

Pizza oven canopy

A small steel canopy on the Monument clad wall, left of the narrow window, sheltering the Everdure Kiln 2 and its prep stand. It copies the existing boxed eave in height, depth and finish so the two read as one line, and it stands on two slim columns flat against the wall, so nothing lands out in the travertine.

Clear wall run, corner to window

2500 mm

Top of cladding above paving

2600 mm

Canopy, wide × out from the wall

2100 × 1300

Underside and top, as the eave

2230, 2375

Fascia depth, as the eave

145 mm

Column centres

1300 mm

Strip footing, before paving

1800 × 600 × 600

Clear over the benchtop

1260 mm

Sheets

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- P02 Site and design intent
- P03 Front elevation

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Guide image. AI-generated from a site photo, for look and feel only. It draws the canopy a little lower than the existing eave: the real one sits at exactly the same height, with the same fascia depth and profile, so the two tie in as one line (P03, P04). The black aluminium sliding doors and the glass above them, which will close off the undercover area on the right, are left out of this image but are part of the overall design (P02).



The area today. Sand where the travertine continues. The paving is due soon, so the ground works on P05 come first.

What this set fixes

- Canopy 2100 wide and 1300 out, centred in the 2500 run, with 200 of cladding showing at each end.
- Same height, depth and profile as the existing eave: underside 2230, top 2375, fascia 145.
- No posts in the paving. Two columns against the wall, behind the stand, wrapped in Monument Matt.
- One strip footing, one conduit and one stormwater stub, in the ground before the travertine goes down.
- The gutter is on the house side, out of sight inside the box. The roof falls back to it; the fascia and soffit stay dead level and square, as the eave.

P02 Site and design intent

What is there now, where the canopy goes, and what else is happening around it.



Site photo, marked up. Positions are laid over the photo by eye and are indicative. Sizes are as drawn on P03 to P05.

- 1 Canopy on the wall. The band shows where the 145 fascia meets the cladding: 200 in from the battened corner, 200 short of the window frame.
- 2 Columns. Two 89 SHS columns, 1300 apart, flat against the wall and hidden behind the 1400 wide stand up to bench height.
- 3 Narrow window. Head at 2210. The canopy underside runs 20 above it.
- 4 Existing eave: the datum. Underside 2230, top 2375, 630 out. The canopy takes its height, fascia depth and face profile from this. Set the levels out from the eave itself with a laser, not from the paving, which falls for drainage.
- 5 Sliding doors and glass over. Black aluminium sliding doors, with fixed glass above, will close off the undercover area and make it a room. Not shown in the guide image. Line shown here is indicative only.
- 6 Travertine. The sand area is paved as a continuation of the existing travertine, in the same pattern, after the footing is poured.
- 7 Battened corner. Start of the 2500 run and the zero for every dimension along the wall.

The doors are part of this

The sliding doors and the glass above them are missing from the guide image, but they belong to the same design. The pizza station becomes the outdoor kitchen for that room, so the frames should sit with the Monument Matt, the travertine runs through under the door line, and the threshold, falls and drainage need settling with the builder before the pavers go down.

The brief

A bit of shelter for the oven, and for whoever is cooking in winter. Not a roof over the area: the courtyard keeps its sun. Two to three metres at most, on the wall left of the narrow window.

The response

The existing boxed eave, repeated once on the other side of the window. Same line, same depth, same Monument Matt and timber underside, so it looks like it was always part of the house.

What was ruled out

Glass, because the trees drop leaves and it would always look dirty. Fabric, because of heat and grease. Posts out in the paving, because they look like fence posts.

