Precinct EC Guidelines

# West of Bible Street

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| Private Domain Components And Design Objectives | Design Responses | Avoid |
| (1) Vegetation Retention And Landscaping\*  To maintain the indigenous vegetation including canopy trees and understorey planting and encourage the replanting of indigenous plants (where compatible with other planning requirements including bush fire safety). | Retain existing high canopy trees wherever possible.  Retain all remnant indigenous understorey vegetation and replant where appropriate.  Removal of existing trees or development adjacent to existing indigenous canopy trees may require an arboricultural report on the effects on existing vegetation. | Removal of high canopy trees. |
| (2) Footings / Touching The Ground  To minimise site disturbance and impact on the landform and vegetation. | The footings of buildings should minimise the impact of the building on existing trees. | Extensive excavation for footings adjacent to existing trees. |
| (3) Building On Sloping Sites\*  (a) To minimise site erosion, the detrimental effects of excavation and the landscape impact of development. | Buildings and other development should minimise the impact on the natural slope of the site by following the topography of the site.  Retain existing vegetation and plant ground covers and plants with substantial root systems, especially on steeply sloping sites. | Major excavation works to accommodate dwellings or appurtenances.  Large sealed areas (eg. tennis courts) on steeply sloping sites or where vegetation removal is required. |
| (b) To minimise the use and visual intrusion of retaining walls and batters. | Minimise the height of retaining walls.  Minimise the use of retaining walls within the side and front setback areas.  Minimise the area and angle of any batter.  Use material in walls and batters that are compatible with the bushland setting. | Use of a mixture of materials.  Batters that exceed a slope of 4 to 1. |
| (4) Position On The Site  To minimise the visibility of buildings from the road. | The front and side setbacks should match the predominant setback and orientation to the street of nearby dwellings. | Dwellings or other buildings set further forward of the predominant setback.  High retaining walls along the side setback.  Insufficient side setbacks that inhibit appropriate landscaping. |
| (5) Height And Building Form  To ensure that buildings and extensions do not dominate the streetscape and the wider landscape setting. | Design new buildings and extensions so as not to exceed the predominant tree canopy height.  Site buildings away from the ridge tops to avoid them being visible on the skyline. (Move to a more appropriate position on the site).  Buildings near ridge tops should be positioned and designed so as not to protrude above the ridgeline, when viewed from lower areas.  Use simple elevational treatments which complement rather than dominate the bush setting.  In areas with fewer trees, match the dominant height within the street. Where there is a dominance of single storey buildings, the height of the front of the dwelling should match nearby single storey wall heights. | Building heights which are out of scale with the neighbouring buildings. |
| (6) Design Detail And Building Materials  To use materials and building details that harmonise with the bushland setting. | Use earthy toned finishes or paint colours. |  |
| 7) Vehicle Access And Storage  To minimise excavation for car access, impact on the bush setting and on the visibility of access driveway and car storage facilities. | Locate carports and garages behind the line of the dwelling or in the rear yard unless this would require significant excavation.  Access drives should follow the contours of the site.  Locate cars in front of the dwelling only where excavation would be required otherwise.  Car parking areas, garages or car ports should not dominate the site when viewed from the street. | Carports and garages forward of the dwelling.  Large areas of hard paving in the front yard.  Long straight ‘gun barrel’ effect driveways and exposed side fences.  Central symmetrical driveway layouts. |
| 8) Front Boundary Treatment And Fencing  To maintain and enhance the continuous flow of the vegetation and existing landscape. | Provide sufficient space in front for the retention and/or planting of large trees and to retain the bush garden.  Use timber and rock for retaining walls.  Avoid constructed gateways and high retaining walls. | Solid front fences and brick retaining walls.  Paving on front garden area.  Absence of trees or large shrubs in the front garden area. |
| (9) Sustainability And Environmental Factors  To site and design buildings which maximise the potential for energy conservation and on site water collection, where appropriate. | Orientate buildings to the north.  Building forms should maximise the potential for solar heating, solar panel installation and rain water harvesting. | Large west facing windows.  Large rainwater collection tanks on small sites that may be visually intrusive. |
| (11) Construction And Site Management  To minimise site disturbance and contain building material, construction waste and dust. | Prepare site works plan showing areas of disturbance, storage of materials and the proposed construction zone.  Contain all building materials and site waste.  Minimise disturbance to existing vegetation and topsoil with construction, storage of materials and overburden  Protect trees by fencing to the drip line. Work vehicles and materials should not be placed on nature strips. | Accumulation of large quantities of building waste on site.  Stockpiling of materials adjacent to or up against existing trees.  Excavation for underground services through remnant bush areas or within the drip line of mature trees.  Damage to or compaction around all roadside vegetation. |

