

VARIATIONS

The streetscape

Parks

Flora

Fences and entries

Building types

Roof types

Verandahs

Facade materials

Window types

Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

CHARACTER STUDY PARKS

There are many opportunities for people to experience and connect with the natural environment. Three park typologies found in Richmond provide different amenities and experiences that attract both local residents and visitors. Richmond Park, originally the market square, is now the largest open space that is dedicated as a reserve for public recreation in Richmond. The park includes a central oval, wide footpath, heritage listed pavilion with amphitheatre style seating as well as native Australian and exotic plant species.

Reserve parks such as Smith Park and Pughs Lagoon, cater for passive recreational activities and are equipped with public amenities and picnic furniture. There are also other local pocket parks around the neighbourhood that are smaller passive recreational open spaces.

Richmond Park



Key characteristics:

- Active recreation (sport)
- Located in the Town Centre
- Central oval for cricket with picket fencing
- Perimeter shared path
- Well-maintained
- Mostly turfed areas with some paved areas around the club rooms and pavilion

Local Pocket Parks



Key characteristics:

- No fencing
- Highly accessible and safe
- Scattered throughout the neighbourhood;
- Provides community amenities (seating, BBQ, areas kids play)
- Well-maintained
- Mainly turfed with leafy trees

Nature Reserve

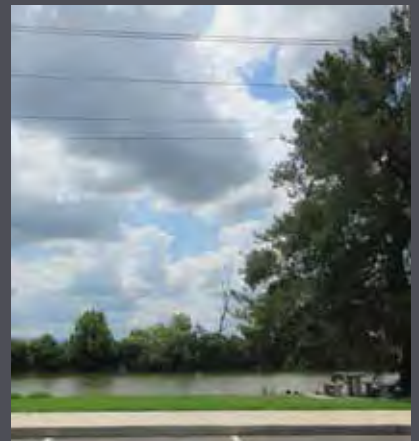
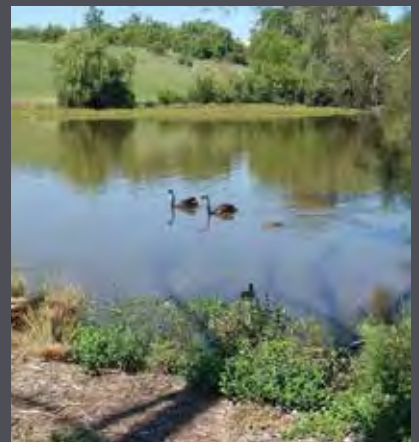


Key characteristics:

- Concentrated around water bodies
- Rich in wildlife
- A habitat for flora and fauna (birds, ducks, fish, insects, water reeds and other native plants)
- Parking provided

VARIATIONS

The streetscape
Parks
Flora
Fences and entries
Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

CHARACTER STUDY FENCES & ENTRIES

The next element that strongly defines streetscape character in Richmond is fencing and entry features. As it separates private and public land, it is often the first element encountered by a pedestrian whilst walking along the footpath. In contrast to the more recent development in the area, the use of front fencing is a common feature of the historic houses of Richmond. Used not only for demarcating private property but also for safety, formalising access, controlling access usually through a gate and screening. Among a variety of fence types that can be found, there are three predominant types of materials used for fencing.

The most common fence type is the picket fence (wooden fencing panels painted white), some of the more recent picket fences are aluminium.

Often significantly lower than its contemporary equivalents, it enables a semi-private front yard yet retains visibility of the facade from the street. Metal palisade fences, varying in detailing and rhythm, are the second type that has been identified. Examples of solid brick fences and dual-material fences that can also be found Richmond used for fencing.

Picket fence



Key characteristics

- 0.6m - 1.0m average height
- Vertical rhythm of panels
- Vertical panels attached to horizontal rails which connect posts between each other
- Wooden material
- Some aluminium (replica)
- Panel detailing variety
- 25%-50% permeable

Palisade fence



Key characteristics

- 1.0m - 1.8m average height
- Vertical rhythm of spires
- Fence top detailing variety (eg. Staggered traditional, Cardinal, Gothic, Classique)
- Wrought iron
- Concrete or brick foundation
- 75%+ permeable

Brick fence



Key characteristics

- 0.6m-1.0m average height
- Consists of columns (the main structural element of the fence) and wall connecting the columns
- Natural brick, rendered brick or plastered finishing
- Usually broken up with gate or open entrance
- Solid, sometimes with permeable insets between columns

VARIATIONS

*The streetscape
Parks
Flora*

Fences and entries

*Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors*



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

CHARACTER STUDY

BUILDING TYPES

This section describes the predominant building types present in the Richmond area with the main focus on general form and characteristic of building elements.

