



HOUSING ETN

2026 MIDDLE HOUSING CATALOG | SUMMER CHARRETTE

- JUNE 4** CHARRETTE KICKOFF / HAPPY HOUR
BARBER MCMURRY ARCHITECTS (5:30-7:00) 505 MARKET ST
- JUNE 30** VIRTUAL Q/A
- JULY 31** SUBMISSIONS DEADLINE
- AUGUST 28** FINALISTS ANNOUNCED
- OCTOBER 1** FINALISTS RECOGNIZED AT 2026 DESIGN AWARDS GALA



INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Housing ETN 2026 by AIA East Tennessee!

This year, we're focusing on the [Missing Middle Housing standards](#) passed by the City Council and are part of our Zoning Code for the City of Knoxville. As local architects and designers, it's our job to push for quality and equitable design for all and this competition allows us to stretch our legs, kick some tires, and see how we can expand the design language of Middle Housing here in East Tennessee. Entrants are tasked with designing a duplex, triplex, quadplex, 4-unit townhouse, or single family residence with and accessory dwell in unit that reflects the current codes of Knoxville and gives shape the future of housing in our region.

The basis for this year was inspired based on the 'catalog' homes by Sears in the early 20th Century. A local version of the catalog idea, called the [Knoxville Small House Bureau, Inc.](#) from 1938 was found during research for this project and provides some fascinating examples of small house design from almost a century ago.

All of the entries will be organized into a book that we will share with the public and the City to further the discussion and need for housing in our community. A jury is being organized to select the best entries to highlight at our Design Awards Gala this fall. More details about the jury and the selection process are to come.

The goals of this project are:

1. Provide thoughtful examples of Middle Housing that correspond to the Standards set by zoning.
2. Experiment with the design language and envision changes or improvements to the Middle Housing Standards.
3. Expand the conversation about Housing here in East Tennessee

ENTRY BREAKDOWN

Entrants are asked to submit a brief project description and three drawings:

Building Plan(s) with labeled rooms at 1/8" = 1'-0" scale.

One perspective drawing at 7.5" x 9.5" at 300 dpi.

One 'wildcard' drawing such as a site diagram, additional perspective, massing diagram, site section, etc. This drawing should be considered diagrammatic and highly detailed drawings are discouraged here.

A sample template is available for download for entrants to see how their drawings are laying out.

Entrants can select their sites from the list provided on the competition website or elect to use a baseline 50'x150' lot that is either a corner or interior lot, with or without an alley. Both are completely valid ways to begin design and is up to the design process of the entrant.

It is up to the entrant to select which type of middle housing they wish to propose: Duplex, Triplex, Quadplex, 4-Unit Townhouse, or Single Family Residence with ADU.

The Missing Middle Standards and the rules governing Accessory Dwelling Units from the Knoxville Zoning code are provided on the following Pages. A commentary is also being provided to help entrants understand the context of their design ideas and real-world examples of how these projects have been approved as well as decisions the organizers have made pertaining to specific rules within the code.

No generative AI of any kind, for any reason, is permitted. Entries shown to use generative AI will be disqualified.

4.6 MIDDLE HOUSING STANDARDS

Middle Housing types are residential structures containing more than one unit, with building footprints and overall scales comparable to single-family houses. Middle Housing types are permitted in RN-1, RN-2, RN-3, and RN-4 zoning districts, and shall be located in land use areas designated Traditional Neighborhood Residential (TDR). The standards in this Article are intended to promote the development of neighborhood-scale housing forms which are compatible with existing housing in the surrounding area. To help increase housing options within the City, Middle Housing standards are intended to allow more flexible development of land than is possible under the base district zoning regulations. The dimensional, design, and parking standards of Article 4.6 apply to new construction of Middle Housing types. Standards for conversions of existing buildings to Middle Housing types are subject to the requirements in Article 4.6.F. Flexibility and/or relief from certain standards is provided in Article 4.6.G. The standards of Article 4.6 may not be combined with those of the base zone of the property for principal uses; new principal use projects must either be submitted under Article 4.6 subject to Middle Housing Standards or under the base zone subject to the base zone requirements.

