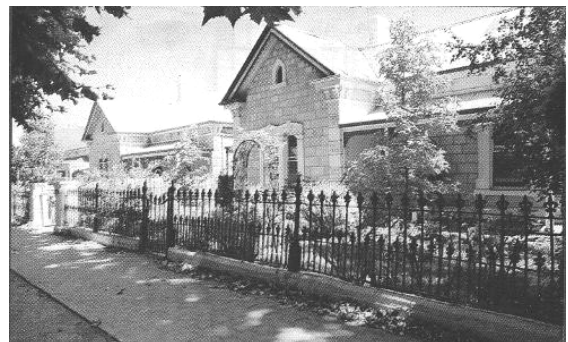
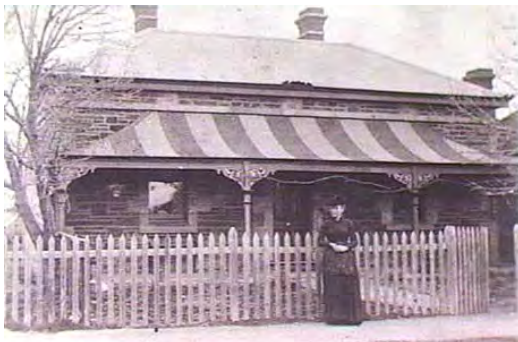


Complementary Residential Fences, Gates & Gardens

Design Guide 2

The city's unique heritage and character early hand crafted buildings, and associated complementary street fencing, are highly valued and their retention is encouraged. In the Historic Conservation and Streetscape (Built Form) Zones, and for heritage places, as set out in the Unley (City) Development Plan, the demolition of original structures is subject to assessment of merit relative to heritage value and/or an areas 'desired character', structural soundness or level of original integrity.

This information sheet aims to clarify the key characteristics of valued original fences desired to be conserved and characteristic attributes to be recognised and reinforced with property improvements and new development.



Residential Fences, Gates and Gardens Important Characteristics

Original fences and gates should be retained and reinstated where possible. Front fencing sympathetic to the style of the associated dwelling best complements its features and street setting.

The most significant characteristic of front fencing in Unley is its relatively low height, and being see-through.

Front fencing is an important feature to provide with a property to delineate the property boundary but also to maintain an open relationship between the private yard and the street community. The attractive detailing of the design of traditional building can be appropriately complemented but can remain visible in the streetscape to enhance a properties presentation. The possible community and neighbour visibility of the front of properties can be an aid in deterring illegal entry and activity within properties.

Frontage to an arterial and high volume traffic road may warrant higher closed fencing or walls. However, in so doing it should incorporate sympathetic design characteristics, materials, softening design articulation and landscaping, and as much as possible minimise obscuring attractive buildings from the street and disrupting the desired streetscape character of the locality.

On road junction corner properties, fences within 6 metres of the corner property boundaries need to be assessed for the need to be setback or made lower to ensure appropriate vehicle sight distances at the road junction are maintained.

Solid side fencing forward of the main building should also be low and built of complementary materials. Tradition materials include timber, corrugated/mini orb iron (pre-painted if desired), wire, wrought iron or well-detailed masonry.

Traditional fence styles complement associated buildings but if their key characteristics are carefully respected contemporary interpretations can also be suitable.

Mature landmark and traditional trees and established gardens, particularly significant ones, should be retained. Garden styles and plants should suit the era of building, locality and be of appropriate scale and nature to that of the building and garden space. Planting of indigenous, native and water efficient species is encouraged. Care should be taken with trees and root habit of species when planting in proximity of buildings.

Any proposed development will require an application for approval. This is best discussed with a member of the Development Team by:

- ▶ Phoning: 8372 5189
- ▶ Faxing: 8271 4886
- ▶ Emailing: pobox1@unley.sa.gov.au
- ▶ Visiting: City of Unley Civic Centre,
181 Unley Road, Unley.

Further specialist design advice is available from Council's Heritage Adviser through the above discussions or by making an appointment direct by phoning 8372 5107.

This is only a guide not intending to substitute for any statutory policy requirements of the Unley Development Plan, Building Code or any associated legislation, and should be read in conjunction with relevant legislation and policy requirements.