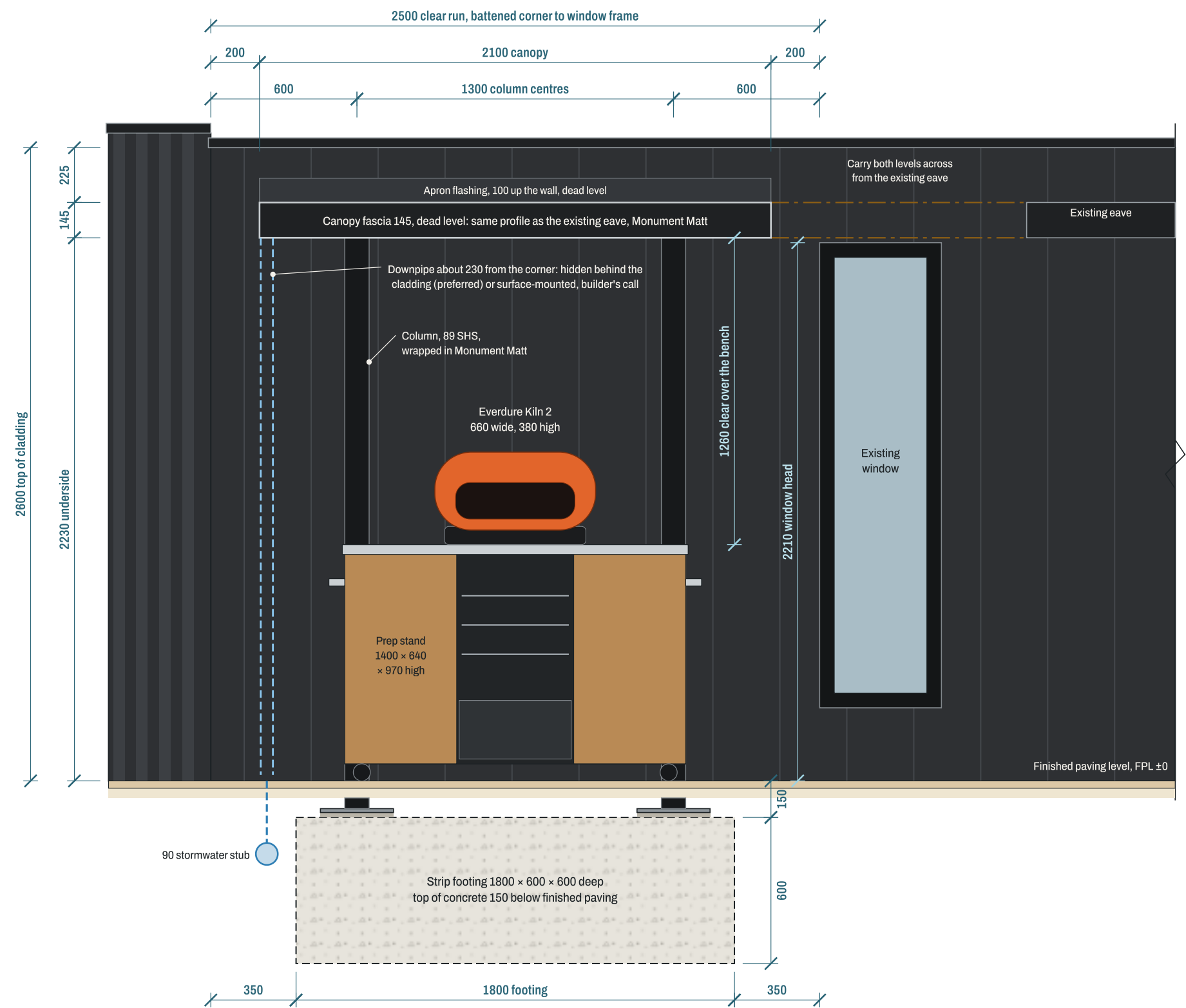
Project Pizza oven canopy	Sheet Site and design intent	Scale Not to scale	Date 12 October 2026	Revision Rev E, concept for review	P02 of 06
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All dimensions in millimetres; heights are above finished paving level (FPL). Concept only, not engineered: steel sizes, anchors and the footing are indicative, to be confirmed by an engineer or the fabricator. Check every dimension on site. Drawings govern over the guide image. Rev E: gutter moved to the house side, roof falls back inside a level fascia. Rev D: builder is also the landscaper. Rev C: roof drainage, no-column alternative. Rev B: full set. Rev A: concept.

