

# HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

April 17, 2024

**HDRC CASE NO:** 2024-154  
**ADDRESS:** 147 E MISTLETOE  
**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** NCB 1704 BLK 12 LOT 24 & W 25 FT OF 25 & 27  
**ZONING:** O-1, H  
**CITY COUNCIL DIST.:** 1  
**DISTRICT:** Monte Vista Historic District  
**APPLICANT:** Ricardo Vigil/YOUR IMAGE SIGNS AND DISPLAYS  
**OWNER:** Derek Hernandez/CHAMOY INVESTMENTS LLC  
**TYPE OF WORK:** Signage  
**APPLICATION RECEIVED:** April 10, 2024  
**60-DAY REVIEW:** June 9, 2024  
**CASE MANAGER:** Jessica Anderson

## REQUEST:

The applicant requests a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to install a 7.25' x 5.25' double-sided metal cabinet sign with external neon lighting on the existing brick double piers.

## APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

*Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 6, Guidelines for Signage*

### 1. General

#### A. GENERAL

- i. *Number and size*—Each building will be allowed one major and two minor signs. Total requested signage should not exceed 50 square feet.
- ii. *New signs*—Select the type of sign to be used based on evidence of historic signs or sign attachment parts along the building storefront where possible. Design signs to respect and respond to the character and/or period of the area in which they are being placed. Signs should identify the tenant without creating visual clutter or distracting from building features and historic districts.
- iii. *Scale*—Design signage to be in proportion to the facade, respecting the building's size, scale and mass, height, and rhythms and sizes of window and door openings. Scale signage (in terms of its height and width) to be subordinate to the overall building composition.

#### B. HISTORIC SIGNS

- i. *Preservation*—Preserve historic signs, such as ghost signs or other signs characteristic of the building's or district's period of significance, whenever possible.
- ii. *Maintenance*—Repair historic signs and replace historic parts in-kind when deteriorated beyond repair.

#### C. PLACEMENT AND INSTALLATION

- i. *Location*—Place signs where historically located and reuse sign attachment parts where they exist. Do not erect signs above the cornice line or uppermost portion of a facade wall, or where they will disfigure or conceal architectural details, window openings, doors, or other significant details.
- ii. *Obstruction of historic features*—Avoid obscuring historic building features such as cornices, gables, porches, balconies, or other decorative elements with new signs.
- iii. *Damage*—Avoid irreversible damage caused by installing a sign. For example, mount a sign to the mortar rather than the historic masonry.
- iv. *Pedestrian orientation*—Orient signs toward the sidewalk to maintain the pedestrian oriented nature of the historic districts.

#### D. DESIGN

- i. *Inappropriate materials*—Do not use plastic, fiberglass, highly reflective materials that will be difficult to read, or other synthetic materials not historically used in the district.
- ii. *Appropriate materials*—Construct signs of durable materials used for signs during the period of the building's construction, such as wood, wrought iron, steel, aluminum, and metal grill work.
- iii. *Color*—Limit the number of colors used on a sign to three. Select a dark background with light lettering to make signs more legible.

- iv. *Typefaces*—Select letter styles and sizes that complement the overall character of the building façade. Avoid hard-to-read or overly intricate styles.

#### E. LIGHTING

- i. *Lighting sources*—Use only indirect or bare-bulb sources that do not produce glare to illuminate signs. All illumination shall be steady and stationary. Internal illumination should not be used.
- ii. *Neon lighting*—Incorporate neon lighting as an integral architectural element or artwork appropriate to the site, if used.

#### F. PROHIBITED SIGNS

- i. An abbreviated list of the types of signs prohibited within San Antonio's historic districts and on historic landmarks is provided below. Refer to UDC Section 35-612(j) and Chapter 28 of the Municipal Code for more detailed information on prohibited signs.
  - Billboards, junior billboards, portable signs, and advertising benches.
  - Pole signs.
  - Revolving signs or signs with a kinetic component.
  - Roof mounted signs, except in the case of a contributing sign.
  - Digital and/or LED lighted signs, not to include LED light sources that do not meet the definition of a sign.
  - Moored balloons or other floating signs that are tethered to the ground or to a structure.
  - Any sign which does not identify a business or service within the historic district or historic landmark.
  - Any non-contributing sign which is abandoned or damaged beyond 50 percent of its replacement value, including parts of old or unused signs.

Notwithstanding the above, signs designated as a contributing sign or structure by the historic preservation officer shall not be prohibited unless or until such designation is revoked.

#### G. MULTI-TENANT PROPERTIES

- i. *Signage Plan*—Develop a master signage plan or signage guidelines for the total building or property.
- ii. *Directory signs*—Group required signage in a single directory sign to minimize visual color and promote a unified appearance.

