

Awnings & Canopies

AC1 Historically significant awnings and canopies should be preserved and maintained.

AC2 A new awning or canopy proposed to replace one that was historically present should be based on historic images and/or physical evidence whenever possible. If no photographic or physical evidence exists, the design of a new awning or canopy should be based on others found on similar buildings in the district, or on historic photos of the district.

AC3 Awnings and canopies should complement the façade, not overwhelm it.

AC4 Awnings and canopies should not cover important architectural features.

AC5 Awnings should be installed so that the valance is seven to eight feet off the sidewalk and the awning projects four to seven feet from the building. An awning or canopy that overhangs the public right-of-way may require the approval of the Board of Public Works and Safety.

AC6 The shape of the awning or canopy should be matched to the shape of the opening where it is mounted.

AC7 Awnings and canopies should reinforce the vertical or horizontal proportions of the building.

AC8 Coordinate awnings on upper and lower floors by using similar materials and colors.



These standard-shape awnings are mounted in a way that highlights, rather than obscures, the details of this East Market Street storefront.

AC9 Awning materials should be durable yet traditional, such as canvas or vinyl-coated canvas. Cedar shake, concrete, fiberglass, plastic, aluminum and other non-traditional materials are generally not appropriate.

AC10 Backlit awnings are not appropriate.

AC11 Awnings should be attached between the window display area and the signboard or second-floor window sills. Awnings should be attached below the transom if the transom glass is historically or architecturally significant.

safety and stability and should be into mortar joints rather than masonry. If original mounting hardware remains, avoid removing it if possible.

AC13 Several shapes of awnings were used historically, and may be appropriate for use in the historic district. These shapes include standard, dome, convex, concave, bullnose and marquee. The choice of an awning shape should be guided by the shape of the opening and any physical or photographic evidence of what might have been used in the past.

AC14 When deciding on a pattern, simple and restrained patterned awnings are preferred. Colors should complement the color of the building.

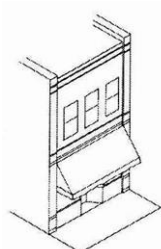


The rounded top of the upper-story awnings echoes and highlights the brick arch above the windows, while the use of a matching pattern helps to tie the upper- and storefront-level awnings together.

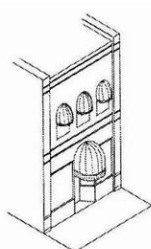
AC12 Awnings should be installed in a way that does not damage the building. Hardware installation should be the minimum required for

AC15 Signs can be sewn or painted directly onto an awning or canopy. Lettering should be no more than twenty-four inches high and cover no more than 1/3 of the awning or canopy area.

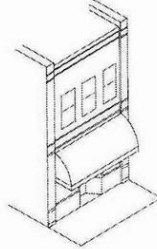
Consider locating signage on the valance of an awning. See “Signs” portion of the design guidelines for more information.



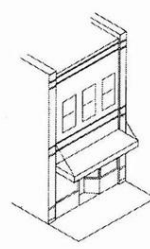
Standard awning



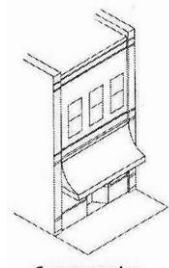
Bullnose & dome awnings



Convex awning



Marquee awning



Concave awning