P03 Front elevation

The canopy repeats the existing eave on the other side of the window. Heights are above finished paving level.

Front elevation 1:20 at A3, looking at the wall



Set-out

- Every dimension along the wall starts at the battened corner. The run to the window frame measured 2500.
- Canopy 2100 wide, centred, leaving 200 of cladding at each end.
- Columns at 600 and 1900, 1300 apart. Shift either one up to 50 on site to land on a cladding rib, as long as both stay behind the 1400 stand. Rib spacing is drawn indicatively.
- Downpipe about 230 from the corner, between the canopy end and the left column: hidden behind the cladding, or on its face.

Height and profile

- The canopy is the existing eave, repeated.** Underside 2230, top 2375, fascia 145, same face profile, same Monument Matt, same timber-look soffit.
- Take both levels from the existing eave and carry them across the window with a laser. Do not set them out from the paving.
- The underside runs 20 above the window head at 2210, so eave, window head and canopy sit on one line.
- That leaves 225 of cladding above the canopy for the 100 apron flashing, under the 2600 capping. The wall top is level along the run.

Under the canopy

Item	Size
Everdure prep stand, with handles	1530 wide
Stand body	1400 × 640 × 970
Kiln 2 oven	660 × 741 × 380
Canopy overhang past the handles	285 each side
Clear from benchtop to soffit	1260

Alternative, builder's call: no columns

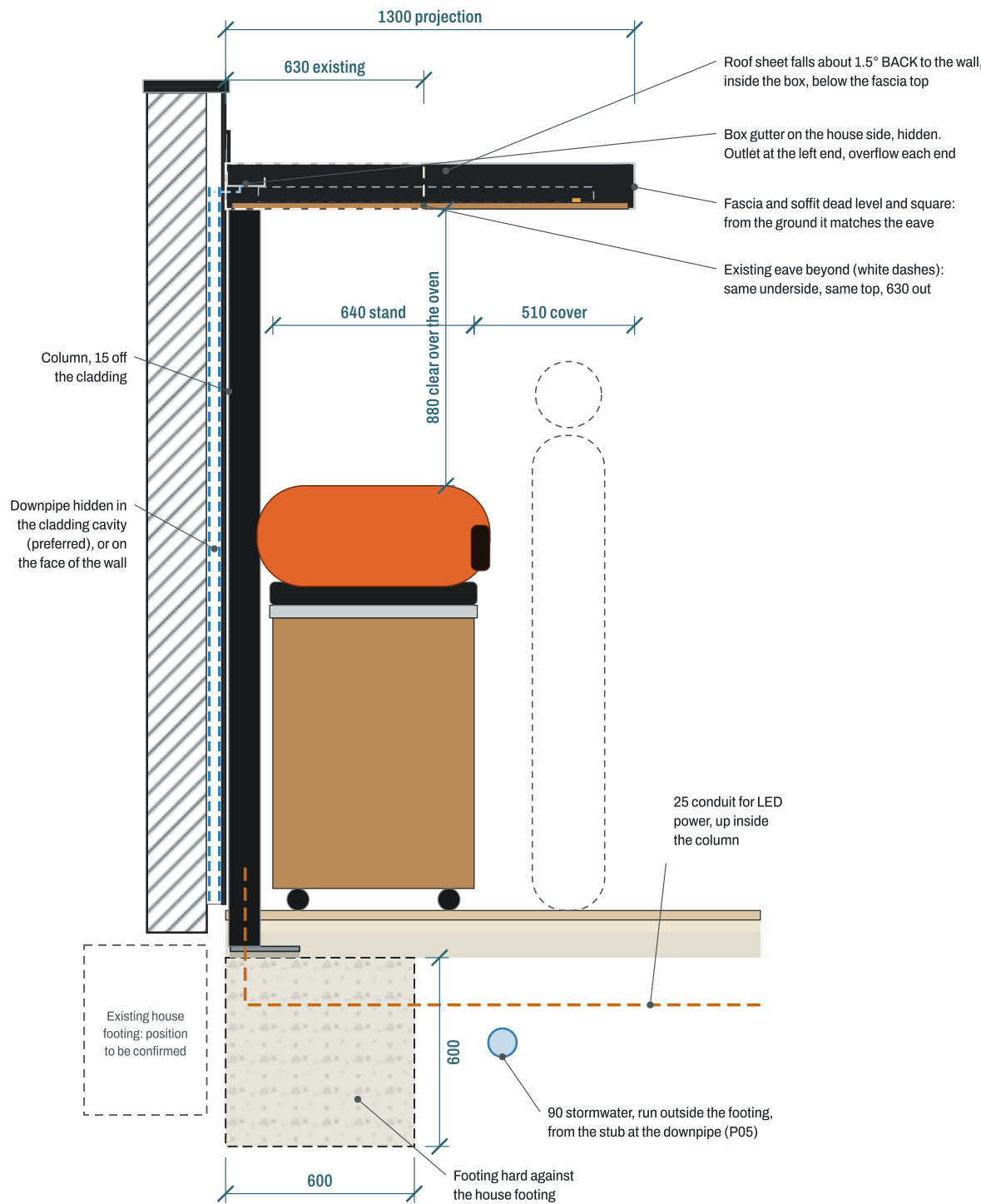
If the cladding on this run comes off for the downpipe, check what is behind it. With the original brick, or with steel posts or solid blocking fixed inside the wall, the canopy can hang from hidden brackets, and the columns and footing drop out. It needs an engineer's detail. Until then, the columns and footing stay in.

