

19/04/2018  
C125(Part 1)

## SCHEDULE 2 TO CLAUSE 32.09 NEIGHBOURHOOD RESIDENTIAL ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **NRZ2**.

### CREEK ABUTTAL AREAS

#### 1.0

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#### Neighbourhood character objectives

To emphasise the visual dominance of landscaping, particularly along the interfaces with the creek corridors.

To ensure new development transitions down in scale towards the creeks, respecting and reinforcing the natural topography.

To respect and enhance the existing character and functions of the open spaces along the creek corridors.

#### 2.0

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#### Minimum subdivision area

The minimum lot size for subdivision is 300 square metres.

#### 3.0

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#### Permit requirement for the construction or extension of one dwelling or a fence associated with a dwelling on a lot

	Requirement
Permit requirement for the construction or extension of one dwelling on a lot	500 square metres
Permit requirement to construct or extend a front fence within 3 metres of a street associated with a dwelling on a lot	None specified

#### 4.0

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#### Requirements of Clause 54 and Clause 55

	Standard	Requirement
<b>Minimum street setback</b>	A3 and B6	Minimum setback from front street – 7.6 metres.  Where a new development is located on a corner site the setback to the side street is the same distance as the setback of the front wall of any existing building on the abutting allotment facing the side street or 3 metres, whichever is the lesser.
<b>Site coverage</b>	A5 and B8	40%
<b>Permeability</b>	A6 and B9	40%
<b>Landscaping</b>	B13	Retain or provide at least one canopy tree plus one canopy tree per 5 metres of site width with a minimum mature height equal to the height of the roof.  The species of canopy trees should be native, preferably indigenous.
<b>Side and rear setbacks</b>	A10 and B17	Side setbacks – 1 metre, plus 0.3 metres for every metre of height over 3.6 metres up to 6.9 metres, plus 1 metre for every metre of height over 6.9 metres.  Rear setbacks – 7 metres
<b>Walls on boundaries</b>	A11 and B18	A wall on a side boundary should not exceed 6.5 metres plus 25% of the remaining length of the boundary of an adjoining lot or where there are existing or simultaneously constructed walls or carports abutting the boundary on an abutting lot, the length of the existing or simultaneously constructed walls or carports, whichever is the greater.  Walls should not be constructed on rear boundaries.

	Standard	Requirement
<b>Private open space</b>	A17	None specified
	B28	An area of 75 square metres, with one part of the private open space to consist of secluded private open space at the side or the rear of the dwelling or residential building with a minimum area of 35 square metres, a minimum dimension of 5 metres, convenient access from a living room and clear of all structures and services.
<b>Front fence height</b>	A20 and B32	Streets in a Road Zone, Category 1 – 1.2 metres Other streets – 0.6 metres

## 5.0

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### Maximum building height requirement for a dwelling or residential building

None specified.

## 6.0

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### Application requirements

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 32.09, in addition to those specified in Clause 32.09 and elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A landscape plan prepared by a landscape architect or a suitably qualified landscape designer, drawn to scale and dimensioned which:
  - Responds and enhances the ‘creek interface’.
  - Identifies, retains and protects significant vegetation on the site and significant vegetation on adjoining properties in proximity to the development which contributes to the character of the area, including the identification of tree protection zones.
  - Proposes new canopy trees and other vegetation that will enhance the landscape character of the creek environs particularly within the front, side and rear setbacks, along driveways and walkways, and within private open space areas.
  - Provides a schedule of all proposed trees, shrubs and ground covers including the size of all plants (at planting and at maturity), their location, botanical names and the location of all areas to be covered by grass, lawn, mulch or other surface material.
  - Provides the location and details of all fencing and external lighting.
  - Identifies the extent of any cut and fill, embankments or retaining walls associated with the landscape treatment of the site.
  - Contains details of all proposed surface materials including pathways, patios or decked areas and measures to reduce stormwater runoff such as porous paving, swales and infiltration, ponding areas and grey water reuse.
  - Identifies measures to maintain landscaping, including weed control, pruning, mulching and irrigation systems.
- A schedule of materials and finishes to be used in the development.
- A plan identifying service areas, such as waste and recycling areas, utilities and services.

## 7.0

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### Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 32.09, in addition to those specified in Clause 32.09 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether development contributes to ‘buildings in bushland setting’ which is the preferred character for the creek interface areas. Specifically, whether the proposal:

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- Provides sufficient and well located open space, primarily unencumbered by easements, to provide for large trees to be retained or planted within front, side and rear setbacks, and secluded open space areas.
- Provides vegetation in the front setback that softens the appearance of built form and contributes to the public realm.
- Sites buildings to minimise the need to remove significant trees, and protect significant trees on the site and adjoining properties.
- Provides sufficient setbacks of built form and provision of vegetation along any boundary abutting a creekland reserve (including a side boundary).
- Minimises hard paving throughout the site by limiting driveway widths and lengths, providing landscaping on both sides of driveways, and restricting the extent of paving within open space areas.
- Maximises planting opportunities adjacent to the street by excluding hard paving such as car parking, turning circles and driveways, and minimising basement car parking, within the front setback.
- Breaks up the appearance of building mass through the provision of space for trees and vegetation between dwellings on the same site.
- Whether the built form complements the landscape setting by including the following features:
  - A built form that is sufficiently recessed and articulated, as viewed from the creek reservation and neighbouring properties, to reduce visual bulk and ensure the vegetation provides the more dominant element as viewed from the creekland reserve, the street and adjoining properties.
  - Housing that visually recedes into a continuous backdrop of canopy trees, avoiding dominant upper storeys and tall roof forms, resulting in visually intrusive built form and large, blank walls
  - The use of robust and low maintenance materials and finishes that blend with, rather than contrast with, the surrounding natural environment, will withstand weathering and create minimal adverse impacts (for instance, safe walking surfaces and limited reflective materials).
  - Appropriate side and rear boundary fencing, in terms of heights and material choices.
- How vehicle crossovers are located and minimised in number to prevent traffic disruption, and preserve nature strips and street trees.
- Whether the building retains human scale and, by the inclusion of significant breaks and recesses in building massing, is designed to avoid large block like structures dominating the streetscape.
- Where the dimensions of an irregular shaped or corner lot make it difficult to meet side and rear setback standards, variation to these standards will be considered where the development proposal demonstrates that it contributes to ‘garden city’ character. Specifically, whether the variation or reduction in setback allows the development to:
  - Provide sufficient and well located open space elsewhere on the site, primarily unencumbered by easements, to provide for large trees to be retained or planted within front, side and rear setbacks, and secluded open space areas.
  - Retain or plant vegetation in the front setback that softens the appearance of built form and contributes to the public realm.
  - Minimise the impact to neighbouring properties, through suitable setbacks from adjacent secluded private open space to enable the provision of screening trees, and scaling down of building form to the adjoining properties.

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- Establish setbacks that are appropriate taking into account the shape of the lot and the setbacks of adjoining properties.