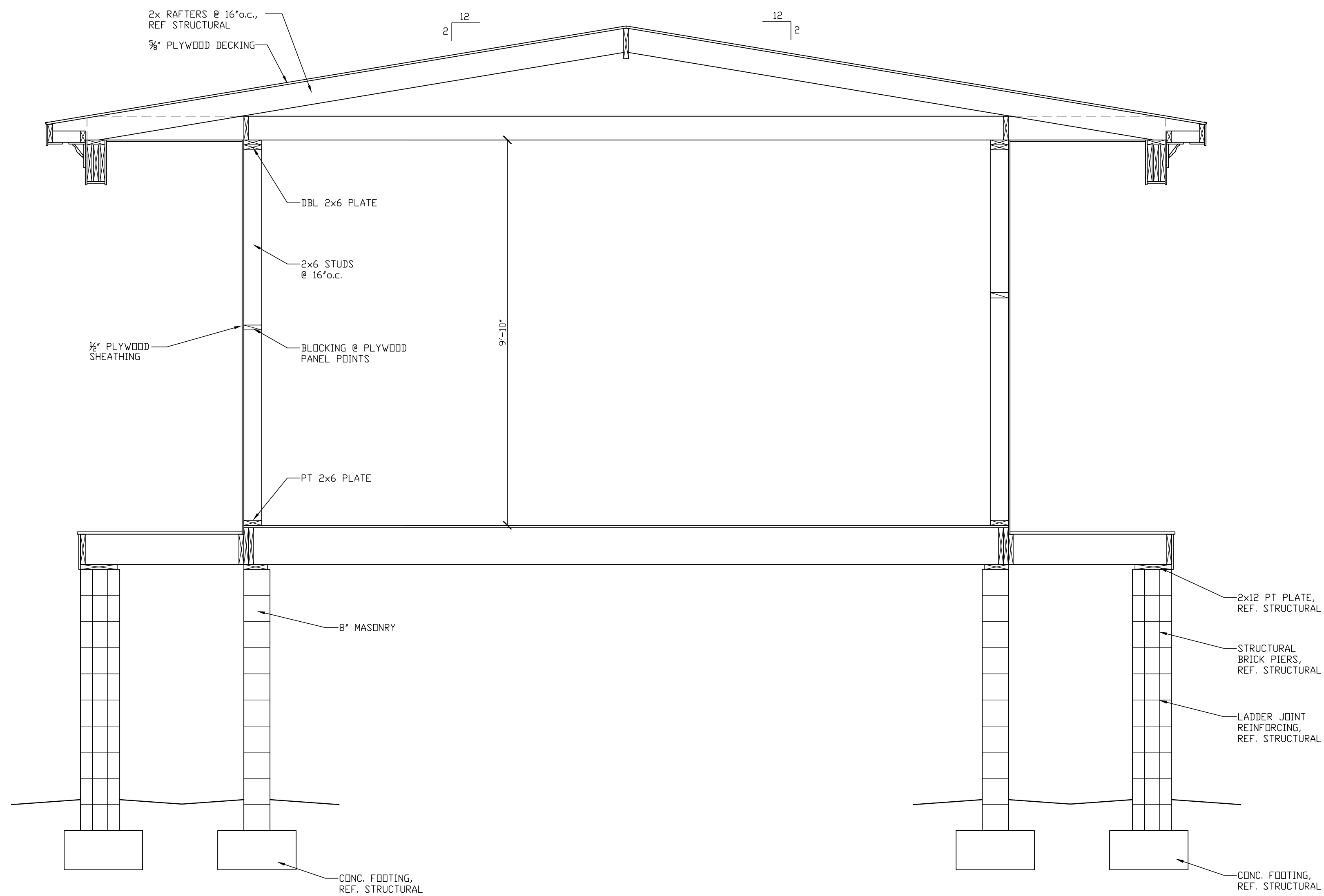
A-8



BUILDING SECTION "C"-"C"
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

LUCY BARR DESIGNS		drawn: R.E.B.
		checked: L.B.
residential design		date:
RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN		sheet
BUILDING SECTION		A-9



BUILDING SECTION "D"-"D"

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

152 CHATHAM STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

LUCY BARR DESIGNS

drawn:
R.E.B.

checked:
L.B.

date:

residential design

RESIDENCE FOR: ANNE ALLEN

BUILDING SECTION

sheet

A-10