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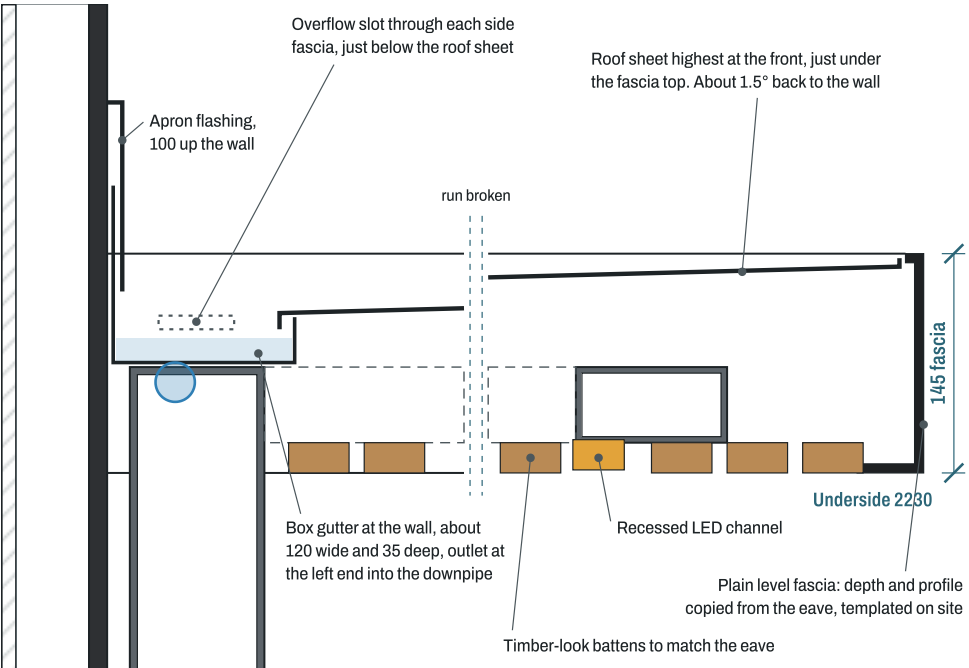
P04 Section and eave match

Cut at right angles to the wall. The existing eave is shown dashed behind the canopy to show the shared heights.

