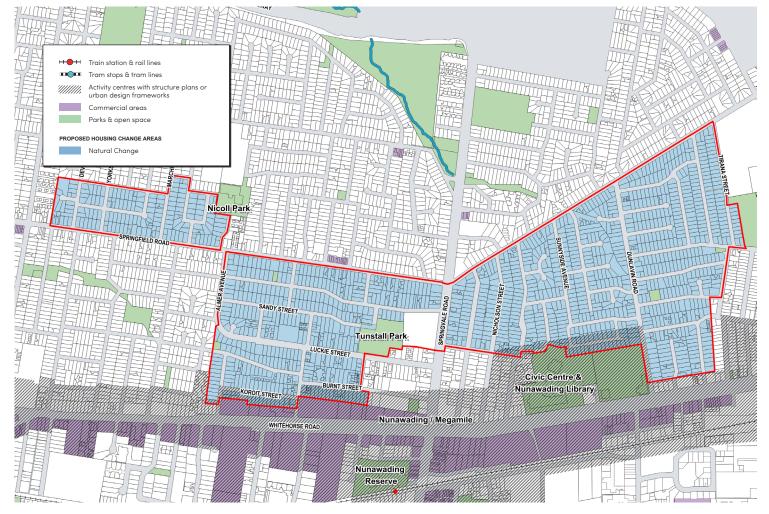
KEY EXISTING CHARACTERISTICS

- Architecture is predominantly post-war and 1950s to 1980s styles, with contemporary infill.
- Materials are predominantly brick with tiled roofs, and some timber infill.
- Dwellings are predominantly 1-2 storeys detached with some semi detached infill (units).
- Front setbacks generally range from 4-8m with 1-3m setbacks from both side boundaries.
- Garages and carports are usually located behind the front facade of dwellings, near a side boundary with a single crossover.
- Front fencing is mixed, usually low to average height (up to 1.2m) fencing with some open frontages and side fences are forward of dwellings.
- Gardens are established with generally exotic vegetation, including shrubs, garden beds, lawns and canopy trees.
- Road treatments are sealed with upstanding kerbs and footpaths to both sides.
- Street trees are regularly planted with mixed species and sizes.
- Topography is rolling with gentle slopes.
- Interface with Nunawading / Megamile Major Activity Centre.

PREFERRED CHARACTER STATEMENT

The area will retain its classic garden suburban characteristics of low set, pitched roof dwellings set in spacious garden settings, with a backdrop of large native and exotic trees. The established pattern of regular front and side setbacks from both side boundaries will be maintained, allowing sufficient space for planting and growth of new vegetation. Low or open style front fences will provide a sense of openness along the streetscape, and allow views into fron gardens and lawn areas.



GARDEN SUBURBAN PRECINCT 12 GUIDELINES

CHARACTER ELEMENT	OBJECTIVE	DESIGN RESPONSE	AVOID
GARDENS & LANDSCAPING	To maintain and strengthen the garden setting of the dwellings and the tree canopy of the neighbourhood.	 Retain established or mature trees and provide for the planting of new canopy trees and substantial vegetation. Locate footings and paved areas outside the root zone of established trees Prepare and implement a landscape plan that includes substantial trees and vegetation. Provide at least 30% of the site as permeable surface. Site coverage should not exceed 50%. Provide for one ground level area with minimum dimensions of 5m x 5m, for open space to accommodate at least one canopy tree. Plant at least two canopy trees with a minimum mature height of 8 metres per dwelling. Open space areas should be oriented to the north wherever possible. 	Removal of large, established trees. Loss of established vegetation. Inadequate space for trees/planting around buildings. Use of an easement or service area for the provision of space for a canopy tree.
	To minimise the loss of front garden space and the dominance of car parking structures.	Provide only one vehicular crossover per typical site frontage.	Car parking structures that dominate the façade or view of the dwelling from the street. Creation of new crossovers and driveways, or wide crossovers. Excessive areas of hard paving and driveways.
	To ensure the provision of permeable and useable private open space for new dwellings.	 In addition to any new balconies or rooftops, private open space with a minimum dimension of 5m × 5m for each dwelling should be provided. Private open space should be oriented to the north wherever possible and accommodate garden planting. 	Inadequate permeable private open space.
MINIMUM LOT SIZE	To ensure the spacing and density of dwellings is managed to accord with housing objectives.	A permit is required for the construction or extension of one dwelling on a lot that is less than 300 sq. m. Development of single dwellings on lots smaller than 300 sq. m. should only be approved if all other guidelines are satisfied.	Lot sizes and development that does not meet the other neighbourhood character Guidelines.
SITING	To maintain and reinforce the rhythm of spacing between and around buildings, and the alignment of buildings along the street.	 New buildings should be setback to reflect the prevailing front setbacks. Set back buildings a minimum of 1m from at least one side boundary. Carports, garages or outbuildings may be located on one side boundary, where it is setback a minimum of 1m from the front facade of a dwelling fronting the street. 	Inconsistent siting patterns and a lack of space around buildings.
PARK INTERFACE	To ensure that new development provides a positive interface with any adjoining parks or open space.	 Design new buildings to provide a façade to any adjacent parkland to enable casual passive surveillance of the public space. Buildings should be setback from the interface boundary so as not to dominate or appear overbearing from within the parkland. 	Blank walls fronting parkland spaces.
BUILDING HEIGHT & FORM	To ensure that buildings and extensions do not dominate the streetscape.	 Buildings should not exceed two storeys in height. Roof forms should incorporate eaves. 	Buildings that appear to exceed the predominant height of buildings in the street by more than one storey. Lack of eaves.
MATERIALS & DESIGN DETAIL	To encourage building detailing that reflects, without mimicking, the details of buildings in the area.	Articulate the facades of buildings with the use of recesses, verandahs, balconies, window openings and variations in materials and colours.	Blank walls and facades. Mock historical styles and 'reproduction' detailing.
FRONT FENCING	To retain views to dwellings and gardens, and complement the predominant style of front boundary delineation in the street.	 Provide a low or open style front fence up to 1.2m in height, and constructed of materials appropriate to the dwelling style. On main roads, higher front fences (up to 1.8m) may be constructed where they provide at least 20% permeability. 	High, solid front fencing.