## **KEY EXISTING CHARACTERISTICS**

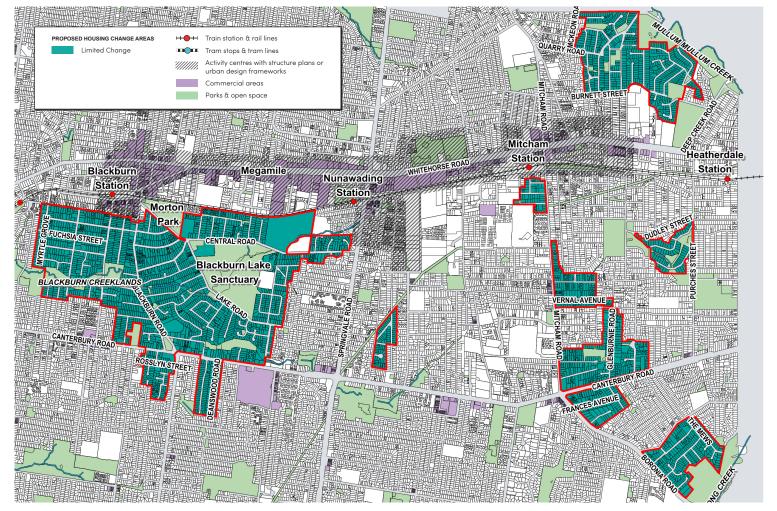
- Architectural style in the area is mixed, and includes pre-WWII (including heritage significant bungalow dwellings), post-war, 1940s, 1950s and contemporary infill styles.
- Materials are a mix of brick and timber with predominantly tile roofs.
- There is a variety of dwelling heights with occasional double storey and split level dwellings. Buildings are generally detached with limited semidetached infill (units).
- Dwellings are generally setback at least 6-8m from the frontage with 1-3m side setbacks from both side boundaries. Rear setbacks are usually generous and range from 7-20m. New and infill developments usually have reduced setbacks.
- Garages or carports are nonexistent or sited behind dwellings and hidden from the front setback with single crossovers.
- Front fences are nonexistent, planted with vegetation or low (up to 1.2m). Side fences in the front setback area are transparent and do not dominate the gardens.
- Gardens are bushy and informal with predominantly native/indigenous species and large canopy trees. The appearance of vegetated garden areas around buildings is an important feature of this precinct.
- Roads are predominantly sealed with informal streetscape treatment and no footpaths. Some streets consist of less formal road and footpath treatment.
- Street trees contribute to the bushy character of streets and are informal and predominantly native/indigenous.
- The topography of the area is rolling with some hilly areas.

## PREFERRED CHARACTER STATEMENT

The streetscapes will be dominated by vegetation with subservient buildings frequently hidden from view behind vegetation and tall trees. The buildings will nestle into the topography of the landscape and be surrounded by bushlike native and indigenous gardens, including large indigenous trees in the private and public domains.

Buildings and hard surfaces will occupy a very low proportion of the site. They will be sited to reflect the prevailing front, rear and side setbacks. The larger rear setbacks will accommodate substantial vegetation including large canopy trees. The bushy environs are complemented by a lack of front fencing and street trees. Properties abutting and close to creeks and lake environs will contain more indigenous trees and shrubs that act in part as wildlife corridors.

This precinct is identified for the lowest scale of intended residential growth in Whitehorse (Limited Change area) and the preservation of its significant andscape character and environmental integrity is the highest priority.



