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 multi-unit 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.
Design Guidelines

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

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| **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](image) |
| **Sitting**       | • 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 setbacks](image)  
![Siting of units](image)  
![Front setbacks](image)  
![Siting on corner sites](image) |
| **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](image) |
**Design Guidelines**

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| **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. | ![维持并与街道相协调的屋顶形式](image)  
![避免侧边并排设计](image) |
| **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. | ![维持低至中等高度的围墙](image)  
![避免高围墙](image) |
| **CAR PARKING STRUCTURES** | - To minimise the loss of front gardens and the dominance of car parking structures.  
- To ensure basement garages do not increase the visual bulk of buildings. | - Ensure car parking structures, including entrances to basements, are setback at least 1m behind the dwelling facade and are designed to minimise their prominence.  
- 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. | - Driveways and car parking structures that dominate front setbacks or obscure views of the dwelling.  
- 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. | ![确保车行道和停车位结构位置](image)  
![避免与街道并排的车库门](image)  
![避免低矮的车库门](image)  
![避免宽大的车棚](image)  
![避免占据整个场地的车道和停车场](image) |
General Information

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.
This brochure provides guidelines for the design of new dwellings and dwelling extensions to ensure that proposals assist in achieving the preferred neighbourhood character for the precinct. The guidelines will be used to assess planning applications. They will also be used to assess applications for a report and consent to vary the Building Regulations.

### Glossary

This brochure provides guidelines for the design of new dwellings and dwelling extensions to ensure that proposals assist in achieving the preferred neighbourhood character for the precinct. The guidelines will be used to assess planning applications. They will also be used to assess applications for a report and consent to vary the Building Regulations.

### 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 metres
  - **Medium**: 5 to 9 metres
  - **Large**: 9+ metres
- **Front Fence Height**
  - **Low**: 0.5 to 1.2m high
  - **Medium**: 1.2m - 1.5m high
  - **High**: 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