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

The big takeaway from the introduction of these standards is that missing middle structures are to be approximate in scale to single-family houses. Though this sounds fairly simple, the exact ways to interpret this are vast and the rest of the standards are made to control for scale.

There's some more context that goes unsaid in the introduction there. One is that projects done under these guidelines don't have to comply with maximum building coverage, maximum impervious coverage, or minimum lot widths set out in the base residential codes. The Middle Housing Standards have their own rules that will be covered later.

Another key thing that is not necessarily part of the scope of this competition but is helpful to know: buildings with less than 4 units and less than 5,000 square feet in total do not need sprinkler systems as long as individual units are separated by a two hour rated fire separation wall. This change is part of the amendments for the adopted building codes of Knoxville. This change also, based on completed projects, means that full MEP, Structural, and Civil engineering that are usually part of R-2 occupancy are usually not required for Missing Middle projects here in Knoxville and a licensed architect can serve as the only Design Professional to get a permit to build.

Lastly, Missing Middle projects are only allowed within the Traditional Neighborhood Overlay as of the writing of this competition. Though a good first step, introducing this type of gentle density throughout more of Knoxville's neighborhoods is essential to complete the stated goals of introducing the Missing Middle Standards in the first place.

4.6.A. MIDDLE HOUSING TYPES

Projects using the Middle Housing standards and review process are required to use only the Middle Housing types as defined below:

Duplex, side-by-side: a structure up to two stories, containing two dwelling units next to each other with one shared wall. This type of duplex has a building depth, width, and height similar to a typical single-family house. Both units may share a stoop or porch at the center of the building; or each unit may have its own stoop or porch. One unit may face the street with another facing the corner side or rear yard.

Duplex, stacked: a structure up to two stories, containing two dwelling units, with one on the ground floor and the other on top. This type of duplex has a building depth, width, and height similar to a typical single-family house. Both entries may face the street, or one unit may face the street with another facing the corner side or rear yard.

Triplex: a structure up to three stories, containing three dwelling units typically stacked on top of each other, in locations where there is a transition from a commercial corridor and/or higher intensity area into single-family neighborhoods. Within neighborhoods, away from transition areas adjacent to corridors, a triplex with up to 2.5 stories may feature other configurations to accommodate three units. A triplex does not include a townhouse type.

Fourplex: a structure up to 2.5 stories, containing two units on the ground floor and two units stacked directly above. The type has a building depth, width, and height similar to a single-family house.

Townhouse (small): a small-to-medium sized structure up to two

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

The definitions for the types of Missing Middle types are very important to organizing a project. The review process for Middle Housing projects adhere very close to these definitions and diverting from them makes getting approval difficult. For the purposes of this competition, these definitions and rules are expected to be followed to the point where they do not limit design possibilities and experimentation for the entries. Please document any changes or issues you have as you work through your entry and we can advocate to alter these rules in the future.

Duplex: Key to this type is where the entry to the units are. A recent rule change forbids entrances to units that face the interior side yard of lots. Corner lots still allow for side entry, but if you have a lot on the interior of a block, both entrances must face the street, or one faces the street and one the rear yard. The concern stems from the desire to avoid 'slot housing' as part of the Missing Middle Standards.

Triplex: The big consideration for Triplexes is that they cannot be Townhouses. Townhouses, per decisions about real-world projects here in town, are defined by each unit being separated by a vertical fire separation wall. For a triplex to be allowed, the units need to be organized in a way that doesn't put them all side-by-side which makes the overall building a Townhouse. The number of stories is also an issue and is based on what street fronts the lot. The definition for a story will be provided later.

Fourplex: Probably the most limiting Middle Housing type listed here. The organization of units must be two units over two units.