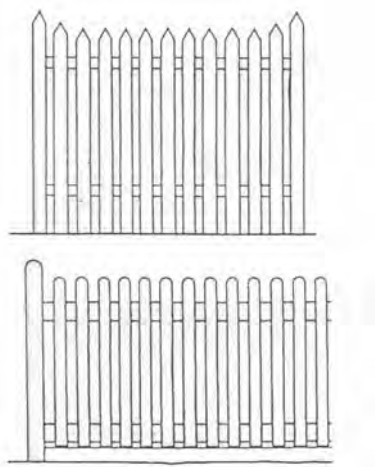


Sensitive contemporary interpretation of traditional design & materials

Victorian Fences, Gates and Gardens (1840's-1890's)

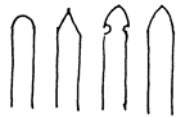
Key characteristics of typical traditional types of fences and gates for this period include:

- Timber picket (1000-1200mm high)
- Timber dowelling (1200-1500mm high)
- Simple masonry plinth (400-600mm high) and widely spaced piers (1600-1800mm high) with cast iron palisade inserts (to 1300-1650mm high)
- Corrugated iron or mini orb within timber framing

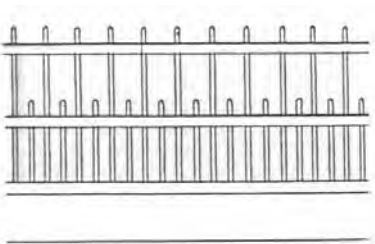


Timber pickets with round or pointed tops & posts

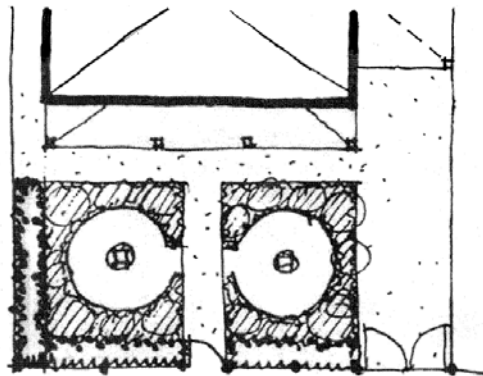
Established garden areas of significance should be retained. The garden design of the Victorian era was typically symmetrical to match the house style, and generally as a smaller space designed with primarily low plants and flowers.



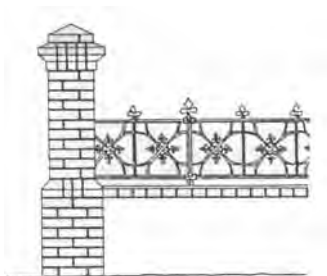
Picket
(hardwood 70 by 20 mm
simple shaped top)



Timber dowel



Corrugated mini orb with timber framing



Masonry & cast iron palisade inserts



Masonry & cast iron palisade inserts

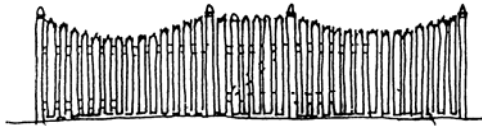


Stone, brick, cast iron
(height 1300 to 1650mm)

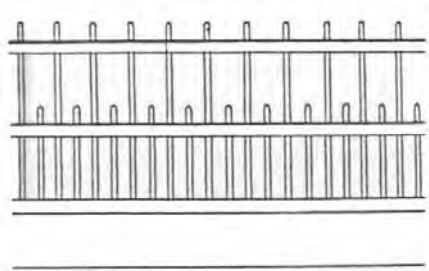
Turn-of-the-Century Fences, Gates and Gardens (1890's-1920's)

Key characteristics of typical traditional types of fences and gates for this period include:

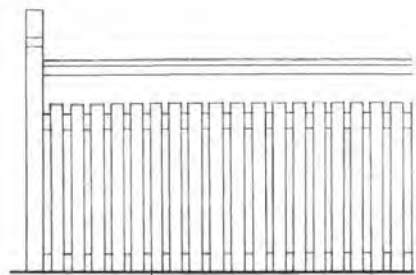
- Timber picket or dowelling (1000-1200mm high)
- Timber paling with timber top rail (1200mm high)
- Clipped hedge (typically 1200-1500mm high although large ones may exceed 3000mm)
- Corrugated iron or mini orb within timber framing (typically 1200-1300mm high)