Section 1:20 at A3



Wall edge and front edge 1:5 at A3



Matching the existing eave

	Existing eave	New canopy
Underside above paving	2230	2230
Top above paving	2375	2375
Fascia depth	145	145
Face profile and finish	as built	copied
Soffit	timber look	matched
Out from the cladding	630	1300

Why 1300 out

- The eave's 630 would not reach the front of the stand: 150 off the wall plus 640 deep puts it at 790.
- 1300 covers the stand and leaves 510 to stand under while cooking.

Structure

- One welded frame: two 89 SHS columns, 100 × 50 RHS arms laid flat and a perimeter frame, hot-dip galvanised. Sizes indicative; wind uplift governs.
- Frame now 50 deep.** With the roof lowest at the wall, a 100 deep arm does not fit in the 145 box. Engineer to confirm, or the fall goes back to the front.
- Columns carry all load to the footing. The wall gets the flashing and an optional light restraint.

Roof, gutter and soffit

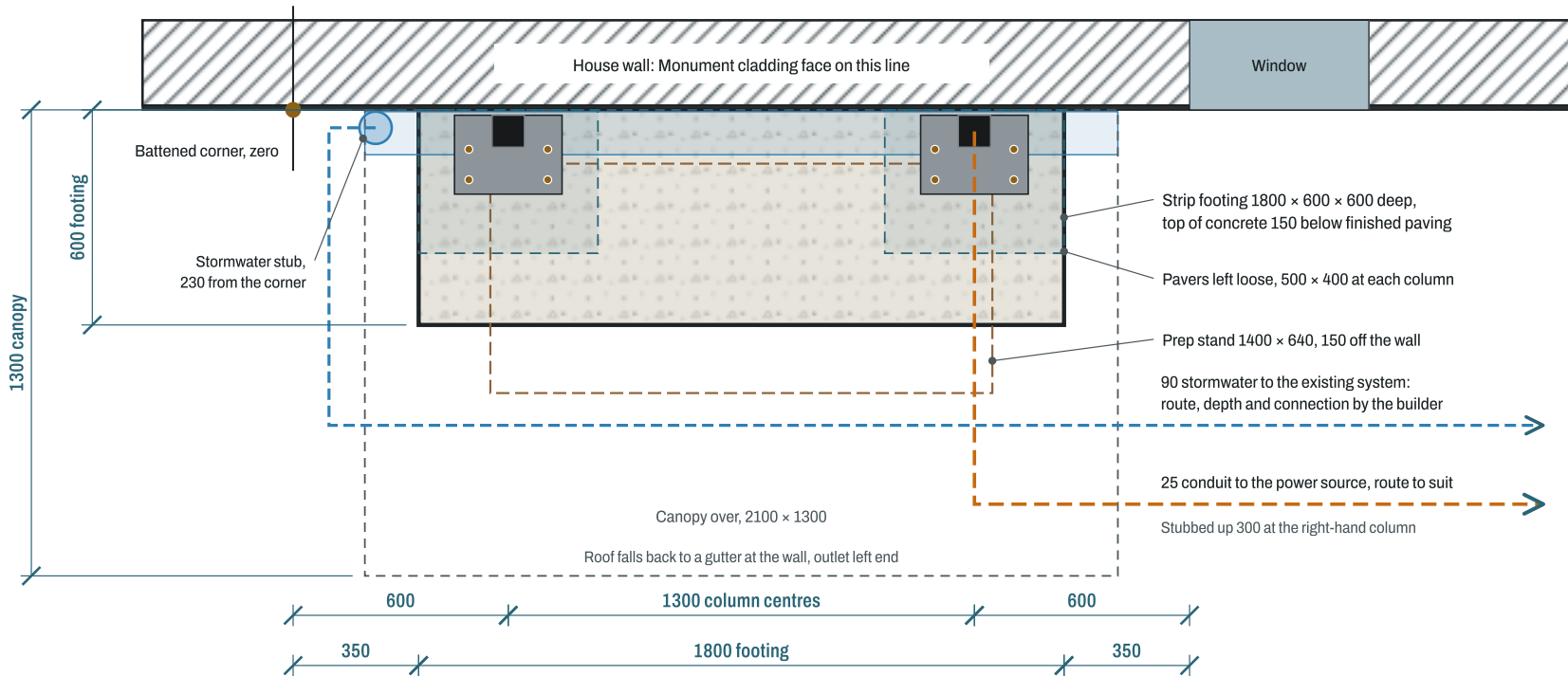
- The roof sheet falls about 1.5° back to the wall (30 over the run) into a box gutter on the house side. Sheet or tray to suit: roofer's choice.
- Nothing shows: fascias, soffit and apron stay dead level and square; the roof stays below the fascia top.
- Gutter about 120 × 35, over the column heads. Outlet at the left end, straight into the downpipe.
- Overflow.** A blocked wall-side gutter spills at the house: overflow slot through each side fascia, guard over the gutter.
- Downpipe, builder's call.** Hidden in the cladding cavity preferred, with a way to clear it at the base; otherwise 100 × 50 Monument on the face.
- Soffit in non-combustible aluminium battens with a recessed LED.
- Check the Kiln 2 manual.** 880 clear above the oven; its back sits about 100 off the cladding.

