Precinct Statement

Adopted 24 September 2012, updated October 2013









DESCRIPTION

Precinct 68 comprises the north-west end of Balwyn and includes Maranoa Gardens and Beckett and Minifie Parks.

The precinct's original interwar and post war dwellings are increasingly losing prominence to new, large, 2 storey dwellings which often sit prominently in the streetscape. While multiunit villas are present in some streets, these generally present as single dwellings to the street.

Lot frontages are generally 15 to 20m wide and front setbacks are generally around 9m deep, providing for medium sized, landscaped front gardens.

Driveways are often located in front of dwellings, reducing the front garden space. This is particularly the case for newer dwellings.

Rear gardens are generally large and often contain mature trees, except where they have been developed for villa units.

Dwellings are generally detached with side setbacks of 1 to 3m, however some have garages or side walls that extend to the boundary on one side. Most dwellings are constructed from face or rendered brick and have low, pitched, tiled roofs. Many newer houses have sheer 2 storey walls to the street, prominent front parapets and exhibit period reproduction detailing.

Front fences are generally of a low to medium height. The precinct also has many narrow streets.

Dispersed street trees are present on most streets of various sizes. These trees, along with the vegetation present in front and rear gardens, soften the presentation of the precinct's streetscapes.

The concentration of large, new, prominent dwellings distinguishes the precinct from its surrounds.



KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Mix of dwellings from the post war era to now:
- High presence of prominent, post 1990's 2 storey houses;
- Wide lot frontages;
- Medium front setbacks;
- Medium sized, landscaped front gardens;
- Increasing presence of period reproduction design; and
- Front fences of low to medium height.

PREFERRED CHARACTER STATEMENT

To maintain the 1 and 2 storey, detached, suburban feel of the area and to enhance the character of streetscapes and the garden setting of dwellings.

This will be achieved by:

- Encouraging the retention of large trees and landscaped gardens;
- Ensuring sufficient space is retained in front and rear gardens to accommodate large trees;
- Ensuring buildings are sufficiently setback from front and side boundaries to retain the existing streetscape rhythm;
- Giving preference to units set one behind the other as opposed to side by side, attached townhouses
- Ensuring town houses and attached development is of a high quality and respects the prevailing detached character of the streetscape;
- Ensuring new developments and additions respect the predominant building scale and forms of the streetscape;
- Ensuring car parking structures do not dominate the streetscape;
- Maximising soft landscaping and minimising areas of hard surfaces; and
- Encouraging low or open style front fences.

THREATS/ISSUES

- Boundary to boundary development;
- Lack of soft landscaping / vegetation;
- High front fences that disrupt the rhythm of the street;
- Wide garages that dominate the facade of dwellings and car parking structures in front setbacks that obscure views of the dwelling behind;
- Removal / loss of large trees; and
- · Lack of garden space for plantings.



Design Guidelines

TABLE OF ELEMENTS

CHARACTER
ELEMENT

OBJECTIVE

DESIGN RESPONSE

AVOID

ILLUSTRATION

VEGETATION

To maintain and enhance the landscaped setting of dwellings.

- Ensure front gardens incorporate soft landscaping that complements the streetscape.
- Ensure the retention of large trees.
- Removal of large trees.
- Front gardens dominated by hard surfaces.
- Loss of front gardens.



Encourage landscaped gardens

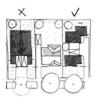
SITING

- To maintain and enhance the existing streetscape rhythm.
- To maintain the existing backyard character and enhance the area's leafy feel.
- Ensure buildings are setback no less than the average distance of the front setback of the adjoining properties on either side or 9m, whichever is less.
- Ensure buildings are setback from at least one side boundary in accordance with the prevailing streetscape spacing.
- Ensure buildings are sufficiently setback from rear boundaries to maintain the open, backyard character of the immediate area where this exists.
- Provide a secluded private open space area with a minimum dimension of 4m to enable the planting and retention of large trees.
- Give preference to units set one behind the other as opposed to side by side town houses.
- Ensure new development on a corner site is adequately set back to provide a transition between the adjoining buildings.

- Dwellings set too far forward.
- Boundary to boundary development.
- Dwellings built to or close to their rear boundary with other residential properties.



Side setback



Siting of units



Front setbacks



Siting on corner sites

BUILDING MATERIALS AND DESIGN DETAILS

- To ensure building materials complement the character of the streetscape.
- To enhance façade articulation and visual interest.
- To minimise period reproduction design.
- Use building materials that integrate with the streetscape character.
- Ensure use of contemporary design in preference to period reproduction styles.
- Break buildings into separate elements and use eaves, overhangs and other design details to articulate the facade.
- Bland design such as sheer or plain rendered facades.
- Period reproduction design.



Avoid bland design



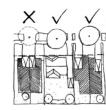
Design Guidelines

CHARACTER ELEMENT	OBJECTIVE	DESIGN RESPONSE	AVOID	ILLUSTRATION
BUILDING HEIGHT AND FORM	To maintain the existing one and two storey scale and pitched roof character of the precinct.	 Ensure buildings are composed of facades that are no more than two storeys high to the street. Ensure buildings incorporate roof forms that integrate with the pitched roofs in the street. Ensure attached side by side development is designed to read as one dwelling within the streetscape. 	 Three storey facades to the street. Flat or curved roofs. Symmetrical presentation of side by side townhouses. 	Maintain 1 & 2 storey streetscape scale X Integrate with pitched roofs Avoid symmetrical design X Avoid 3 storey facades
FRONT BOUNDARY TREATMENT	 To maintain the predominant low to medium front fence heights. To maintain views of front gardens. 	 Ensure front fences are no more than 1.5m or the average fence height of the four properties on either side (whichever is less). Front fences along declared main roads (RD1Z) may be up to 2m in height where this is consistent with the prevailing fence height on the neighbouring properties. 	High solid front fences.	Avoid high front fences
CAR PARKING STRUCTURES	 To minimise the loss of front gardens and the dominance of car parking structures. To ensure basement 	Ensure car parking structures, including entrances to basements, are setback at least 1m behind the dwelling facade and are designed to minimise their prominence.	Driveways and car parking structures that dominate front setbacks or obscure views of the dwelling. Advision pages	V X V