### 2. Awning and Canopy Signs

#### A. GENERAL

- i. *Appropriate usage*—Limit the use of awning and canopy signs to building forms that historically used awnings, most typically commercial storefronts and apartment buildings.
- ii. *Placement*—Place signs on the awning or canopy valance, the portion that is parallel with the window.
- iii. *Mounting*—Install awning hardware in a manner that does not damage historic building elements or materials.

#### B. DESIGN

- i. *Materials*—Fabricate awnings using fire-resistant canvas in a color that is appropriate to the period of the building.
- ii. *Shape*—Select awning shapes that reflect the door or window openings they cover. Limit valances to approximately eight to twelve inches in length.
- iii. *Lettering and symbols*—Lettering should generally be placed on the valance portion of the awning.

#### C. LIGHTING

- i. *Internal illumination*—Do not use internal illumination or other techniques that cause awnings to glow; however, illumination may be concealed in the awning to provide directional light to illuminate sidewalks or storefronts.

#### D. METAL CANOPIES

- i. *Placement*—Do not mount new signs or letters on historic metal canopies in a manner that destroys or conceals historic materials.

### 3. Projecting and Wall-Mounted Signs

#### A. GENERAL

- i. *Mounting devices*—Construct sign frames and panels that will be used to be attach signs to the wall of a building of wood, metal, or other durable materials appropriate to the building's period of construction.
- ii. *Structural supports*—Utilize sign hooks, expansion bolts, or through bolts with washers on the inside of the wall depending upon the weight and area of the sign, and the condition of the wall to which it is to be attached.
- iii. *Appropriate usage*—Limit the use of projecting and wall-mounted signs to building forms that historically used these types of signs, most typically commercial storefronts. To a lesser degree, these signage types may also be appropriate in areas where residential building forms have been adapted for office or retail uses, if sized accordingly.

## B. PROJECTING SIGNS

- i. *Placement*—Mount projecting signs perpendicularly to a building or column while allowing eight feet of overhead clearance above public walkways.
- ii. *Public right-of-way*—Limit the extension of projecting signs from the building facade into the public right-of-way for a maximum distance of eight feet or a distance equal to two-thirds the width of the abutting sidewalk, whichever distance is greater.
- iii. *Area*—Projecting signs should be scaled appropriately in response to the building façade and number of tenants.

## C. WALL-MOUNTED SIGNS

- i. *Area*—Limit the aggregate area of all wall-mounted signs to twenty-five percent of a building facade.
- ii. *Projection*—Limit the projection of wall-mounted signs to less than twelve inches from the building wall.
- iii. *Placement*—Locate wall signs on existing signboards—the area above the storefront windows and below the second story windows—when available. Mount wall signs to align with others on the block if an existing signboard is not available.
- iv. *Channel letters*—Avoid using internally-illuminated, wall-mounted channel letters for new signs unless historic precedent exists. Reverse channel letters may be permitted.

## 4. Freestanding Signs

### A. GENERAL

- i. *Appropriate usage*—Freestanding signs are most appropriate in locations where building forms are set back from the street, such as in areas where historic residences have been adapted for office or retail uses, or in commercial districts where they may be used to identify parking areas or other accessory uses.
- ii. *Placement*—Place freestanding signs near the public right-of-way where they are clearly visible to passing pedestrians and motorists, a minimum of five feet from the street right-of-way and ten feet from all interior side lot lines. No freestanding sign should be placed in a manner that obstructs the pedestrian walkway.
- iii. *Number*—Limit the number of freestanding signs per platted lot to one, unless the lot fronts more than one street, in which case, one sign is allowed on each street on which the lot has frontage.
- iv. *Monument signs*—Do not use —suburban-style monument signs or electronic messaging signs not historically found in San Antonio’s historic districts.

### B. DESIGN

- i. *Height*—Limit the height of freestanding signs to no more than six feet.
- ii. *Area*—The size of new signs should be appropriate within the historic context, and should not exceed 25 square feet on either side, for a total of 50 square feet. Appropriate size shall be determined by considering historic precedent, sign patterns within historic districts, and conditions specific to individual properties.
- iii. *Structural supports*—Use subtle structural elements (in terms of their scale and mass) with historically compatible materials to support a freestanding sign.

## 5. Window Signs

### A. GENERAL

- i. *Location*—Limit the use of window signs to first floor windows where they may be readily viewed by pedestrians.
- ii. *Appropriate building types*—Use window signs in high traffic pedestrian areas, such as on commercial storefronts or other buildings that have been adapted for non-residential use.
- iii. *Historic signage*—Retain historic window signage if it reflects a historic building name, owner, or early business.

### B. DESIGN

- i. *Window coverage*—Do not cover more than 30 percent of the window area with signage.
- ii. *Opacity*—Do not use window signs constructed of opaque materials that obscure views into and out of windows, either partially or completely.
- iii. *Prohibited window signs*—Do not use paper signs, banners, or graphic films that adhere to the exterior of window glazing.
- iv. *Symbols and lettering*—Incorporate lettering, symbols, and other design elements that reflect the type of business or institution at the location to increase a sign’s impact.
- v. *Temporary signs and banners*—Place temporary signs in a manner that is appropriate for the building scale and style, as allowed by UDC sec. 35-612(i).