4.6.A. MIDDLE HOUSING TYPES, CONT.

stories with three or four attached units, featuring shared side walls between units. The narrow sides of the units face the street, with all entries oriented towards the street, and the larger attached sides along the depth of the lot.

4.6.B. MIDDLE HOUSING USES

1. Middle Housing types are permitted based on the zoning district and housing type in Table 4-3, and conformance to the applicable standards in Article 4.6. Proposals which do not meet the dimensional standards in Table 4-4 default to the dimensional standards of the base zoning district, subject to the requirements in Article 4.6.G.

Table 4-3: Middle Housing Development Types

Middle Housing Type	Permitted Use
Duplex (both types)	RN-1, RN-2, RN-3, RN-4
Triplex*	RN-2, RN-3, RN-4
Fourplex	RN-2, RN-3, RN-4
Townhouse (small)	RN-2, RN-3, RN-4
Townhouse (large)	RN-3, RN-4
Multiplex (small)	RN-3, RN-4

2. Location criteria:

a. Middle Housing types are not permitted on flag lots or lots that are accessed by access easements instead of having direct frontage on a street.

b. Three-story triplexes are only permitted on lots with frontage on arterial roads as defined in the Major Road Plan. Three-story triplexes are not permitted on flag lots.

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

Townhouse (small): The short side of each unit must face the street. In practice, this rule essentially makes townhouses only viable on corner lots where the lot's broad side faces a street. Four units are the max.

For the purposes of this competition, the Large Townhouse and Multiplex are excluded. This is done to focus on smaller buildings, lots, and to keep the overall time required to design an entry shorter. Further exploration of these larger types of development are required to provide a holistic analysis of Middle Housing, but are outside of the goals of this project. Information about them is provided in this write up for reference only.

Lastly, Middle Housing Standard project only allow one building on each site. Doing multiple duplexes, for example, would have to go through a different pathway to compliance. For our goals, only one building (except for those designing a single family with an ADU or those that find a way to include an accessory garage) will be allowed with each entry.

4.6.C. MIDDLE HOUSING DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

1. The dimensional standards of this Article supersede the base zoning district dimensional standards as defined in Article 4.

2. Table 4-4: Middle Housing Dimensional Standards establishes the dimensional standards for new construction of Middle Housing types within the permitted area.

3. Building setbacks:

a. Front setbacks for Middle Housing types shall be the average of the blockface, plus or minus five feet, in no case less than 10 feet.

b. Rear setbacks for Middle Housing types shall be no less than 15 feet.

4. Building heights shall not exceed the maximum building height of the base zoning district, or the maximum height in stories as noted in Table 4-4, whichever is less. For Middle Housing types, story and half-story are defined below.

a. Story: the portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor above it, or if there is no floor above, the space between the floor and the ceiling above. If the finished floor level directly above a basement or cellar is more than six feet above grade for more than 50 percent of the total perimeter, such basement or cellar shall be considered a story.

b. Half-Story: conditioned space that rests primarily underneath the slope of the roof, usually having dormer windows. The half story is identified by the “.5” in the description of maximum height (e.g., 2.5). A half-story is considered a story when its top wall plates, on at least two opposite exterior walls, are four feet or more above the floor of such story.

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

Like with impermeable area and other base zoning requirements, the Middle Housing Standards supersede base zoning in most ways except for the Principal Use Standards of Article 9.3 and Site Development Standards of Article 10 as those pertain to multifamily dwellings. Pertinent details from those articles will be listed later within this commentary as we go.

Setbacks are fairly basic to calculate using KGIS. Keep in mind some of these allowed encroachments from Article 10.4:

Eaves-	2' into setbacks
Bay Window-	5' into any setback, min. 24" above grade.
Chimney-	18" into any setback
Exterior Stair-	6' into any setback except front
Ornamental Features -	3' into any setback

These and other encroachments in 10.4 are essential to know to fit everything in a Missing Middle project.