The majority of historical houses in Richmond comprise single storey cottage houses built at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Characteristic elements of cottages include their modest building volume, high pitched roof, small front setback, intimate streetscape presence and front verandah. As a variation, two storey cottages can also be found in the town centre area, predominantly along Windsor and Francis Street.

Another dominant historic building typology that can be found in the area is the detached town house. These buildings were originally built for people of higher social status (eg. entrepreneurs, land owners or ministers) and are usually two levels with a larger floor area and more decorative building elements.

Cottage House



Key characteristics:

- Single storey
- 8-14m building depth
- Pitched roof
- Single & dual chimney
- Small front setback
- Picket fence
- Corrugated iron roof
- Return and posted verandah
- Permeable, low lying fencing
- Brick or weatherboard

Town Boom



Key characteristics:

- Two-storey
- Longer building facade oriented towards the street
- 6-8m building depth
- Pitched roof
- Front verandah
- Gable walls extended over the roof surface
- Brick
- Corrugated iron roof
- Multiple chimney
- Decorative elements

VARIATIONS

The streetscape
Parks
Flora
Fences and entries
Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

CHARACTER STUDY

ROOF TYPES

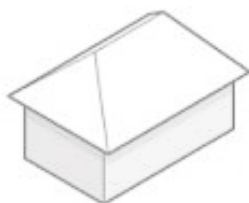
Roof design is one of the key building elements defining local vernacular. Consequently, it plays an important role in defining the streetscape and town character. As pitched roofs were common structural practice until the twentieth century, Richmond's heritage architecture predominantly consists of pitched roofs.

Majority of heritage buildings feature the use of ceramic or slate tiles as well as corrugated iron panel sheets.

Among a wide range of pitched roof solutions, three types of roof cover can be identified.

The hip roof and dutch gable roof are two most commonly used structures in public and residential buildings of heritage significance. In addition to the above, examples of cross gabled roofs can also be found within the town centre.

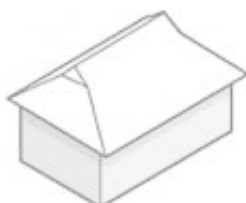
Hip Roof



Key characteristics

- All sides slope downwards to the walls
- Wooden structure
- Slope of 20%-35%
- Resistant to strong winds and severe weather conditions
- Chimneys positioned in one/both of the side roof

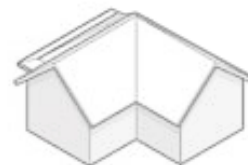
Dutch Gable Roof



Key characteristics

- All sides slope downwards to the walls
- Small gable / window at the top of roof
- Wooden structure
- Slope of 20%-35%
- Resistant to strong winds and severe weather
- Chimneys positioned in one/both of the side roof

Cross Gabled Roof



Key characteristics

- Cross gabled buildings combine side gabled building with front gabled building.
- Wooden structure
- Slope of 35-45%

VARIATIONS

The streetscape
Parks
Flora
Fences and entries
Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

CHARACTER STUDY VERANDAHS

Verandahs have been an important element of Australian house design since European settlement of Australia. By articulating the entrance to the building and providing weather protection, verandahs have a strong impact on the architectural reception of the building. Verandah's can sometimes wrap around the dwelling, having two or more sides.

This section describes the most commonly applied types of verandahs in Richmond's architecture. The predominant verandah typology is the attached (front) verandah, stretching across the entire front facade, accompanied by an array of wooden or metal posts supporting the roof.

The second type that can be encountered is the side verandah, where it only stretches across a portion of the front facade. It is popularly used in buildings and dwellings where the entrance is recessed behind the main building line (creating a slight L-shape and covered with cross gable roof).

The third typology present is the gallery verandah which returns around the perimeter of the dwelling on two or more sides. This verandah type may have a separate roof structure or be integrated with the main roof.

Attached verandah



Key characteristics:

- Verandah stretches across the entire front facade
- Wooden or metal supporting posts
- Variety of roof profiles (eg. bullnose, half bullnose, concave, convex, ogee)
- Decorative features

Side verandah



Key characteristics:

- Verandah is attached to a portion of the front facade
- Wooden or metal supporting posts
- Variety of roof profiles (eg. bullnose, half bullnose, concave, convex, ogee)
- Decorative features

Return verandah

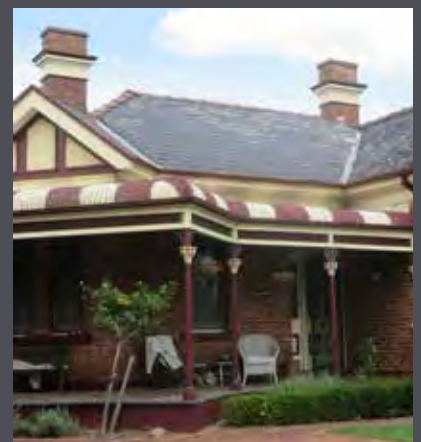


Key characteristics:

- Verandah is attached to the dwelling on two or more sides
- Wooden or metal supporting posts
- Variety of roof profiles (eg. bullnose, half bullnose, concave, convex, ogee)
- Decorative features

VARIATIONS

The streetscape
Parks
Flora
Fences and entries
Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

CHARACTER STUDY FACADE MATERIALS

Historically builders have predominantly relied on locally available materials and colours. Though today it may be perceived as a major constraint, historical reliance on local materials has resulted in buildings with unique local place character. This section describes three major building materials that have shaped the facades of Richmond's historical built form.