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| Public Domain Components And Design Objectives | Design Responses | Avoid |
| (12) Street Tree Planting  To continue the indigenous tree canopy as part of a flowing bushland landscape. | Retain and replant Australian native canopy trees within the street space in continuous avenue plantings. | Removal of canopy trees.  Intermittent new plantings that are not the dominant species of the area. |
| (13) Footpaths / Verges  To retain the bushland landscape to the edge of the roadway. | Retain the traditional arrangement of sealed footpaths on both sides of the street. |  |
| (14) Roadway Treatments  To retain existing unsealed and sealed roads with no kerbs. | Some traffic calming may be appropriate in some locations.  Some road pavement narrowing may be appropriate.  Retain the formal symmetrical arrangement. | Informal new roadway alignments. |

Key Characteristics

* Reasonably flat topography.
* Grid street layout.
* Sealed roads, generally upstand kerbs and footpaths either one or both sides.
* 1950s - 1990s dwellings:
  + mixed styles and materials
  + concentration of recent medium density development.
* Fairly open, intermittent street trees.
* Mix of native and exotic vegetation.
* Gardens are a mix of native and exotic vegetation with substantial trees occuring at a density of one to every 200m2.
* Front fences often present, side fences always present.

The Precinct Guidelines contained over the page will be used in the assessment of planning applications in residential areas. A separate document, the Shire of Nillumbik Residential Design Guidelines, provides more detail on appropriate methods to achieve the Precinct Guidelines. Refer to the planning scheme for policies, overlays, and particular provisions which may affect the use and development of land. Check all zone overlay and particular provisions in the scheme. For best results, employ an architect or designer familiar with the particular requirements of building design and siting in the Shire of Nillumbik.

# Preferred Future Character Statement

Development is sited so that it minimises disruption to landform and vegetation. Buildings maintain the pattern of orientations and setbacks of adjoining properties and the streetscape. Some variation occurs where innovative higher density housing has and will develop in areas close to activity centres and transport routes.

Building forms respond to topographic and vegetation contexts. Driveways and car storage areas occupy the minimum functional area, and excavation and other earthworks are minimal.

Residential development is set among predominantly indigenous trees, although there are some locations where native or exotic trees are present. Hillsides of residential development viewed from a distance appear to be lushly vegetated. In typical streetscapes, substantial indigenous/native trees dominate the skyline and are common in gardens.

Garden planting flows uninterrupted to the edge of the roadway. There is little or no physical evidence of the boundary between private and public property at the front of the house, and no solid front fence. Solid side fences stop level with the front of the building.

The ‘public’ space between the garden and the roadway is not delineated as a separate space, and includes informal native plantings with some substantial native trees. Footpaths and verges are generally informally aligned, but there are some formal standard suburban footpath and nature strip layouts. Roadways are mostly sealed with roll over kerb, or sometimes no kerb.

# Threats To Preferred Future Character

Large, bulky dwellings that dominate the landscape and penetrate the tree canopy. Loss of canopy trees. Removal of indigenous or native vegetation. Formal gardens with exotic plantings that do not blend with roadside vegetation. Introduction of front fences where no front fences is the dominant pattern. Extensive earth works and excavation for access driveways, dwellings or car parking.

# Preferred future character:

## What We Are Aiming To Achieve

Native and indigenous vegetation dominates long distance views, the skyline of streetscape views, and planting in private gardens and reserves.

### Relevant Precinct Guidelines

(1) Vegetation retention and landscaping

(4) Position on the site

(5) Height and building form

(8) Front boundary treatment and fencing

(12) Street tree planting

(13) Footpaths / verges

Buildings and structures, which are generally clearly visible from the street, are sited so as to minimise disruption to landform and vegetation, and maintain the pattern of orientations and setbacks found in the streetscape.

### Relevant Precinct Guidelines

(1) Vegetation retention and landscaping

(2) Footings / touching the ground

(3) Building on sloping sites

(4) Position on the site

(5) Height and building form

(7) Vehicle access and storage

Bushland colours and textures are respected in exterior finishes.

### Relevant Precinct Guidelines

(6) Design detail and building materials

Minimal delineation between public and private spaces, and between adjoining properties is discernible from the street.

### Relevant Precinct Guidelines

(8) Front boundary treatment and fencing

(12) Street tree planting

(13) Footpaths / verges

(14) Roadway treatments

Site works, landscaping, paths and roadways integrate with the natural bush.

### Relevant Precinct Guidelines

(1) Vegetation retention and landscaping

(7) Vehicle access and storage

(8) Front boundary treatment and fencing

(12) Street tree planting

(13) Footpaths / verges

(14) Roadway treatments