Assume a basic maximum building height of approximately 35' for the purposes of this competition. No calculations will be required.

For stories and half stories, exact calculations of what defines a basement or finished attic won't be required for this competition. It is up to the designer to determine what is appropriate for their design based on the Standard.

4.6.C. MIDDLE HOUSING DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS, CONT.

5. Dormers:

- a. The combined width of dormers shall not exceed 50% of the width of the wall area beneath.
- b. Dormers shall be set back from the nearest rake or eave by at least two feet.

6. Porches/stoops: The following standard supersedes the permitted encroachment standards as defined in Table 10-1, Article 10.4. A porch or stoop is permitted to encroach into the minimum allowed front setback (five feet less than the average of the blockface) up to eight feet. Porches or stoops shall be set back from the front lot line by at least five feet.

7. Building width for Middle Housing types is defined as follows: the length of the building facade wall that does not include permitted encroachments, as measured along the foundation that generally faces the front lot line or a public space.

8. Building depth for Middle Housing types is defined as follows: the length of the building facade wall that does not include permitted encroachments, as measured along the foundation that generally faces an interior or corner side lot line or a public space.

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

The porch or entry stoop is a key component of every single Missing Middle Standards project in Knoxville due to its privileged role in meeting requirements listed later. Similar to other zoning rules, here the allowed encroachments are expanded.

Porches, stoops, and patios are not part of the calculated building width or depth unless they are 'enclosed' with a screen or glass.

Table 4-4: Middle Housing Dimensional Standards

Middle Housing Type	Lot Width w/ Alley (min. ft.)	Lot Width w/o Alley (min. ft.)	Building Height (max. stories)	Building Width (max. ft.)	Building Depth (max. ft.)	Interior Side Setbacks	Corner Side Setbacks
Duplex (side-by-side)	40'	45'	2	40'	55'	5'	8'
Duplex (stacked)	35'	40'	2	35'	50'	5'	8'
Triplex	40'	45'	2.5-3	40'	55'	5'	10'
Fourplex	40'	45'	2.5	45'	60'	5'	10'
Townhouse (small)	18'/du	20'/du	2	25'/du	50'	5'	12'
Townhouse (large)	18'/du	20'/du	2.5	25'/du	55'	5'	12'
Multiplex (small)	70'	80'	2.5	75'	80'	5'	12'

Large Townhouse and Multiplex included for reference only, not as possible submission types

4.6.D. MIDDLE HOUSING PARKING STANDARDS

1. The parking requirements below apply to Middle Housing types. Where applicable, the below parking requirements supersede the off-street parking requirements in Table 11-2.
2. No off-street vehicle parking is required within one-fourth of a mile of a transit route.
3. Off-street vehicle parking: each dwelling unit requires 0.70 spaces.
4. Specific to triplex, fourplex, townhouse, and multiplex developments: parking areas must be set a minimum of five feet from the interior side and rear lot lines, and may be grouped in shared parking areas per Article 11.8.
 - a. Where applicable, landscape buffers required by Article 12.8 may be reduced to five feet with the use of a wall or solid fence.
5. Location:
 - a. Parking must be located in the interior side or rear yards.
 - b. Where operable alleys are present, the alley must serve as the primary means of vehicular ingress and egress unless staff determines that special site circumstances or conditions prohibit alley access.
 - c. Middle Housing types may be designed to back into an alley. Egress directly from parking spaces to alleys may be allowed when the aisle width, including the alley width, meets the minimum aisle width specified in Table 11-4.
 - d. Where parking is located in a side yard, the spaces must

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

Entrants can provide as much parking as they see appropriate for their design given they follow the parking standards. If using the generic 50'x150' lot, it is up to the entrant to determine if their lot is within the 1/4 mile of transit to get that exception.