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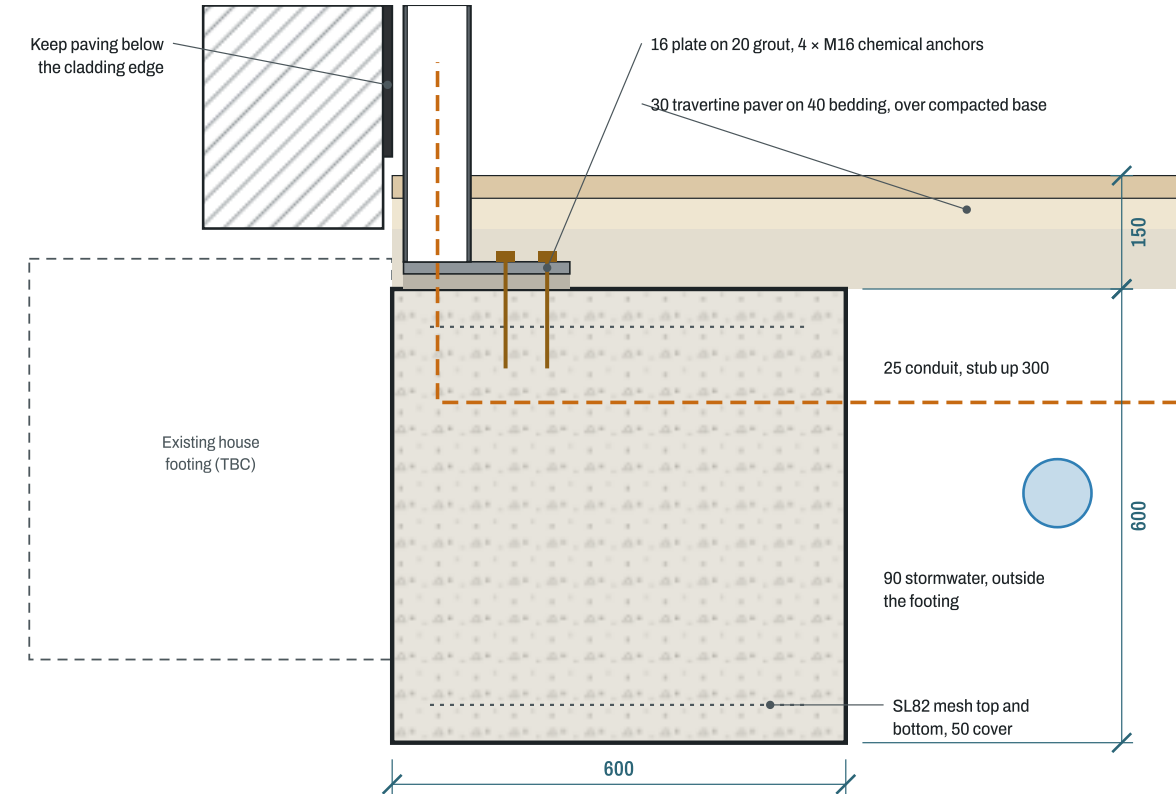
P05 Footing and base plates

The sheet for the ground works. One pour, one conduit and one stormwater stub, before the travertine.