## **FINDINGS:**

- a. The property at 147 E Mistletoe is a single-story contemporary commercial structure built in 1960. It first appears in the city directory in 1960 as under construction. The flat-roofed building is clad in brick and brise soleil, with a low brick retaining wall around the perimeter of the lot. A monument sign with brick piers is located at the southwest corner of the property. The property contributes to the Monte Vista Historic District.
- b. **SIGNAGE (SIZE):** The applicant requests to install a 7.25'x5.25' double-sided metal cabinet sign, for approx. 76 total square footage. The overall existing signage area is maintained in this proposal. Historic Design Guidelines for Signage 1.A.i says the total requested signage should not exceed 50 square feet; however, the Historic and Design Review Commission has the ability to approve additional square footage. Generally, staff finds the proposed sign size to be appropriate given the site context.
- c. **SIGNAGE (MATERIALS AND LIGHTING):** The applicant requests to install a metal cabinet sign with external neon lighting. Historic Design Guidelines for Signage 1.D.i says do not use plastic, fiberglass, highly reflective materials that will be difficult to read, or other synthetic materials not historically used in the district. Guideline 1.D.ii says to construct signs of durable materials used for signs during the period of the building's construction, such as wood, wrought iron, steel, aluminum, and metal grill work. Guideline 1.E.ii says to incorporate neon lighting as an integral architectural element or artwork appropriate to the site, if used. Staff finds the proposed materials and lighting conform to guidelines.
- d. **SIGNAGE (COLOR):** The applicant proposes a red background with white letters and white neon. Historic Design Guidelines for Signage 1.D.iii says to limit the number of colors used on a sign to three. Select a dark background with light lettering to make signs more legible. Staff finds the signage colors conform to guidelines.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends approval of the request to install a 7.25'x5.25' double-sided metal cabinet sign with external neon lighting on the existing brick double piers, based on findings a through d.

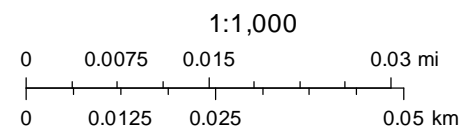


# City of San Antonio One Stop



April 12, 2024

- CoSA Addresses
- Community Service Centers
- 🎓 Pre-K Sites
- CoSA Parcels
- BCAD Parcels





## **Chamoy Signage V2**

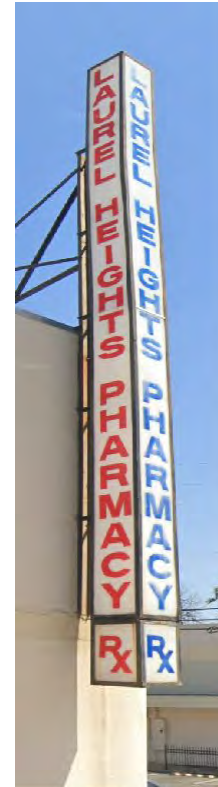
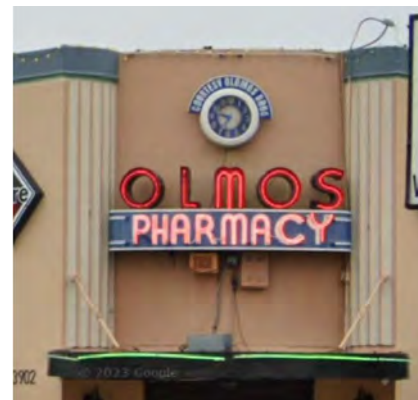
Concepts and Historic Comparison

March 2024



## Nearby Signage

In the immediate vicinity of the Chamoy Creative Building we have a variety of examples of signage both historical and approved as compatible with historical design standards. Of particular note is the Fitch Insurance Service sign, previously adjacent to the Chamoy Creative property. The Fitch sign was a freestanding sign with unique shape and at one point appears to have been illuminated with neon.



## Historic Signage

San Antonio has a variety of signage, many of which feature unique elements and shapes. Exposed neon elements are also a very common feature among many of the iconic signs in the area. The mid-century design esthetics of these signs is another element we look to feature in the Chamoy signage we are proposing.





## Chamoy Concepts

Chamoy is proposing a freestanding sign, utilizing the existing freestanding sign structure and placement, that will exhibit features in line with local signage style conventions and adhere to the City of San Antonio Historic Design Guidelines.



## Chamoy Concept

Drawing from classic mid-century shapes we've created a concept that captures the historic design trends while also communicating the personality and offerings of the business that inhabits the building. The two color sign can be illuminated with exposed neon or indirect lighting. The addition of droplet elements in the concept creates a unique shape profile, something common in other historic freestanding signage.



## Signage Mockup



**Fabrication Description:** Glass Tube Neon on post mounted contour cut metal cabinet with Painted Face.