In Knoxville, alleys are one-way from East to West and North to South. Any parking backing into alleys must, therefore, be angled to accommodate this one-way traffic. This is based on several real-world projects where the engineering department required this. See [table 11-5](#) for parking space and aisle width requirements for one-way traffic. If entrants wish to provide a detached garage that faces the alley, the garage door must be set back 12' from the edge of the alley and must follow the side setbacks. Carports are only permitted in side yards with a maximum length of 22' per [Article 11-3](#).

In Article 11, bicycle parking is required in all projects with more than 2 units of housing if car parking is provided. The rate is 0.25 bike spaces per unit. Bike parking can also be provided inside the building if there's space.

There is absolutely no parking or front-facing in the front of Middle Housing projects based on these standards. Garage may face the side of the lot, given there's enough space to accommodate access.

4.6.D. MIDDLE HOUSING PARKING STANDARDS, CONT.

be located behind the front building facade line of the principal building. When a driveway extends through a front yard, the driveway must extend at least 20 feet behind the building facade line, to provide parking behind the street-facing elevation of the structure.

- e. Front-facing garages are not permitted as part of the primary structure on Middle Housing types.
- f. Circular driveways located in a front yard are not permitted.
- g. Driveway access: the driveway shall be at least 10 feet wide and not more than 14 feet wide.

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

4.6.E. MIDDLE HOUSING DESIGN STANDARDS

1. The following standards apply only to new construction of Middle Housing types and are intended to promote the development of neighborhood-scale housing forms which are compatible with existing housing in the surrounding area.
2. New construction and certain expansion and exterior alteration actions within the IH, NC, and H overlays, as described in Articles 16.6 and 16.8, are subject to review and approval by the Design Review Board or Historic Zoning Commission, per Articles 16.6 and 16.8.
3. The principal use standards for two-family, multi-family, and townhouse dwellings, as described in Articles 9.3.I and 9.3.J, apply alongside the below design standards.
4. In order to generate new Middle Housing buildings that are similar in footprint, height, and setbacks with the existing neighborhood and increase visual interest, yet allow for flexibility in design, the following requirements apply to all Middle Housing types:
 - a. Rooflines must be either:
 - i. Flat, featuring a cornice, parapet, or decorative band to serve as a building cap for portions of the roof visible from the street;
 - ii. Steep, with a roof pitch of 6/12 or more;
 - iii. Articulated, with at least two pitches, planes, or ridge line directions, or displaying hips and valleys.
 - b. When a front or side elevation exceeds a length of 50 feet, vertical breaks or offsets to reduce visual mass are required for 20% of the building elevation.
 - c. The front facade must contain (1) a porch or stoop, and (2) at

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

For the purposes of this competition, overlays such as Historic are considered optional. The goal isn't to bog down entrants with further rules beyond the Middle Housing Standards. As a side note, the Missing Middle Standards are already largely compliant with a lot of the guidelines within the Historic Overlay rules.

In terms of the Principal Use Standards, the big ones are transparency and materials. For duplexes and townhouses, there is a minimum of 15% transparency (glazing) on all street-facing facades. For all multifamily, the minimum is 20%. Duplexes are allowed to utilize any material while townhouses and denser multifamily are forbidden from using plain CMU, Plastic, or ground floor EIFS. Further, a maximum of 15% of the facade for townhouses and multifamily is allowed to be corrugated metal, aluminum, exposed aggregate concrete, t-111 plywood siding, and vinyl. Strict adherence to these material rules are not the goal of this competition, but something to keep in mind as entrants design their projects.

A lot of confusion has been caused by 'vertical breaks or offsets' that are required on the broad sides of Missing Middle projects. Entrants are welcome to interpret this as they see fit, but the most common way to comply is to introduce a 'jog' in an exterior wall that extends from the foundation to roofline. Cantilevers have had difficulty counting towards this requirement in real-world projects, but entrants are encouraged to stretch this definition.