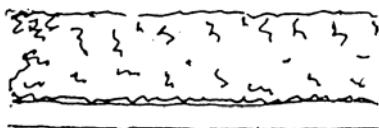
Timber picket
(height 1200 to 1500 mm)



Timber dowel



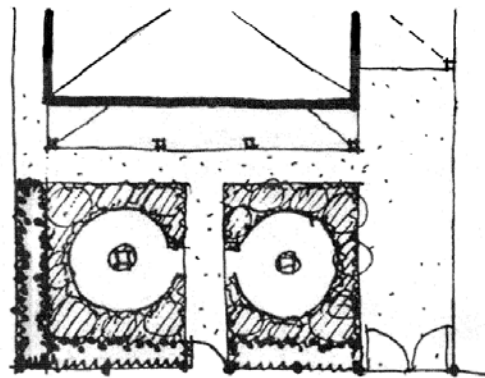
Timber paling with timber top rail



Clipped hedge



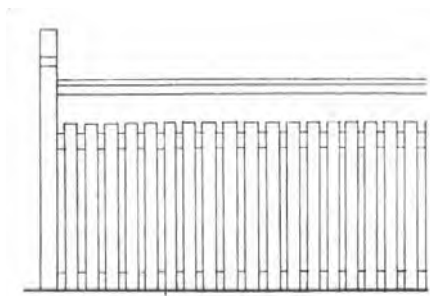
Corrugated mini orb with timber framing



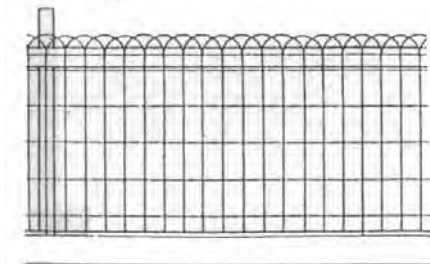
Typical early symmetrical garden layout

Established garden areas of significance should be retained. The garden design of the Turn-of-the-Century era was still primarily symmetrical, but may vary to match the house style, and designed with primarily low plants and flowers, but often being larger spaces, included feature shrubs and tree(s).

Inter-World-War I & II, and immediately post, Fences, Gates and Gardens (1910's-1940's)



Timber paling with timber top rail



Woven crimped wire

Key characteristics of typical traditional types of fences and gates for this period (encompassing growing variance of styles from Bungalows, Tudors, Art Deco, International Style, English Domestic) include:

- Timber paling with timber top rail (1200mm high)
- Woven crimped wire (1200mm high)
- Wire mesh with timber or galvanised tube framing (900-1200mm high)
- Steel strap panels with timber posts (900-1200mm high)
- Brick and masonry with galvanised steel ribbon (900mm high)
- Brick and masonry base with wrought steel top band (900mm high)
- Low base and piers of masonry (brick or brick and painted render) to match house detail (base 600mm and piers 900mm high)

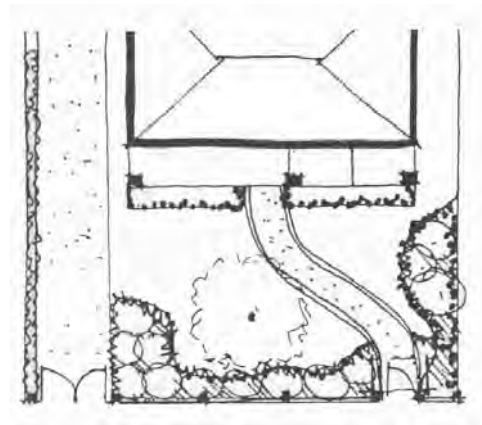


Timber posts with steel strap panels

Established garden areas of significance should be retained. The garden design after WWI became primarily asymmetrical to match the varying house styles and designed with a range of shrubs, and as generally large spaces, included prominent feature tree(s).



Brick & masonry base with wrought steel inserts



Typical 1920's garden layout



Brick & masonry matching house materials