

April 1, 2020

Guidelines for Wooden Fence Preservation at Creekside Oaks

Adopted April 1, 2020

Most of the perimeter fences and patio fences at Creekside Oaks are Common Ground and are the responsibility of the Association to maintain. Owners are expected to treat these fences in a manner which helps preserve their longevity. The costs to repair and replace fences can be significant, and premature failure of fences is not contemplated in the Association's budgets and dues. Owners and residents can be helpful in controlling these costs by following the guidelines in this document.

If a premature failure or repair to any fences replaced after April 1, 2020 is necessary, to the extent that it is caused by negligence on the part of the homeowner, the cost of such repair or replacement may be partially or fully assessed to that owner.

Please do your part to help preserve the beauty and integrity of our community!

Avoid Most Vines on Wooden Fences

Avoid Irrigation Heads Spraying Directly on Fencing

Avoid Ground Soil Contact with Fencing

Please see the following page for more information on each of these guidelines

Avoid Most Vines for Wooden Fences



Most species of vines are likely to be treacherous to a wood fence's longevity. The rotting, cracking, twisting, moisture transfer, and other structural damage that vines can cause to your wooden fence mean that most species should be kept away.

Though they should be removed at the end of the growing season, annual vines like morning glory, moonflower, sweet pea, and climbing nasturtium all work well with wooden fences.

These plants are airier than most woody vines, which minimizes any moisture trapped between the plant and the fence. These vines grow readily from seed and can reach lengths of 10 to 15 feet at the peak of the season. They do not provide much privacy, but they do produce flowers that are vibrant in color and sweet in fragrance, brightening up your summer garden and attracting butterflies and birds.

Avoid Irrigation Heads Spraying Directly on Fencing



Water is one of the most damaging elements for a fence and leads to a shorter lifespan. Irrigation systems run often, which discolors the fence and causes the wood to rot much sooner than it would naturally. The ground around the posts also gets saturated, which causes the posts to rot and even break off at the ground.

And discolored fencing is unattractive. Obviously, this is an aesthetics issue - these fences in the picture are a real eyesore.

Avoid Ground Soil Contact with Fencing



Rot is an ever-present threat to the health of your fence and is caused by the wood's prolonged exposure to moisture, mainly via contact with the soil. Rot will weaken the fence's structural integrity and dramatically reduce its lifespan.

Clear separation between the fence wood and the soil itself is the only way to prevent soil damage; it will be a persistent and immovable threat until this is achieved. And subsequently raising the soil level during gardening will lead to rot further up the fence, so if you are creating raised beds or a compost area in your garden you will need to plan so it doesn't accelerate the presence of rot.

Another less obvious issue with putting sod directly against a fence is that it requires additional maintenance to go back and trim vegetation at the bottom of the fence, where mowers and trimmers cannot get close enough to the fence.