As over half of the heritage listed buildings in Richmond comprise brick wall façades, brick has been identified as dominating building material. As a variation to the use of natural brick, rendered brick walls have also been commonly utilised.

Non-brick wall heritage buildings usually rely on the use of weatherboard timber or plaster as the exterior material.

Brick



Key characteristics:

- *Natural look*
- *Multiple colour variations*
- *Durable material resistant to weather and climate conditions in a long term*
- *Block-textured facade*

Plaster



Key characteristics:

- *Usually finished with pastel colours*
- *Emphasises the building elements such as window and roof lines*
- *Flat facade texture*
- *Multiple colour variations*
- *Durable material*

Weatherboard



Key characteristics:

- *Usually finished with pastel colours*
- *Horizontal facade articulation*
- *Multiple colour variations*
- *Durable timber material*

VARIATIONS

The streetscape
Parks
Flora
Fences and entries
Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

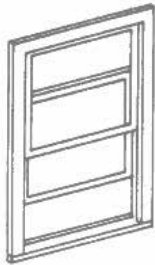
CHARACTER STUDY WINDOW TYPES

Letting light in, visually connecting the habitable rooms of the dwelling with outside areas, providing ventilation, contributing to a buildings energy efficiency as well as its aesthetics are just some of reasons windows are an essential element of house design. In this section we have taken a look at the types of windows applied to houses in Richmond. Amongst the three predominant types, single hang door windows are the most commonly used window.

The key feature of single or double hung windows is the vertically sliding lower (and upper - double hung) panel, which has been very commonly adopted in Australian architecture. Another popular window type, casement windows, utilises external operable louvres for additional sun protection and to increase privacy.

The third window typology omnipresent in Richmond is the French window, which shares the qualities of both a window and a door (see following page on Doors).

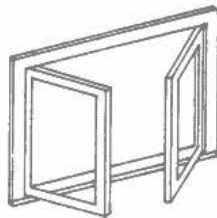
Hung Window



Key characteristics:

- *Vertically sliding panel*
- *Variety of bar styles (e.g. Georgian)*
- *Hung window is often accompanied by operable external louvres*

Casement Window



Key characteristics:

- *Operable window*
- *Variety of bar styles (e.g. Georgian)*
- *Rectangular proportions*

French Window



Key characteristics:

- *Double window*
- *Glass panes placed in the window slab, usually covering the entirety of its surface*
- *French window is often accompanied by operable external louvres*

VARIATIONS

The streetscape
Parks
Flora
Fences and entries
Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

CHARACTER STUDY DOORS

The importance of front doors are interestingly described in Feng Shui, where proper door design is believed to attract the right energy into the home.

In this section, we have taken a closer look at the types of doors commonly found in Richmond. Three predominant types have been identified. First is the solid door which is usually made from a wooden slab without any glass panes. It might however be accompanied by narrow side windows, immediately adjacent to the door frame.

As a variation of the solid slab door, double doors are also featured, where the main slab is preceded by a permeable fly-screen or security door allowing for natural ventilation whilst keeping the house locked. In addition to the two types mentioned, French doors are also commonly utilised. They are usually of a light material with glass panes extending for most of the length of the door. The French door is also often referred to as a French window.

Solid Slab Door



Key characteristics:

- Single-wing door
- Door slab does not contain any window panes
- Decorative carvings on the slab surface
- Possible narrow side windows outside the door frame

Double Slab Door



Key characteristics:

- Single-wing door
- Door slab preceded by light fly-screen/security door
- Allows natural light to project into building while secured
- Decorative carvings on the slab surface
- Possible narrow side windows outside the door frame

French door



Key characteristics:

- Verandah is attached to a portion of the front facade
- Timber doors with fixed glass panels at upper part (size varied)
- Allows natural light to project into building while secured. Usually used as the access between inside of house and Verandah.

VARIATIONS

The streetscape
Parks
Flora
Fences and entries
Building types
Roof types
Verandahs
Facade materials
Window types
Doors



Heritage buildings shown within the report have been photographed during multiple site visits and are presented in the Variations Section. Each typology is supported by images of existing heritage buildings located in Richmond.