PRECINCT MAP

## BUSH ENVIRONMENT PRECINCT GUIDELINES

CHARACTER ELEMENT	OBJECTIVE	DESIGN RESPONSE	AVOID
SENSITIVE LANDSCAPE ENVIRONS	To ensure buildings make a positive contribution to adjacent creeklands and bushland reservations and areas of environmental or landscape significance, and other sensitive landscape environs.	Minimise the visual impact of development on the adjacent sensitive landscape area.	Buildings that are visually dominant when viewed from within the sensitive landscape.
		Building design should respond to the topography and minimise the need for cut and fill.	Buildings that do not respond to the topography.
		<ul> <li>Provide landscape plans that incorporate substantial use of indigenous and native trees and vegetation to reflect that in the adjacent sensitive landscape area.</li> </ul>	Excessive site coverage and hard surfaces that leave inadequate space for trees and vegetation to complement the sensitive landscape environs.
		<ul> <li>Minimise site coverage and hard surfaces on sites adjoining sensitive landscape environs.</li> </ul>	
PARK INTERFACE	To ensure that new development provides a positive interface with any adjoining parks and open space.	<ul> <li>Design new buildings to provide a façade to any adjacent parkland to enable casual passive surveillance of the public space.</li> </ul>	Blank walls fronting parkland space.
		• Buildings should be setback from the interface boundary so as not to dominate or appear overbearing from within the parkland.	
MINIMUM LOT SIZE	To ensure the spacing and density of dwellings is managed to accord with housing objectives.	• The minimum subdivision area should be 650 sq m.	Lot sizes and development that does not meet the other neighbourhood character Guidelines.
		• A permit is required for the construction or extension of one dwelling on a lot that is less than 500 sq. m. Development of single dwellings on lots smaller than 500 sq. m. should only be approved if all other guidelines are satisfied.	
GARDENS & LANDSCAPING	setting of the dwellings and the tree	<ul> <li>Retain established or mature trees and provide for the planting of new canopy trees and substantial vegetation.</li> </ul>	Removal of large, established trees. Loss of established vegetation.
	canopy of the neighbourhood. To maintain and strengthen the bush	• Locate footings and paved areas outside the root zone of established trees.	Inadequate space for trees/planting around
	dominated setting of the dwellings.	<ul> <li>Prepare and implement a landscape plan that includes native and / or indigenous vegetation and trees.</li> </ul>	buildings. Use of an easement or service area for the provision of space for a canopy tree.
		<ul> <li>In sites where a Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) applies (excluding SLO4 and SLO8), the permeable surface, open space and site coverage requirements must be in accordance with the requirements of the SLO.</li> </ul>	
		• Provide at least 40% permeable surface unless otherwise specified within an SLO applicable to the site.	
		• Site coverage should not exceed 40% unless otherwise specified within an SLO applicable to the site.	
		• Provide for at least two ground level areas with minimum dimensions of 5m x 5m, for open space to accommodate substantial trees.	
		• Plant at least two canopy trees with a minimum mature height of 12 metres, with at least one tree provided in the rear setback per dwelling.	
		Open space areas should be oriented to the north wherever possible.	
	To minimise the loss of front garden space and the dominance of car parking structures.	<ul> <li>Provide only one vehicular crossover per typical site frontage.</li> <li>Hard paving for car parking should be minimised and substituted with permeable surfaces where possible.</li> </ul>	Car parking structures that dominate the façade of view of the dwelling from the street.
			Creation of new crossovers and driveways, or wide crossovers.
			Excessive areas of hard paving and driveways.
	To maintain the sense of openness and	Buildings should not exceed the dominant tree canopy height.	Bulky development dominating the tree canopy.
	visibility of tree canopies in rear gardens	• Landscape plans for new developments should include canopy trees (above 8m in height) in rear gardens.	Lack of space for large trees.
SITING	To maintain and reinforce the rhythm of spacing between and around buildings, and the alignment of buildings along the street.	• Set back buildings from front, side and rear boundaries in accordance with the SLO that applies to the site.	Inconsistent siting patterns and a lack of space around buildings.
		• No walls are to be constructed on boundaries, unless specified in the SLO that applies to the site.	
		• Provide a separation of at least 3-4 metres between dwellings on the same site to accommodate vegetation.	
		<ul> <li>Carports, garages or outbuildings should be setback a minimum of 1m from the front façade of a dwelling fronting the street, with no walls on a boundary.</li> </ul>	
BUILDING HEIGHT & FORM	To ensure that buildings and extensions do not dominate the streetscape.	Buildings should not exceed two storeys (or maximum 8 metres).	Buildings that exceed two storeys.
		Roof forms should incorporate eaves.	Lack of eaves.
MATERIALS & DESIGN DETAIL	To encourage a building detailing that complements the landscape character of the area and ensures that the landscape dominates.	<ul> <li>Articulate the facades of buildings with the use of recesses, verandahs, balconies, window openings and variations in materials and colours.</li> </ul>	Blank walls and facades. Building materials, finishes and colours that
			dominate the streetscape Mock historical styles and 'reproduction' detailing.
RONT	To retain views to dwellings and	No front fence or a low open style front fence up to 1m in height. Utilise	High or solid front fencing.
ENCING	gardens, and complement the predominant style of front boundary delineation in the street.	vegetation as an alternative to fencing where possible.	