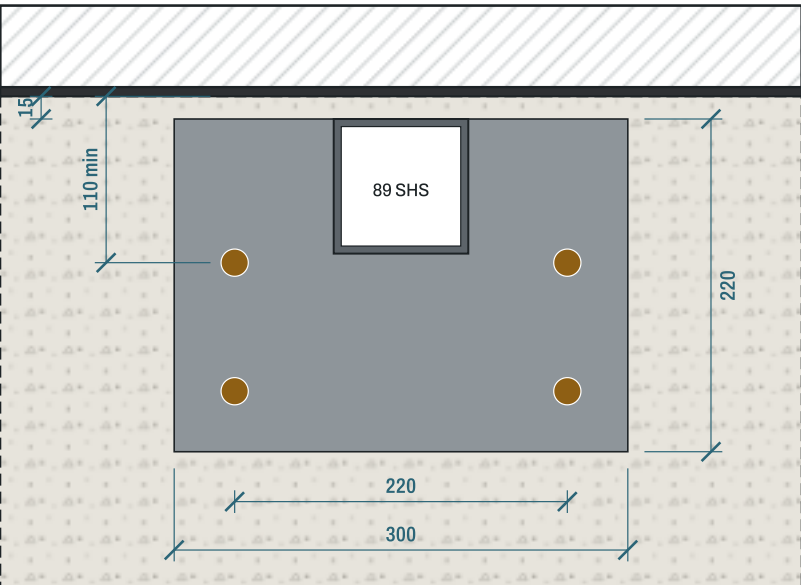
Footing plan 1:20 at A3, looking down, house wall at the top



Section at a column 1:10 at A3



Base plate 1:5 at A3



Builder, before paving

- 1 Check for services along the wall before digging: Before You Dig Australia, plus the stormwater from the nearby downpipe, gas and electrical.
- 2 Excavate and pour **one strip footing, 1800 long × 600 wide × 600 deep**, hard against the house footing, starting 350 from the battened corner. Do not undermine the house footing. If it projects into this zone, stop and ask.
- 3 Top of concrete **150 below finished paving level**. Steel-float the top flat and level.
- 4 Concrete 25 MPa minimum, SL82 mesh top and bottom with 50 cover. Indicative.
- 5 Cast in a **25 conduit** from the power source to the right-hand column position, stubbed up 300 above the concrete, for the soffit LED.
- 6 Lay a **90 stormwater pipe** from the existing system to a capped stub against the wall, about 230 from the battened corner, keeping the run outside the footing. Route, depth and connection to suit.
- 7 No cast-in bolts. The columns are fixed later with chemical anchors, so the pour does not wait on the steel.
- 8 Pave over as normal, but leave the pavers loose for 500 × 400 around each column position. They are lifted and cut tight to the columns once the frame is in.
- 9 Keep the finished paving below the bottom edge of the cladding and fall it away from the wall.

Why now

The footing, the conduit and the stormwater stub are the only parts that cannot be added cleanly after the travertine is down. Everything above ground can follow in its own time.

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P06 Materials, scope and open items

One finish throughout, five trades, and the short list of things to settle.



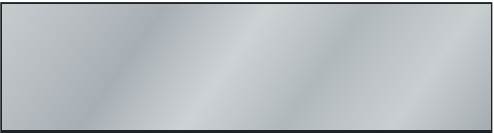
C1 Colorbond Monument Matt

Fascia, apron flashing, gutter, roof sheet and column wraps. Same material as the wall, so colour and gloss match.



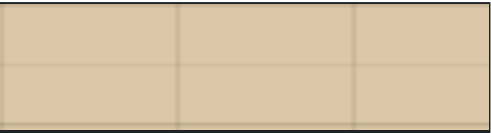
T1 Timber-look aluminium batten

Soffit. Non-combustible, matched to the existing eave soffit from a sample.