4.6.E. MIDDLE HOUSING DESIGN STANDARDS, CONT.

least three of the following design elements:

- i. Dormer(s);
- ii. Eave overhangs, a minimum of 12 inches;
- iii. Decorative cornice;
- iv. Covered porches at least eight feet in depth, composing a minimum of 25% of the width of the street facing elevations (this item may satisfy the requirement for a porch or stoop, and one design element);
- v. A recessed or projecting entry feature of 18 inches or more in depth, and of at least six feet in width;
- vi. A bay window projecting a minimum of 12 inches from the front facade;
- vii. Articulated window and door trim, a minimum of 3.5 inches in width, to include projecting window sills;
- viii. Brick masonry composing at least 25% of any street-facing elevation.

5. Building Orientation to Street

- a. Middle Housing types shall be oriented with their front elevations facing the street. At least one ground-level entrance must be oriented towards the street.

- b. Townhouses shall not be oriented so the fronts of units face the rear elevations of units.

- c. Townhouses shall not be oriented perpendicular to the street. The narrow side of townhouse units must face the street.

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

Three of the listed design elements must be included in each submission. How entrants choose to interpret these described elements can have broad design meanings. Creating connections architecturally between your selected elements is key to a good design. The most common ones in real-world submitted projects are the eaves, dormers, and the covered porch doing double duty.

Sections 4.6.F. and 4.6.G have to do with conversions of existing buildings to Middle Housing and the variance process. Though interesting to read, they are not part of this competition and have been left out of the competition brief.

10.3.B. ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT

1. The design and size of the accessory dwelling unit (ADU) must conform to all applicable building codes.
2. An ADU may be located only on a lot with one single-family dwelling. However, in EN districts, ADUs shall be permitted unless the neighborhood prohibits them in a new approved EN application. One of the dwelling units must be occupied by the owner of the property.
3. A lot must have a minimum area of 5,000 square feet to qualify for an ADU.
4. Only one ADU is permitted per lot.
5. The ADU may be within, attached to, or detached from the primary dwelling structure and may be a part of a detached accessory structure. An ADU may be developed within an existing structure or as new development.
6. A detached ADU is not permitted in a front yard or corner side yard. See Article 10.3.A.3.d for ADU requirements in through lot rear.
7. In no case may an ADU exceed 40% of the primary dwelling floor area nor more than 2 bedrooms.
8. The ADU must be designed so that the appearance of the primary structure remains that of a house. The entrance to the ADU must be located in such a manner as to be unobtrusive from the same view of the structure that encompasses the entrance to the principal dwelling.
9. One off-street parking space is required for the ADU.

COMPETITION COMMENTARY

Though not part of the Missing Middle Standards set out by Knoxville, ADU's are an important part of providing housing in any City. Notably, ADU's are not limited to the TDR overlay like Missing Middle projects.



HOUSING ETN

2026 MIDDLE HOUSING CATALOG | SUMMER CHARRETTE

Thank you so much for considering submitting a design for this massive project. The AIA East Tennessee Community gives so much, year after year, to this ongoing initiative. Housing touches every single aspect of our personal, civic, and urban lives and deserves more attention now than ever before.

By submitting a design, no matter how much of a sketch, you're helping to contribute to making a world where housing isn't scarce for anyone. We want to see your coolest ideas and passion on full display.

Let it rip!



