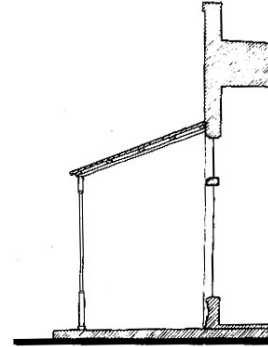


Awnings/Canopies - Storefronts should have awnings or canopies to provide pedestrians with sun/rain protection unless the structure is physically unsuited. Overall, the form of the awning shall complement the character of the building and reflect the shape of the window or door opening it covers.

Guidelines

- Typically fabric, metal, and wood were the most common materials used for awnings and canopies. While historically Downtown Lawrence contained a number of pole or post supported awnings and canopies, because of pedestrian considerations this type of awning canopy is not allowed.



Pole supporting awnings are not allowed

- Back-lit awnings/canopies are not permitted. These awnings, because of their high visibility, function more as signs than a means of providing comfort and protection for the pedestrian.



An Example of Appropriate Awnings

- Awnings/Canopies shall be in proportion to the overall building facade and should match the width of the storefront or window opening.

- Awnings on the storefront level should not extend into the second story of building facade.

Inappropriate awning height. The awning should not extend into the second story building facade.



- Upper-floor awnings shall be mounted within the window opening.
- Canopies shall not be permitted on upper floor windows.
- Canopies shall be narrow in profile and shall not contain residential design elements such as mansard roofs or shake shingles.
- Awnings and canopies should not project more than 6 feet from the lot line and must be suspended from the building.
- If a building facade contains a transom area, canopies should be installed below the transom area. This maintains the pedestrian scale of the building.

***Canopy should be installed
just below the transom
window.***