M1 Hot-dip galvanised steel

Frame and columns, under the C1 wraps. No powder coat to wait on. Monument rivets, on the sides.



S1 Travertine paving

Continuation of the existing pavers, same pattern, cut tight around the two columns.

Who does what

Trade	Work	When
Builder	Also the landscaper. Ground works on P05: footing, conduit, stormwater run and stub, then the paving with loose pavers at the columns. Cladding off and on, downpipe hidden or on the face, coordination	Before paving, then throughout
Engineer	Confirm steel, anchors and footing for wind uplift	Before fabrication
Fabricator	Welded galvanised frame, chemical anchors, grout	After the pour has cured
Roofer	Roof sheet, house-side box gutter, level fascias to the eave profile on three sides, guard, apron flashing, column wraps, batten soffit	After the frame
Electrician	Cable through the conduit and column, LED driver and switch	With the roofer
Doors	Black aluminium sliding doors and glass over, to the undercover area	Separate package, coordinated

Quantities for pricing, indicative

Item	Size	Qty
Columns, 89 × 89 × 5 SHS, base plate to soffit	2345 long	2
Cantilever arms, 100 × 50 × 4 RHS on the flat, plus perimeter frame	1300 out, 2100 wide	1 frame
Base plates with M16 chemical anchors	300 × 220 × 16	2, 8 anchors
Box gutter at the wall, with guard, outlet and two overflow slots	about 120 × 35	2.1 m
Front and side fascias to the eave profile, level	145 deep	4.7 m
Downpipe, hidden or on the face, to a 90 stormwater stub	about 2300 drop	1
Roof sheet and batten soffit	2100 × 1300	2.7 m²
Apron flashing, level, lapped into the gutter	100 upstand	2.1 m
Column wraps, folded C1, three visible faces	2230 high	2
LED strip, warm white, outdoor rated, in a recessed channel	about 1900	1
Footing concrete, 25 MPa	1800 × 600 × 600	0.65 m³

Sliding doors and glass over

- Not shown in the guide image, but part of the overall design.
- Frames in matt black, to sit with the Monument Matt cladding, canopy and columns.
- The travertine runs through under the door line. Threshold detail, falls and drainage are to be settled with the paving.
- The canopy and pizza station stay outside the door line, as the outdoor kitchen to the enclosed room.

Sequence

- 1 Locate services. Dig, place mesh and conduit, pour the footing. Lay the stormwater stub.
- 2 Lay the travertine, pavers loose at the two column positions.
- 3 Engineer confirms sizes. Frame fabricated and galvanised.
- 4 Frame stood on chemical anchors, plates grouted, levels taken from the existing eave.
- 5 Downpipe in, then roof sheet, gutter, fascias, flashings, wraps and soffit. LED wired.
- 6 Pavers cut in around the columns. Stand rolled in.

Still to confirm

- ☐ **The eave itself.** Measure 2230, 2375 and 145 on the existing eave and template its face profile. Those govern over this drawing.
- ☐ **Downpipe.** Hidden behind the cladding is preferred. The builder makes the call once the wall is open, and surface-mounted is the fallback.
- ☐ **Columns or brackets.** If the cladding on this run comes off for the pipe, check the framing. With blocking or steel in the wall the canopy could hang from hidden brackets, and the columns and footing drop out.
- ☐ **Engineer's check.** Steel sizes, anchors and footing, for wind uplift on a 2100 × 1300 canopy.
- ☐ **House footing.** Where it sits along the run, found when digging.
- ☐ **Services.** Stormwater, gas and electrical along the wall.
- ☐ **Power.** Where the LED feed comes from, and the conduit route to the right-hand column.
- ☐ **Behind the cladding.** Timber frame or the original brick, and how deep the cavity is.
- ☐ **Kiln 2 clearances.** Overhead and rear, from the manual: 880 above, about 100 behind.
- ☐ **Approval.** Confirm with the council or PlanSA whether a canopy this size needs it.