PART 5
MASTER
PLAN DESIGN
FRAMEWORK





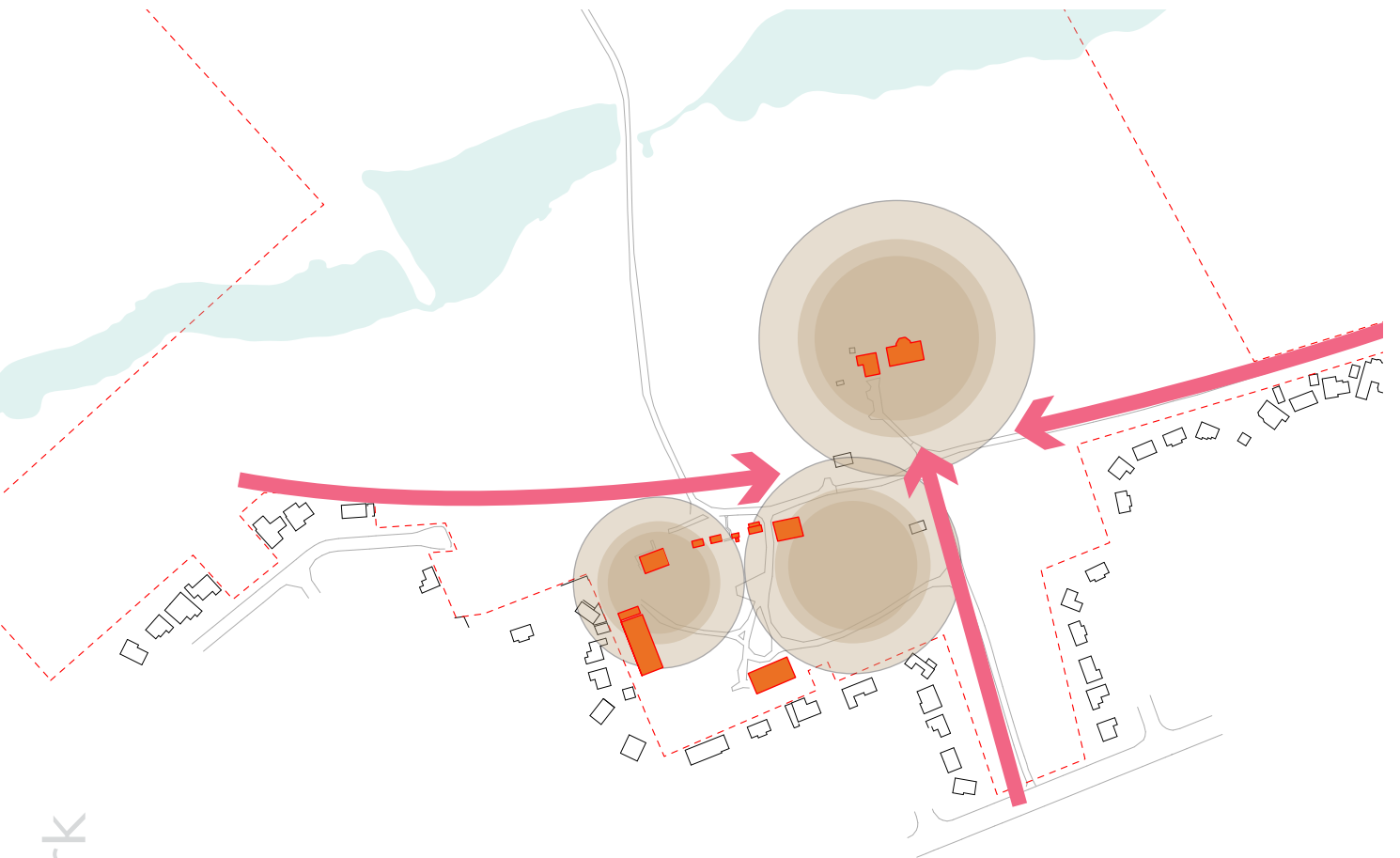
Artist Impression - The existing entrance to the heritage house that will be contributed to the community as a car-free public open space. A pristine pathway that's shaded by matured green canopy with new seatings and public art.

DESIGN FRAMEWORK

Design Framework 1

IDENTITY - RESPONDING TO HERITAGE VALUES

A key principle of the Master Plan is the site's history, heritage elements and the landscape around it. This is to be preserved and accessible to the public to enjoy, understand and appreciate. This will create a central cultural hub within the Master Plan area. Existing key vistas and promenades direct views and movement towards these anchors. There is opportunity to re-purpose the existing heritage buildings with sympathetic uses, to work in conjunction with the new community centre.



Part 5. Framework