POTENTIAL SITES

ADDRESS	PARCEL ID	ADDRESS	PARCEL ID	ADDRESS	PARCEL ID
0 BLUFF AVE	081EM001	0 CHILLICOTHE ST	093EH02501	0 OAK AVE	094FJ031
2400 RIM ST	082AH045	3600 LYLE AVE	107FE007	0 DORA ST	094FK026
2106 WASHINGTON PK	082AA016	3624 LYLE AVE	107FE00101	0 WALLACE ST	094FS004
1509 LAWSON AVE	081DG028	0 RIVERSIDE DR	095FE020	0 EXETER AVE	094FA042
917 ELEANOR ST	081ML007	0 BROOKS AVE	095CJ019	1338 BEAUMONT AVE	094BG002
911 ELEANOR ST	081ML009	0 S BERTRAND ST	095BB028	1306 BEAUMONT AVE	094BG012
0 LUTTRELL ST	081MN00701	0 S BERTRAND ST	095BB025	1300 BEAUMONT AVE	094BG013
819 GRATZ ST	081MP00904	1736 HENRIETTA AVE	095BA015	820 W WOODLAND AVE	081NN004
815 GRATZ ST	081MP00905	125 S KYLE ST	095BE01001	827 W OLDHAM AVE	081NQ018
0 MORGAN ST	094DE030	2200 MCCALLA AVE	082OL001	1509 BEAUMONT AVE	094BK035
0 MORGAN ST	094DE029	2136 PARKVIEW AVE	082OM008	1500 JOUROLMAN AVE	094BK011
701 DEERY ST	094DJ028	2134 PARKVIEW AVE	082OM007	1506 JOUROLMAN AVE	094BK010
705 DEERY ST	094DJ027	1939 LINDEN AVE	082OQ019	1320 W FOURTH AVE	094FD015
700 MORGAN ST	094DJ029	2100 LINDEN AVE	082ON018	0 DANDRIDGE AVE	095BL049
0 DEERY ST	094DJ018	2363 LINDEN AVE	082OE014	0 MORNINGSIDE DR	095GD029
622 LUTTRELL ST	094DF007	2764 LINDEN AVE	082KD015	0 BROOKS AVE	095CJ019
0 HAYNES PL	081MF022	2861 LINDEN AVE	082FQ012	4140 PORTER AVE	71PK015
225 E BAXTER AVE	081MC016	3027 LINDEN AVE	082FE007	3929 IVY AVE	083AA039
229 E OKLAHOMA AVE	081LS01601	3300 MLK JR AVE	082FG005	319 OAKLAND ST	082DM007
210 E SCOTT AVE	081LS003	3224 LINDEN AVE	082CF01801	132 BENTLEY ST	082DR015
325 E WOODLAND AVE	081LA035	3222 LINDEN AVE	082CF018	3001 SELMA AVE	082KJ023
1707 HARVEY ST	081KD018	3218 LINDEN AVE	082CF017	0 WILSON AVE	082KJ016
426 E OAK HILL AVE	081KD015	3212 LINDEN AVE	082CF016	2835 ONTARIO ST	082KG003
0 E CHURCHWELL AVE	081FH003	3301 ASHLAND AVE	082DT012	0 TARLETON AVE	082KF01601
133 E CHURCHWELL AVE	081KC028	0 WOODBINE AVE	082CG007	0 MLK JR AVE	082KF00301
206 W OLDHAM AVE	081NC011	0 N MARY ST	082CC019	207 S CASTLE ST	082FL011
1515 BRANNER ST	081NC012	1900 E FIFTH AVE	082OC001	116 S CASTLE ST	082FH018
1705 BRANNER ST	081KL016	2037 E FIFTH AVE	082OB032	3105 MLK JR AVE	082FF025
149 ATLANTIC AVE	081GA020	2567 WOODBINE AVE	082JG019	1707 HARVEY ST	081KD018
0 PERSHING ST	081CD019	2573 WOODBINE AVE	082JG018	1428 COKER AVE	081EC006
710 FARRAGUT AVE	069NA041	0 N CHERRY ST	082JG017	0 LUCK AVE	082HA034
824 FARRAGUT AVE	069NB020	2705 E FIFTH AVE	082FT022	1537 BRANSON AVE	081DE021
1033 FREEMASON ST	069KD018	3012 E FIFTH AVE	082FD003	0 HAZEL PLACE	081MQ013
2820 WAVERLY ST	093EF038	3737 IVY AVE	082DF031		