- garages do not increase the visual bulk of buildings.
- Ensure basements project no more than 0.5m above natural ground level, unless the finished floor level of abutting properties is greater than 0.5m.
- Where possible, locate the entry to basement garages to the side or rear of dwellings so they are not visible from the street.
- Adjoining garage doors facing the street in side-by-side townhouses.
- Basement ramps that commence at the street frontage.
- Basement garages that result in buildings with a 2.5 to 3 storey appearance from the street.
- Wide garages and carports that dominate the front facade.
- Driveways, basements and ramps that cover the extent of the site.



Location of car parking



Avoid adjoining garages



Avoid wide garages



ABOUT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER STUDY

This Precinct Statement was completed in 2012. The methodology involved a review of the Residential Urban Character Study from 1996 as well as substantial community consultation and fieldwork. As a result of this review the City's residential areas have been divided into 75 precincts.

The common characteristics of each area in terms of building scale, setbacks, building style and form and the area's landscape character were taken into account when determining the boundaries of each precinct.

The resulting Neighbourhood Precinct Character Statements describe the existing character of each precinct as well as the precinct's preferred future character.

Those characteristics most valued by the community were reflected in the preferred character statements. The accompanying design guidelines table provides direction for new buildings which ensure future development assists in achieving the area's preferred character.

The Boroondara Neighbourhood Character Study is based on an analysis of existing neighbourhood character and does not take into account other planning policy objectives such as housing capacity, access to services and sustainability.

HOW THE PRECINCT STATEMENTS WILL BE USED

The Precinct Statements will be used when assessing planning permit applications in residential zones. In instances where no planning permit is required (e.g. for single dwellings on lots over 500m²), the Precinct Statements will be used when assessing report and consent applications to vary the siting requirements of the Building Regulations.

New development proposals will be assessed against the directions contained in the "objective", "design response" and "avoid" columns in the design guidelines Table of Elements. Proposals will need to demonstrate how they meet the objectives in the table if they do not meet the relevant "design response" or "avoid" criteria.

With the exception of the guidelines relating to rear garden character, the view from the street will be used to assess consistency with the design guidelines. Existing development that does not comply with the design guidelines should not be used as a precedent when designing new buildings or building extensions.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

The Precinct Statements will be used in conjunction with other policies and guidelines in the Boroondara Planning Scheme.

Where a conflict occurs between the Precinct Statements and an existing Design and Development Overlay or Council's Heritage

Policy, the provisions of the Design and Development Overlay or Council's Heritage Policy will take precedence.



CHARACTER ELEMENTS IN DESIGN GUIDELINES TABLE OF ELEMENTS

- Building Height and Form refers to building height (as measured from natural ground level), roof form and the massing of building elements.
- Building Materials and Design Details

 refers to external building materials,
 façade articulation and design elements
 such as verandahs, awnings, window
 configurations and eaves.
- Car Parking Structures refers to the presence and location of on-site car parking structures such as garages, carports, driveways and uncovered car spaces.
- Front Boundary Treatment refers to the presence, height and style of front fences.
- Lot Frontage refers to the width of lots.
- Siting refers to front setbacks, side setbacks and the area's rear garden character.
- Vegetation refers to the trees and landscaping on the site.

GENERAL TERMS

- 'Box'-like refers to a building with proportions and detailing that give the building a box-like appearance. Typical characteristics include sheer two storey walls, no or narrow eaves, a symmetrical, un-articulated front facade and a low pitched or flat roof form with parapet detailing.
- Historic Buildings refers to early buildings that date from the establishment of the area or that are important to the area's history.
- Heritage Buildings refers to historic buildings that are subject to statutory protection through a Heritage Overlay or the Victorian Heritage Register.
- Period Reproduction Design refers to design that incorporates mock heritage detailing such as Mock-Georgian and Mock-French Provincial elements.

 Front Setback – The distance between the front property boundary and the dwelling, categorised as:

Small: 0 to 5 metresMedium: 5 to 9 metresLarge: 9+ metres

• Front Fence Height:

Low: 0.5 to 1.2m highMedium: 1.2m - 1.5m highHigh: over 1.5m high

- Roof Forms
 - Flat refers to a roof with a gradient of 10 degrees or less.
 - Pitched refers to a roof with two slopes that meet at a central ridge.

• Multi-Unit Dwellings:

- Flats / Apartment Buildings refers to several dwellings contained in a multi-storey structure.
- Town Houses refers to dwellings of 2 or more storeys that have their own entrance and private yard, but which adjoin another dwelling.
- Villas refers to groups of dwellings which have their own entrance and private yard, which may or may not adjoin another dwelling, but which generally share common areas such as driveways and car parking.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Understanding Planning Terms Information Sheet, City of Boroondara, (search for this title at http://www.boroondara.vic.gov.au).

What house is that? A Guide to Victoria's Housing Styles, Heritage Victoria, (search for this title at http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage).

ResCode provisions, Clause 54 and 55 of the Boroondara Planning Scheme at http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/boroondara/home.html .

